(Summary)

Consolidated Financial Report for 1st half of fiscal 2006 ended March 31, 2006

October 28, 2005

Name of Listed Company: **Hitachi Cable, Ltd.**

Stock Exchange where listed (Section): Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (First Section)
Osaka Securities Exchange Co., Ltd. (First Section)

Code Number: 5812

Head Office: Tokyo
（URL http://www.hitachi-cable.co.jp ）

Representative: Norio Sato, President

Contact: Masaaki Ishikawa
General Manager, Administration, Dept., Human Resources & Administration Group
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Date of the Board of Directors Meeting at which the Account Settlement Plan was approved: October 28, 2005

Name of Parent Company: Hitachi, Ltd. (Code Number: 6501)

Ratio of Shares that Hitachi, Ltd. holds: 53.3%

US GAAP: No

１. Performance over 1st half of the fiscal year under review (Apr.1, 2005-Sep.30, 2005)

(1) Operating results

	Net Sales (million yen)		Operating Income (million yen)		Ordinary Income (million yen)	
September/05	190,994	(1.2%)	2,830	(-41.4%)	3,427	(-34.3%)
September/04	188,671	(14.7%)	4,833	(329.6%)	5,218	(475.3%)
March/05	386,909		10,031		10,740	

	Interim Net Income (million yen)		Interim Net Income Per Share (yen)	Diluted Interim Net Income Per Share (yen)
September/05	1,072	(-54.1)	2.95	2.95
September/04	2,337	(ー)	6.36	6.36
March/05	4,991		13.46	13.46

(Notes)

① Investment income based on equity method

September/05	548 million yen
September/04	352 million yen
March/05	777 million yen

② Average number of shares outstanding (Consolidated)

	Common	Preferred
September/05	363,202,517	ー
September/04	367,473,988	ー
March/05	366,793,543	ー

③ Changing in accounting policy: No

④ Figures are rounded off to the nearest 1 million yen.

⑤ Figures in parentheses represent % change from 1st half of the last fiscal year.

(2) Financial standing

	Total Asset (million yen)	Shareholders' Equity (million yen)	Shareholders' Equity Ratio (%)	Shareholders' Equity Per Share (yen)
September/05	327,129	177,650	54.3	489.04
September/04	326,088	177,359	54.4	482.66
March/05	324,502	176,296	54.3	485.25

(Note)Number of shares outstanding at the end of period (consolidated)

	Common	Preferred
September/05	363,262,476	―
September/04	367,460,435	―
March/05	363,200,489	―

(3) Statement of cash flow

	Cash Flow From Operating Activities (million yen)	Cash Flow From Investing Activities (million yen)	Cash Flow From Financing Activities (million yen)	Cash, Time Deposit and Marketable Securities at the End of Term (million yen)
September/05	2,114	-2,035	-672	5,850
September/04	3,639	2,241	-8,124	6,064
March/05	34,253	-10,523	-25,743	6,212

(4) Scope of consolidation and application of the equity method

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 53
Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries, applied the equity method: ―
Number of affiliated companies, applied the equity method: 11

(5) Change in scope of consolidation and application of the equity method

Consolidation New companies: ―
Companies removed: 5
Equity method New companies: ―
Companies removed: ―

２. Business results forecast for fiscal year 2006 (Apr.1, 2005-Mar.31, 2006)

	Net Sales (million yen)	Ordinary Income (million yen)	Net Income (million yen)
March/06	395,000	12,000	5,400

(Reference) Forecast net income per share (Whole year): 14.87 yen

＊ Safe harbor statement
The figures contained herein, excepting actual performance figures, are based on assumptions by management that were judged to be valid at the time these materials were created. Actual performance may be very different from these forecasts and targets.

1. Status of the Corporate Group (as of September 30, 2005)

(1) Contents of Business Lines:

Consisting of the company submitting these interim consolidated financial statements (Hitachi Cable), one parent company, 53 consolidated subsidiaries, two non-consolidated subsidiaries, and 23 affiliate companies, the Hitachi Cable Group engages in the manufacture and sale of various products, including wires and cables, information network solutions (e.g., information network devices and optical components), semiconductor packaging materials and compound semiconductors, copper products, and auto parts. The Group also undertakes construction work related to the installation of power cables and communication cables and related activities.

Although no major changes have occurred in affiliate companies during this interim consolidated fiscal period, the Hitachi Cable Group is currently restructuring its subsidiaries to achieve the ideal number of group companies, thereby improving group synergy.

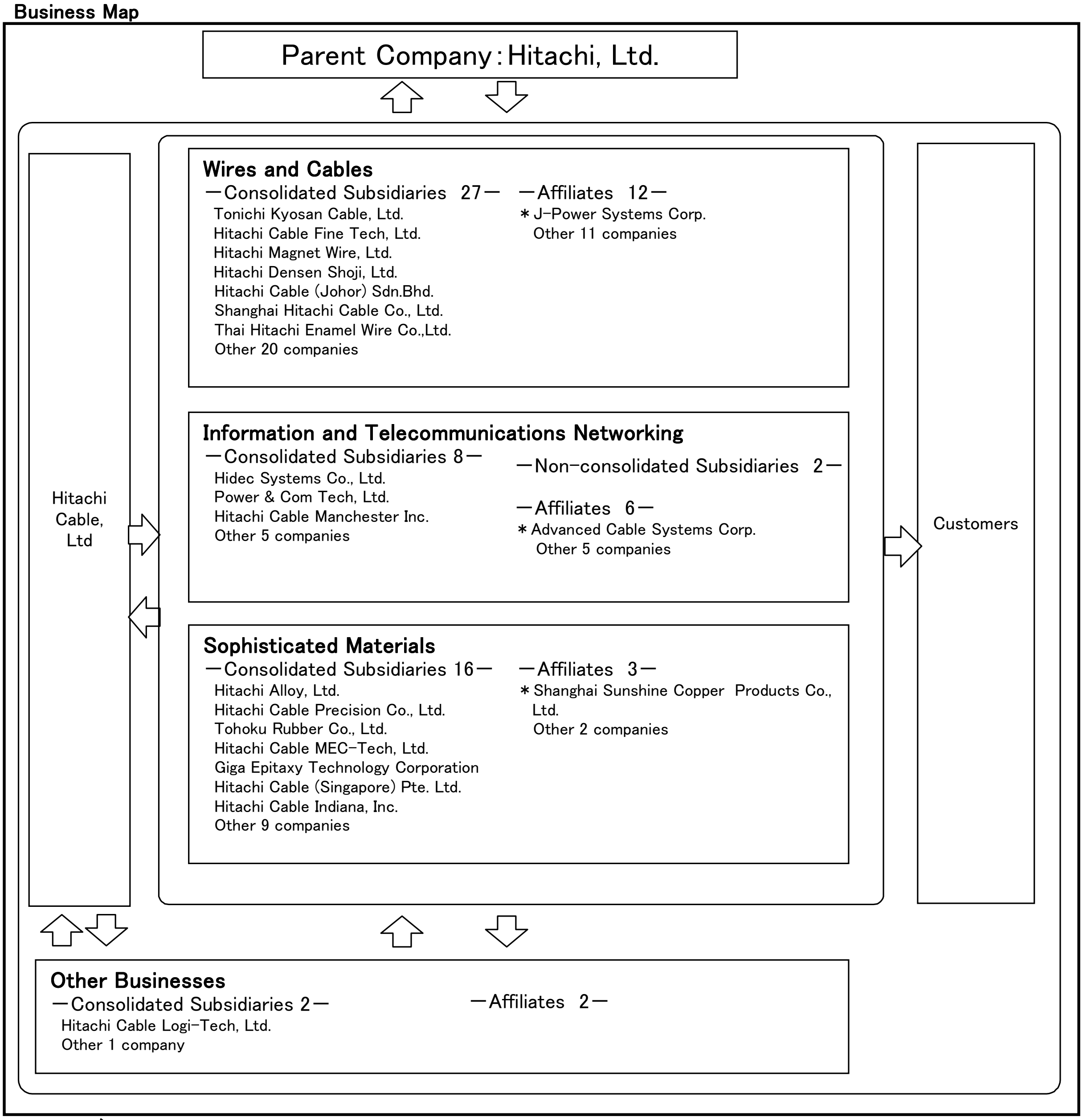
No major changes have occurred in the areas of business operations in which the Hitachi Cable Group participates.

