

(Translation)

Financial Report for first half of fiscal 2000 ended March 31,2000
(Non-consolidated)

October 25, 1999

Name of Listed Company: Hitachi Cable, Ltd.
Stock Exchange where listed (section): Tokyo Stock Exchange(First Section)
Osaka Securities Exchange (First Section)

Code Number:5812

Head Office Location:1-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

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Date of the Board of Directors Meeting at

which the Account Settlement Plan was approved: October 25, 1999

Existence of Interim Dividend System: Yes

The day we start the payment of the dividends: December 10, 1999

1 . Performance over the year under review (Apr.1,1999-Sep.30,1999)

(1) Operating results

	Net sales (¥ million)	Operating income (¥ million)	Ordinary income (¥ million)
September/99	137,921 (-13.3%)	2,225 (-43.6%)	3,089 (-24.4%)
September/98	159,135 (-11.9%)	3,944 (-50.5%)	4,088 (-48.1%)
March/99	318,763	6,712	7,031

	Interim Net income (¥ million)	Interim Net income per share (¥)	Accounting policy
September/99	1,325 (-36.5%)	3.52	The standard of preparing the Interim fiscal statements
September/98	2,088 (-50.1%)	5.55	The standard of preparing the Interim fiscal statements
March/99	3,237	8.60	_____

- Notes: 1.Figures are rounded down to the nearest ¥1 million.
2.Figures in parentheses represent % change from the previous year.
3.Average number of shares outstanding

	Common	Preferred
9/99	376,423,848	-
9/98	376,423,848	-
3/99	376,423,848	-

- 4.We have made change in accounting policy.

(2) Dividends

	Interim dividend per share (¥)	Annual dividend per share (¥)
September/99	5.00	_____
September/98	5.00	_____
March/99	_____	10.00

(3) Financial standing

	Total Assets (¥ million)	Shareholders' equity (¥ million)	Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	Shareholders' equity per share (¥)
September/99	307,459	159,180	51.8	422.88
September/98	331,674	160,590	48.4	426.62
March/99	315,821	159,857	50.6	424.67

Note: 1. Number of shares outstanding at end of period (Trading unit: 1,000 shares)

	Common	Preferred
9/99	376,423,848	-
9/98	376,423,848	-
3/99	376,423,848	-

2. Profit or loss from valuation of marketable securities at September 1999: ¥ 44,037 million

3. Profit or loss from valuation of derivative contract at September 1999: ¥ 420 million

2 . Business Results Forecast for Fiscal Year 2000(Apr.1,1999-Mar.31,2000)

	Net sales (¥ million)	Ordinary Income (¥ million)	Net income (¥ million)	Annual dividend per share (¥)	
				Term-end dividend (¥)	
March/00	285,000	7,200	3,000	5.00	10.00

(Reference) Forecast net income per share (whole year): ¥ 7.97

1. Management policy

(1) Basic policy of management

Our basic policy of management is to aim to "improve management quality" in order to ensure continued growth in the next century. This is because we believe that the indispensable condition for our business expansion in the future is to build up a management system that provides customers with products and services that they really need by improving the quality of management elements on the basis of the thorough philosophy of high attention to customers and quality in the corporate environment of mega-competition.

(2) Basic policy regarding distribution of profits

Our basic policy in distribution of profits is to keep providing stable dividends with consideration given to the need to step up the company's resources, deploy our business in the future, and other needs.

(3) The company's challenges

The electric wire and cable business, which has hitherto kept our company profitable is projected to suffer a demand stagnation on a mid-to-long-term basis, mainly in power and construction fields. Under these circumstances, to restructure our business is our challenge for the time being. That is, we intend to devote our managerial resources in, and to try to expand our operations in, optical products, compound semiconductors, semiconductor packaging materials, and other electronics fields, which are expected to enjoy a demand rise in the future. As for electric wire and cable business and other basic fields, we are planning to promote aggressively the streamlining of our business in these fields in an attempt to recover in performance early.

