Financial Section

Three-Year Financial Data

OTSUKA CORPORATION and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries Years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006			A:!!!	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2004	2005	/lillions of yen 2006	2006
	2004	2005	2000	2000
Net sales	¥372,481	¥409,413	¥433,617	\$3,640,173
System Integration Business	238,729	258,275	263,425	2,211,425
Service and Support Business	130,959	149,100	168,701	1,416,232
Other Business	2,792	2,037	1,490	12,515
Operating income	17,009	21,911	26,158	219,595
Recurring profit	17,036	22,210	26,494	222,418
Income before income taxes and minority interests	18,548	20,552	26,350	221,210
Net income	11,247	11,747	15,621	131,138
Total assets	167,228	173,927	189,357	1,589,633
Total interest-bearing debt	21,337	11,695	10,854	91,119
Equity	54,667	58,920	72,848	611,552
Net income per share (EPS) (Yen and U.S. dollars)	355.88	371.72	494.30	4.15
Dividends per share of common stock (Yen and U.S. dollars)	55.00	75.00	115.00	0.97
Cash flows from operating activities per share (Yen and U.S. dollars)	743.43	710.97	440.14	3.69
Operating income to net sales ratio (%)	4.57	5.35	6.03	_
Net income to net sales ratio (%)	3.02	2.87	3.60	_
Total interest-bearing debt ratio (%)	12.76	6.72	5.73	_
Equity ratio (%)	32.69	33.88	38.47	_
Return on equity (ROE) (%)	22.80	20.68	23.71	_

Note:

Equity = Total net assets - Share subscription rights - Minority interests

Figures for ROE are calculated using average equity.

U.S. dollar amounts are computed using the December 31, 2006 exchange rate of \pm 119.12 = US \pm 1.

The dividend in 2006 includes a ¥10 special dividend commemorating the 45th anniversary of the Company.

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Summary of Sales and Profits

				Millions of yen
			Difference	% Change
			to	to
	2005	2006	Last Year	Last Year
Net sales	¥409,413	¥433,617	+24,203	+5.9%
System Integration Business	258,275	263,425	+5,149	+2.0
Service & Support Business	149,100	168,701	+19,600	+13.1
Other Business	2,037	1,490	-546	-26.8
Cost of sales	314,142	330,173	+16,030	+5.1
Gross profit	95,271	103,444	+8,173	+8.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	73,360	77,286	+3,925	+5.4
Operating income	21,911	26,158	+4,247	+19.4
Recurring profit	22,210	26,494	+4,283	+19.3
Income before income taxes and minority interests	20,552	26,350	+5,797	+28.2
Income taxes				
Current	9,569	9,972	+402	+4.2
Deferred	-994	693	_	_
Net income	11,747	15,621	+3,873	+33.0

Sales Summary

In the term under review, the System Integration Business and Service and Support Business both recorded robust sales, and consolidated subsidiaries also did well as a whole. As a result, consolidated net sales rose 5.9%, to a record ¥433,617 million.

System Integration Business

The System Integration Business provides optimized system services ranging from consulting to system design and development, transport, installation and network construction. By focusing resources on information security-related products, servers, color copiers, the "SMILE series" of integrated mission-critical operational systems, the innovative "ODS21" knowledge management system and CAD systems remained brisk, resulting in an 2.0% increase in net sales, to ¥263,425 million.

Service and Support Business

The Service and Support Business follows up system installation by providing total support that includes the provision of supplies, hardware and software maintenance, telephone support, IT education and outsourcing services. Website and catalog sales by the "tanomail" office supply mail-order service business continued to do well, and a solid performance was also recorded by the maintenance business. As a result, net sales grew 13.1%, to ¥168,701 million.

Other Business

In the Other Business, net sales decreased 26.8%, to ¥1,490 million.

Summary of Income and Expenses

Gross profit increased 8.6%, to ¥103,444 million, and the gross profit margin was 23.8%.

As a result of efforts to reduce the cost of sales, operating income rose 19.4%, to \pm 26,158 million.

Recurring profit reached a record high for the sixth-straight fiscal year, increasing 19.3%, to ¥26,494 million, following a decrease in other expenses stemming from lower interest expenses.

Due to a completion of amortization of transition amount arising from adopting new accounting standard for retirement benefits in the previous fiscal year, income before income taxes and minority interests increased 28.2%, to ¥26,350 million.

In aggregate, net income increased 33.0%, to ¥15,621 million. Net income per share was ¥494.30, up from ¥371.72 in the preceding fiscal year.

Financial Position

				Millions of yen
			Difference	% Change
			to	to
	2005	2006	Last Year	Last Year
Assets:	¥173,927	¥189,357	+15,430	+8.9%
Current assets	100,396	116,232	+15,836	+15.8
Fixed assets	73,530	73,124	-406	-0.6
Liabilities:	113,647	115,942	+2,295	+2.0
Current liabilities	99,655	104,279	+4,624	+4.6
Long-term liabilities	13,991	11,663	-2,328	-16.6
Minority interests	1,359	_	_	_
Shareholders' equity	58,920	_	_	_
Net assets	_	73,414	_	_

Assets

Total assets increased ¥15,430 million, to ¥189,357 million. Current assets rose ¥15,836 million, to ¥116,232 million, as the favorable results achieved by the Company were reflected by increases in cash, time deposits and other cash equivalents and accounts and notes receivable. Fixed assets decreased ¥406 million to ¥73,124 million.

Liabilities

Total liabilities rose ¥2,295 million, to ¥115,942 million. Current liabilities increased ¥4,624 million, to ¥104,279 million. This is attributable to the fact that although there was a decrease in income taxes payable, there were increases in accounts and notes payables and other items. Long-term liabilities decreased ¥2,328 million to ¥11,663 million.

Net Assets

Net assets totaled ¥73,414 million owing to such factors as an increase in retained earnings. As a result, the equity ratio rose 4.6 percentage points, to 38.5%.

The interest coverage ratio was 199.91 times; the interest-bearing debt ratio was 5.73%; return on equity (ROE) was 23.71%; and return on assets (ROA) was 14.46%.

