

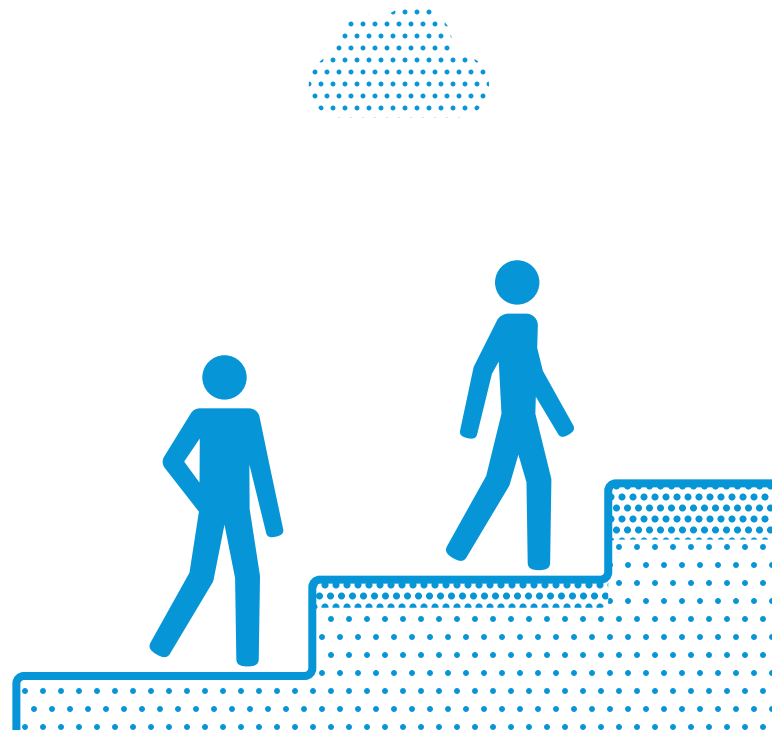
Financial Section

CONTENTS

86 Management's Discussion and Analysis

96 Selected Financial Data

98 Consolidated Financial Statements





Management's Discussion and Analysis

Operating Results

Business Environment

Economic conditions in Japan remained challenging during the current fiscal year. Despite a gradual recovery from the impact of the Tohoku–Pacific Ocean Earthquake, the economy was affected by overseas economic downturns, higher crude oil prices, and concerns about worsening domestic employment conditions. The printing industry continued to face a difficult business environment. Corporate advertising expenditures were slow to recover from a sharp drop after the earthquake, consumer spending was sluggish, and order prices declined as a result of stiffer competition.

A discussion of the business environment affecting each of DNP's business segments during the current fiscal year is provided below.

In the Information Communication segment, the books and magazines market has continued a downward trend since 1997, with estimated sales of publications in Japan falling 3.2% year on year during the year ended March 2012. In particular, magazine sales dropped 5.9% year on year as the number of discontinued publications was far higher than the number of new publications. However, book sales benefitted from many hit titles and were on par with the previous year, and the electronic publishing market expanded to around ¥63 billion. In the Commercial Printing business, domestic advertising expenditures were low throughout the year due to a slow recovery in corporate earnings, affected by the earthquake, overseas economic slowdowns, and strong yen. Sales at advertising-related companies rose 1.7% year on year in the year ended March 2012. Internet advertising rose 10.8% and direct mailing was up 3.1%, but television advertising edged down 0.5%, newspaper advertising fell 1.5%, and magazine advertising dropped 5.6%. Conditions in the Business Forms business remained difficult, affected by the production of fewer forms and decrease in circulation due to cutbacks in corporate expenditures, and by a shift to online notifications.

In the Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies segment, the Packaging business was firm as demand for foods, beverages, and daily goods recovered from a temporary decline caused by the earthquake. In the Lifestyle Materials business (includes decorative materials), sales rose 2.7% year on year as domestic housing starts totaled roughly 840,000 between April 2011 and March 2012. However, in the Industrial Supplies business, demand for anti-reflection films and other LCD-related products was weak, affected by sluggish global sales of LCD TVs and production cutbacks by panel makers. The photovoltaic cell market faced tough conditions. Although sales volume increased, prices fell sharply as a result of stiffer global competition.

