To our shareholders:

Items Disclosed via the Internet Concerning the Notice of Convocation of the 116th 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 148

（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: 2 companies DH Material Inc. (acquisition of 100% ownership) and others.

Decrease: 6 companies Deqing DIC Synthetic Resins, Ltd. (sale of shares) and others.

2. Scope of Equity Method

Number of companies accounted for by the equity method 28

(Renaissance, Inc., and others)

Change in scope of equity method

Increase: 1 company Suqian Lintong New Materials Co., Ltd. (capital injection).

Decrease: 4 companies DH Material Inc. (acquisition of 100% ownership) and others.

3. Change in Fiscal Year

In order to align the fiscal year-end with the consolidated subsidiaries for the following reasons, the Company changed its fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31 by the resolution of the 115th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 20, 2013.

(1) Ensure more timely and appropriate disclosure of management information

(2) Enhance administrative capabilities (including budget compilation and corporate performance management) and improve the efficiency of business operations

(3) Accommodate the need to align its accounts with the reporting period for consolidated corporate groups stipulated under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the eventual adoption of which is currently under consideration in Japan.

As a result of these amendments, the fiscal year 2013 was a nine-month period from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

4. Accounting Period of Consolidated Subsidiaries

The closing date of the consolidated subsidiaries is the same as the consolidated closing date. Consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the nine-month fiscal period, from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, of 21 consolidated subsidiaries, whose closing date was March 31, and the 12-month fiscal period, from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, of the other 127 consolidated subsidiaries.

5. 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.

(Accounting Change)

Previously, inventories of the Company and some of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries were stated at cost determined by the gross average method, but from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, this was changed to the FIFO method. This was implemented upon development of the next-generation ERP system, and is considered to give a more appropriate presentation of the results and an advanced costs control by not only changing to a valuation method which better reflects the inflows and outflows of inventories, but also unifies valuation methods within the DIC Group.

The inventories were not retrospectively restated because relevant effect of this change is minimal.

(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 (14-16 years). Unrecognized prior 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 (12-28 years). Unrecognized prior services costs are amortized over 5-26 years.

(Accounting Change)

The Company has applied the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No.26 of May 17, 2012) and Guidance on Accounting standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No.25. of May 17, 2012) since current fiscal year end. (Except body text stipulated in article 35 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits and one in article 67 of Guidance on Accounting standard for Retirement Benefits)

Under the new standard, pension assets are deducted from retirement benefit obligations and the net amount is recognized as Net defined benefit asset/liability, and previously unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are recorded as Net defined benefit asset.

In accordance with transitional accounting as stipulated in article 37 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits, the effect of the changes in accounting policies arising from initial application is recognized as Remeasurements of defined benefit plans in Valuation and translation adjustments at current fiscal year end.

As a result, Valuation and translation adjustments in the consolidated balance sheet has increased by ¥755 million at current fiscal year end.

(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.

6. Amortization of Goodwill

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

7. Changes in Presentation

(Consolidated Balance Sheets)

"Pension liabilities adjustments," which had previously been included in "Valuation and translation adjustments", is presented as "Remeasurements of defined benefit plans" from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, because of revision of accounting standards. In order to reflect this change in presentation, the consolidated balance sheets for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified.

As a result, the (27,888) million yen presented as "Pension liabilities adjustments" included in "Valuation and translation adjustments" in the consolidated balance sheets for the previous fiscal year has been reclassified as "Remeasurements of defined benefit plans".

"Software", which had previously been included in "Other" under intangible assets, is separately presented under intangible assets from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, because its materiality has increased.

The balance which had previously been included in "Other" under intangible assets as of March 31, 2013, is 10,285 million yen.

Ⅱ. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

	(Millions of yen)
1. Accumulated Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	¥542,330

2. Assets Pledged for Collateral and Secured Liabilities

(a) Assets pledged for collateral	(Millions of yen)
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	¥3,854
Inventories	1,718
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	864
Total	¥6,436

(b) Secured liabilities	(Millions of yen)
Short-term loans payable	¥777
Current portion of long-term loans payable	241
Long-term loans payable	1,400
Total	¥2,418

3. Contingent Liabilities	(Millions of yen)
(a) Liability for guarantee	¥662
(b) Guarantee reserve	¥1
(c) Trade notes discounted	¥7
(d) Trade notes endorsed	¥165

Ⅲ. Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

1. Number of Common Stock Issued at the End of Period 919,372,048

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
June 20, 2013 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	¥2,748	¥3	March 31, 2013	June 21, 2013
November 11, 2013 Meeting of the Board of Directors	Common stock	¥2,748	¥3	September 30, 2013	December 2, 2013
Total		¥5,496			

(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 28, 2014 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	Retained earnings	¥2,748	¥3	December 31, 2013	March 31, 2014

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, 2013. 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	15,576	15,576	—
②	Notes and accounts receivable-trade	212,821	212,821	—
③	Investment securities			
	Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	5,172	8,007	2,835
	Available-for-sale securities	11,363	11,363	—
④	Long-term loans receivable	211		
	Allowance for doubtful accounts (*1)	△84		
		127	127	—
Assets total		245,059	247,894	2,835
①	Notes and accounts payable-trade	116,023	116,023	—
②	Short-term loans payable	38,324	38,324	—
③	Current portion of long-term loans payable	41,486	41,636	150
④	Current portion of bonds	5,000	5,027	27
⑤	Lease obligations (current)	664	664	—
⑥	Accounts payable-other	37,326	37,326	—
⑦	Income taxes payable	7,613	7,613	—
⑧	Bonds payable	28,000	28,320	320
⑨	Long-term loans payable	180,262	181,717	1,455
⑩	Lease obligations (noncurrent)	5,398	5,539	141
Liabilities total		460,096	462,189	2,093
Derivative financial instruments (*2)				
①	Hedge accounting - Not applied	(66)	(66)	—
②	Hedge accounting - Applied	(671)	(671)	—
Derivative financial instruments total		(737)	(737)	—

(*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 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 ¥25,080 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	¥213.13
Earnings per share	¥29.23

Ⅵ. 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.

