

Consolidated Financial Results for the First Quarter Ended June 30, 2011 (Japan GAAP)

July 29, 2011

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 URL : <http://www.azbil.com/jp/>
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 Planned quarterly report filing date : August 9, 2011
 Planned dividend starting date : —
 Preparation of supplementary
 references regarding quarterly results : Yes
 Holding the briefing of quarterly results : No

Notes: 1. The Japanese financial accounting standards are applied for this statement of accounts.
 2. Amounts indicated are rounded down.

1. Results for the First quarter ended June 30, 2011 (April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011)

(1) Consolidated financial results (Cumulative)

(Percentage shows the increase (decrease) from the previous period.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Three months ended June 30, 2011	44,612	(0.5)	(649)	—	(545)	—	(545)	—
Three months ended June 30, 2010	44,848	14.4	(129)	—	(169)	—	(569)	—

Note: Comprehensive income As of June 30, 2011 (148) million yen (—%)
 As of June 30, 2010 (1,702) million yen (—%)

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Three months ended June 30, 2011	(7.39)	—
Three months ended June 30, 2010	(7.71)	—

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholders' equity ratio
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%
As of June 30, 2011	206,700	128,792	61.5
As of March 31, 2011	217,501	131,361	59.6

Note : Shareholders' equity As of June 30, 2011 127,033million yen
 As of March 31, 2011 129,604million yen

2. Dividends

	Dividends per Share				
	1Q	2Q	3Q	Year-end	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year 2010	—	31.50	—	31.50	63.00
Fiscal year 2011	—	—	—	—	—
Fiscal year 2011 (Forecast)	—	31.50	—	31.50	63.00

Note: Revision of dividends forecast for during this period: No

**3. Forecast of consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012
(April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)**

(Percentage shows the increase (decrease) from the previous fiscal year.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Net income per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Six months ending September 30, 2011	102,000	2.7	3,500	(7.7)	3,300	(9.9)	1,500	16.7	20.31
Fiscal year 2011	220,000	0.4	13,000	(12.7)	13,000	(12.7)	7,300	(7.9)	98.84

Note: Revision of consolidated financial results forecast for during this period: Yes

4. Other

**(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period
(Changes in specified subsidiaries due to changes in the scope of consolidation) : No**

(2) Adoption of accounting methods specific to preparation of the quarterly consolidated financial statements : No

(3) Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates, and retrospective restatements

1. Changes associated with revision in accounting standards : No
2. Other Changes : No
3. Changes in accounting estimates : No
4. Retrospective restatements : No

(4) Number of shares issued (common stock)

1. Number of shares issued (including treasury stock)
 - As of June 30, 2011 75,116,101shares
 - As of March 31, 2011 75,116,101shares
2. Number of Treasury stock
 - As of June 30, 2011 1,261,431shares
 - As of March 31, 2011 1,261,417shares
3. Average number of shares (cumulative quarterly period)
 - Three months ended June 30, 2011 73,854,716shares
 - Three months ended June 30, 2010 73,855,222shares

*** Description of the situation of the procedures for reviewing quarterly results**

This quarterly financial results is not subject to the procedures for reviewing quarterly reports specified in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. As of the disclosure of this quarterly financial results, the procedures for reviewing quarterly consolidated financial statements are in progress.

*** Regarding the appropriate use of forecast and other special matters**

These projections are based on management's assumptions, intent and expectations in light of the information currently available to it, and therefore these statements are not guarantees of future performance. Due to various factors, actual results may differ from those discussed in this document.

[Effects of seasonality]

Sales for the azbil Group tend to be concentrated in the second quarter and fourth quarter accounting periods, while fixed costs are generated constantly. This means that profits in the first quarter and third quarter accounting periods are typically lower than those in the other two quarters.

Accompanying Materials

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1. Qualitative information on quarterly consolidated financial results

(1) Qualitative information on consolidated financial results

In the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period Japan's economy was severely affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and its aftermath, including supply chain disruptions and a downturn in consumption. While there have been indications that a pickup is underway, with exports and manufacturing starting to recover, the future outlook remains uncertain owing to various factors such as concerns about electrical power shortages and restrictions.

Turning to overseas economies, signs of recovery have been evident in Europe and the United States despite the ongoing risks posed by high unemployment and financial problems. And in Asia there continues to be robust growth, principally in China. Overall one can thus say there has been continued momentum toward a global business recovery.