	2005	2006
Interest coverage ratio (times)	129.08	199.91
Interest-bearing debt ratio (%)	6.72	5.73
ROE (%)	20.68	23.71
ROA (%)	12.88	14.46

Interest coverage ratio = Business profit /(Interest expenses + Interest payable on bonds)

ROA = Business profit /Total assets (average during the fiscal year)

Business profit = Operating income + Interest and dividend income

Cash flows

		Millions of yen
	2005	2006
Cash flows from operating activities	¥22,468	¥13,909
Cash flows from investing activities	-4,986	-7,161
Cash flows from financing activities	-11,338	-1,250
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13,891	18,305

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities decreased ¥8,558 million (38.1%) to ¥13,909 million. This is mainly due to an increase in income taxes paid.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities increased ¥2,175 million (43.6%), to ¥7,161 million, mainly due a rise in payments for purchase of investments in securities.

Free cash flows, which are the sum of cash provided by operating activities and cash used in investing activities, decreased ¥10,734 million, to ¥6,747 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities decreased ¥10,087 million (89.0%) to ¥1,250 million. This is chiefly attributable to payments for the reimbursement of debts in the previous term.

Outlook

Consolidated projections for the current fiscal year ending December 31, 2007, are as follows: a 4.7% increase in net sales, to ¥454 billion; a 7.8% rise in operating income, to ¥28.2 billion; a 7.6% increase in recurring profit, to ¥28.5 billion; and a 2.4% rise in net income, to ¥16.0 billion.

For respective segments, the System Integration Business is expected to increase 2.5%, to ¥270,030 million; the Service and Support Business is expected to increase 8.4%, to ¥182,866 million; and the Other Business is expected to decrease 25.9%, to ¥1,104 million.

OTSUKA CORPORATION and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries December 31, 2005 and 2006			Thousands of
	٨	<i>I</i> illions of yen	U.S. dollars (Note 3)
	2005	2006	2006
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash, time deposits and other cash equivalents (Notes 10 and 14)	¥ 14,507	¥ 18,421	\$ 154,640
Accounts and notes receivable:			
Trade	60,515	71,726	602,139
Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	2	21	184
Other	2,763	3,074	25,81 ⁻
	63,281	74,823	628,134
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(283)	(237)	(1,992
lauranterian (Nata C)	62,997	74,586	626,142
Inventories (Note 6)	16,652	16,561	139,035
Deferred tax assets (Note 9)	2,151	1,984	16,660
Other current assets	4,086	4,678	39,271
Total current assets	100,396	116,232	975,756
Investments and advances			
Investments in securities (Note 4)	4,568	5,699	47,847
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	408	1,969	16,530
Guarantee deposits	2,763	2,701	22,67
Deferred tax assets non-current (Note 9)	2,579	1,581	13,27
Other investments	5,132	5,286	44,38
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(830)	(777)	(6,52
	14,621	16,461	138,190
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 13 and 14)			
Land	17,592	17,425	146,287
Buildings and structures	65,841	66,317	556,728
Construction in progress	63	_	_
Others	12,242	12,504	104,973
	95,739	96,247	807,988
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(42,094)	(44,195)	(371,017
Net property, plant and equipment	53,645	52,051	436,970
Intangibles and deferred charges			
Software	4,830	4,306	36,15
Others	433	305	2,56
	5,264	4,611	38,71
Total assets	¥173,927	¥189,357	\$1,589,633
	+110,921	+109,007	φ1,009,033

			Thousands o
			U.S. dollar
	2005	1illions of yen 2006	(Note 3 200
LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTERESTS AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (LIABI			200
Current liabilities	LITIES AND NET ASS	je13)	
Short-term bank loans (Note 7)	¥ 7,600	¥ 7,650	\$ 64,22
Current maturities of long-term debts (Note 7)	891	622	ب 5,22
Accounts and notes payable:	001	ULL	0,22
Trade	46,932	51,241	430,16
Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	146	366	3,08
Other	22,251	23,889	200,54
		,	
	69,330	75,497	633,79
Income taxes payable (Note 9)	7,447	5,446	45,72
Other current liabilities	14,385	15,062	126,45
Total current liabilities	99,655	104,279	875,41
Long-term liabilities			
Long-term debt (Note 7)	3,204	2,581	21,66
Reserve for retirement benefits (Note 8)	10,277	8,549	71,77
Deferred tax liabilities non-current (Note 9)	29	42	35
Deferred tax liabilities on revaluation of land	267	267	2,24
Other long-term liabilities	212	221	1,86
	13,991	11,663	97,91
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	1,359	_	-
Shareholders' equity			
Common stock:			
Authorized: 112,860,000 shares			
Outstanding: December 31, 2005 31,667,020 shares	10,374	_	-
Capital surplus	16,254	_	-
Retained earnings	46,941	_	-
Excess of land revaluation after tax-effect accounting (Note13)	(15,572)	_	-
Unrealized gain on investment securities after tax-effect accounting	1,109	—	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(74)	_	-
Less: Treasury stock			
December 31, 2005 64,431 shares	(113)	_	-
Total shareholders' equity	58,920	_	-
Total liabilities, minority interests and shareholders' equity	¥ 173,927		

			Thousands of
			U.S. dollars
	N	lillions of yen	(Note 3)
	2005	2006	2006
Net assets			
Owners' equity			
Common stock:			
Authorized: 112,860,000 shares			
Outstanding: December 31, 2006 31,667,020 shares	_	¥ 10,374	\$ 87,095
Capital surplus	_	16,254	136,456
Retained earnings	_	60,120	504,703
Treasury stock			
December 31, 2006 64,726 shares		(117)	(985
Total owners' equity		86,632	727,271
Revaluation and translation adjustments			
Unrealized gain on investment securities after tax-effect accounting	_	1,779	14,942
Deferred losses on hedges	_	(0)	(3
Excess of land revaluation after tax-effect accounting (Note 13)	_	(15,500)	(130,122
Foreign currency translation adjustment		(63)	(534
Total revaluation and translation adjustments	_	(13,784)	(115,718
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries		566	4,751
Total net assets		73,414	616,304
Total liabilities and net assets	_	¥189,357	\$1,589,633