(Accounting Change)

Previously, inventories of the Company were stated at cost determined by the gross average method, but from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, this was changed to the FIFO method. This was implemented upon development of the next-generation ERP system, and is considered to give a more appropriate presentation of the results and an advanced costs control by not only changing to a valuation method which better reflects the inflows and outflows of inventories, but also unifies valuation methods within the DIC Group.

The inventories were not retrospectively restated because relevant effect of this change is minimal.

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 (14 years).

(f) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

Provision for directors' retirement benefits is provided in accordance with the Company's internal code as of the balance sheet date.

Effective from the 107th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 28, 2005, the retirement allowance system for directors was discontinued. However, the Company expects to pay a one-time allowance based on time in office prior to this date to incumbent directors at the time of their resignation, in accordance with relevant existing internal regulations.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

10. Change in Fiscal Year

In order to align the fiscal year-end with the consolidated subsidiaries for the following reasons, the Company changed its fiscal year end from March 31 to December 31 by the resolution of the 115th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 20, 2013.

(a) Ensure more timely and appropriate disclosure of management information

(b) Enhance administrative capabilities (including budget compilation and corporate performance management) and improve the efficiency of business operations

(c) Accommodate the need to align its accounts with the reporting period for consolidated corporate groups stipulated under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the eventual adoption of which is currently under consideration in Japan.

As a result of these amendments, the fiscal year 2013 was a nine-month period from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

11. Changes in Presentation

（Non-consolidated Balance Sheet）

"Notes payable-facilities", which had previously been separately presented, is included in "Notes payable" from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, because its materiality has decreased. The balance which is included in "Notes payable" as of December 31, 2013 is 98 million yen.

Ⅱ. Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

	(Millions of yen)
1. Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	¥245,588

2. Contingent Liabilities	(Millions of yen)
(a) Liability for guarantee	¥6,884
(b) Guarantee reserve	¥1
(c) Trade notes discounted	¥7

	(Millions of yen)
3. Short-term receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥58,454
Long-term receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥11,491
Short-term liabilities to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥66,287

Ⅲ. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates	(Millions of yen)
Sales	¥50,510
Purchases	¥33,435
Other transactions	¥3,812

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

Type and number of treasury stock, at cost

	As of April 1, 2013	Increase in FY 2013	Decrease in FY 2013	As of December 31, 2013
Common stock	3,359,492	37,272	―	3,396,764
Total	3,359,492	37,272	―	3,396,764

Note: The reasons for the increase of common stock (37,272 shares) were due to the purchase of odd stocks.

Ⅴ. Tax Effect Accounting

A breakdown of the major components of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Provision for retirement benefits	¥3,718
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	2,130
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	1,757
Others	6,674
Subtotal deferred tax assets	¥14,279
Valuation allowance	(2,280)
Total deferred tax assets	¥11,999

	(Millions of yen)
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥(4,058)
Provision for tax deferment of property, plant and equipment	(3,854)
Gain on contribution of securities to retirement benefit trust	(1,966)
Others	(2,976)
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(12,854)
Total deferred tax assets (net)	¥(855)

Ⅵ. Pro forma Lease Information

Pro forma information for finance leases for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013 is as follows:

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

	Machinery and equipment	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Total
Acquisition cost	5	36	42
Accumulated depreciation	5	30	35
Net leased property	0	6	7

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

Due within one year	¥4
Due after one year	3
Total	¥7

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)	17,621	Accounts receivable -other	15,147
				Loan transaction (Note 4)	8,489	Short-term loans payable	11,296
	DIC Investments Japan, LLC.	Owning Direct 100%	Loan transaction Concurrent post of officer	Loan transaction (Note 4)	29,010	Short-term loans payable	29,731
	Sun Chemical Group Coöperatief U.A.	Owning Direct 0.01% Indirect 99.99%	Loan transaction Concurrent post of officer	Loan transaction (Note 4)	—	Long-term loans receivable	7,353

(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)

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)
Companies where directors and their close relatives owned majority of the shares (Note 3)	Nissei Real-Estate Co., Ltd.	Owned Direct 5.81% Indirect 8.08%	Rental of buildings, insurance agency business, and others	Payment of rent for buildings and others (Note 4)	1,360	Security deposit	1,720
				Payments for insurance fee (Note 5)	5	Prepaid expenses for insurance fee	6
	Dainichi Can Co., Ltd.	Owned Direct 4.66%	Purchase of metallic containers, and others	Purchase of metallic containers and others (Note 6)	482	Trade notes and accounts payable	245
				Lease payments (Note 7)	33	-	-
				Sale of merchandise and finished goods (Note 8)	42	Trade notes and accounts receivable	48
	Nissin Trading Co., Ltd.	Owned Direct 3.42%	Purchase of raw materials, and others	Purchase of raw materials and others (Note 9)	4,976	Trade notes and accounts payable	1,643
				Sale of merchandise and finished goods (Note 8)	2,817	Accounts receivable-trade	1,178

(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. Amount of lease payments is determined through negotiations on an arms-length transaction.
8. Sales price of merchandise and finished goods is determined on an arms-length transaction.
9. Purchase price of raw materials and others is determined on an arms-length transaction.

Ⅷ. Per Share Information

	(Yen)
Shareholders’ equity per share	¥245.99
Earnings per share	¥17.97

Ⅸ. Others

Japanese yen amounts are rounded to the nearest million.