To our shareholders:

Items Disclosed via the Internet Concerning the Notice of Convocation of the 117th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

The items listed above are posted on the Company's website in the internet based on the applicable laws and regulations and Article 15 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.

DIC Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Ⅰ. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Scope of Consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries 153

(Sun Chemical Group Coöperatief U.A., DIC (China) Co., Ltd., DIC Asia Pacific Pte Ltd, SEIKO PMC CORPORATION, DIC Investments Japan, LLC., DIC Graphics Corporation, and others)

Change in scope of consolidation

Increase: 11 companies KJ CHEMICALS CORPORATION (acquisition of ownership) and others.

Decrease: 6 companies Nihon Packaging Material Co., Ltd. (sale of shares) and others.

2. Scope of Equity Method

Number of companies accounted for by the equity method 23

(Renaissance, Inc., and others)

Change in scope of equity method

Increase: none

Decrease: 5 companies Japan Fine Coatings, Inc. (sale of shares) and others.

3. Accounting Period of Consolidated Subsidiaries

The closing date of the consolidated subsidiaries is the same as the consolidated closing date.

4. Accounting Policies

(1) Methods and Standards for Valuation of Significant Assets

(a) Securities

Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value as of the balance sheet date, with unrealized gain and loss, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is calculated by the moving average method.

Available-for-sale securities whose fair value is not readily available are carried at cost calculated by the moving average method.

(b) Derivatives

Derivatives are carried at fair value.

(c) Inventories

Inventories are principally stated at cost, cost being determined by the FIFO method, which evaluates the amount of the inventories shown in the balance sheet by writing them down based on their decrease in profitability.

(2) Method for Depreciation of Noncurrent Assets

(a) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries:

Depreciation of buildings (other than fixtures) is calculated principally by the straight-line method and other property, plant and equipment is calculated by the declining-balance method.

Foreign consolidated subsidiaries:

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated principally by the straight-line method.

The principal useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures	8 - 50 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	3 -11 years

(b) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

Intangible assets are amortized by the straight-line method.

(c) Leased assets

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries:

Leased assets related to finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are depreciated on a straight-line basis, with the lease periods used as their useful lives and no residual value. The accounting treatment for finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee which took place before March 31, 2008, continues to be accounted for in accordance with the method for operating lease transactions.

Foreign consolidated subsidiaries:

Lease transactions are accounted for in accordance with either the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States or the International Financial Reporting Standards.

(3) Standards for Accrual

(a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries:

Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on historical experience for normal receivables and on an estimate of collectibility of receivables from companies in financial difficulty.

Foreign consolidated subsidiaries:

Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on an estimate of collectibility of receivables.

(b) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses is provided based on the estimated payments of bonuses to employees and executive officers by the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries.

(c) Provision for loss on disaster

Provision for loss on disaster is provided based on the estimated future restoration expenses resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake which occurred on March 11, 2011.

(d) Provision for environmental measures

Provision for environmental measures is provided based on the estimated payments for cleaning up soil contamination in the Company's land.

(4) Retirement and Pension Plans

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries account for Net defined benefit asset/liability for employees' and executive officers' retirement benefits. Pension assets are deducted from retirement benefit obligations and the net amount is recognized based on the estimated amount of payment as of the balance sheet date. The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries amortize actuarial gain and loss in the succeeding years primarily by the straight-line method over stated years that do not exceed the average remaining service period of the eligible employees (15-16 years). Past services costs are amortized in the accounting periods when they accrue.

Foreign consolidated subsidiaries are accounted for in accordance with either the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States or the International Financial Reporting Standards. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized in the succeeding year primarily by the straight-line method over stated years that do not exceed the average remaining service period of the eligible employees (11-28 years). Past services costs are amortized over 4-25 years.

Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service costs are recorded in "Remeasurements of defined benefit plans" in Net assets after adjusting income tax effect.

(5) Foreign Currency Translation

Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date and any difference arising from the translation is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The balance sheet accounts of the foreign consolidated subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Revenue and expense accounts are translated at the average rate of exchange in effect during the year. Foreign currency translation adjustments are presented as a separate component of net assets.