OTSUKA CORPORATION and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006			Thousands of
	Ν	Aillions of yen	U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	(Note 3) 2006
Net sales (Note 16)	¥409.413	¥433,617	\$3,640,173
Cost of sales (Notes 15 and 16)	314,142	330,173	2,771,769
Gross profit	95,271	103,444	868,404
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Notes 15 and 16)	73,360	77,286	648,808
Operating income	21,911	26,158	219,595
Other income (expenses)		·	,
Interest and dividend income	61	105	881
Interest expenses	(170)	(131)	(1,102
Gain on sale of investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	86	_	_
Transfer from allowance for bad debts	16	49	411
Dilution gain from change in equity interest	13	344	2,892
Loss on sale / disposal of property, plant and equipment	(99)	(267)	(2,245
Impairment losses		(102)	(861
Loss on sale of investments in securities	(4)	·	`_
Loss on revaluation of investments in securities		(34)	(291
Loss on revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	_	(132)	(1,114
Loss on revaluation of membership	(1)	_	
Amortization of transition amount arising from adopting new accounting standard	()		
for retirement benefits	(1,668)	_	_
Other, net	408	362	3,043
	(1,358)	192	1,614
Income before income taxes and minority interests	20,552	26,350	221,210
Income taxes (Note 9)	-,		,
Current	9,569	9,972	83,719
Deferred	(994)	693	5,819
	8,575	10,665	89,538
Minority interests in net gains of consolidated subsidiaries	229	63	532
Net income	¥ 11,747	¥ 15.621	\$ 131,138
	,	,	U.S. dollars
		yen	(Note 3)
Net income and dividends per share (Note 2(14))			
Basic net income	¥371.72	¥494.30	\$4.15
Diluted net income	371.66	_	
Cash dividends	75.00	115.00	0.97

OTSUKA CORPORATION and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries					N	lillions of yen
For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006			(Owners' equity		
	Number of shares issued	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total owners' equity
Balance at December 31, 2004	31,667,020	¥10,374	¥16,254	¥36,932	¥(109)	¥63,452
Dividends from surplus				(1,738)		(1,738)
Net income				11,747		11,747
Acquisition of treasury stock Items other than changes in owners' equity					(3)	(3)
Balance at December 31, 2005	31,667,020	10,374	16,254	46,941	(113)	73,457
Dividends from surplus				(2,370)		(2,370)
Net income				15,621		15,621
Reversal of revaluation difference on land				(72)		(72)
Acquisition of treasury stock Items other than changes in owners' equity					(3)	(3)
Balance at December 31, 2006	31,667,020	¥10,374	¥16,254	¥60,120	¥(117)	¥86,632

						Mil	lions of yen
	Revaluation and translation adjustments						
	Unrealized			Foreign	Total	Minority	
	gain on	Deferred		currency	revaluation	interest in	
	investment	losses on	Revaluation	translation	and translation	consolidated	Total net
	securities	hedges	of land	adjustments	adjustments	subsidiaries	assets
Balance at December 31, 2004	¥413	_	¥(9,075)	¥(122)	¥(8,785)	¥1,098	¥55,765
Dividends from surplus							(1,738)
Net income							11,747
Acquisition of treasury stock							(3)
Items other than changes in owners' equity	696		(6,496)	48	(5,751)	261	(5,490)
Balance at December 31, 2005	1,109	_	(15,572)	(74)	(14,537)	1,359	60,279
Dividends from surplus							(2,370)
Net income							15,621
Reversal of revaluation difference on land							(72)
Acquisition of treasury stock							(3)
Items other than changes in owners' equity	670	(0)	72	10	752	(793)	(40)
Balance at December 31, 2006	¥1,779	¥(0)	¥(15,500)	¥(63)	¥(13,784)	¥566	¥73,414

The consolidated statements of changes in net assets for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 are presented under the new standard.

OTSUKA CORPORATION and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries				Thous	sands of U.S. do	ollars (Note 3)
For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006				Owners' equity		
	Number of					Total
	shares	Common	Capital	Retained	Treasury	owners'
	issued	stock	surplus	earnings	stock	equity
Balance at December 31, 2005	31,667,020	\$87,095	\$136,456	\$394,071	\$(954)	\$616,668
Dividends from surplus				(19,897)		(19,897)
Net income				131,138		131,138
Reversal of revaluation difference on land				(608)		(608)
Acquisition of treasury stock					(30)	(30)
Items other than changes in owners' equity						
Balance at December 31, 2006	31,667,020	\$87,095	\$136,456	\$504,703	\$(985)	\$727,271

					Thousar	nds of U.S. doll	ars (Note 3)
	Unrealized			Foreign	Total	Minority	
	gain on	Deferred		currency	revaluation	interest in	
	investment	losses on	Revaluation	translation	and translation	consolidated	Total net
	securities	hedges	of land	adjustments	adjustments	subsidiaries	assets
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$9,314	_	\$(130,730)	\$(621)	\$(122,037)	\$11,411	\$506,043
Dividends from surplus							(19,897)
Net income							131,138
Reversal of revaluation difference on land							(608)
Acquisition of treasury stock							(30)
Items other than changes in owners' equity	5,627	(3)	608	86	6,318	(6,660)	(341)
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$14,942	\$(3)	\$(130,122)	\$(534)	\$(115,718)	\$4,751	\$616,304

The consolidated statements of changes in net assets for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 are presented under the new standard.