In the Electronics segment, for worldwide LCD shipment volume, LCD TVs surpassed 200 million units in 2011, and PC shipments totaled 350 million units, recording only modest growth. However, mobile phone shipments rose 11% year on year, due partly to growth for smart phones. Nevertheless, the domestic LCD TV market contracted sharply during the second half of the fiscal year, reversing demand growth through the first half driven by the switch to terrestrial digital broadcasting. Panel maker earnings fell sharply, due partly to stiffer competition with overseas companies, and although domestic panel makers moved forward with production cutbacks

and business structure reforms, conditions were extremely difficult. Electronic devices were weak, as evidenced by a decline in hard disk production due to the impact of flooding in Thailand.

Overview

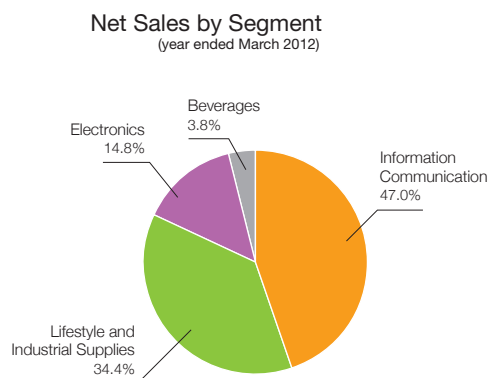
DNP sought to aggressively develop its business and deliver products and services tailored to the needs of its customers, based on its P&I Solutions business vision. It also pursued Production 21 activities to establish a robust production structure in all facets of production, including quality, cost, and delivery time, and it worked to secure earnings.

In particular, in the Information Communication segment, although the business environment has changed significantly as a result of changes in consumer behavior, expansion of social media, and greater information security needs, DNP worked to leverage its printing and information technologies to build a new business model. Additionally, to enhance production efficiency, DNP has pursued business structure reforms from the standpoint of overall optimization, including the integration of group companies and reorganization of the cross-regional production management structure.

Display-related product earnings have deteriorated sharply, seriously affected by changes in business policies at main customers, including substantial production cutbacks in response to weak global LCD TV sales and surplus inventories at panel makers, as well as a decrease in the scale of production. To quickly respond to these changes in the order environment, DNP has pursued business structure reforms for LCD color filters and other display-related products, including the consolidation of production facilities and shift to products with growth potential. It also revalued these facilities based on future cash flow and recorded impairment losses of around ¥24.7 billion.

As a result, DNP's consolidated net sales fell 5.2% year on year to ¥1,507.2 billion in the year ended March 2012. Sales in the Information Communication segment fell 1.0%, due partly to a slump in the publications market and to lower sales of flyers, catalogs, and information processing services as a result of cutbacks in corporate expenditures and advertising. In the Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies segment, packaging sales rose above year-ago levels on higher sales of aseptic filling bottling systems for PET bottles, and decorative materials increased on a boost from firm housing starts. However, optical films for flat-panel displays fell sharply, resulting in overall segment sales declining 1.7%. Electronics segment sales dropped 21.5% on a sharp decline for color filters caused by the earthquake and global slump in LCD TV sales, and declines for photomasks and lead frames on account of weakness in the semiconductor market and the impact of flooding in Thailand. In the Beverages segment, although mineral waters increased, overall sales fell 9.5%.

Consolidated operating income fell 49.8% year on year, affected by substantially lower sales for display-related products on a sharp downturn in the business environment, and by a decrease in order prices and increase in raw material prices in all business segments. The consolidated operating income margin was 2.3%, down 2.0 percentage points. The consolidated ordinary income margin was 2.4%, down 1.6 percentage points. DNP incurred a



net loss of ¥16.3 billion due partly to impairment losses on display-related product manufacturing equipment and other items.

Looking at the operating income margins in each business segment, the Information Communication segment was 2.2%, down 0.3 percentage points, as lower sales and unit prices eroded profitability. The Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies segment was 6.1%, down 2.7 percentage points, due to higher prices for films, resins, and other raw materials and lower sales of anti-reflection films for flat-panel displays. The Electronics segment posted an operating loss as a result of lower LCD color filter volume and decrease in unit prices. The Beverages segment was 2.3%, up 0.3 percentage points.