(4) Basic policy regarding our relationship with our parent company

Our parent company is Hitachi, Ltd. (which owns 50.2% of our shares as of September 30, 1999). As a member of the Hitachi group, we intend to maintain and step up our cooperative relationship with the parent company, centering on research and development and other fields.

2. Management results

(1) Overview of the economy in the current mid-term

In this mid-term, the Japanese economy continued to be in a severe situation because corporations tended to be already over-equipped and there continued to be a recession in private investments in plant and equipment, so that the economy was not strong enough to recover in private demand.

Under these market conditions, our orders received in this mid-term amounted to 142,864 million yen, 9% down year-on-year, and sales amounted to 137,921 million yen, 13% down year-on-year. In terms of profit, a decline in sales and the recent appreciation of the yen ended up in making the company suffering very severe results, with our ordinary profits amounting to 3,089 million yen, 24% down year-on-year, and intermediate net profits amounting to 1,325 million yen, 37% down year-on-year. Here is an overview of our sales by department.

Electric wires and cables

In addition to the recession of our business with power cables due to a considerable decline in private investments in plant and equipment and demand of power utilities, our sales of bare and sheathed wires were also stagnant, except for some varieties. The performance in this field was therefore much lower than in the same term in the preceding year.

Copper products

Copper strips were in a good condition, centering on those for semiconductor use. However, copper tubes did not show good results whether at home or internationally. Also, extended copper products for electrical applications continued to be in an unfavorable condition. The performance of this field in general was therefore lower than in the same term in the preceding year.

Rubber products

Although parts for OA equipment showed steady performance, automotive rubber hoses (which are our major product items) were stagnant, thus showing a performance a little lower than in the same term in the preceding year.

Construction

Since both the power installation and communications installation works declined greatly, the performance in this field was much lower than in the same term in the preceding year.

Electronics Components

The high activity of compound semiconductors and the steady increase in sales of TAB products resulted in a performance higher than in the same term in the preceding year.

Electronic equipment and others

Despite the rise in the sales of wires with terminal processing, accessories for wires and cables were in a recession and information transmission systems were also stagnant. The general performance was therefore lower than in the same term in the preceding year.

(2) Prospects for the whole year

The short term projection for the Japanese economy indicates some improvement in consumer spending, however this propensity to spend has been limited by an uncertain employment situation, whilst private-sector capital investment continues to highlight a recessionary situation. These indications suggest that it will likely be some time before Japan shows strong signs of economic recovery. In the international market, too, the prospects are not very good. The U.S. economy is showing signs of a curtailment in its strong growth of recent years, with its exchange market and other factors showing instability. The environment surrounding our company is thus still very severe.

Under these circumstances, as mentioned in 1 (3) above, we have been highly committed to recovering in performance as early as possible. However, taking our environment into account, the whole-year performance

of our company in March 2000 (fiscal 2000) is projected to be limited to a performance as low as the following: sales amounting to 285,000 million yen (89% year-on-year), ordinary profits amounting to 7,200 million (102% year-on-year), and net profits for the term amounting to 3,000 million yen (93% year-on-year).

3. Compliance to the year 2000 problem

(1) Y2K compliance and other matters

a) Action policy

We define the year 2000 problem as one of our important management challenges in terms of the need to meet customer requirements and maintain business sustainability, and we are committed to ensuring Y2K compliance.

b) Action system

We have set up the Y2K Problem Countermeasures Committee, chaired by the senior executive managing director. This committee procures information systems, production equipment, and materials, surveys the status quo with our products and other aspects, monitors our Y2K compliance, implements Y2K-compliant measures, and gives guidance to our affiliates. This committee also makes periodic reports to our management to inform them of how these activities are going on and, when necessary, discusses Y2K-compliant measures with management.

c) Progress status of the Y2K-compliant measures

As for matters related to our products, some of the information transmission systems and monitoring systems delivered previously to customers need Y2K-compliant measures. We therefore use our home page (*) and other means to provide our customers with the latest information, while helping them take their Y2K-compliant measures. As for the key information system, production equipment, inspection equipment, and utilities on our premises, the Y2K-compliant measures were almost completed at the end of September 1999. Also, our material suppliers were surveyed to monitor how they are Y2K-compliant. Based on the findings from these surveys, we are now drafting our own measures and narrowing them further down to specific measures.