For the azbil Group, the business environment has in general begun to improve. Overseas, capital investment demand has continued to demonstrate solid growth. In Japan there is now less concern about a slowdown in manufacturing due to parts shortages; in fact, there has been a clear pickup in demand, partly due to initiatives aimed at recovering from the March 11 disaster. Thus, the Advanced Automation (AA) business, which benefits from capital investment in the manufacturing industries, has seen an increase in orders. Also, orders received by the Building Automation (BA) business have grown significantly despite what continues to be a difficult business environment. Thanks to efforts aimed at expanding the scope of its business, it has been winning a number of large-scale multi-year service contracts ^{Note 1} as a result of participating in market testing bidding. But segment results have been mixed: sales performance has varied depending on the structure of each business and the type of markets it operates in, as well as the differential impact of the March 11 disaster.

The AA business was able to steadily expand sales following a recovery in capital investment, both in Japan and overseas. As for the BA business, there was a slight dip in sales owing partly to the fact that there had been several large-scale projects in the same period last year and partly to work delays resulting from the March 11 disaster causing some sales to be shifted to the second quarter of the current consolidated accounting period. Furthermore, the Life Automation (LA) business – the greater part of whose sales are generated by the production of gas and water meters – was severely affected by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident and as a result suffered a fall in sales.

Consequently, azbil Group sales for the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period were 44,612 million yen, down 0.5% on the same period last year. Turning to income, ^{Note 2} continued efforts were made to enhance the business structure while rationalizing and curbing expenditures, but as a result of increased outlays for social insurance premiums, etc., as well as the above-mentioned impact on LA business production, there was an operating loss of 649 million yen (operating loss for the same period last year was 129 million yen), an ordinary loss of

545 million yen (ordinary loss for the same period last year was 169 million yen), and a net loss of 545 million yen (net loss for the same period last year was 569 million yen).

Note 1: Large-scale multi-year service contracts

“Market testing” is a government-and-private sector competitive bidding system in Japan. As stipulated by legislation aimed at effecting public service reform through the introduction of competition, this system ensures that contracts for public services hitherto provided solely by the government are to be decided by competitive bidding in which public and private operators participate on an equal footing. The contract is awarded to the operator who offers the best quality for the best price. As a result of this bidding process, orders are placed for large-scale service projects that stretch over several years, and the total value of a contract for that multi-year period is recorded as a lump sum for accounting purposes. The periods covered by contracts won by the azbil Group through such market testing range from 3 to 5 years, and thus the amounts involved are quite considerable; consequently, they account for the bulk of the growth in orders achieved by the BA business in the first quarter of the current cumulative period. As regards sales figures, these are recorded according to the actual services provided during the relevant year.

Note 2: Effects of seasonality

Sales for the azbil Group tend to be concentrated in the second quarter and fourth quarter accounting periods, while fixed costs are generated constantly. This means that profits in the first quarter and third quarter accounting periods are typically lower than those in the other two quarters.

Regarding the production of gas and water meters by the LA business, as well as successfully restarting operations at azbil Group manufacturing subsidiaries, it was possible to resume parts supply at an early stage by taking such steps as transferring production equipment (loaned out to contract manufacturers that had suffered from the disaster) to other contract manufacturers. Also, a variety of measures were implemented by both the BA and AA businesses, including switching to alternative parts. Going forward, it is thus not expected that there will be any particular impact on production as a result of problems with the procurement of parts and components. Additionally, to tackle the problems posed by electrical power shortages/restrictions, the azbil Group is striving to minimize the impact on its production activities by adopting more efficient manufacturing methods, while at the same time implementing a range of power-saving measures including the introduction of “summer time” (daylight saving time) working hours. In addition to implementing these in-house initiatives, azbil is actively engaged in providing on-site support to its customers who are facing their own power-saving problems this summer: among the products being marketed to them are a meteorological data-based power usage guidance package and an electrical power demand control package.

The results for the each of Group's business segments are as follows:

Building Automation Business

In Japan, service sales increased in Q1 but this was more than offset by a fall in sales in the market for new buildings. As a result, there was a slight decrease in overall sales for the domestic market.

In business related to new buildings, there was a drop in sales reflecting the fact that there had been several large-scale projects in the same period last year.

In business related to existing buildings, owing to widespread concerns about chronic power supply shortages and possible increases in the cost of electricity as a result of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, customers are now looking for radical energy-saving measures. This has led to an unprecedented number of enquiries. However, while there are fields in which signs of a business recovery are evident, in general investment has been concentrated on short-term measures aimed at achieving a quick operational recovery from the March 11 disaster and reducing peak electrical power consumption this summer. In addition, partly because of a sense of uncertainty regarding future business conditions, it will probably take a little more time before any real momentum is seen in the investments made by customers to upgrade their HVAC systems.