	2012.3	2011.3	2010.3
Net sales (¥ million)	¥ 1,507,228	¥ 1,589,373	¥ 1,583,383
Gross margin (%)	17.3%	19.0%	18.7%
Operating income margin (%)	2.3%	4.3%	4.2%
Ordinary income margin (%)	2.4%	4.0%	4.3%
Net income margin (%)	–	1.6%	1.5%
Net income (loss) per share (¥)	¥ (25.39)	¥ 38.86	¥ 36.13

Net sales

Net sales totaled ¥1,507.2 billion in the current fiscal year, down 5.2%, or ¥82.1 billion, from the previous year.

Information Communication

In the Books and Magazines business, the publications market continued to slump, and although book sales increased on a contribution from bolstering book production lines, magazine sales decreased. In the Commercial Printing business, sales decreased year on year as a slow recovery in corporate advertising expenditures resulted in generally weak sales of flyers, pamphlets, catalogs, and other products. In the Business Forms business, smart card sales were strong, including SIM cards, transportation cards, and electronic money, but overall sales decreased year on year on a decline for information processing services (ranging from data entry to printing and shipment of personal mail and other items). In the Education and Publications Distribution business, sales rose above year-ago levels, due partly to making Bunkyodo Group Holdings Co., Ltd. and Yushodo Co., Ltd. consolidated subsidiaries during the previous fiscal year. As a result, overall segment sales declined 1.0%.

Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies

In the Packaging business, sales increased year on year, driven by growth for PET bottle aseptic filling systems, PET bottle preforms, and flexible packaging that uses high-performance films. In the Lifestyle Materials business (includes decorative materials), sales increased year on year on growth for eco-friendly products that use DNP's proprietary Electron Beam coating technology. In the Industrial Supplies business, despite growth for energy-related products, including lithium-ion battery soft packages and photovoltaic module back sheets, and for dye-sublimation thermal transfer printing media

for photo printers (color ink ribbons and receiver paper), overall sales decreased year on year on a decline for anti-reflection films used in flat-panel displays. As a result, overall segment sales declined 1.7%.

Electronics

In the LCD color filter business, sales of small and medium-sized filters for smart phones and tablets were strong, but overall sales were down sharply year on year as both volume and unit prices decreased for large filters used in TVs, due to a global slump in the LCD TV market. In the Electronic Devices business, amid tough conditions in the global semiconductor market, sales increased for high-density build-up wiring boards, but decreased for etched products, including photomasks and hard drive suspensions. As a result, overall segment sales declined 21.5%.

Beverages

Amid tough market conditions, characterized by weak consumer spending and stiffer sales competition, DNP worked to expand sales of Coca-Cola and Georgia, both core products, and I LOHAS, a brand of mineral water that uses "ecoru Bottle Shiboru," Japan's lightest PET bottle. As a result, although mineral waters increased, coffees and other products declined, and overall segment sales fell 9.5%.

Cost of Sales

The cost of sales totaled ¥1,246.9 billion, down 3.2%, or ¥40.7 billion, from the previous year. The gross margin was 17.3%, down 1.7 percentage points from 19.0%.

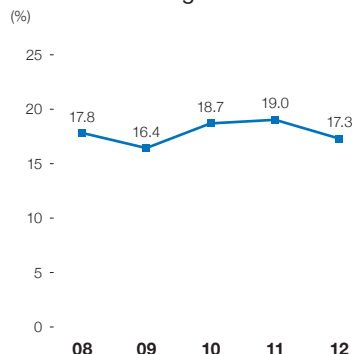
Naphtha prices rose by about 30% year on year due to a surge in crude oil prices from the outset of 2011, and prices increased sharply for petrochemical products, including films, resins, inks, and solvents. Consequently, higher prices for raw materials, mainly petrochemical products, had a ¥6.9 billion impact during the year. About 50% of this impact was passed through to product prices based on negotiations with customers.

The entire DNP Group has also been pursuing Production 21 activities since April 2002, working to reduce manufacturing costs while prioritizing efforts to enhance production efficiency, improve yields, reduce material losses, and shorten production preparation and lead times. As a result, DNP cut costs by ¥27.9 billion during the year.

