To our shareholders:

Items Disclosed via the Internet Concerning the Notice of Convocation of the 118th 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 152

(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: 7 companies Kingfisher Colours Ltd. (acquisition of shares) and others

Decrease: 8 companies Fuji Label Co., Ltd. (sale of shares) and others

2. Scope of Equity Method

Number of companies accounted for by the equity method 22

(Renaissance, Inc., and others)

Change in scope of equity method

Increase: 1 company CAST FILM JAPAN CO., LTD. (change to an affiliate)

Decrease: 2 companies Shanghai Showa Highpolymer Co., Ltd. (sale of investments) 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.

(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. In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the Company applies a method of attributing expected retirement benefits to each period on a benefit formula basis. 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 service 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 service costs are amortized over 5-27 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.

6. Changes in Accounting Policies

The provisions of Article 35 of Accounting Standards of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 26 “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits”, issued on May 17, 2012 and the provisions of Article 67 of ASBJ Guidance No. 25 “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits”, issued on March 26, 2015 are applied from the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. The calculation method for the present value of retirement benefit obligations and current service costs has been revised. The method of attributing projected retirement benefit obligations to each period has been changed from a straight-line basis to a benefit formula basis. The method of determining the discount rate used in calculation has been changed from one where the number of years approximately equal to the average remaining service period of employees is used as the basis for determining the discount rate to one using a single weighted average discount rate which reflects each forecasted period of payment of retirement benefit obligations and the amount of payment forecasted for each period.

In accordance with transitional accounting treatment as stipulated in Article 37 of ASBJ Statement No. 26 “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits”, the effect of the changes in calculation methods of retirement obligations and service cost arising from initial application is reflected in retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

As a result, net defined benefit liability increased by 404 million yen, net defined benefit asset and retained earnings decreased by 3,346 million yen and 2,316 million yen as of the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. In addition, the effect on operating income, ordinary income and income before income taxes and minority interests for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 is immaterial.

7. Changes in Presentation

(Consolidated Balance Sheet)

“Accounts payable-other” of current liabilities, which had previously been separately presented, is included in “Other” from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, because its materiality is decreased.

The balance which is included in “Other” as of December 31, 2015 is 38,531 million yen.

Ⅱ. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

	(Millions of yen)
1. Accumulated Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	¥554,121

2. Assets Pledged for Collateral and Secured Liabilities

(a) Assets pledged for collateral

	(Millions of yen)
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	¥3,831
Inventories	1,590
Buildings and structures	341
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	414
Land	254
Total	¥6,430

(b) Secured liabilities

	(Millions of yen)
Short-term loans payable	¥45
Current portion of long-term loans payable	1,319
Total	¥1,364

3. Contingent Liabilities

	(Millions of yen)
(a) Liability for guarantee	¥881
(b) Trade notes endorsed	¥200

Ⅲ. Notes to Consolidated Statement 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 26, 2015 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	¥2,886	¥3	December 31, 2014	March 27, 2015
August 6, 2015 Meeting of the Board of Directors	Common stock	¥3,848	¥4	June 30, 2015	September 1, 2015
Total		¥6,733			

(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 29, 2016 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	Common stock	Retained earnings	¥3,792	¥4	December 31, 2015	March 30, 2016

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, 2015. 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	15,363	15,363	—
②	Notes and accounts receivable-trade	221,006	221,006	—
③	Investment securities			
	Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	1,899	4,880	2,981
	Available-for-sale securities	13,848	13,848	—
④	Long-term loans receivable	110		
	Allowance for doubtful accounts (*1)	(63)		
		47	47	—
Assets total		252,163	255,144	2,981
①	Notes and accounts payable-trade	95,569	95,569	—
②	Short-term loans payable	20,632	20,632	—
③	Current portion of long-term loans payable	61,630	61,896	266
④	Commercial papers	4,000	4,000	—
⑤	Current portion of bonds	8,000	8,041	41
⑥	Lease obligations (current)	572	572	—
⑦	Income taxes payable	8,347	8,347	—
⑧	Bonds payable	20,000	20,127	127
⑨	Long-term loans payable	139,900	140,412	512
⑩	Lease obligations (noncurrent)	4,718	5,058	340
Liabilities total		363,368	364,654	1,286
Derivative financial instruments (*2)				
①	Hedge accounting - Not applied	593	593	—
②	Hedge accounting - Applied	(89)	(89)	—
Derivative financial instruments total		504	504	—

(*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

<u>Assets</u>

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.