In the service field, some success was achieved in generating new investment projects by making proactive energy-saving proposals and also in expanding business into new areas, as exemplified by the above-mentioned market testing. The resulting large-scale multi-year contracts pushed up sales.

Turning overseas, sales for the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period were on a par with the previous year. While azbil has traditionally had an advantage in the overseas market for factories operated by Japanese companies, a fresh initiative has been implemented to develop the non-Japanese market by forming tie-ups with local enterprises, making use of the fact that in Japan azbil has unrivalled experience and energy-saving expertise. This approach is clearly beginning to yield rewards, as demonstrated by the amount of orders received.

In addition, as a result of some work delays caused by the March 11 disaster, a portion of what would have been Q1 sales has been shifted to the second quarter of the current accounting period. This and other factors have meant that BA business sales for the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period were 17,813 million yen, down 4.5% on the same period last year. As regards profits, efforts were made to curb expenditure, but in addition to the effects of decreased sales and increased price competition, increased outlays for social insurance premiums, etc., have resulted in there being a segment loss (operating loss) of 892 million yen (a profit of 177 million yen was recorded for the same period last year).

Advanced Automation Business

In Japan, there were concerns about a slowdown in manufacturing as a result of supply chain disruptions and electrical power shortages following the Great East Japan Earthquake, but thanks to efforts aimed at making a rapid operational recovery, the threat to procurement of parts and components eased and as a result capital investment rebounded strongly. Overall business conditions for the azbil Group tended toward a solid recovery, and control products for the factory automation (FA) market continued to be the driving force behind sales, leading to an overall sales

growth in the domestic market.

This increased demand for FA control products in Japan reflected a desire to ensure sufficient inventory to guard against possible difficulties in procuring parts while also recovering from the March 11 disaster. In addition, sales of products for industrial furnaces, boilers and machine tools increased because their markets witnessed healthy export demands backed by strong capital investment overseas. Thus, steady sales growth was achieved.

As there were no routine inspections carried out at plants operated by major customers, service sales fell. However, system sales, though subject to uneven market demand, did increase as a result of the recovery in capital investment.

In overseas markets, capital investment continued to be robust and sales grew in China and Southeast Asia. With their potential for growth, these overseas markets are of special interest to azbil, and the Group is actively implementing targeted initiatives: in addition to enhancing local engineering and maintenance functions, in the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period azbil started marketing a device management system that offers a dramatic improvement in the efficiency of instrumentation maintenance.

Consequently, AA business sales for the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period were 18,616 million yen, up 8.8% on the same period last year. Increased sales resulted in a segment profit (operating income) of 302 million yen (a loss of 227 million yen was recorded in the same period last year).

Life Automation Business

The LA business covers a wide variety of fields closely connected with people's everyday lives: it sells lifeline-related measuring equipment; it provides nursing care and lifestyle support services; and it also markets central air-conditioning systems for homes that ensure a comfortable and healthy environment while contributing to energy saving.

Kimmon Manufacturing – a company that plays a central role in the Lifeline field and accounts for the bulk of LA business sales – produces and sells gas and water meters. Following the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident, operations at some production subsidiaries had to be temporarily suspended and there were also interruptions in the parts supply from certain contract manufacturers. This resulted in a fall in sales. The subsidiaries that had suspended operations are now back in operation, and as regards parts supply, the situation has substantially returned to normal as a result of taking such steps as transferring production equipment to other contract manufacturers.

Turning to the Life Assist field – with its nursing care and emergency alert response services – demand is growing as Japan's population ages, and a steadily increasing number of people are making use of these services. Nevertheless, with cutbacks in welfare budgets by local governments, etc., the business environment is challenging. Various measures have been implemented to ameliorate this situation, including expanding disease prevention sales to

corporate clients, increasing the number of nursing care facilities , and expanding the scope of services offered (combining nursing care equipment rental and at-home services). This approach has resulted in increased sales.

As regards the market for residential central air-conditioning systems, sales have increased thanks to an improvement in the business environment and the adoption of an aggressive sales strategy targeting both home builders and individual clients.

Accordingly, LA business sales in the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period were 7,517 million yen, a decrease of 8.8% on the same period last year. As regards profits, vigorous efforts aimed at a quick operational recovery meant that the impact of the March 11 disaster was less than initially envisaged; however, there was a segment loss (operating loss) of 81 million yen (a loss of 69 million yen was recorded in the same period last year).

Others

In others (the importing, buying-in and marketing of inspection and measurement equipment), sales in the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period were 1,017 million yen, 12.8% down on the same period last year. Segment profit (operating income) improved to 20 million yen (a loss of 7 million yen was recorded in the same period last year).