* <http://www.hitachi-cable.co.jp/y2k/>

(2) Y2K-compliance expenditures and other matters

As expenditures for Y2K-compliance measures, we have posted about 250 million yen in expenditures by September 1999. We expect to spend eventually a total of about 300 million yen. We anticipate that these expenditures will not exercise a great impact on our business, financial condition or other factor.

(3) Risk management planning and related matters

We expected various situations to occur due to the Y2K problem and set up a risk management plan in preparation for unexpected situations in June 1999. We are planning to make add-ons to this plan, thus updating it.

4 . Interim Balance Sheet

(¥ million)

	1st half of fiscal 1999 (Sep.30,1998)	End of fiscal 1999 (Mar.31,1999)	1st half of fiscal 2000 (Sep.30,1999)
[Assets]			
Current Assets	1 9 1 , 5 5 7	1 7 2 , 4 2 8	1 6 4 , 0 7 5
Cash and deposits in banks	2 7 , 0 3 8	1 9 , 4 7 6	6 , 7 4 6
Notes receivable	1 5 , 1 9 4	1 4 , 2 1 4	1 3 , 9 7 7
Accounts receivable	7 6 , 8 8 9	8 1 , 7 4 8	6 6 , 9 8 1
Negotiable securities	2 2 , 8 8 1	1 8 , 7 0 1	3 7 , 5 8 2
Advance Payments	1 , 3 0 4	1 , 5 9 2	1 , 7 3 8
Products	9 , 1 6 1	8 , 1 1 4	7 , 6 9 7
Materials	4 , 6 3 9	3 , 7 7 5	3 , 2 5 6
Work in process	2 8 , 0 1 5	2 0 , 9 1 3	2 2 , 0 1 3
Other current assets	6 , 9 3 2	4 , 4 5 1	4 , 4 5 2
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 5 0 0	- 5 6 0	- 3 7 0
Fixed Assets	1 4 0 , 1 1 7	1 4 3 , 3 9 3	1 4 3 , 3 8 3
Tangible fixed assets	9 8 , 8 3 6	1 0 0 , 9 2 5	1 0 0 , 1 5 0
Buildings	3 1 , 7 3 8	3 2 , 7 9 2	3 2 , 6 0 2
Structures	3 , 5 3 2	3 , 4 8 6	3 , 3 5 7
Machinery	4 4 , 5 8 4	4 6 , 3 1 9	4 6 , 7 6 3
Vehicles and other transportation equipment	2 0 6	1 7 9	1 8 6
Tools, equipment and fixtures	6 , 4 5 1	6 , 3 2 7	6 , 0 2 9
Land	8 , 6 4 2	8 , 7 5 1	8 , 7 5 1
Construction in progress	3 , 6 7 9	3 , 0 6 6	2 , 4 5 9
Intangible fixed assets	8 1 5	8 4 2	1 , 2 7 6
Utility rights, etc.	8 1 5	8 4 2	1 , 2 7 6
Investments, etc.	4 0 , 4 6 5	4 1 , 6 2 5	4 1 , 9 5 6
Shares in subsidiaries	1 2 , 7 5 5	1 4 , 7 0 9	1 4 , 7 0 9
Investment securities	7 , 7 6 7	7 , 9 4 8	9 , 0 8 2
Long-term loans	6 , 2 3 6	5 , 0 1 4	4 , 8 0 6
Other	1 3 , 7 4 6	1 3 , 9 8 8	1 3 , 3 8 7
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 4 0	- 3 5	- 3 0
Total Assets	3 3 1 , 6 7 4	3 1 5 , 8 2 1	3 0 7 , 4 5 9

(¥ million)