<u>Liabilities</u>

① Notes and accounts payable-trade, ② Short-term loans payable, ④ Commercial papers,
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

For long-term loans payable bearing floating interest rate, fair value of those subject to special treatment of interest rate swap is based on present value by totaling the amount of principal and interest, together with related interest rate swap, discounted by the interest rate that would apply if equivalent long-term loans were newly entered into. The fair value of other 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 that are subject to special treatment of interest rate swap, the fair value is based on the present value by totaling the amount of principal and interest, together with related interest rate swap, discounted by the interest rate that would apply if equivalent bonds were newly issued.

⑥ 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.

<u>Derivative Financial Instruments</u>

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 ¥21,328 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	¥276.84
Earnings per share	¥38.94

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.

4. Method for Depreciation of Noncurrent Assets

(1) 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

(2) 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.

(3) 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

(1) 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.

(2) Provision for bonuses

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

(3) Provision for directors' bonuses

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

(4) 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.

(a) Method of attributing expected retirement benefits to each period

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, the Company applies a method of attributing expected retirement benefits to each period on a benefit formula basis.

(b) Accounting for actuarial gain/loss and past service costs

Past service costs are amortized in the accounting periods when they accrue. 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).

(5) 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.

7. Method for deferred assets

Bond issuance cost is expensed upon payment.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Changes in Accounting Policies

The provisions of Article 35 of Accounting Standards of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 26 “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits”, issued on May 17, 2012 and the provisions of Article 67 of ASBJ Guidance No. 25 “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits”, issued on March 26, 2015 are applied from the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. The calculation method for the present value of retirement benefit obligations and current service costs has been revised. The method of attributing projected retirement benefit obligations to each period has been changed from a straight-line basis to a benefit formula basis. The method of determining the discount rate used in calculation has been changed from one where the number of years approximately equal to the average remaining service period of employees is used as the basis for determining the discount rate to one using a single weighted average discount rate which reflects each forecasted period of payment of retirement benefit obligations and the amount of payment forecasted for each period.

In accordance with transitional accounting treatment as stipulated in Article 37 of ASBJ Statement No. 26 “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits”, the effect of the changes in calculation methods of retirement obligations and service cost arising from initial application is reflected in retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

As a result, prepaid pension cost decreased by 3,346 million yen, retained earnings decreased by 2,155 million yen as of the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. In addition, the effect on operating income, ordinary income and income before income taxes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 is immaterial.

12. Changes in Presentation

(Balance Sheet)

“Leasehold right” of intangible assets, which had previously been separately presented, is included in “Other” from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, because its materiality is decreased. The balance which is included in “Other” as of December 31, 2015 is 17 million yen.

“Industrial right” of intangible assets, which had previously been separately presented, is included in “Other” from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, because its materiality is decreased. The balance which is included in “Other” as of December 31, 2015 is 125 million yen.

“Contribution of using facilities” of intangible assets, which had previously been separately presented, is included in “Other” from the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, because its materiality is decreased. The balance which is included in “Other” as of December 31, 2015 is 2 million yen.

Ⅱ. Notes to Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

1. Accumulated Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment ¥257,205

2. Contingent Liabilities

Liability for guarantee (Millions of yen)

Guaranteed party	Amount	Contents of guarantee
DIC Graphics Corporation	1,994	Factoring liabilities
CAST FILM JAPAN CO., LTD.	600	Loans from financial institutions
DIC Plastics, Inc.	600	Factoring liabilities
9 companies and others	2,094	Loans from financial institutions and others
Total	5,288	

	(Millions of yen)
3. Short-term receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥46,788
Long-term receivables from subsidiaries and affiliates	¥2,546
Short-term liabilities to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥65,592