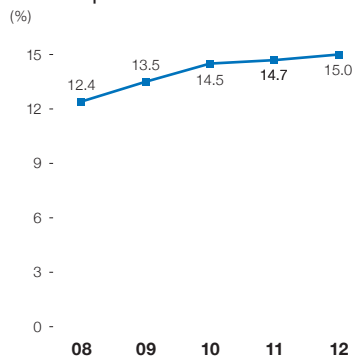
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

DNP worked to reduce variable costs during the year by using information technology to enhance efficiency and by strengthening budget management. As selling costs also decreased as a result of lower sales, selling, general and administrative expenses totaled ¥226.3 billion, down 3.3%, or ¥7.6 billion, from the previous year. However, selling, general and administrative expenses accounted for 15.0% of net sales, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous year.

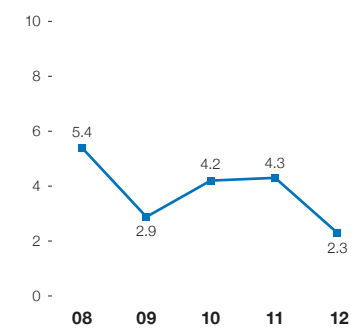
Gross Profit Margin



SGA Expenses to Net Sales



Operating Income Margin (%)



Operating Income

Operating income totaled ¥34.0 billion, down 49.8%, or ¥33.8 billion, from the previous year, affected by sharply lower profits in the Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies segment and the Electronics segment due to a slump in the LCD market. The operating income margin was 2.3%, down 2.0 percentage points from 4.3% in the previous year.

The Information Communication segment had operating income of ¥15.5 billion, down 14.6%, or ¥2.7 billion, from the previous year, due to lower sales and unit prices on a decline in corporate advertising expenditures. The Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies segment had operating income of ¥31.8 billion, down 32.0%, or ¥15.0 billion, due to higher prices for films, resins, and other raw materials and lower sales of anti-reflection films for flat-panel displays. The Electronics segment had an operating loss of ¥4.6 billion, down ¥16.9 billion, due to lower volume and unit prices for color filters on deterioration in the market environment.

Nonoperating Income (Expenses) and Extraordinary Income (Losses)

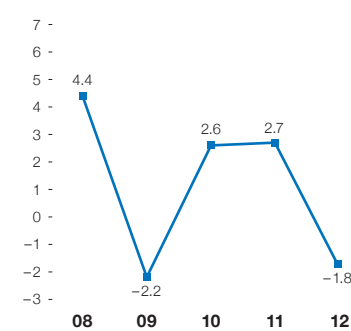
Nonoperating income totaled ¥11.0 billion, up 14.0%, or ¥1.4 billion, from the previous year; and nonoperating expenses totaled ¥8.2 billion, down 44.3%, or ¥6.6 billion. As a result, net nonoperating income was ¥2.8 billion.

Ordinary income totaled ¥36.8 billion, down 41.3%, or ¥25.9 billion, from the previous year.

Extraordinary income totaled ¥2.4 billion, down 46.1%, or ¥2.0 billion, from the previous year; and extraordinary losses totaled ¥36.6 billion, up 152.0%, or ¥22.0 billion, due partly to recording impairment losses of ¥24.7 billion, mainly for display-related product manufacturing equipment. As a result, net extraordinary losses totaled ¥34.2 billion, versus losses of ¥10.1 billion in the previous year.

As a result of the above, income before income taxes and minority interests totaled ¥2.7 billion, down 94.9%, or ¥50.0 billion, from the previous year.

ROE (%)



Net Income (Losses)

As a result of the above, net losses totaled ¥16.4 billion, down ¥41.4 billion from income of ¥25.0 billion in the previous year.

Net losses per share were ¥25.39.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

To expand its business, DNP considers it important to steadily increase cash flow through aggressive operating activities and to prioritize investment in strategic areas. DNP also believes that strengthening its financial position is essential to sustain stable medium- to long-term growth, and it worked toward this goal during the current fiscal year.

Cash Flow

	2012.3	2011.3	2010.3
Cash flow from operating activities	¥ 108,603	¥ 140,053	¥ 140,574
Cash flow from investing activities	(80,126)	(82,562)	(120,684)
Free cash flow	28,477	57,491	19,890

(¥ million)

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled ¥108.6 billion, down 22.5% from the previous year.