DTSUKA CORPORATION and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006			Thousands o U.S. dollar
	Μ	illions of yen	0.5. dollar (Note 3
	2005	2006	200
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥20,552	¥26,350	\$221,21
Depreciation and amortization	6,066	5,883	49,38
Amortization of difference between cost of investment and equity			
in net assets of consolidated subsidiaries	20	_	-
Amortization of goodwill	_	132	1,11
Increase(decrease) in reserve for retirement benefits	1,100	(1,666)	(13,98
Increase(decrease) in allowance for bad debts	28	(81)	(68
Interest and dividend income	(61)	(105)	(88)
Interest expenses	170	`131 ´	1,10
Loss on sale / disposal of property, plant and equipment	99	267	2,24
Impairment losses		102	86
Gain on sale of investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	(86)	_	
Loss on sale of investments in securities	(00)	_	-
Loss on revaluation of investments in securities	_	34	29
Loss on revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	_	132	1,11
Loss on revaluation of membership	1	102	1,11
Dilution gain from change in equity interest		(344)	- () 0(
Increase in accounts and notes receivable	(13)	. ,	(2,89
	(5,249)	(11,090)	(93,10
Increase in inventories	(367)	(113)	(94
Increase in accounts and notes payable	4,178	5,961	50,04
Other	1,764	123	1,03
Subtotal	28,209	25,719	215,91
Interest and dividend income received	61	102	86
Interest expenses paid	(169)	(124)	(1,04
Income taxes paid	(5,632)	(11,787)	(98,95
Net cash provided by operating activities	22,468	13,909	116,76
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,561)	(2,253)	(18,91
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	11	206	1,73
Payments for software developed	(2,166)	(2,146)	(18,01
Payments for purchase of investments in securities	(357)	(2,486)	(20,87
Proceeds from sale of investments in securities	144	39	33
Payments for long-term loans receivable	(6)	(6)	(!
Proceeds from long-term loans receivable	4	5	
Other	(53)	(520)	(4,37
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,986)	(7,161)	(60,12
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net	(6,250)	50	41
Proceeds from long-term debts	2,900	1,000	8,39
Repayments for long-term debts	(6,291)	(891)	(7,48
Proceeds from issue of new shares	63	1,008	8,46
Cash dividends paid	(1,737)	(2,370)	(19,89
Other	(22)	(46)	(39
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,338)	(1,250)	(10,49
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(11,338) 29	(1,230) 7	(10,43
let increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,174	5,504	46,2 ⁻
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,717	13,891	116,61
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents due to exclusion of subsidiaries	1,111	10,001	110,0
from scope of consolidation (Note 10(2))	_	(1,090)	(9,15
	V10 001		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 10(1))	¥13,891	¥18,305	\$153,67

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

OTSUKA CORPORATION and Its Consolidated Subsidiaries

1. Basis of Presenting the Consolidated Financial Statements

Accounting Principles

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of OTSUKA CORPORATION (the "Company") and its subsidiaries are prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements from International Financial Reporting Standards, and are compiled from the consolidated financial statements prepared by the Company as required by the Company Law and the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan.

Certain items presented in the consolidated financial statements submitted to the Director of the Kanto Finance Bureau in Japan have been reclassified for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

The consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than Japan.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Scope of consolidation

The Company had 15 subsidiaries (majority-owned companies) and 15 subsidiaries as at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and 11 subsidiaries and 10 subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

The 10 subsidiaries which were consolidated in the year ended December 31, 2006 are listed below:

	Equity ownership percentage
OSK Co., LTD.	100.0%
Netplan Co., LTD.	100.0%
Alpha Techno Co., LTD.	100.0%
Fujimi Construction Co., LTD.	100.0%
Alpha System Co., LTD.	100.0%
Alpha Net Co., LTD.	100.0%
Otsuka Information Technology Corp.	100.0%
Otsuka Auto Service Co., LTD	100.0%
Net World Corporation	68.4%
Otsuka Business Service Co., LTD.	65.0%

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are hereinafter referred to as the "Companies".

Generally, Companies that are owned more than 50 % are classified as subsidiaries and companies that are owned more than 20 % are classified as affiliates. However, companies that are owned between 40 % and 50 % may also be classified as subsidiaries and companies that are owned between 15 % and 20 % may also be classified as affiliates, if the Company substantially controls the investees' management or has significant influence and relationships with the investees, respectively.

The consolidated subsidiaries listed above apply a fiscal year ending on December 31 of each year, which is the same as that of the Company.

The accounts of the remaining 4 and 5 unconsolidated subsidiaries as at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, consisted of insignificant amounts in terms of total assets, net sales, net income and retained earnings, and have, therefore, been excluded from consolidation.

(Fiscal year 2006)

SIOS Technology, Inc. (formerly 10art-ni Corporation) was changed from a consolidated subsidiary to an affiliate for the equity method from fiscal year 2006, due to a decrease in the share ratio and decrease in the number of the directors from the Company. The Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2006 included the Statements of Income of SIOS Technology, Inc.

(2) Elimination of intercompany accounts

For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, all significant intercompany transactions, account balances and unrealized profits among the Companies have been eliminated in full, and the portion attributable to minority interests is charged/credited to minority interests.

For the elimination of investments in common stock of consolidated subsidiaries, together with the equity in the net assets of such subsidiaries, any difference between such investment costs and the amount of underlying equity in the net assets of the subsidiary is deferred and amortized to income over five years on a straight-line basis.

(3) Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

The Company had 4 unconsolidated subsidiaries and 10 affiliates at December 31, 2005 and 5 unconsolidated subsidiaries and 9 affiliates at December 31, 2006.

The Company had no investment in affiliate for the equity method and 1 investment in affiliate for the equity method at December 31, 2005 and 2006. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not accounted for by the equity method were carried at cost or less, since they did not have a material impact on consolidated net income and retained earnings in the consolidated financial statements.

The 1 investment in affiliate by the equity method at December 31, 2006, is listed below:

	Equity ownership percentage
SIOS Technology, Inc.	46.0%

(Fiscal year 2006)

SIOS Technology, Inc. was changed from a consolidated subsidiary to an affiliate for the equity method from fiscal year 2006, due to a decrease in the share ratio and decrease in the number of the directors from the Company.

(4) Translation of foreign currency

All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, whether long-term or short-term, are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Resulting gains and losses are included in net profit or loss for the period.

Assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries and affiliates are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. The shareholders' equity at the beginning of the year is translated into Japanese yen at the historical rates. Profit and loss accounts for the year are translated into Japanese yen using the average exchange rate during the year. Differences in yen amounts arising from the use of different rates are presented as "Foreign currency translation adjustment" in net assets.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows are composed of cash in hand, bank deposits which can be withdrawn on demand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less and which represent a minor risk of fluctuation in value.