An overview of the group's business structure is provided on page 4.

(2) Status of Affiliated Companies

The following company became a new affiliate of Hitachi Cable during the first half of this consolidated fiscal year:

Business Map



(Note 1) ⇨ : Flow of Products and Services ＊ : Company Applied the Equity Method

(Note 2) Effective July 1, 2005, Hitachi Cable merged with consolidated subsidiary Hitachi Copper Products, Ltd. Effective October 1, 2005, Hitachi Cable merged with consolidated subsidiary Toritsu Syokai, Ltd.

(Note 3) Effective October 1, 2005, Tonichi Kyosan Cable, Ltd. merged with its subsidiary Tonichi Shoji, Ltd.

(Note 4) Effective April 1, 2005, Hitachi Densen Shoji, Ltd. merged with Hitachi Cable consolidated subsidiary Nissin Sangyo, Ltd.

(Note 5) Effective September 30, 2005, the underground power cable installation operations of Power & Com Tech, Ltd. were transferred to its subsidiary Hidaka Dengyo Co., Ltd. Effective October 1, 2005, Hitachi Cable merged with Power & Com Tech, Ltd. Also effective October 1, 2005, Hidaka Dengyo Co., Ltd. changed its name to Power & Com Tech, Ltd. Effective November 1, 2005, all Power & Com Tech, Ltd. (formerly Hidaka Dengyo Co., Ltd.) shares held by Hitachi Cable are to be transferred to J-Power Systems Corporation.

(Note 6) Effective April 1, 2005, Hitachi Cable Precision Co., Ltd. merged with its subsidiaries Kawanishi Kogyo Co., Ltd. and Miyako Precision Co., Ltd.

(Note 7) Effective April 1, 2005, Hitachi Cable MEC-Tech, Ltd. merged with its consolidated subsidiary Takasuzu Engineering, Ltd.

2. Management Policies

(1) Fundamental Management Policies and Mid- to Long-term Management Strategies:

The fundamental policy of the Hitachi Cable Group is to achieve a cost structure that gives it high competitiveness while focusing on increasing profitability and on expanding its business lines. Hitachi Cable seeks to attain these goals by helping to meet the needs of the global marketplace through communications technologies. As a quantitative target, the Hitachi Cable Group regards FIV*1, the Hitachi Group's own measure of value added, as its most important management indicator. The Group's goal is to achieve positive FIV.

Based on this policy, the Group is shifting to a focus on becoming highly competitive in the fields of information and telecommunications networking, areas vital to the development of the social and information infrastructure, and the sophisticated materials and wires and cables that form the foundation of this infrastructure. The Group is responding in a flexible and timely manner to changes in the marketplace by concentrating business resources in areas that offer high growth possibilities, overseas expansion, comprehensive business restructuring through alliances, mergers and acquisitions, restructuring of Group company numbers, and other efforts.

Described below are future business strategies for each field of business.

In the wires and cables field, the foundation of its operations, the Group seeks to become an industry leader by optimizing production and sales structures. In the field of information and telecommunications networking, the Group will proceed to expand business operations through coordinated use of technologies related to wide area Ethernet*2, VoIP (voice over Internet protocol) technologies, optical transmission, wireless transmission, and related areas. In the sophisticated materials field, in addition to establishing efficient production structures for products such as semiconductor packaging materials, compound semiconductors, copper strips, and automobile parts, the Group will introduce new products in a timely manner while proceeding to strengthen and enhance each business.

To support such business strategies for each business field, each aspect of the Group's management activities will adhere to the policies described below:

In its research and development (R&D) activities, the Group seeks to promote new-product development directly linked to its business strategies, to accelerate creation of businesses based on newly developed products, and to promote R&D that supports sustained growth. In July 2005, it reorganized its R&D organization into the Corporate Advanced Technology Group, which is responsible for formulating R&D strategies and monitoring their progress, and the Research & Development Group, assigned responsibility for research and development activities. In the area of production technology, Hitachi Cable is working to strengthen and enhance production capabilities through the development of advanced production technologies and the construction of highly efficient production systems.

In sales, the Company is seeking to boost efficiency by strengthening its sales networks, including enhancing marketing efforts to ascertain market trends swiftly and accurately and strengthening its logistics efforts. In the field of human resources, it is working to nurture human resources suited to the globalization of its businesses while proceeding with reforms of its evaluation and compensation systems and reducing overall labor costs. In the field of finance, the Company is investing considerable energy into reducing total assets and realizing a cost structure that will give it the flexibility to succeed against global competition.

As a company operating on the committee system, Hitachi Cable provides clearly demarcated management executive and supervisory functions, with the goal of implementing decisive, appropriate response to the above issues. In addition, the Company seeks to fulfill its corporate social responsibilities (CSR*3) in areas such as environmental protection based on laws and business ethics – putting its efforts into business activities that will earn the trust of society.

*1 FIV (Future Inspiration Value) = Business profit after taxes - invested equity * capital cost rate (5%)
*2 Ethernet is a registered trademark of Xerox Corporation.
*3 CSR is an abbreviation for "corporate social responsibility."