Ⅲ. Notes to Non-consolidated Statement of Income

Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates	(Millions of yen)
Sales	¥54,352
Purchases	¥38,367
Other transactions	¥6,897

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

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

	As of January 1, 2015	Increase in FY 2015	Decrease in FY 2015	As of December 31, 2015
Common stock (Note 1,2)	3,445,014	13,849,737	—	17,294,751
Total	3,445,014	13,849,737	—	17,294,751

(Notes)

1. The increase of common stock (13,849,737 shares) was due to the purchase of odd stocks (46,737 shares) and treasury shares (13,803,000 shares).
2. The Company resolved to retire its treasury stock as follows at the meeting of the board of directors as of November 13, 2015 pursuant to Article 178 of the Companies Act, but it has not been finished as of the balance sheet date.
   - Book value: 4,717 million yen
   - Number of shares: 13,803,000 shares

Ⅴ. Tax Effect Accounting

1. A breakdown of the major components of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	¥2,668
Provision for retirement benefits	1,894
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	1,595
Others	7,347
Subtotal deferred tax assets	¥13,504
Valuation allowance	(3,442)
Total deferred tax assets	¥10,062

	(Millions of yen)
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥(3,680)
Provision for tax deferment of property, plant and equipment	(3,171)
Foreign exchange losses of loans denominated in foreign currencies	(2,668)
Others	(3,328)
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(12,847)
Total deferred tax assets (net)	¥(2,785)

2. Influence from changes in corporation tax rate

As a result of the "Act for Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Act" (Act No. 9 of 2015) and the “Act for Partial Amendment of the Local Tax Act” (Act No. 2 of 2015) issued on March 31, 2015, the normal effective statutory tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets or liabilities changed from 35.6% to 33.1% for those temporary differences expected in fiscal year 2016, and to 32.3% for those temporary differences expected after fiscal year 2017.

Consequently, deferred tax assets decreased by 859 million yen and deferred tax liabilities decreased by 1,269 million yen. Additionally, income taxes-deferred (credit) recognized in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 increased by 505 million yen, valuation difference on available-for-sale securities (credit) increased by 141 million yen, and deferred gains or losses on hedges (debit) increased by 237 million yen.

Ⅵ. 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)	23,415	Accounts receivable -other	6,118
				Loan transaction (Note 4)	8,053	Short-term loans payable	5,923
	DIC Investments Japan, LLC.	Owning Direct 100%	Loan transaction Concurrent post of officer	Loan transaction (Note 4)	30,710	Short-term loans payable	30,814
Affiliate	Renaissance, Inc.	Owning Direct 25.08%	Sale of shares Dispatch of officer	Sales amount of shares Gain on sales of shares (Note 5)	5,496 5,212	—	—

(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.
5. The Company applied a share purchase program through public tender offering by Renaissance, Inc.,

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 5.61% Indirect 7.81%	Rental of Buildings and others	Payment of rent for buildings and others (Note 4)	2,171	Security deposit	1,778
	Dainichi Can Co., Ltd.	Owned Direct 4.50%	Purchase of metallic containers, and others	Purchase of metallic containers and others (Note 5)	559	Accounts payable trade and other	203
				Sale of merchandise and finished goods, and offering of service (Note 6)	108	Trade notes and accounts receivable	23
	Nissin Trading Co., Ltd.	Owned Direct 3.31%	Purchase of raw materials, and others	Purchase of raw materials and others (Note 7)	5,673	Trade notes and accounts payable, and accounts payable-other	1,451
				Sale of merchandise and finished goods, and offering of service (Note 6)	3,637	Accounts receivable-trade	1,363

(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. Purchase price of metallic containers and others is determined based on an arms-length transaction.
6. Prices of sale of merchandise and finished goods, and offering of service are determined on an arms-length transaction.
7. Purchase price of raw materials and others is determined on an arms-length transaction.

Ⅶ. Per Share Information

	(Yen)
Stockholders’ equity per share	¥269.32
Earnings per share	¥27.76

Ⅷ. Others

Japanese yen amounts are rounded to the nearest million.