(6) Inventories

Inventories are valued by the methods according to the category of inventories as follows:

Merchandise and maintenance par	ts:Merchandise and maintenance parts are stated at cost mainly determined by
	the moving-average method
Work-in-process:	Work-in-process is stated at cost determined by the individual cost method

Supplies are stated at cost determined by the latest purchase	price
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(7) Financial instruments

(a) Securities

Supplies:

Securities held by the Company and its subsidiaries are classified into two categories:

· Equity investment in subsidiaries and affiliates

Investments of the Company in equity securities issued by unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are accounted for by the equity method. In exceptional cases, investments in certain unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost, determined by the moving-average method, because the effect of application of the equity method would be immaterial.

Other securities

Securities with market quotations are stated at fair value, based on market prices at the balance sheet date. (Unrealized gains/losses from valuation of marketable securities are charged directly to net assets at a net-of-tax amount, while cost of sale is determined by the moving-average method.)

Securities without market quotations are stated at cost; this is calculated by the moving-average method.

Regarding investments in limited partnerships and similar investments, an amount equivalent to the Company's partnership investment gain or loss under the equity method of accounting, with such a gain or loss being based on th latest available financial statements of the corresponding limited partnerships, was recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Derivatives

All derivatives are stated at fair value, with changes in fair value included in net profit or loss for the period in which they arise, except for derivatives that are designated as "hedging instruments".

(c) Hedge accounting

Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the derivatives designated as "hedging instruments" are deferred as an asset or liability and included in net profit or loss in the same period during which the gains and losses on the hedged items or transactions are recognized.

Also, if interest rate swap contracts are used as a hedge and meet certain hedging criteria, the amount to be paid or received under the interest rate swap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities for which the swap contract was executed.

The derivatives designated as hedging instruments by the Companies are principally interest swaps, forward exchange contracts and currency swaps. The related hedged items are trade bank loans and accounts payable.

The Companies have a policy to utilize the above hedging instruments in order to reduce the Companies' exposure to the risks of interest and foreign exchange rate fluctuation. Thus, the Companies' purchases of the hedging instruments are limited to, at maximum, the amounts of the hedged items.

The Company evaluates the effectiveness of its hedging activities by reference to the accumulated gains or losses on the hedging instruments and the related hedged items from the commencement of the hedges.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is computed using the declining-balance method, at rates based on the estimated useful lives of assets, which are prescribed by Japanese income tax laws. Depreciation of buildings newly acquired after April 1, 1998 has been provided based on the straight-line method in conformity with Japanese tax laws.

Normal repairs and maintenance, including minor renewals and improvements, are charged to income as incurred.

(9) Accounting for leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to lessees are accounted for as capital leases, except that leases that do not transfer ownership of the assets at the end of the lease term are accounted for as operating leases, in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan.

(10) Software

The amortization of costs of software developed for external sales is computed at an amount based on the ratio of actual sales during the year to total estimated sales for the estimated salable period. However, the amortization costs should not be lower than the amount computed based on asset purchase value on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful life of the asset, which is 3 years.

Software developed for internal use is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is 5 years.

(11) Accounting for income taxes

Income taxes of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries consist of corporate income taxes, local taxes and enterprise taxes.

The Company and its subsidiaries have adopted the deferred tax accounting method. Income taxes were determined using the asset and liability approach, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities were recognized in respect of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and those as reported in the consolidated financial statements.

(12) Allowance for bad debts

An allowance for bad debts is provided at an amount of potential losses from uncollectable receivables based on the actual historical rate of losses from bad debts for ordinary receivables, and on the estimated recoverability of specific doubtful receivables.

(13) Reserve for retirement benefits

(a) Retirement benefits for employees

The reserve for retirement benefits represents the estimated present value of projected benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of the plan assets, except that the unrecognized transition amount arising from adopting the new accounting standard is amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years, the unrecognized actuarial differences are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 12 years from year following the year in which they arise, and the unrecognized prior service cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 12 years.

(b) Retirement benefits for directors

The Company and 6 consolidated subsidiaries have provided for accrued retirement benefits to directors at an amount equivalent to 100% of the benefits the Company would be required to pay, had all eligible directors retired at the balance sheet date.

(Fiscal year 2005)

Along with the maintenance of bylaw, 2 consolidated subsidiaries have provided for accrued retirement benefits to directors from this fiscal year. The effect of this is negligible.

(Fiscal year 2006)

Along with the maintenance of bylaw, 1 consolidated subsidiary has provided for the accrued retirement benefits to directors from this fiscal year. This effect is negligible.

(14) Net income and dividends per share

Net income per common share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each year. Cash dividends per share shown for each year in the consolidated statements of income represent dividends declared as applicable to the respective year.

Diluted net income per common share assumes full exercise of outstanding stock options which have a dilutive effect.

Diluted net income per common share for the year ended December 31, 2006, is not disclosed because there were no potentially dilutive securities outstanding.

(15) Accounting for the consumption tax

The Japanese Consumption Tax Law generally imposes consumption tax at a flat rate on all domestic consumption of goods and services. The consumption tax withheld upon sale is not included in the amount of "Net sales" in the accompanying consolidated statements of income but is recorded as a liability. Consumption tax, which is paid by the Company and domestic subsidiaries on purchases of goods and services, is not included in the amounts of costs/expenses in the consolidated statements of income , but is offset against the balance withheld, and the net balance is included in "Other current liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheets.

(16) Change of accounting policy

(Fiscal year 2006)

Accounting standard for presentation of net assets in the balance sheet

Effective from the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company has applied "Accounting standards for presentation of net assets in the balance sheet (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No.5)", and "Implementation guidance for Accounting standards for presentation of net assets in the balance sheet (Accounting Standards of Japan Guidance No.8)" both issued by the Accounting Standard Board of Japan on December 9, 2005.

The amount corresponding to the conventional "Shareholders' equity" in the balance sheet is ¥72,848 million.

"Net assets" in the balance sheets for this year is presented according to the revision of "Regulations concerning the Terminology, Form and Presentation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements" dated on April 25, 2006.

Furthermore, the Company presented its net assets in the balance sheets using the new presentation as of December 31, 2006.