(2) Basic Policy on Dividends

Hitachi Cable distributes dividends after an overall assessment of matters such as business performance, enhancements to its management structure, and future business strategies. The Company seeks to return profits to shareholders after considering business performance, based on a basic policy of providing stable dividends. It also makes effective use of the internal reserve for investing business resources into areas that promise future growth, for investments intended to revitalize existing businesses, and for other purposes, while continuing to maintain and strengthen the soundness of its financial constitution.

Hitachi Cable also implements relevant measures related to the acquisition of treasury shares as another effective means of distributing profits to shareholders, while accounting for issues such as trends in share prices and the Company's financial circumstances.

(3) Concepts and Policies on Lowering Investment Units

Although Hitachi Cable realizes that lowering the minimum stock investment unit is an effective means to energize the market for its shares, doing so would also entail considerable expense. Since Hitachi Cable currently places the highest management priority on improving its business performance, for the time being, the Company will continue considering lowering the minimum stock investment units, while focusing on stock market trends and monitoring business performance and share prices, among other factors.

(4) Basic Concepts Concerning Corporate Governance and Status of Their Implementation

Hitachi Cable considers the foundation of corporate governance to be continuous efforts to advance its business in keeping with laws, business ethics, and CSR principles. It considers conformity with such to be one of the most vital responsibilities of management. To promote compliance, the company shifted to the committee system in June 2003, resulting in a separation of the executive and supervisory functions of management, in order to further speed up management decision-making and to take management transparency to a higher level.
Since Hitachi Cable's shift to the committee system, its Board of Directors is in charge of decision-making on matters such as basic management policies and of performing the supervision function, and it has broadly transferred to executive officers operational decision-making and execution authority. As one part of performance of the supervision function by the Board of Directors, three committees — the Nominating Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Compensation Committee — have been established within the Board of Directors, with the membership of each committee consisting of three directors, two of whom are outside directors. In principle, the Audit Committee meets monthly, while the Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee meet as needed. The Board of Directors comprises eight members, including three outside directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors does not serve concurrently as an executive officer. Two outside directors are parent-company directors or special advisors; one is a lawyer with no advisory agreement. Hitachi Cable conducts continuous transactions involving sales to and from its parent company, but all of these are standard transactions. In addition, as necessary, Hitachi Cable obtains advice on its business activities from other lawyers belonging to the same law office as the lawyer appointed as outside director.

An Executive Committee has been established to provide internal oversight of executive management, with a membership composed entirely of company executive officers. This measure is intended to ensure the sharing of information concerning operations under the responsibility of each executive officer when executive officers make decisions concerning important matters as assigned by the Board of Directors, as well as the consideration of such matters from many aspects.

In addition, the Internal Auditing Office (with six dedicated staff members and 17 staff members serving concurrent positions) implements planned audits of operational legality and appropriateness for each section of Hitachi Cable and its Group companies. Where necessary, the Compliance Group (with one dedicated staff member and nine staff members serving concurrent positions) conducts training activities for and audits of each section of Hitachi Cable and its Group companies to ensure that their activities conform to laws, regulations, and business ethics. In addition to monitoring and verifying the status of these internal audits and other activities, the Audit Committee works together with the internal audit functions to monitor company management by having the directors and executive officers issue reports on the status of the execution of business operations as necessary. The Hitachi Group is also currently responding to the requirements of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act by proceeding to establish a system of internal controls based on the COSO framework from the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, thereby improving the reliability of financial information.With regard to the auditing of accounts, ChuoAoyama PricewaterhouseCoopers has been named the account auditing firm. The composition of the team of personnel providing support for these audit activities is determined based on the account auditing firm's selection criteria. Specifically, this team consists of nine certified public accountants, six assistant accountants, and one other member. The account auditor reports to the Audit Committee on its audit and increases cooperation on auditing by exchanging opinions with the Audit Committee and the General Manager of the Internal Auditing Office, who also attends the relevant meetings. The names and other information concerning the certified public accountants who conduct these operations are shown in the following table:

Name of auditing CPA	Name of CPA's firm	Number of years of continuous auditing experience
Kazuo Hattori	ChuoAoyama PricewaterhouseCoopers	— *
Takashi Kinoshita	ChuoAoyama PricewaterhouseCoopers	11

* Number of years of continuous auditing experience not listed if less than seven years.

With regard to the various risks faced in management, a Risk Management Committee has been established under the Executive Committee, with the President & Chief Executive Officer serving as its chair. This committee is intended for the purpose of sharing information related to risk management, such as responses to risks and measures for preventing their recurrence. As such, it endeavors to pinpoint risks and to assess, prevent, and minimize them. Furthermore, beginning October 1, 2003 Hitachi Cable has adopted a compliance notification system that can be used by company employees as well as related outside parties such as suppliers, for the purpose of supplementing its own efforts to remove risks.
In addition, in order to further increase its focus on CSR, on April 1, 2005 the company established Corporate Social Responsibility Promotion Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Office, intended to coordinate social activities, such as those in the areas of environmental protection and social contributions, which had previously been conducted individually, and to promote such activities on a companywide basis.
Through these efforts, Hitachi Cable is pushing ahead with its plan to take the maneuverability

and transparency of its management to higher levels.

(5) Position of Listed Company in the Group of Companies Including the Parent Company, and Relationship with Other Listed Companies and the Parent Company

As a member of the Hitachi Group, with Hitachi, Ltd. as the parent company, Hitachi Cable shares the Hitachi Group's brand and management vision. The parent company owns 53.3% of total shareholder voting rights in Hitachi Cable, and one parent company director and one parent company special advisor serve concurrently as Hitachi Cable outside directors. With the exception of issues more appropriately discussed at general shareholder meetings, the parent company contributes in a limited manner to the business management of Hitachi Cable, respecting the latter's independence in management decision-making and execution.

(6) Transactions with the Parent Company and Other Group Companies

Please refer to the notes for "Transactions with Affiliates" under the consolidated financial statements.

3. Business Performance and Financial Status

(1) Business Performance

Boosted by economic expansion in the United States and East Asian regions, including China, the world's economy grew steadily during this interim consolidated fiscal period. Although the Japanese economy saw modest recovery during this period, supported by growth in exports and in factors such as private-sector capital investment and personal consumption, it was also affected by uncertainties arising from factors such as rising costs for raw materials, including petroleum and metals.

In this climate, the Hitachi Cable Group sought to improve business performance by concentrating business resources in fields that promise growth, as well as proceeding with the selection and concentration of businesses and reducing both equity invested and costs.

The resulting business performance during this interim consolidated fiscal period was as described below.