	1st half of fiscal 1999 (Sep.30,1998)	End of fiscal 1999 (Mar.31,1999)	1st half of fiscal 2000 (Sep.30,1999)
{ Liabilities }			
Current Liabilities	9 1 , 6 9 3	7 7 , 4 1 9	7 2 , 4 5 7
Accounts payable	3 0 , 3 1 5	3 4 , 0 6 9	2 7 , 9 8 0
Short-term debt	2 8 , 1 2 0	2 4 , 9 1 6	2 3 , 9 5 9
Amounts in arrears	4 , 9 3 8	4 , 7 2 5	4 , 5 2 0
Corporation tax payable	3 , 3 7 4	6 4 2	1 , 1 6 0
Expenses payable	9 , 9 4 1	9 , 4 0 6	9 , 0 7 4
Advances received	2 , 8 9 0	1 , 6 7 8	2 , 6 7 2
Deposits received	1 1 , 3 9 8	1 , 6 3 4	2 , 7 0 0
Other	7 1 4	3 4 6	3 8 8
Fixed liabilities	7 9 , 3 9 1	7 8 , 5 4 4	7 5 , 8 2 1
Bonds	3 7 , 7 9 8	3 7 , 7 9 8	3 7 , 7 9 8
Long-term debt	1 1 , 1 5 8	1 1 , 1 2 6	1 0 , 9 0 7
Reserve for retirement allowance	3 0 , 4 3 4	2 9 , 6 1 9	2 7 , 1 1 5
Total Liabilities	1 7 1 , 0 8 4	1 5 5 , 9 6 4	1 4 8 , 2 7 8
{ Shareholders' Equity }			
Paid-in Capital	2 5 , 9 4 0	2 5 , 9 4 0	2 5 , 9 4 0
Legal reserve	3 6 , 1 7 5	3 6 , 1 7 5	3 6 , 1 7 5
Capital surplus	2 9 , 6 9 0	2 9 , 6 9 0	2 9 , 6 9 0
Profit reserve	6 , 4 8 5	6 , 4 8 5	6 , 4 8 5
Surplus Fund	9 8 , 4 7 3	9 7 , 7 4 1	9 7 , 0 6 4
Reserve for loss from overseas investment	4 3	4 3	1 9
Special depreciation reserve	3 5 7	3 5 7	3 0 6
Reserve for deferred Income taxes on fixed assets	5 1 1	5 1 1	5 9 6
Reserve for deferred Income taxes on special account	6 3	6 3	6 3
Special reserve	8 9 , 5 0 0	8 9 , 5 0 0	8 9 , 5 0 0
Retained earnings at half of year	7 , 9 9 7	7 , 2 6 4	6 , 5 7 8
(Interim Net income)	(2 , 0 8 8)	(3 , 2 3 7)	(1 , 3 2 5)
Total Shareholder's Equity	1 6 0 , 5 9 0	1 5 9 , 8 5 7	1 5 9 , 1 8 0
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	3 3 1 , 6 7 4	3 1 5 , 8 2 1	3 0 7 , 4 5 9

():Figures in parentheses are included in the surplus fund.

Note:

1. Inventories Valuation

Finished products, main materials and work-in-process are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the weighted average method.

Up to now, we use the lower of cost or market (the Reversal method), and cost is determined by "last - in, first-out" method. From this term, we use the lower of cost or market (the Separation method), and cost is determined by the weighted average method.

2. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets

(9/98)	(3/99)	(9/99)
¥ 204,571million	¥ 210,875million	¥ 216,423million

3. The endorsed amount of notes receivable totals

(9/98)	(3/99)	(9/99)
¥ 304million	¥ - million	¥ - million

4. Debts guaranteed by the Company totals

(9/98)	(3/99)	(9/99)
¥ 1,289 million	¥ 1,319 million *	¥ 1,355 million *

* including Contingent guarantee of loans(3/99, 9/99)

5. The increase of number of shares outstanding that come from the conversion of convertible bonds: No

6. Other Current Assets

Treasury stock of ¥ 4 million (7,922shares) is credited to the Other Current Assets account.