(6) Method for Hedge Accounting

Hedge accounting, under which unrealized gain or loss is deferred, is adopted for derivatives which qualify as hedges. The receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the contracted rates if the forward contracts qualify for hedge accounting. If interest rate swaps qualify for hedge accounting and meet certain specific matching criteria, they will not be measured at market value, rather the differential paid or received under the swap agreements will be recognized in interest expense or income.

(7) Consumption Taxes

Consumption taxes are excluded from each transaction amount and accounted for separately.

5. Amortization of Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized by the straight-line method over 20 years.

Ⅱ. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

	(Millions of yen)
1. Accumulated Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	¥557,561

2. Assets Pledged for Collateral and Secured Liabilities

(a) Assets pledged for collateral	(Millions of yen)
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	¥4,035
Inventories	2,012
Buildings and structures	366
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	691
Land	263
Total	¥7,367

(b) Secured liabilities	(Millions of yen)
Short-term loans payable	¥1,034
Current portion of long-term loans payable	284
Long-term loans payable	1,312
Total	¥2,630

3. Contingent Liabilities	(Millions of yen)
(a) Liability for guarantee	¥446
(b) Trade notes discounted	¥10
(c) Trade notes endorsed	¥253

Ⅲ. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	(Shares)
1. Number of Common Stock Issued at the End of Period	965,372,048

2. Cash Dividends

(a) Amount of cash dividends paid

Resolution	Type of stock	Dividends in total (Millions of yen)	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Dividend payment
March 28, 2014 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	¥2,748	¥3	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014
August 7, 2014 Meeting of the Board of Directors	Common stock	¥2,886	¥3	June 30, 2014	September 1, 2014
Total		¥5,634			

(b) Amount of cash dividends to be paid

Resolution	Type of stock	Funds for dividends	Dividends in total (Millions of yen)	Cash dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Dividend payment
March 26, 2015 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	Retained earnings	¥2,886	¥3	December 31, 2014	March 27, 2015

Ⅳ. Notes to Financial Instruments

1. Status of Financial Instruments

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are managing funds with safe and secure financial assets. Means of financings include direct financing such as the issuance of bonds and commercial papers and liquidation of receivables, as well as indirect financing such as short-term and long-term bank borrowings, the terms of which are determined based on financial market conditions and balance of account at the time.

The Group has derivatives which consist of forward foreign currency contracts, currency options, currency swaps, interest-rate options and interest-swaps. For commodities, commodity swaps are used. Derivatives are not used for trading or speculative purposes, but for risk aversion.

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries apply hedge accounting when the derivative qualifies as a hedging instrument.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying amounts and the fair value of financial instruments at December 31, 2014. Financial instruments whose fair value is not reliably measured are excluded from the table below.

(Millions of yen)

		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Difference
①	Cash and deposits	16,757	16,757	—
②	Notes and accounts receivable-trade	213,867	213,867	—
③	Investment securities			
	Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	5,635	11,944	6,309
	Available-for-sale securities	12,816	12,816	—
④	Long-term loans receivable	154		
	Allowance for doubtful accounts (*1)	(76)		
		78	78	—
Assets total		249,153	255,462	6,309
①	Notes and accounts payable-trade	111,996	111,996	—
②	Short-term loans payable	30,637	30,637	—
③	Current portion of long-term loans payable	60,093	60,190	97
④	Current portion of bonds	10,000	10,029	29
⑤	Lease obligations (current)	621	621	—
⑥	Accounts payable-other	38,356	38,356	—
⑦	Income taxes payable	3,252	3,252	—
⑧	Bonds payable	8,000	8,078	78
⑨	Long-term loans payable	159,772	159,881	109
⑩	Lease obligations (noncurrent)	5,056	5,400	344
Liabilities total		427,783	428,440	657
Derivative financial instruments (*2)				
①	Hedge accounting - Not applied	561	561	—
②	Hedge accounting - Applied	(357)	(357)	—
Derivative financial instruments total		204	204	—

(*1) Allowance for doubtful accounts taken for Long-term loans receivable is subtracted.