Due to factors such as the rising value of sales of products such as wires, cables, and rolled-copper products due to increasing copper prices, sales were 190.994 billion yen, an increase of 1% from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period. Ordinary income was 3.427 billion yen, a decline of 34% from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period, due to further increases during this consolidated fiscal year in prices of raw materials such as copper and petrochemical products that could not be fully absorbed in product prices, a delayed recovery in demand in digital fields, a delay in the growth of demand for information networking products, and other factors. In addition, 471 million yen was booked as extraordinary income and 1.53 billion yen as restructuring costs. These and other factors resulted in a net income figure of 1.072 billion yen for this consolidated interim fiscal period, a decline of 54% from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

Given below is an overview of business performance for each segment by business type. Sales figures for each segment include internal sales between segments as well as transfers.

Wires and Cables

Since the high-voltage power cables business was transferred to equity-method affiliate J-Power Systems Corporation effective October 1, 2004, sales in the power cables business declined from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period. Sales of electronic wires and wiring components exceeded those of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period, due to strong sales in Asian regions, including China. Sales of magnet wires for use in electronic auto parts also grew. Combined with the effects of increased product prices due to rising copper prices, this led to figures greatly exceeding those of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

As a result, sales in this segment totaled 91.544 billion yen, an increase of 3% over the figure for the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

Information and Telecommunications Networking

In the area of high-frequency wireless systems, despite an increase in the number of construction projects for mobile phone base station installations, the number of major terrestrial digital broadcasting projects was modest, leading to lower overall performance from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period. Factors including sluggish sales of landline fiber-optic cables for domestic telecommunications carriers led to lower overall performance for telecommunications cables from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

In the area of information network solutions, shipments of information networking devices for major telecommunications carriers were delayed, leading to performance substantially lower than during the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

As a result, sales in this segment were 34.978 billion yen, a decline of 10% from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

Sophisticated Materials

Sales of compound semiconductors, due primarily to sluggishness in the field of laser diodes for optical-disk devices, declined from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period. Factors such as sluggish demand for lead frames for use in power transistors led to a decline in sales of such products from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

Although demand for copper strips for semiconductor use fell, factors such as increasing product costs due to the effects of rising copper prices led to performance equaling that of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period. Sales of copper products for electric applications also equaled those of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period, supported by strong private-sector capital investment.

For copper tubing, factors including higher product prices due to rising copper prices led to performance figures exceeding those of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period. For auto parts, sales of sensors grew while sales of hose parts remained strong, leading to performance figures exceeding those of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

With regard to TAB products, in addition to the fact that sales of chip-on-film (COF) products for large LCD panels grew steadily, sales of μBGA*1 products for high-speed DDR2 SDRAM*2 memory used in servers and other devices remained strong, resulting in sales greatly exceeding those of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

The above factors led to sales in this segment of 72.966 billion yen, an increase of 4% over the figure from the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

Other Businesses

This segment is composed of logistics, real estate management and leasing, and other businesses. Sales in this segment were 8.316 billion yen, 2% higher than those of the previous interim consolidated fiscal period.

*1 µBGA® is a registered trademark of Tessera Inc. of the United States. BGA is an abbreviation for "ball grid array."

*2 DDR2 SDRAM refers to an SDRAM memory standard that enables even higher data transmission speeds than those of SDRAM memory in double-data-rate (DDR) mode. SDRAM is a widely-used memory type, particularly in personal computers, in which various advances have made to increase efficiency when working with CPU operations.

(2) Matters That Require Company Attention and Projected Results for the Full Fiscal Year

Numerous factors led to great uncertainty concerning immediate prospects for the worldwide economy, including rising prices for raw materials such as crude oil, concerns about slowing economic growth in the United States and China, and the effects of natural disasters. Although a gentle recovery in the Japanese economy is expected to persist, numerous factors create uncertainty, including rising raw material costs. No firm predictions can be made or justified.

Given this economic climate, the Hitachi Cable Group seeks to improve its business performance by focusing business resources on fields with high growth potential, by expanding sales, and by ensuring profitability, as well as by tackling areas such as the creation of new businesses and construction of highly efficient production systems.

Projections concerning market trends for the second half of this consolidated fiscal year and for (full-year) business performance for this consolidated fiscal year are discussed below.

Wires and Cables

For power cables, sales are projected to decline from the figure for the previous consolidated fiscal year, due to the transfer of sales operations for high-voltage power cables to equity-method affiliate J-Power Systems Corp. as of October 1, 2004.

In addition to strong sales of electronic wires and wiring components for industrial devices, projections call for a recovery in sales of such products for use in semiconductor manufacturing equipment. For this reason, full-year sales are projected to exceed those of the previous consolidated fiscal year. With regard to magnet wires, growth is anticipated in sales for use in electronic auto parts and rising copper prices are expected to push up product prices. For this reason, sales are projected to grow from the previous consolidated fiscal year.

In summary, projected sales in this segment are 176 billion yen, approximately 3% below the figure for the previous consolidated fiscal year.

Information and Telecommunications Networking

In the area of high-frequency wireless systems, capital investment by telecommunications carriers for construction of mobile phone base stations is expected to expand, leading to projections of performance exceeding that of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

With regard to telecommunications cables, it is anticipated that domestic demand for landline fiber-optic cables will remain sluggish and that demand for optical submarine cables will decline from the previous consolidated fiscal year.

In the area of information network solutions, in addition to expectations concerning domestic telecommunications carriers' construction of wide-area Ethernet networks, demand is projected to grow for Ethernet switches that provide authentication and quarantine solutions and for VoIP devices such as wireless IP telephones. These factors are projected to lead to sales of information network solutions exceeding those of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

In summary, projected sales in this segment are 86 billion yen, for growth of approximately 2% above the previous consolidated fiscal year.

Sophisticated Materials

The market for TAB products for LCD use is expanding alongside the industry shift to driver IC package-type COF products. Demand for µBGA products for use in DDR2 SDRAM memory remains vigorous. For these reasons, as Hitachi Cable tackles the demand for such products by reinforcing manufacturing capabilities, performance is projected to significantly exceed that of the previous consolidated fiscal year. Sales of compound semiconductors are projected to decline from the previous consolidated fiscal year due to delays in the recovery of demand for use in laser diodes for DVD devices. Due to the effects of sluggish demand in the first half of the fiscal year, full-year sales of lead frames are projected to decline from the previous consolidated fiscal year. Demand for copper strips for semiconductor use is projected to recover, and projected sales exceed those of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

In the area of auto parts, demand for automobile brake hoses is projected to increase, as are sales of electronic parts such as sensors.

In summary, projected sales in this segment are 151.5 billion yen, for an increase of approximately 8% over the previous consolidated fiscal year.