7. Method for treating leasing transactions

Financial leasing transactions other than those in which the ownership of the leased property is recognized to be transferred to the lessee are treated by accounting in accordance with a method used for ordinary leasing transactions.

Lease rental expense(9/99)	¥ 365 million
Minimum lease payments(9/99)	¥ 1,387 million

5. Interim Statement of Profit and Loss

(¥ million)

	1st half of fiscal 1999 (A) (Apr.1,1998 – Sep.30,1998)	End of fiscal 1999 (Apr.1,1998 – Mar.31,1999)	1st half of fiscal 2000 (B) (Apr.1,1999 – Sep.30,1999)	B / A (%)
[Recurring Profit and Loss]				
Operating Profit and Loss				
Net sales	159,135	318,763	137,921	87
Cost of sales	135,157	273,704	117,411	87
Sales, general and administrative expenses	20,033	38,346	18,284	91
Operating income	3,944	6,712	2,225	56
Non-operating Profit and Loss				
Non-operating revenues	2,771	4,949	3,299	119
(interest and dividends received)	(1,691)	(2,414)	(1,272)	(75)
(Miscellaneous revenues)	(1,079)	(2,535)	(2,027)	(188)
Non-operating expenses	2,627	4,630	2,435	93
(Interest and discount charges paid)	(954)	(1,661)	(629)	(66)
(Miscellaneous losses)	(1,672)	(2,969)	(1,806)	(108)
Ordinary income	4,088	7,031	3,089	76
[Extraordinary profit and loss]				
Extraordinary profit		894	1,063	
Extraordinary loss (the amortization period for prior service cost)	()	(894)	(1,063)	()
Income before income tax	4,088	6,137	2,025	50
Corporation and inhabitant taxes	2,000			
Corporation, inhabitant and business taxes		2,900	700	
Interim net income	2,088	3,237	1,325	63
Retaining earnings brought forward	5,909	5,909	5,253	89
Interim dividends		1,882		
Retained earning at half of year	7,997	7,264	6,578	82

Note:

1.

(9/98)	(3/99)	(9/99)
¥ 9,378 million	¥ 18,561 million	¥ 8,527 million
2. Previously, business tax paid was listed in the accounts under "Sales, general and administrative expenses". As of fiscal year 2000 ended March 31st 2000, it is shown in "Corporation, inhabitant and business taxes". With this change in the treatment of business tax, Operation income, Ordinary income and income before income tax increased by ¥200 million compared with the previous method.

6. Sales Results, by Operating Division

(¥ million)

1st half of fiscal 1999 (A) (Apr.1,1998- Sep.30,1998)		End of fiscal 1999 (Apr.1,1998- Mar.31,1999)	1st half of fiscal 2000 (B) (Apr.1,1999- Sep.30,1999)	B / A (%)
Bare wires	13,971	25,133	9,804	70
Insulated wires	26,297	52,571	23,841	91
Cables	28,610	60,563	23,072	81
Wire and Cables Total	68,880	138,268	56,717	82
Copper products	22,794	43,492	19,870	87
Rubber products	8,227	16,481	8,075	98
Construction	15,432	31,572	9,310	60
Electronic components	20,939	40,522	22,947	110
Electronic appliances and others	22,863	48,425	20,999	92
Total	159,135	318,763	137,921	87
(of which: Export)	(34,561)	(65,492)	(31,345)	(91)

7. Orders Received

(¥ million)

	1st half of fiscal 1999 (A) (Apr.1,1998- Sep.30,1998)	End of fiscal 1999 (Apr.1,1998- Mar.31,1999)	1st half of fiscal 2000 (B) (Apr.1,1999- Sep.30,1999)	B / A (%)
Amount of orders received	156,861	301,651	142,864	91
Order backlogs	67,701	52,863	57,806	85

8. Market Price on Securities

(¥ million)