(2) Qualitative information on consolidated financial position

(Assets)

At the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2011, the total assets were 206,700 million yen, a decrease of 10,800 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This is mainly caused by the decrease of notes and accounts receivable-trade by 12,293 million yen.

(Liabilities)

At the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2011, the total liabilities were 77,908 million yen, a decrease of 8,231 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This is mainly caused by the decrease of 5,513 million yen in income taxes payable due to the payment of income taxes, as well as the decrease of 4,993 million yen in the provision for bonuses due to the payment of bonuses.

(Net assets)

At the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2011, the net assets were 128,792 million yen, a decrease of 2,569 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. This is mainly caused by a decrease of the retained earnings due to the dividend payment.

As a result, the shareholders' equity ratio was 61.5% compared with 59.6% at the end of previous fiscal year.

(3) Qualitative information on forecast of consolidated financial results

On May 10, 2011, when the Group's financial results were announced, a consolidated results forecast was published for the second quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period of fiscal year 2011. This forecast has now been revised in the light of trends evident in the results for the first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period.

The first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period saw a drop in both sales and income compared to the same period last year, partly as a result of the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake. However, the Building Automation (BA) business has essentially performed according to initial plans, and furthermore the Advanced Automation (AA) business has performed well thanks to a recovery in capital investment, in Japan and overseas. As for the Life Automation (LA) business, it is now expected that the impact of the March 11 disaster on Kimmon Manufacturing can be mitigated more than was initially expected. Considering these factors and the future market outlook, the results forecast for the second quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period has been revised as follows.

Note that the consolidated results forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2012, will remain unchanged for the time being. This decision is based on concerns regarding the possible impact on Japan's economy of the expansion of power restrictions, throughout the country and for the foreseeable future, as well as a slowdown in overseas economies and uncertainties regarding future exchange rates.

* These projections are based on management's assumptions, intent and expectations in light of the information currently available to it, and therefore these statements are not guarantees of future performance. Due to various factors, actual results may differ from those discussed in this document.

Six months ending September 30, 2011

(Hundred millions of yen)

		Revised forecast (July 29, 2011)	Initial forecast (May 10, 2011)	Difference	%
Consolidated	Net sales	1,020	990	30	3.0
	Operating income	35	25	10	40.0
	Ordinary income	33	24	9	37.5
	Net income	15	9	6	66.7

<Reference>

Segment Information

Building Automation	Net sales	440
	Operating income	22
Advanced Automation	Net sales	410
	Operating income	17
Life Automation	Net sales	160
	Operating income	(3)
Others	Net sales	20
	Operating income	(1)

2. Matters relating to Summary Information (Other)

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period:

No

(2) Adoption of accounting methods specific to preparation of the quarterly consolidated financial statements:

No

(3) Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates, and retrospective restatements:

No

3. Quarterly consolidated financial statements

(1) Quarterly consolidated balance sheets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2011	As of June 30, 2011
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	48,566	47,420
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	76,049	63,756
Short-term investment securities	12,900	12,500
Merchandise and finished goods	3,696	4,177
Work in process	4,745	6,875
Raw materials	5,343	6,064
Other	13,442	13,827
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(357)	(319)
Total current assets	164,385	154,301
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures, net	14,423	14,186
Other, net	11,287	11,001
Total property, plant and equipment	25,711	25,188
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	3,878	3,560
Other	1,908	1,824
Total intangible assets	5,787	5,385
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	12,528	12,793
Other	9,576	9,517
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(487)	(485)
Total investments and other assets	21,616	21,824
Total noncurrent assets	53,115	52,398
Total assets	217,501	206,700
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable-trade	33,946	31,864
Short-term loans payable	5,625	5,528
Income taxes payable	5,809	296
Provision for bonuses	8,016	3,022
Provision for directors' bonuses	102	42
Provision for product warranties	566	541
Provision for loss on order received	407	462
Other	11,016	15,426
Total current liabilities	65,493	57,184
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term loans payable	6,161	6,140
Provision for retirement benefits	12,354	12,427
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	227	237
Other	1,902	1,918
Total noncurrent liabilities	20,646	20,724
Total liabilities	86,139	77,908
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	10,522	10,522
Capital surplus	17,197	17,197
Retained earnings	103,677	100,805
Treasury stock	(2,643)	(2,643)
Total shareholders' equity	128,754	125,882
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	2,119	2,159
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(0)	(0)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,269)	(1,007)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	849	1,150
Subscription rights to shares	2	2
Minority interests	1,754	1,756
Total net assets	131,361	128,792
Total liabilities and net assets	217,501	206,700