Other Businesses

Projected sales in this segment are 16.5 billion yen, an increase of roughly 1% from the previous consolidated fiscal year.

Given above is an overview of segment sales projections by business type. Reflecting factors such as continued cost-reduction efforts and trends in prices of raw materials such as copper, as well as growth in key business areas and improving profitability in unprofitable areas, projected business performance for the full fiscal year is as follows: sales of 395 billion yen, ordinary income of 12 billion yen, and net income of 5.4 billion yen.

(3) Financial Circumstances

① Status in This Interim Consolidated Fiscal Period

The balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of this interim consolidated fiscal period was 5.85 billion yen, a decline of 362 million yen from the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year. Conditions for each type of cash flow and related factors are shown below.

Cash flow from operating activities was 2.114 billion yen, due to factors including 2.112 billion yen in net income before taxes and other adjustments and depreciation of 9.203 billion yen. Factors contributing to increased cash flow included a decrease of 1.804 billion yen in accounts receivable, while factors contributing to decreased cash flow include an increase of 9.468 billion yen in inventory assets.

Cash flow from investment activities was 2.035 billion yen, a figure resulting from factors including expenditures of 9.708 billion yen on acquisition of tangible fixed assets and of 2.642 billion yen on acquisition of investment securities, income of 8.484 billion yen from repaid loans, and income of 1.834 billion yen from sales of tangible fixed assets.

Cash flow from financing activities was 672 million yen, due to factors such as an increase of 11.117 billion yen in short-term debts as well as the following expenditures: 10 billion yen on redemption of corporate bonds, 1.271 billion yen on payment of dividends, and 494 million yen on repayment of long-term debts.

(2) Projections for the Full Fiscal Year

With regard to cash flow from operating activities, net income before taxes and other adjustments is projected to total 9 billion yen.

With regard to cash flow from investment activities, the amount spent to acquire investment securities is projected to increase from the previous consolidated fiscal year, while the amount of capital investment is projected to be roughly equivalent to the amount for the previous consolidated fiscal year.

With regard to cash flow from financing activities, as one means of returning profit to shareholders and enabling execution of dynamic capital policies, Hitachi Cable plans to acquire treasury shares in a flexible manner while considering factors such as trends in share prices and the company's financial condition. In addition, the company plans to continue reducing its interest-bearing debt.

Due to the above factors, the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of this consolidated fiscal year is projected to decline by approximately 1 billion yen from the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year.

③ Cash-Flow Indicator Trends

	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2002	Sep. 2003	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2005	Mar. 2005
Shareholders' Equity Ratio (%)	48.0	51.8	50.9	54.4	54.3	54.3
MTM Shareholder Equity Ratio (%)	37.6	32.5	44.0	46.9	51.2	49.2
Years to Pay off Debt (years)	22.3	4.4	8.0	16.7	22.5	1.4
Interest Coverage Ratio	4.4	21.0	13.9	6.2	4.1	28.8

Notes:
Shareholder equity ratio = Shareholder equity / Total assets
MTM shareholder equity ratio =MTM Value of shares / Total assets
Years to pay off debt = Interest-bearing debt / Operating cash flow
Interest coverage ratio = Operating cash flow / Interest payment

Supplementary explanation:
1. Each indicator was calculated using consolidated financial figures.
2. MTM value of total shares is calculated by the following formula:
   end-of-term closing price of shares × end-of-term total number of shares outstanding.
3. The cash flow from operating activities specified on the consolidated cash-flow statement was used as the operating cash flow.
4. Interest-bearing debt refers to all debts on the consolidated balance sheet for which interest is paid. The amount of interest paid on the consolidated cash-flow statement was used as the interest payment.

4. Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet

(million yen)

	1st half of Fiscal 2005 Sep.30, 2004	1st half of Fiscal 2006 Sep.30, 2005	End of Fiscal 2005 Mar.31, 2005		1st half of Fiscal 2005 Sep.30, 2004	1st half of Fiscal 2006 Sep.30, 2005	End of Fiscal 2005 Mar.31, 2005
〔Assets〕				〔Liability〕			
Current Assets	155,023	156,929	155,880	Current Liabilities	101,152	102,115	100,424
Cash and Deposit in Bank	6,087	5,851	6,230	Notes Payable and Accounts Payable	42,665	54,157	54,091
Notes Receivable and Accounts Receivable	84,187	79,751	81,555	Short-term Debt	26,396	24,202	12,618
Inventory	44,249	50,941	41,473	Amortized Company Bonds	10,000	—	10,000
Deferred Income Taxes	11,061	9,557	7,703	Others	22,091	23,756	23,715
Other Current Assets	10,457	12,187	20,609				
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	-1,018	-1,358	-1,690				
				Fixed Liabilities	45,128	44,616	45,257
Fixed Assets	171,065	170,200	168,622	Company Bonds	5,000	5,000	5,000
Tangible Fixed Assets	126,274	121,341	122,243	Long-term Debt	19,354	18,408	18,888
Buildings and Structure	48,396	45,213	46,973	Accrued Pension and Severance Cost for Employees	16,846	18,878	18,176
Machinery and Vehicles, etc.	61,594	59,657	57,908	Reserve for Directors' Retirement Allowance	807	711	936
Land	10,246	9,620	9,863	Deferred Income Taxes	596	633	639
Construction in Progress	6,038	6,851	7,499	Consolidated adjustment accounts	1,620	540	1,080
				Others	905	446	538
Intangible Fixed Assets	4,763	6,806	5,991	Total Liabilities	146,280	146,731	145,681
Software, etc.	4,763	6,806	5,991	〔Minority Investment〕			
				Minority Investment	2,449	2,748	2,525
Investment, etc.	40,028	42,053	40,388	〔Shareholder' Equity〕			
Investment	31,996	32,854	29,319	Paid-in Capital	25,948	25,948	25,948
Deferred Income Tax	10,772	11,835	13,760	Capital Surplus	30,420	30,665	30,420
Allowance for Doubtful Debt	-2,740	-2,636	-2,691	Earned Surplus	125,371	126,330	126,847
				The Balance of Other Accountable Securities	2,037	2,355	1,850
				Adjustment Account of Exchange Rate	-3,867	-3,210	-4,307
				Treasury Stock	-2,550	-4,438	-4,462
				Total Shareholders' Equity	177,359	177,650	176,296
Total Assets	326,088	327,129	324,502	Total Liabilities, Minority Investment and Shareholders' Equity	326,088	327,129	324,502

5. Consolidated Interim Statement of Profit and Loss

(million yen)