	1st half of fiscal 1999 (Sep.30,1998)			End of fiscal 1999 (Mar.31,1999)		
	Balance sheet Value	Market price	Valuation profit/ loss	Balance Sheet Value	Market price	Valuation profit/ loss
(1)Securities classified as current assets						
Stocks	9,690	30,954	21,263	9,753	40,586	30,832
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	9,690	30,954	21,263	9,753	40,586	30,832
(2) Securities classified as fixed assets						
Stocks	3,179	4,798	1,618	3,900	7,802	3,902
(Affiliates)	(2,116)	(3,714)	(1,597)	(2,309)	(4,590)	(2,281)
Total	12,870	35,752	22,881	13,654	48,389	34,734
(Affiliates)	(2,116)	(3,714)	(1,597)	(2,309)	(4,590)	(2,281)

(¥ million)

	1st half of fiscal 2000 (Sep.30,1999)		
	Balance sheet Value	Market price	Valuation profit/loss
(1)Securities classified as current assets			
Stocks	9,680	47,320	37,639
Bonds	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Sub-total	9,680	47,320	37,639
(2) Securities classified as fixed assets			
Stocks	4,844	11,242	6,397
(Affiliates)	(2,309)	(5,000)	(2,690)
Total	14,524	58,562	44,037
(Affiliates)	(2,309)	(5,000)	(2,690)

(): Figures in parentheses are included in those right above them.

Note: 1.Determination of Market Price

Closing price at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc.

2.The amounts of securities in the Balance Sheet that are excluded from disclosure are as follows:

	1st half of Fiscal 1999	End of Fiscal 1999	1st half of fiscal 2000
(1) Current Assets	¥ 13,191 million	¥ 8,950 million	¥ 27,906 million
(2) Fixed Assets	¥ 14,971 million	¥ 16,404 million	¥16,604 million
(Affiliates)	(¥ 12,798 million)	(¥ 14,659 million)	(¥14,796 million)

9.Preset price, market price and valuation profit/loss of derivative contract

(currency related)

(¥ million)

Transactions other than market transactions	1st half of fiscal 1999 (Sep.30,1998)				fiscal 1999 (Mar.31,1998)			
	Preset price		Market price	Valuation profit/ loss	Preset price		Market Price	Valuation Profit/ Loss
		of which: over a year				of which: over a year		
Forward exchange contracts								
Purchase								
US\$	-	-	-	-	631	-	636	5
DEM	-	-	-	-	63	-	59	-4
STG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	694	-	695	1

Transactions other than market transactions	1st half of fiscal 2000 (Sep.30,1999)			
	Preset price		Market price	Valuation profit/ loss
		of which: over a year		
Forward exchange contracts				
Purchase				
US\$	447	-	414	-32
DEM	93	-	96	3
STG	96		99	2
Total	637	-	610	-26

- Note: 1 . Foreign exchange rates as of the 1st half of the term are based on forward quotations.
2 . Of the foreign currency-denominated monetary claims and debts for which the yen currency amounts are determined because of the forward exchange contract attached, those that are indicated in the yen amounts concerned in the balance sheet for the fiscal year are excluded from items for disclosure.

(interest related)

(¥ million)

Transactions other than market transactions	1st half of fiscal 1999 (Sep.30,1998)				End of fiscal 1999 (Mar.31,1999)			
	Preset price		Market price	Valuation profit/loss	Preset price		Market Price	Valuation Profit/Loss
		of which: over a year				of which: over a year		
Interest Rate Swap Transactions								
Fixed interest receivable and variable interest payable	10,000	10,000	374	374	15,950	15,950	580	580
	5,000	5,000	-64	-64	10,000	10,000	-85	-85
Total	15,000	15,000	310	310	25,950	25,950	495	495

Transactions other than market transactions	1st half of fiscal 2000(Mar.31,2000)			
	Preset price		Market price	Valuation profit/loss
		of which: over a year		
Interest Rate Swap Transactions				
Fixed interest receivable and variable interest payable	15,950	15,950	556	556
	10,950	10,950	-109	-109
Total	26,900	26,900	446	446

Note: Determination of Market Price

The price the financial institution who conclude Interest Rate Swap contract.