(17) Change of presentation

(Fiscal year 2005)

Balance Sheet

In accordance with the "Law for the Partial Revision of the Securities and Exchange Law etc." (Law No.97 of June 9, 2004), effective from December 1, 2004, and the revision of the "Practical Guidelines Concerning Accounting for Financial Instruments" (Accounting Committee Report No.14) on February 15, 2005, the investments in investment limited liability partnerships or similar partnerships (Which are defined as securities under the Securities and Exchange Law) are changed to be presented as the "Investments in securities". The relevant amount included in "Investments in securities" is ¥182 million at December 31, 2005 and these amount included in "Other investments" was ¥183 million at December 31, 2004.

(Fiscal year 2006)

Statement of Cash Flows

In accordance with the revision of "Regulations concerning the Terminology Form and Presentation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements" dated on April 25, 2006, "Amortization of Goodwill", which was included in "Depreciation" in the previous fiscal year, is presented separately in the current year. "Amortization of Goodwill" included in "Depreciation" was ¥126 million at December 31, 2005. "Amortization of difference between cost of investment and equity in net assets of consolidated subsidiaries" which was presented separately in the previous fiscal year, is included in "Amortization of Goodwill" in the current year.

(18) Rounding of amounts

Rounding down sums of less than a million yen.

3. U.S. Dollar Amounts

Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The rate of ¥119.12=US\$1, the rate of exchange on December 31, 2006, has been used in translation. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen have been or could be readily converted, realized or settled in U.S. dollars at this or any other rate.

4. Investments in Securities

At December 31, 2005 and 2006 investments in securities were as follows:

(1) Other securities with fair value

		Millions of yen						Th	ious	ands of	U.S.	dollars						
					200	5					2	2006						2006
			Carry	ving					Carr	ying					(Carrying		
		Cost	amo	ount	Difference	s		Cost	am	ount	Differ	ences		Cost	:	amount	D	lifferences
Fair value greater than cost																		
Stocks	¥1	,316	¥3,0	87	¥1,77	1	¥1,	311	¥4,	304	¥2,9	992	\$1	1,011	\$3	36,135	\$2	5,124
Bonds		_		_	_	_		_		_		_		_		_		_
Other securities		89	1	82	9	3		92		151		59		774		1,271		497
	¥ 1	,405	¥3,2	270	¥1,86	5	¥1,	403	¥4,	455	¥3,	052	\$1	1,785	\$3	37,407	\$2	5,621
Fair value less than or equal t	o																	
cost																		
Stocks	¥	1	¥	1	¥ (D)	¥	266	¥	216	¥	(50)	\$	2,237	\$	1,814	\$	(423
Bonds		_		_	_	_		_		_		_			,	_		
Other securities		—		—	_	_		—		_		—				_		
	¥	1	¥	1	¥ (D)	¥	266	¥	216	¥	(50)	\$	2,237	\$	1,814	\$	(423
Total	¥1	,407	¥3,2	272	¥1,86	4	¥1.	670	¥4.	672	¥3,(001	\$1	4.023	\$:	39,221	\$2	5,197

(2) Other securities sold in 2005 and 2006 (for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006)

J.S. dollars	usands of L	Thou	ns of yen	Millions of yen				
2006			2006		2005			
Total	Total	Amount	Total	Total	Amount	Total	Total	Amount
losses on	gains	for	losses	gains	for	losses	gains	for
sale	on sale	sale	on sale	on sale	sale	on sale	on sale	sale
_	\$8	\$322	_	¥1	¥38	¥4	_	¥2

(3) Securities not stated at fair value

		Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	2006
	Stated amount on consolidated balance sheets	Stated amount on consolidated balance sheets	Stated amount on consolidated balance sheets
Other securities			
Unlisted stocks	¥1,068	¥713	\$5,992
Foreign currency-denominated			
mutual fund	35	_	_
Preferred subscription certification	10	10	83
Investment limited liability partnerships	182	303	2,549

(4) Prospected amounts of redemption of other securities with maturity dates subsequent to the consolidated balance sheet dates

			Thousands of U.S. dollars			
		2005		2006		
	Within	More than	Within	More than	Within	More than
	one year	one year	one year	one year	one year	one year
Others	—	¥10	¥10	_	\$83	
Total		¥10	¥10	_	\$83	

5. Derivative Information

At December 31,2005 and 2006 derivatives were as follows:

Currency

.....

			Millions of yen
			2005
Contractual value or notional		Valuation	
Total	Over one year	Fair value	gain(loss)
¥377	¥266	¥379	¥1
	Total		Total Over one year Fair value

				Millions of yen
				2006
	Contractual value or notional	principal amount		Valuation
	Total	Over one year	Fair value	gain(loss)
Currency swap Purchased U.S.dollar	¥266	_	¥279	¥13

			Thousands	of U.S. dollars
				2006
	Contractual value or notional	principal amount		Valuation
	Total	Over one year	Fair value	gain(loss)
Currency swap Purchased U.S.dollar	\$2,235	_	\$2,347	\$111

(Note)

Except for derivatives that are designed as hedging instruments

6. Inventories

Inventories at December 31, 2005 and 2006 comprised the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2005	2006	2006	
Merchandise and maintenance parts	¥15,766	¥15,797	\$132,618	
Work-in-process	763	655	5,502	
Supplies	122	108	914	
	¥16,652	¥16,561	\$139,035	

7. Short-term Bank Loans and Long-term Debt

The annual average interest rates applicable to short-term bank loans at December 31, 2005 and 2006 were 0.75% and 1.14%, respectively.

Long-term debt at December 31, 2005 and 2006 consisted of the following:

	Ν	fillions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	2006
Long-term loans from banks with annual interest rates			
from 0.83% to 1.87%	¥4,095	¥3,204	\$26,898
	4,095	3,204	26,898
Less : Current maturities of long-term debts	(891)	(622)	(5,228)
	¥3,204	¥2,581	\$21,669

Aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt subsequent to December 31, 2006 are as follows:

Year ending December 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2007	¥ 622	\$ 5,228
2008	2,581	21,669
	¥3,204	\$26,898

8. Reserve for Retirement Benefits

(1) Retirement benefit plan

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries operate a fund type corporate pension plan, an agreement type corporate pension plan and a termination allowance plan as defined-benefit pension plans.