	1st half of Fiscal 2005 (A) (Apr.1, 2004- Sep.30, 2004)	1st half of Fiscal 2006 (B) (Apr.1, 2005- Sep.30, 2005)	End of Fiscal 2005 (Apr.1, 2004 Mar.31, 2005)	B/A(%)
Net Sales	188,671	190,994	386,909	101
Cost of Sales	160,829	164,301	330,370	102
Sales, General and Administrative Expenses	23,009	23,863	46,508	104
Operating Income	4,833	2,830	10,031	59
Non-Operating Revenue	2,156	2,130	4,012	99
(Interest and Dividends Received)	(210)	(227)	(420)	
(Miscellaneous Revenues)	(1,594)	(1,355)	(2,815)	
(Investment Income by Equity Method)	(352)	(548)	(777)	
Non-Operating Expenses	1,771	1,533	3,303	87
(Interest Expenses)	(566)	(560)	(1,159)	
(Miscellaneous Losses)	(1,205)	(973)	(2,144)	
Ordinary Income	5,218	3,427	10,740	66
Extraordinary Income	1,425	471	4,195	33
(Gain on Sales of Land)	(571)	(－)	(1,861)	
	(－)	(396)	(－)	
(Gain on Sales of Negotiable Securities)	(－)	(－)	(1,344)	
(Reversal of Employees' Severance Obligations for Prior Service)	(553)	(－)	(553)	
(Others)	(301)	(75)	(437)	
Extraordinary Loss	3,035	1,786	6,881	59
(Cost for Restructuring)	(1,722)	(1,530)	(4,860)	
(Impairment Loss)	(1,139)	(－)	(1,147)	
(Others)	(174)	(256)	(874)	
Income Before Income Tax	3,608	2,112	8,054	59
Corporation, Inhabitant Taxes	829	1,095	1,911	
Deferred	335	- 234	865	
Minority Shareholders' Income	107	179	287	
Interim Net Income	2,337	1,072	4,991	46

6. Statement of Consolidated Interim Surplus

(million yen)

	1st half of fiscal 2004 (Apr.1, 2004- Sep.30, 2004)	1st half of fiscal 2005 (Apr.1, 2005- Sep.30, 2005)	End of fiscal 2004 (Apr.1, 2004- Mar.31, 2005)
[Capital Surplus]			
Capital Surplus Brought Forward	30,420	30,420	30,420
Increase of Capital Surplus	―	(245)	0
(Earnings from Disposal Treasury Stock)	(―)	(―)	(0)
(Increase by Merge)	(―)	(245)	(―)
Capital Surplus Carried Forward	30,420	30,665	30,420
[Earned Surplus]			
Earned Surplus Brought Forward	124,374	126,847	124,374
Increase of Earned Surplus	2,337	1,072	5,099
(Net Income of Term under Review)	(2,337)	(1,072)	(4,991)
(Increase by Merge)	(―)	(―)	(108)
Decrease of Earned Surplus	1,340	1,589	2,626
(Cash Dividends)	(918)	(1,271)	(2,204)
(Directors' Bonuses)	(44)	(69)	(44)
(Decrease by the Change of Consolidated Scope)	(378)	(245)	(378)
(Loss from Disposal Treasury Stock)	(―)	(4)	(―)
Earned Surplus Carried Forward	125,371	126,330	126,847

7. Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

(million yen)

	1st half of fiscal 2005 (Apr.1, 2004- Sep.30, 2004)	1st half of fiscal 2006 (Apr.1, 2005- Sep.30, 2005)	End of fiscal 2005 (Apr.1, 2004 Mar.31, 2005)
[Cash Flows from Operating Activities]			
Income before Income Tax	3,608	2,112	8,054
Depreciation	9,557	9,203	20,384
Increase/Decrease of Allowance for Doubtful Debt (Decrease:-)	-175	379	528
Gain on Sales of Negotiable Securities (Increase:-)	50	-13	-1,254
Interest Received and Dividends Received	-210	-227	-420
Interest Expenses	566	560	1,159
Exchange Profit/Loss (Profit:-)	-182	-179	-110
Increase/Decrease of Trade Receivable (Increase:-)	1,021	1,804	3,784
Increase/Decrease of Inventories (Increase:-)	-4,923	-9,468	-2,076
Increase/Decrease of Trade Payable (Decrease:-)	-4,246	66	7,180
Increase/Decrease of Amount in Arrears (Decrease:-)	-974	-9	488
Others	817	-114	-910
Sub total	4,909	4,114	36,807
Earning on Interest and Dividends	210	227	420
Interest Paid	-589	-516	-1,188
Corporation Tax and Other Tax Paid	-891	-1,711	-1,786
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	3,639	2,114	34,253
[Cash Flows from Investing Activities]			
Expenditures for Acquisition of Securities	-35	-2,642	-711
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	23	70	4,376
Expenditures for Acquisition of Tangible Fixed Assets	-8,066	-9,708	-17,669
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	766	1,834	3,005
Expenditures for Loans	-416	-90	-839
Proceeds from Collections on Loans	9,706	8,484	1,047
Others	263	17	268
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	2,241	-2,035	-10,523
[Cash Flows from Financing Activities]			
Increase/Decrease in Short-term Borrowing (Decrease:-)	-6,522	11,117	-20,492
Expenditures for Repayment of Long-term Debt	-583	-494	-1,024
Expenditures of Corporate Bond	—	-10,000	—
Expenditures for Purchase of Treasury Stock	-13	-16	-1,925
Dividends Paid by Parent Company	-918	-1,271	-2,204
Dividends Paid to Minority Shareholders	-88	-43	-98
Others		35	—
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	-8,124	-672	-25,743
Effect of Exchange Rate Change on Cash and Cash Equivalents	-26	231	-109
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalent (Decrease:-)	-2,270	-362	-2,122
Cash and Cash Equivalent at Beginning of Term	7,763	6,212	7,763
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents by Newly Consolidated Subsidiaries	571	—	571
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Term	6,064	5,850	6,212

(Note) Listed cash and deposits to consolidated balance sheet at end of term and relation of listed cash and cash equivalents to consolidated statement of cash flows

	(Sep.30, 2004)	(Sep.30, 2005)	(Mar.31, 2005)
Cash and Deposits	6,087	5,851	6,230
Fixed Deposits (over 3 Months)	-23	-1	-18
Total	6,064	5,850	6,212

8. Notes

(1) Matters Related to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

① Accumulated Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

〔Sep. 30, 2004〕	267,608	million yen
〔Sep. 30, 2005〕	277,108	million yen
〔Mar. 31, 2005〕	270,284	million yen

② Guarantees of Loans (including contingent guarantees)

〔Sep. 30, 2004〕	3,405	million yen
〔Sep. 30, 2005〕	2,279	million yen
〔Mar. 31, 2005〕	3,704	million yen

③ Letter of Awareness

〔Sep. 30, 2004〕	1,400	million yen
〔Sep. 30, 2005〕	727	million yen
〔Mar. 31, 2005〕	858	million yen

④ Notes Receivable Endorsed

〔Sep. 30, 2004〕	3,138	million yen
〔Sep. 30, 2005〕	1,124	million yen
〔Mar. 31, 2005〕	1,282	million yen

⑤ Promissory Notes Transferred due to Securitization of Assets

〔Sep. 30, 2004〕	12,066	million yen
〔Sep. 30, 2005〕	13,586	million yen
〔Mar. 31, 2005〕	13,165	million yen

⑥ Trade Receivable Transferred due to Securitization of Assets

〔Sep. 30, 2004〕	13,293	million yen
〔Sep. 30, 2005〕	16,384	million yen
〔Mar. 31, 2005〕	17,606	million yen

(2) Lease Transaction

①Finance lease transactions other than those in which the leased assets are regarded as being transferred to the lessee.