(*2) Figures are net of debts and credits that arise from Derivative financial instruments. Net debt amounts are indicated in parentheses.

(Note 1) Valuation techniques used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments, and information on marketable securities and derivative financial instruments are as follows

Assets

① Cash and deposits, ② Notes and accounts receivable-trade

The fair value of cash and deposits and notes and accounts receivable-trade approximate their carrying amounts as these amounts are settled in a short period of time.

③ Investment securities

The fair value of investment securities is measured at the quoted market price on the stock exchange.

④ Long-term loans receivable

Long-term loans receivable mainly consists of the accounts receivable from customers. The fair value of long-term loans receivable is determined by discounting the cash flows related to the loans. The discount rate applied for the calculation above is estimated by adding a credit risk spread to the appropriate risk-free rate, such as the rate of return for government bonds.

Liabilities

① Notes and accounts payable-trade, ② Short-term loans payable, ⑥ Accounts payable-other,
⑦ Income taxes payable

The fair value of these accounts approximates their carrying amounts as these amounts are settled in a short period of time.

③ Current portion of long-term loans payable, ⑨ Long-term loans payable

The fair value of long-term loans payable for which a floating interest rate is applied approximates their carrying amount, due to the fact that the market rate of interest is quickly factored in while credit status of the Company remains unchanged. On the other hand, the fair value of long-term loans payable for which a fixed interest rate is applied is determined by discounting the cash flows related to the long-term loans payable. The discount rate applied for the calculation above is the interest rate that may be currently available to the DIC Group for loans payable with similar terms and conditions.

④ Current portion of bonds, ⑧ Bonds payable

As for bonds payable which has observable market prices, the fair value is measured using the quoted market prices. For those with no market prices, the fair value is determined by discounting the cash flows related to the bond or by using the quoted price obtained from the financial institutions. The discount rate applied for the calculation above is the interest rate that may be currently available to the DIC Group for a bond with similar terms and conditions.

⑤ Lease obligations (current), ⑩ Lease obligations (noncurrent)

The fair value of these accounts is determined by discounting the cash flows related to the lease obligations. The discount rate applied for the calculation above is the interest rate that may be currently available to the DIC Group for lease obligations with similar terms and conditions.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined at the quoted price obtained from the financial institutions or the quoted market price at the stock exchange.

Exchange contracts and others appropriated to specific debts and credits are settled together with the foreign currency receivable and payable subject to the hedged transaction. Accordingly, the fair value of such exchange contracts is reflected in the accounts of foreign currency receivable and payable.

If interest rate swaps qualify for hedge accounting, and meet certain specific criteria, they will not be measured at market value. Therefore, the fair value of such interest rate swaps is not accounted for in the account of bonds payable and loans payable.

(Note 2) Financial instruments whose fair value is not reliably measured
There are no market prices for non-listed stocks and others (carrying amount of ¥21,024 million) whose future cash flows can not be estimated. The fair value of such non-listed stocks and others is not reliably determined and thus excluded from "③ Investment securities."

Ⅴ. Per share information

	(Yen)
Stockholders' equity per share	¥259.63
Earnings per share	¥26.78

Ⅵ. Significant subsequent events

The Company made a contract to sell its real estate on February 13, 2015.

1. Reasons for sale

The Suita Plant, the Company's manufacturing base of printing inks and colorants was closed in September 2012 and the vacant site was idle. As a result of competitive bidding, the Company decided to sell it.

2. Outline of real estate

Property name and address	Current Status
34-1, Kishibeminami 3-chome, Suita, Osaka, Japan Land: 75,333.72 square meters	Idle assets (vacant factory site)

Note: The information of buyer is not disclosed by the contract. The sales price is an appropriate market price decided by competitive bidding.

3. Buyer's profile

The name and other information of the buyer, a special purpose company set up by the domestic real estate company cannot be provided by the contract. However, in addition to the buyer's past substantial business activities in its industry, the Company has concluded from its interview and corroboration from a third party that the company has no dealings with anti-social forces and elements and has a healthy ongoing business. As a result, the Company has deemed the special purpose company appropriate as the buyer.