(2) Quarterly consolidated statements of income and Quarterly consolidated statements of comprehensive income
 (Quarterly consolidated statements of income)
 (The first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period)

	(Millions of yen)	
	Three months ended June 30, 2010 (April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010)	Three months ended June 30, 2011 (April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011)
Net sales	44,848	44,612
Cost of sales	29,413	29,283
Gross profit	15,435	15,328
Selling, general and administrative expenses	15,564	15,977
Operating loss	(129)	(649)
Non-operating income		
Interest income	28	19
Dividends income	178	154
Real estate rent	13	13
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	—	35
Other	186	61
Total non-operating income	406	285
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	43	26
Foreign exchange losses	272	108
Commitment fee	9	5
Rent expenses on real estates	20	24
Office transfer expenses	14	5
Other	86	12
Total non-operating expenses	446	181
Ordinary loss	(169)	(545)
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets	33	66
Gain on business transfer	—	184
Gain on sales of investment securities	169	—
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts	88	—
Total extraordinary income	291	250
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on sales and retirement of noncurrent assets	11	13
Impairment loss	27	18
Loss on disaster	—	111
Environmental expenses	527	78
Loss on adjustment for changes of accounting standard for asset retirement obligations	265	—
Loss on valuation of investment securities	15	—
Loss on sales of investment securities	11	—
Total extraordinary losses	858	222
Loss before income taxes and minority interests	(737)	(518)
Income taxes-current	227	235
Income taxes-deferred	(443)	(277)
Total income taxes	(215)	(41)
Loss before minority interests	(521)	(476)
Minority interests in income	48	69
Net loss	(569)	(545)

(Quarterly consolidated statements of comprehensive income)
(The first quarter of the current consolidated cumulative period)

	(Millions of yen)	
	Three months ended June 30, 2010 (April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010)	Three months ended June 30, 2011 (April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011)
Income before minority interests	(521)	(476)
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(1,363)	38
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(2)	(0)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	184	289
Total other comprehensive income	<u>(1,181)</u>	<u>327</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>(1,702)</u>	<u>(148)</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	(1,754)	(244)
Comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	51	96

(3) Notes regarding assumptions of continuing operations:

Non applicable

(4) Segment information

(segment information)

Three months ended June 30, 2010 (From April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010)

1. Sales and profit (loss) information every segment

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable Segment				Others (*)	Total
	Building Automation	Advanced Automation	Life Automation	Total		
Net sales						
(1) Customers	18,617	16,997	8,085	43,700	1,148	44,848
(2) Inter-segment	42	114	156	312	18	330
Total	18,659	17,111	8,241	44,012	1,166	45,179
Segment Profit (loss)	177	(227)	(69)	(119)	(7)	(126)

* "Others" includes the importing, buying-in and marketing of inspection and measurement equipment.

2. The main contents of the difference between reportable segment profit (loss) and operating income (loss)

(Millions of yen)

Loss	Amount
Total of reportable segment	(119)
Loss in Others	(7)
Elimination	(2)
Operating loss	(129)

Three months ended June 30, 2011 (From April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011)

1. Sales and profit (loss) information every segment

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable Segment				Others (*)	Total
	Building Automation	Advanced Automation	Life Automation	Total		
Net sales						
(1) Customers	17,713	18,494	7,405	43,613	998	44,612
(2) Inter-segment	99	121	112	334	18	352
Total	17,813	18,616	7,517	43,947	1,017	44,965
Segment Profit(loss)	(892)	302	(81)	(671)	20	(651)

* "Others" includes the importing, buying-in and marketing of inspection and measurement equipment.

2. The main contents of the difference between reportable segment profit (loss) and operating income (loss)

(Millions of yen)

Loss	Amount
Total of reportable segment	(671)
Profit in Others	20
Elimination	1
Operating loss	(649)

(5) Notes if there is a remarkable change in the amount of shareholders' equity:

Non applicable

4. Supplementary information

Orders received condition

(Millions of yen)

Reportable segment	Three months ended June 30, 2010 (April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010)	Three months ended June 30, 2011 (April 1, 2011 to June 30, 2011)	Change	
	Orders received	Orders received	Orders received	
			Amount	Ratio(%)
Building Automation	37,372	53,389	16,016	42.9
Advanced Automation	21,687	23,592	1,905	8.8
Life Automation	8,944	8,425	(518)	(5.8)
Total of reportable segment	68,005	85,408	17,402	25.6
Others	1,289	1,001	(287)	(22.3)
Elimination	(270)	(509)	(239)	—
Consolidated	69,024	85,899	16,875	24.4