	Sep. 30, 2004	Sep. 30, 2005	Mar. 31, 2005
A. Lease Rental Expense	427 million yen		
B. Outstanding Future Lease Payments as of the End of the Period	1,294 million yen	1,146 million yen	1,116 million yen

②Operating lease transaction

	Sep. 30, 2004	Sep. 30, 2005	Mar. 31, 2005
Outstanding Future Lease Payments	0 million yen	—	—

(3) Securities

①1st Half of fiscal 2005（As of Sep.30, 2004）

A. Other Securities estimated on Market Price (fixed assets)

（million yen）

		Acquisition cost (A)	Balance sheet value (B)	B-A
(1) Stock		5,125	8,603	3,478
(2) Bond	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	2,000	2,000	-	-
(3) Others		-	-	-
Total		7,125	10,603	3,478

B. Outlines and Balance Sheet Value of Securities that don't estimate on Market Price

（million yen）

Other Securities	Unlisted shares (not including shares in nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates)	1,976
	Memberships, etc.	1,893

②1st Half of Fiscal 2006（As of Sep.30, 2005）

A. Other Securities Estimated on Market Price (fixed assets)

（million yen）

		Acquisition Cost (A)	Balance Sheet Value (B)	B-A
(1) Stock		4,288	8,244	3,956
(2) Bond	Government Bond, Local Government Bond	35	35	-
	Company Bond	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
(3) Others		-	-	-
Total		4,323	8,279	3,956

B. Outlines and Balance Sheet Value of Securities that don't estimate on Market Price

（million yen）

Other Securities	Unlisted shares (not including shares in nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates)	4,920
	Memberships, etc.	1,474

③Fiscal 2005（As of Mar.31, 2005）

A. Other Securities estimated on Market Price (fixed assets)

（million yen）

		Acquisition Cost (A)	Balance Sheet Value (B)	B-A
(1) Stock		3,985	7,132	3,147
(2) Bond	Government Bond, Local Government Bond	35	35	-
	Company Bond	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-
(3) Others		-	-	-
Total		4,020	7,167	3,147

B. Outlines and Balance Sheet Value of Securities that don't estimate on Market Price

（million yen）

Other Securities	Unlisted shares (not including shares in nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates)	1,938
	Memberships, etc.	1,764

(4) Preset Price, Market Price and Valuation Profit/Loss of Derivative Contract

(million yen)

	Type of Transaction	1st Half of Fiscal 2005 (As of Sep.30, 2004)			1st Half of Fiscal 2006 (As of Sep.30, 2005)			Fiscal 2005 (As of Mar.31, 2005)		
		Preset Price	Market Price	Valuation Profit/ Loss	Preset Price	Market Price	Valuation Profit/ Loss	Preset Price	Market Price	Valuation Profit/ Loss
Currency	Forward Exchange Contract									
	Sell	12,701	12,822	-121	12,309	12,691	-382	10,939	11,265	-326
	Buy	4	4	0	2	2	0	—	—	—
Interest	Swap Transaction	16,000	-127	-127	—	—	—	10,000	26	26
Total		—	—	-248	—	—	-382	—	—	-300

(Note) The derivative transaction applying hedge accounts is excluded.

(5) Segment Information

① Results by Operating Division

1st Half of Fiscal 2005（Apr.1, 2004-Sep.30, 2004）　(million yen)

	Wires and Cables	Information and Telecommunications Networking	Sophisticated Materials	Other Business	Total	Eliminated or Company-wide	Consolidated
Net Sales							
(1) Sales to Customers	85,038	35,685	66,212	1,736	188,671	—	188,671
(2) In-house Sales or Transfer between Operating Divisions	3,763	3,024	3,930	6,407	17,124	(17,124)	—
Total	88,801	38,709	70,142	8,143	205,795	(17,124)	188,671
Operating Expense	87,262	38,244	67,467	7,942	200,915	(17,077)	183,838
Operating Income (loss)	1,539	465	2,675	201	4,880	(47)	4,833

1st Half of Fiscal 2006（Apr.1, 2005-Sep.30, 2005）　(million yen)

	Wires and Cables	Information and Telecommunications Networking	Sophisticated Materials	Other Business	Total	Eliminated or Company-wide	Consolidated
Net Sales							
(1) Sales to Customers	87,641	32,128	69,128	2,097	190,994	—	190,994
(2) In-house Sales or Transfer between Operating Divisions	3,903	2,850	3,838	6,219	16,810	(16,810)	—
Total	91,544	34,978	72,966	8,316	207,804	(16,810)	190,994
Operating Expense	90,486	34,727	71,638	8,116	204,967	(16,803)	188,164
Operating Income	1,058	251	1,328	200	2,837	(7)	2,830

Fiscal 2005（Apr.1, 2004-Mar.31, 2005）　(million yen)

	Wires and Cables	Information and Telecommunications Networking	Sophisticated Materials	Other Business	Total	Eliminated or Company-wide	Consolidated
Net Sales							
(1) Sales to Customers	172,918	77,836	132,502	3,653	386,909	-	386,909
(2) In-house Sales or Transfer between Operating Divisions	7,651	6,812	8,344	12,704	35,511	(35,511)	-
Total	180,569	84,648	140,846	16,357	422,420	(35,511)	386,909
Operating Expense	176,797	82,091	137,562	15,889	412,339	(35,461)	376,878
Operating Income	3,772	2,557	3,284	468	10,081	(50)	10,031

(Note 1) As a rule, business operation is divided according to similarities of manufacturing processes, usage and selling methods.