There are no investment relationships, personal relationships or transactional relationships between the Company, its related persons and related companies, and the buyer and its related persons. Also, the buyer and its related persons are not the Company's related persons.

4. Sales schedule

Contract date	February 13, 2015
Delivery date of real estate	Late December 2015 (estimated)

5. Impact on the financial statements

The Company will record ¥12.2 billion as “Gain on sales of noncurrent assets” in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.

Ⅶ. Others

Japanese yen amounts are rounded to the nearest million.

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Ⅰ. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Methods and Standards for Valuation of Securities

Securities of subsidiaries and affiliates:

Securities of subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost calculated by the moving-average method.

Other securities:

Marketable securities

Marketable securities are carried at fair value as of the balance sheet date, with unrealized gain and loss, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is calculated by the moving-average method.

Non-marketable securities

Non-marketable securities are carried at cost calculated by the moving-average method.

2. Methods and Standards for Valuation of Derivatives

Derivatives are carried at fair value.

3. Methods and Standards for Valuation of Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost, cost being determined by the FIFO method, which evaluates the amount of the inventories shown in the balance sheet by writing them down based on their decrease in profitability.

4. Method for Depreciation of Noncurrent Assets

(a) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)

Buildings (other than fixtures) and tools:	straight-line method
Furniture and fixtures:	declining-balance method
Other property, plant and equipment:	declining-balance method except for certain assets to which the straight-line method is applied

The principal useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	8 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment	8 years

(b) Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)

Intangible assets are amortized by the straight-line method.

With regard to software for internal use, the straight-line method is applied based on a useful life of five years.

(c) Leased assets

Leased assets related to finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are depreciated on a straight-line basis, with the lease periods used as their useful lives and no residual value. The accounting treatment for finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee which took place before March 31, 2008, continues to be accounted for in accordance with the method for operating lease transactions.

5. Foreign Currency Translation

Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Any difference arising from the translation is recognized in the statement of income.

6. Standards for Accrual

(a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on historical experience for normal receivables and on an estimate of collectibility of receivables from companies in financial difficulty.

(b) Provision for bonuses

Provision for bonuses is provided based on the estimated payments of bonuses to employees and executive officers.

(c) Provision for directors' bonuses

Provision for directors' bonuses is provided based on the estimated payments of bonuses.

(d) Provision for loss on disaster

Provision for loss on disaster is provided based on the estimated future restoration expenses resulting from the Great East Japan Earthquake which occurred on March 11, 2011.

(e) Provision for retirement benefits

Provision for employees' and executive officers' retirement benefits is provided based on the retirement benefit obligations and the fair value of pension plan assets as of the balance sheet date. Actuarial gain and loss is amortized in the succeeding years by the straight-line method over the average remaining service period of the eligible employees (15 years).

(f) Provision for loss on business of subsidiaries and affiliates

Provision for loss on business of subsidiaries and affiliates is provided based on the consideration of the asset conditions of subsidiaries and affiliates.

(g) Provision for environmental measures

Provision for environmental measures is provided based on the estimated payments for cleaning up soil contamination in the Company's land.

7. Method for Hedge Accounting

Hedge accounting, under which unrealized gain or loss is deferred, is adopted for derivatives which qualify as hedges. The receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the contracted rates if the forward contracts qualify for hedge accounting. If interest rate swaps qualify for hedge accounting and meet certain specific matching criteria, they will not be measured at market value, rather the differential paid or received under the swap agreements will be recognized in interest expense or income.

8. Method for Consumption Taxes

Revenues and expenses are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes.
Nondeductible consumption taxes are treated as expenses in current fiscal year.

9. Retirement and Pension Plans

The accounting treatment for previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses on non-consolidated financial statements is different from the consolidated financial statements. On the non-consolidated balance sheet, pension assets are deducted from retirement benefit obligations adjusted with previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses, and the net amount is recognized as Provision for retirement benefits or Prepaid pension cost.