(2) The reserve for retirement benefits as of December 31, 2005 and 2006 is analyzed as follows:

			Thousands of
		Millions of yen	U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	2006
Projected benefit obligations	¥(38,389)	¥(40,623)	\$(341,033)
Plan assets	36,958	42,723	358,658
	(1,430)	2,099	17,625
Unrecognized prior service cost	(7,079)	(6,389)	(53,635)
Unrecognized actuarial differences	1,877	(683)	(5,739)
	(6,632)	(4,973)	(41,750)
Prepaid pension cost	(3,261)	(3,134)	(26,313)
Reserve for retirement benefits	¥ (9,893)	¥ (8,107)	\$ (68,064)

The balance of the reserve for retirement benefits in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2006 included retirement benefits for directors in the amounts of 384 million yen and 441 million yen (3,709 thousand U.S. dollars), respectively.

(3) Pension expense related to the retirement benefits for the year ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 were as follows:

	N	Millions of yen	
	2005		2006
Service cost	¥2,910	¥3,028	\$25,420
Interest cost	527	563	4,728
Expected return on plan assets	(554)	(1,108)	(9,307)
Amortization of transition amount	1,668	_	_
Amortization of the unrecognized Prior service cost	(690)	(690)	(5,798)
Amortization of the unrecognized actuarial differences	831	328	2,756
Additional benefits for employees' early retirement	126	126	1,057
Net pension expense	¥4,819	¥2,246	\$18,856

Service cost includes the pension costs of subsidiaries under the simplified method.

(4) Computation Basis of Pension Liabilities

As of December 31, 2005 and 2006

	2005	2006
Discount rate	1.5%	1.5%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.0%	3.0%
Periodic allocation principle	Standard of fixed-	Standard of fixed-
for projected benefit obligation	amount-for-period	amount-for-period
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	12 years	12 years
Amortization of transition amount	5 years	—
Amortization of unrecognized	12 years from the fiscal year	12 years from the fiscal year
actuarial differences	following occurrence	following occurrence

9. Income Taxes

(Fiscal year 2005)

The statutory tax rate used for calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2005 was 40.7%.

Since the difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate (41.7%) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 is less than 5%, a reconciliation of these two rates is not presented.

(Fiscal year 2006)

The statutory tax rate used for calculating deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 was 40.7%.

Since the difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate (40.5%) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 is less than 5%, a reconciliation of these two rates is not presented.

At December 31, 2005 and 2006, significant components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

		Aillions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	200
Deferred tax assets:			
Allowance for bad debts	¥ 248	¥ 244	\$ 2,052
Enterprise taxes	684	537	4,515
Accrued bonuses	1,029	1,076	9,033
Retirement benefits for employees	3,994	3,271	27,466
Retirement benefits for directors	168	192	1,614
Membership	291	_	_
Impairment losses	912	653	5,485
Software cost	137	347	2,915
Operating loss carryforwards	173	_	_
Eliminated unrealized profits	445	460	4,442
Other	837	921	7,150
Total deferred tax assets	8,923	7,704	64,68 ⁻
Less: Valuation allowance	(326)	(231)	(1,940
Net deferred tax assets	8,596	7,473	62,74
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Reserve for computer program	1,786	1,432	12,023
Prepaid pension cost	1,333	1,284	10,78
Unrealized gain on investment securities	761	1,221	10,25
Other	17	16	14
Total deferred tax liabilities	3,898	3,955	33,204
Net deferred tax assets	¥4,698	¥3,518	\$29,536

10. Supplementary Cash Flow Information

(1) Cash and cash equivalents consisted of:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2005	2006	2006
Cash, time deposits and other cash equivalents	¥14,507	¥18,421	\$154,646
Time deposits with deposit terms of more than three months	(616)	(116)	(973)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥13,891	¥18,305	\$ 153,672

(2) The main items of assets and liabilities of SIOS technology, Inc. which was changed from a consolidated subsidiary to an affiliate for the equity method are as follows:

(Fiscal year 2006)

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Current assets	¥2,825	\$23,723
(Cash and cash equivalents)	(1,090)	(9,155)
Non-current assets	2,437	20,460
Total assets	5,263	44,183
Current liabilities	1,454	12,206
Non-current liabilities	1,055	8,863
Total liabilities	2,509	21,069

11. Subsequent Events

(1) Appropriation

The following appropriation of the Company's retained earnings in respect of the year ended December 31, 2006 was as proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on March 29, 2007:

		Thousands of
Appropriation	Millions of yen	U.S. dollars
Cash dividends (¥115.00 per share)	¥3,634	\$30,509

The dividend in 2006 includes a 10-yen special dividend commemorating the 45th anniversary of the Company.

12. Lease Transactions

Acquisition costs, accumulated depreciation and net book values of leased assets at December 31, 2005 and 2006 are summarized as follows:

	Ν	Millions of yen		
	2005	2006	2006	
Acquisition cost	¥6,154	¥6,586	\$55,294	
Accumulated depreciation	(3,307)	(3,630)	(30,479)	
Net book value	¥2,847	¥2,955	\$24,814	

Future minimum lease payments under finance leases at December 31, 2005 and 2006 are summarized as follows:

	1	Millions of yen	
	2005	2006	2006
Due within one year	¥1,159	¥1,127	\$ 9,466
Due after one year	1,734	1,871	15,715
	¥2,893	¥2,999	\$25,181
Accumulated impairment loss on leaseholds	0	_	_

Lease rental expenses, depreciation and interest expenses for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 are summarized as follows:

	Ν	Millions of yen		
	2005	2006	2006	
Lease rental expenses	¥1,395	¥1,317	\$11,059	
Depreciation	1,330	1,246	10,461	
Release of accumulated impairment loss on leaseholds	0	0	0	
Interest expenses	55	65	553	

Depreciation expense is calculated using the straight-line method, with the lease period as the useful life and a residual value of zero.