(Note 2) Major products in each segment

Segment	Major products
Wires and Cables	Industrial cables, magnet wires, electronic wires, wiring devices, cables for power use (power cables, aluminum wires, constructions), etc.
Information and Telecommunications Networking	Information network solutions (information network equipment, etc., optical components), high-frequency wireless systems, telecommunications cables (fiber optic submarine cables, fiber optic cables, metal telecommunications cables, etc.)
Sophisticated Materials	Compound semiconductors, auto parts, semiconductor packaging materials (TAB, lead frames), copper products (copper tubes, copper strips, copper products for electrical use), etc.
Other Businesses	Logistics, real estate management and leasing, etc.

(Note 3) Because operating expenses are allocated in their entirety to individual business segments, there are no unallocatable operating expenses in the “elimination or company-wide” item.

② Sales Results by Location

1st Half of Fiscal 2005 (Apr.1, 2004-Sep.30, 2004) (million yen)

	Japan	Others	Total	Eliminated or Company-wide	Consolidated
Net Sales					
(1) Sales to Customers	155,462	33,209	188,671	—	188,671
(2) In-house Sales or Transfer between Operating Divisions	11,613	2,123	13,736	(13,736)	—
Total	167,075	35,332	202,407	(13,736)	188,671
Operating Expense	162,828	34,677	197,505	(13,667)	183,838
Operating Income	4,247	655	4,902	(69)	4,833

1st half of fiscal 2006 (Apr.1, 2005-Sep.30, 2005) (million yen)

	Japan	Others	Total	Eliminated or Company-wide	Consolidated
Net Sales					
(1) Sales to Customers	151,862	39,132	190,994	—	190,994
(2) In-house Sales or Transfer between Operating Divisions	13,558	2,780	16,338	(16,338)	—
Total	165,420	41,912	207,332	(16,338)	190,994
Operating Expense	163,603	40,884	204,487	(16,323)	188,164
Operating Income	1,817	1,028	2,845	(15)	2,830

Fiscal 2005 (Apr.1, 2004-Mar.31, 2005) (million yen)

	Japan	Others	Total	Eliminated or Company-wide	Consolidated
Net Sales					
(1) Sales to Customers	317,714	69,195	386,909	—	386,909
(2) In-house Sales or Transfer between Operating Divisions	54,715	8,327	63,042	(63,042)	—
Total	372,429	77,522	449,951	(63,042)	386,909
Operating Expense	363,982	75,938	439,920	(63,042)	376,878
Operating Income	8,447	1,584	10,031	0	10,031

(Note 1) It is omitted to mention business results by country or region in 1st half of fiscal 2005, 1st half of fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005, because the every ratio of sales of country or region in total net sales are less than 10%.

(Note 2) Others・・・U.S.A., Thailand, China, etc.

(Note 3) Because operating expenses are allocated in their entirety to individual business segments, there are no unallocatable operating expenses in the “elimination or company-wide” item.

③ Overseas

1st Half of Fiscal 2005（Apr.1, 2004-Sep.30, 2004） （million yen）

	Asia	North America	Others	Total
Ⅰ. Overseas	31,527 million yen	12,078 million yen	3,654 million yen	47,259 million yen
Ⅱ. Consolidated Sales				188,671 million yen
Ⅲ. Ratio of Overseas Sales in Consolidated Sales	16.7 ％	6.4 ％	1.9 ％	25.0 ％

1st Half of Fiscal 2006（Apr.1, 2005-Sep.30, 2005） （million yen）

	Asia	North America	Others	Total
Ⅰ. Overseas	34,451 million yen	10,503 million yen	5,196 million yen	50,150 million yen
Ⅱ. Consolidated Sales				190,994 million yen
Ⅲ. Ratio of Overseas Sales in Consolidated Sales	18.0 ％	5.5 ％	2.7 ％	26.3 ％

Fiscal 2005（Apr.1, 2004-Mar.31, 2005） （million yen）

	Asia	North America	Others	Total
Ⅰ. Overseas	62,620 million yen	23,991 million yen	7,987 million yen	94,598 million yen
Ⅱ. Consolidated Sales				386,909 million yen
Ⅲ. Ratio of Overseas Sales in Consolidated Sales	16.2 ％	6.2 ％	2.0 ％	24.4 ％

（Note 1）As a rule, countries or regions are divided according to geographical proximity to each other.

（Note 2）Main Countries or Regions

(1) Asia･･･China, South Korea, Thailand, Singapore etc.

(2) North America･･･U.S.A., Canada

(3) Other countries･･･Italy, U.K., etc.

（Note 3）Overseas sales represent sales made by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in countries or regions other than Japan.

(7) Going-concern Assumption

Not applicable

(Reference)

Transition of Performance by Each Quarter

Fiscal 2006 (consolidated)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
	Apr. 2005-Jun. 2005	Jul. 2005-Sep. 2005	Oct. 2005-Dec. 2005	Jan. 2006-Mar. 2006	Apr. 2005- Sep. 2005
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Net Sales	91,077	99,917	—	—	190,994
Gross Income	12,647	14,046	—	—	26,693
Operating Income	989	1,841	—	—	2,830
Ordinary Income	1,385	2,042	—	—	3,427
Income before Income Tax	1,341	771	—	—	2,112
Net Income	1,045	27	—	—	1,072
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
Net Income per Share	2.88	0.07	—	—	2.95
Diluted Net Income per Share	2.88	0.07	—	—	2.95
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Total Asset	320,920	327,129	—	—	327,129
Shareholders' Equity	176,707	177,650	—	—	177,650
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
Shareholders' Equity per Share	486.54	489.04	—	—	489.04
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	-3,958	6,072	—	—	2,114
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	4,134	-6,169	—	—	-2,035
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	-273	-399	—	—	-672
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Term	6,250	5,850	—	—	5,850

Fiscal 2005 (consolidated)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
	Apr. 2004-Jun. 2004	Jul. 2004-Sep. 2004	Oct. 2004-Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005-Mar. 2005	Apr. 2004- Mar. 2005
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Net Sales	90,911	97,760	99,036	99,202	386,909
Gross Income	12,754	15,088	13,814	14,883	56,539
Operating Income	1,526	3,307	2,115	3,083	10,031
Ordinary Income	2,027	3,191	2,311	3,211	10,740
Income before Income Tax	2,285	1,323	1,992	2,454	8,054
Net Income	1,356	981	1,155	1,499	4,991
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
Net Income per Share	3.69	2.67	3.14	3.94	13.46
Diluted Net Income per Share	3.68	2.67	3.14	3.94	13.46
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Total Asset	324,438	326,088	337,989	324,502	324,502
Shareholders' Equity	176,357	177,359	176,365	176,296	176,296
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
Shareholders' Equity per Share	479.92	482.66	485.56	485.25	485.25
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	3,051	588	2,749	27,865	34,253
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	6,629	-4,388	-3,245	-9,519	-10,523
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	-10,437	2,313	5,179	-22,798	-25,743
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of Term	7,501	6,064	10,639	6,212	6,212