Ⅱ. Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

1. Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment ¥250,548

2. Contingent Liabilities

(a) Liability for guarantee (Millions of yen)

Guaranteed party	Amount	Contents of guarantee
DIC Graphics Corporation	2,106	Factoring liabilities
DIC Asia Pacific Pte Ltd	754	Loans from financial institutions
Fuji Label Co., Ltd.	742	Factoring liabilities
DIC Plastics, Inc.	619	Factoring liabilities
9 companies and others	1,750	Loans from financial institutions and others
Total	5,972	

(Millions of yen)

(b) Trade notes discounted ¥10

(Millions of yen)

3. Short-term receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates ¥55,208

Long-term receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates ¥3,625

Short-term liabilities to subsidiaries and affiliates ¥70,910

(Millions of yen)

4. Payable to director

Payable ¥25

Ⅲ. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates (Millions of yen)

Sales	¥59,245
Purchases	¥45,817
Other transactions	¥6,921

Ⅳ. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Type and number of treasury stock, at cost (Shares)

	As of January 1, 2014	Increase in FY 2014	Decrease in FY 2014	As of December 31, 2014
Common stock	3,396,764	48,250	–	3,445,014
Total	3,396,764	48,250	–	3,445,014

Note: The increase of common stock (48,250 shares) was due to the purchase of odd stocks.

Ⅴ. Tax Effect Accounting

1. A breakdown of the major components of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	¥2,872
Provision for retirement benefits	1,982
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	1,793
Others	7,956
Subtotal deferred tax assets	¥14,603
Valuation allowance	(2,944)
Total deferred tax assets	¥11,660

	(Millions of yen)
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥(4,058)
Provision for tax deferment of property, plant and equipment	(3,669)
Foreign exchange losses of loans denominated in foreign currencies	(2,870)
Others	(3,731)
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(14,328)
Total deferred tax assets (net)	¥(2,668)

2. Influence from changes in corporation tax rate

On March 31, 2014, the "Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act" (Act No. 10 of 2014), which abolished a surtax related to the Special Corporation Tax from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2014, was promulgated in Japan. As a result, the normal effective statutory tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets or liabilities changed from 36.2% to 35.6% for those temporary differences expected in fiscal year 2015.

The effect of this change is immaterial.

Ⅵ. Pro forma Lease Information

Pro forma information for finance leases for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 is as follows:

1. Balances at Year-end (Millions of yen)

	Tools, furniture and fixtures
Acquisition cost	36
Accumulated depreciation	33
Net leased property	3

2. Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments (Millions of yen)

Due within one year	¥3
Due after one year	0
Total	¥3

Ⅶ. Related-party Transactions

1. Related Companies

(Millions of yen)

Attribution	Name of Related-party	Ownership of voting rights	Relation with related parties	Contents of transaction	Amount of transaction (Note 1)	Balance at year-end	
						Account	Amount (Note 2)
Subsidiaries	DIC Graphics Corporation	Owning Direct 66.6%	Sales of raw materials, and others Concurrent post of officer	Sales of raw materials and others (Note 3)	22,844	Accounts receivable -other	8,527
				Loan transaction (Note 4)	6,740	Short-term loans payable	11,855
	DIC Investments Japan, LLC.	Owning Direct 100%	Loan transaction Concurrent post of officer	Loan transaction (Note 4)	30,302	Short-term loans payable	30,705
	Sun Chemical Group Coöperatief U.A.	Owning Direct 0.01% Indirect 99.99%	Loan transaction Concurrent post of officer	Loan transaction (Note 4)	8,196	—	—

(Notes)

1. Excluding consumption taxes
2. Including consumption taxes
3. Sales price of raw materials and others is determined on an arms-length basis based on market prices.
4. Interest rate applied to loan transactions is reasonably determined based on the market interest rate.