The amounts of future lease payments on operating leases at December 31, 2005 and 2006 are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2005	2006	2006	
Due within one year	¥ 479	¥ 475	\$3,992	
Due after one year	1,152	711	5,977	
	¥1,632	¥1,187	\$9,969	

13. Land Revaluation

Pursuant to the Law Concerning Land Revaluation, the Company revalued land used for business activities on December 31, 2001. The excess of the revalued carrying amount over the book value before revaluation was recorded as "Excess of land revaluation after tax-effect accounting" net assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The land prices used for the revaluation were determined based on the prices in the official notice published by the Commissioner of the National Tax Agency in accordance with Article 2, Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance Concerning Land Revaluation, after making reasonable adjustments. Revaluation is permitted for one time only. The excess of the book value after revaluation over the fair value is 1,509 million yen (12,671 thousand U.S. dollars) at December 31, 2006.

14. Pledged Assets

At December 31, 2005 and 2006, assets pledged as collateral for accounts and notes payable and loan from banks were as follows:

		Millions of yen		
	2005	2006	2006	
Land	¥ 816	¥ 535	\$ 4,493	
Buildings	813	653	5,486	
Time deposits	11	11	92	
	¥1,641	¥1,199	\$10,072	

15. Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 amounted to 667 million yen and 839 million yen (7,048 thousand U.S. dollars), respectively.

16. Segment Information

The business segment information of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended December

31, 2005 and 2006 is summarized as follows:

(1) Business segment information

						Millions of yen
						2005
	System	Service &			Elimination or	Consolidated
	Integration	Support	Other	Total	corporate	total
Net sales to:						
Outside customers	¥258,275	¥149,100	¥2,037	¥409,413	¥ —	¥409,413
Inter-segment sales/transfers	96	203	2,331	2,631	(2,631)	
	258,372	149,304	4,368	412,045	(2,631)	409,413
Operating expenses	239,706	140,040	4,262	384,008	3,494	387,502
Operating income	¥ 18,665	¥ 9,263	¥ 106	¥ 28,036	¥ (6,125)	¥ 21,911
Assets, depreciation and capital exp	enditure:					
Assets	¥ 87,140	¥ 60,411	¥1,954	¥149,506	¥24,421	¥173,927
Depreciation and amortization	3,237	2,211	33	5,482	583	6,066
Capital expenditure	2,512	1,940	4	4,456	273	4,730

						Millions of yen
						2006
	System Integration	Service & Support	Other	Total	Elimination or corporate	Consolidated total
Net sales to:						
Outside customers	¥263,425	¥168,701	¥1,490	¥433,617	¥ —	¥433,617
Inter-segment sales/transfers	106	234	2,505	2,845	(2,845)	
	263,531	168,935	3,996	436,463	(2,845)	433,617
Operating expenses	242,772	156,731	3,915	403,419	4,039	407,459
Operating income	¥ 20,758	¥ 12,204	¥ 80	¥ 33,044	¥ (6,885)	¥ 26,158
Assets, depreciation and capital exp	penditure:					
Assets	¥ 90,523	¥ 69,290	¥2,029	¥161,843	¥27,513	¥189,357
Depreciation and amortization	2,938	2,187	29	5,155	727	5,883
Impairment losses	68	34	_	102	(0)	102
Capital expenditure	2,171	2,115	7	4,294	210	4,504

					Thousand	s of U.S. dollars
						2006
	System Integration	Service & Support	Other	Total	Elimination or corporate	Consolidatec tota
Net sales to:						
Outside customers	\$2,211,425	\$1,416,232	\$12,515	\$3,640,173	\$ —	\$3,640,173
Inter-segment sales/transfers	891	1,967	21,032	23,891	(23,891)	
	2,212,317	1,418,199	33,548	3,664,065	(23,891)	3,640,173
Operating expenses	2,038,050	1,315,743	32,870	3,386,663	33,913	3,420,577
Operating income	\$ 174,267	\$ 102,456	\$ 678	\$ 277,401	\$ (57,805)	\$ 219,595
Assets, depreciation and capital ex	penditure:					
Assets	\$ 759,932	\$ 581,688	\$17,036	\$1,358,657	\$230,975	\$1,589,633
Depreciation and amortization	24,666	18,364	250	43,281	6,106	49,387
Impairment losses	575	286	_	861	(0)	861
Capital expenditure	18,232	17,758	62	36,054	1,764	37,818

Notes;

- 1. Business segments are defined in consideration of the operations of the companies.
- 2. Significant operations of each segment are as summarized below;

Segment	Major product and services
System Integration business	Research, analysis, design, and introduction for comprehensive information system Transport and installation Network construction Introduction for packaged software Development of consigned software Other related services
Service and Support business	Supplies for comprehensive information system Telephone support Maintenance Consigned system operation Data recovery IT education Guidance for operation of packaged software Hotel business
Other business	Construction Sale, repair of automobiles Insurance Printing

3. Significant components of "Eliminations or corporate" are as follows;

		Millions of yen		
	2005	2006	2006	
Non-allocable operating expenses	¥ 6,165	¥ 6,923	\$ 58,120	
Corporate assets	26,126	29,214	245,251	

Non-allocable operating expenses include administrative expenses incurred by the management control department of the Company.

Corporate assets include surplus funds, long-term Investments (investment securities) and assets used by the management control department of the Company.

4. Depreciation and amortization and capital expenditure include amortization and increase of long-term prepaid expenses.

5. (Fiscal year 2006)

In accordance with the revision of "Regulations concerning the Terminology, Form and Presentation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements" dated on April 25, 2006, amortization of goodwill is excluded from "Depreciation and amortization". Amortization of goodwill was included in "Depreciation and amortization" (¥126 million) at December 31, 2005.

- (2) Segment information by geographic area is not disclosed pursuant to regulations on consolidated financial statements in Japan, since both net sales and assets of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, taken as a whole, were more than 90% of consolidated net sales and assets.
- (3) Information for overseas sales is not disclosed pursuant to regulations on consolidated financial statements in Japan, since aggregate of overseas sales of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries, were less than 10% of consolidated net sales.

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of OTSUKA CORPORATION

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of OTSUKA CORPORATION and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended, all expressed in Japanese yen. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of OTSUKA CORPORATION and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The amounts expressed in U.S. dollars, which are provided solely for the convenience of the reader, have been translated on the basis set forth in Note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Minigu audit Coysoration

MISUZU Audit Corporation

Tokyo, Japan March 29, 2007