2. Directors, Corporate Auditors, Major Individual Stockholders and Others

(Millions of yen)

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Attribution</th><th rowspan="2">Name of Related-party</th><th rowspan="2">Ownership of voting rights</th><th rowspan="2">Relation with related parties</th><th rowspan="2">Contents of transaction</th><th rowspan="2">Amount of transaction (Note 1)</th><th colspan="2">Balance at year-end</th></tr>
<tr><th>Account</th><th>Amount (Note 2)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Companies where directors and their close relatives owned majority of the shares (Note 3)</td><td rowspan="2">Nissei Real-Estate Co., Ltd.</td><td rowspan="2">Owned Direct 5.53% Indirect 7.69%</td><td rowspan="2">Rental of buildings, insurance agency business, and others</td><td>Payment of rent for buildings and others (Note 4)</td><td>1,789</td><td>Security deposit</td><td>1,718</td></tr>
<tr><td>Payments for insurance fee (Note 5)</td><td>31</td><td>Prepaid expenses for insurance fee</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Dainichi Can Co., Ltd.</td><td rowspan="2">Owned Direct 4.43%</td><td rowspan="2">Purchase of metallic containers, and others</td><td>Purchase of metallic containers and others (Note 6)</td><td>624</td><td>Trade notes and accounts payable</td><td>216</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sale of merchandise and finished goods (Note 7)</td><td>49</td><td>Trade notes and accounts receivable</td><td>19</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Nissin Trading Co., Ltd.</td><td rowspan="2">Owned Direct 3.26%</td><td rowspan="2">Purchase of raw materials, and others</td><td>Purchase of raw materials and others (Note 8)</td><td>6,616</td><td>Trade notes and accounts payable</td><td>1,330</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sale of merchandise and finished goods (Note 7)</td><td>3,588</td><td>Accounts receivable-trade</td><td>1,029</td></tr>
</table>

(Notes)

1. Excluding consumption taxes
2. Including consumption taxes
3. Yoshihisa Kawamura, who is a director of the Company, and his close relatives substantially own majority of the voting rights. Dainichi Can Co., Ltd. and Nissin Trading Co., Ltd. are fully owned by Nissei Real-Estate Co., Ltd.
4. Rent of buildings and others is determined based on an arms-length transaction in the neighboring area.
5. Insurance fee is determined based on an arms-length transaction upon consultation with an insurance company.
6. Purchase price of metallic containers and others is determined based on an arms-length transaction.
7. Sales price of merchandise and finished goods is determined on an arms-length transaction.
8. Purchase price of raw materials and others is determined on an arms-length transaction.

Ⅷ. Per Share Information

	(Yen)
Stockholders' equity per share	¥251.92
Earnings per share	¥13.69

Ⅸ. Significant subsequent events

The Company made a contract to sell its real estate on February 13, 2015.

1. Reasons for sale

The Suita Plant, the Company's manufacturing base of printing inks and colorants was closed in September 2012 and the vacant site was idle. As a result of competitive bidding, the Company decided to sell it.

2. Outline of real estate

Property name and address	Current Status
34-1, Kishibeminami 3-chome, Suita, Osaka, Japan Land: 75,333.72 square meters	Idle assets (vacant factory site)

Note: The information of buyer is not disclosed by the contract. The sales price is an appropriate market price decided by competitive bidding.

3. Buyer's profile

The name and other information of the buyer, a special purpose company set up by the domestic real estate company cannot be provided by the contract. However, in addition to the buyer's past substantial business activities in its industry, the Company has concluded from its interview and corroboration from a third party that the company has no dealings with anti-social forces and elements and has a healthy ongoing business. As a result, the Company has deemed the special purpose company appropriate as the buyer.

There are no investment relationships, personal relationships or transactional relationships between the Company, its related persons and related companies, and the buyer and its related persons. Also, the buyer and its related persons are not the Company's related persons.

4. Sales schedule

Contract date	February 13, 2015
Delivery date of real estate	Late December 2015 (estimated)

5. Impact on the financial statements

The Company will record ¥11.9 billion as "Gain on sales of noncurrent assets" in the non-consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015..

Ⅹ. Others

Japanese yen amounts are rounded to the nearest million.