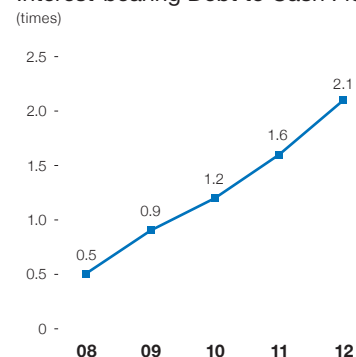
Net cash used in investing activities totaled ¥80.1 billion, down 2.9%, or ¥2.4 billion, from ¥82.6 billion in the previous year.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled ¥32.8 billion, down ¥48.0 billion from net cash provided of ¥15.2 billion in the previous year, due partly to a decline in proceeds from the issuance of unsecured debentures of ¥52.5 billion.

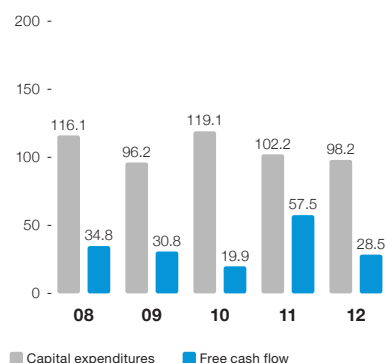
As a result of these activities, cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal year totaled ¥216.3 billion, down 2.6%, or ¥5.8 billion, from the previous year.

Free cash flow—i.e., net cash provided by operating activities minus net cash used in investing activities—was ¥28.5 billion, down ¥29.0 billion from ¥57.5 billion in the previous year.

Interest-bearing Debt to Cash Flow Ratio



Capital Expenditures and Free Cash Flow
(¥ billion)



Capital Expenditures; Depreciation; Research and Development Expenditures, etc.

DNP focuses capital expenditures on strategic areas and upgrading existing facilities to ensure competitive advantages. Capital expenditures this fiscal year totaled ¥98.2 billion, down 3.9%, or ¥4.0 billion, from the previous year. Key capital expenditures included construction of: the Tobata Plant in Fukuoka Prefecture to make lithium-ion battery soft packages, photovoltaic module back sheets, and other energy-related products; the Tanabe Plant in Kyoto Prefecture to make high-performance packaging; and a new building at the Mihara Plant in Hiroshima Prefecture for flat-panel display surface films. By segment, capital expenditures in the Information Communication segment were ¥29.9 billion, up ¥9.0 billion from the previous year and accounting for 31% of total capital expenditures. The Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies segment was ¥39.5 billion, up ¥19.5 billion and accounting for 40%. The Electronics segment was ¥23.5 billion, down ¥33.0 billion and accounting for 24%. Other businesses were ¥5.3 billion, up ¥0.6 billion and accounting for 5%.

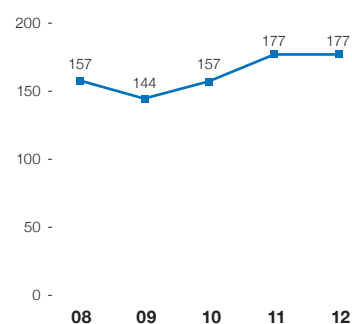
Depreciation totaled ¥95.8 billion, down 2.2%, or ¥2.1 billion, from the previous year. By segment, depreciation in the Information Communication segment was ¥24.0 billion, roughly on par with the previous year and accounting for 25% of total depreciation. The Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies segment was ¥25.5 billion, down ¥0.5 billion and accounting for 27%. The Electronics segment was ¥40.4 billion, down ¥1.4 billion and accounting for 42%. Other businesses were ¥5.8 billion, down ¥0.2 billion and accounting for 6%.

Research and development expenditures totaled ¥31.7 billion, down 4.4%, or ¥1.5 billion, from the previous year. DNP focuses on "business creation" research and development to find proper solutions to problems from the standpoint of consumers and pursues appropriate management of these results as intellectual property.

The Balance Sheet

DNP is working to enhance capital efficiency, raise enterprise value, and maintain the liquidity required to quickly respond to changes in the business environment.

Current Ratio
(%)



	2012.3	2011.3	2010.3
Total assets (¥ million)	¥ 1,608,806	¥ 1,649,784	¥ 1,618,854
Current ratio (%)	177%	177%	157%
Working capital/net sales (%)	23%	22%	17%
Debt-to-equity ratio (%)	26%	25%	18%
Net assets per share (¥)	¥ 1,352.71	¥ 1,410.44	¥ 1,422.34

DNP's total assets at the end of this fiscal year amounted to ¥1,608.8 billion, down 2.5%, or ¥41.0 billion, from the previous year.

Among current assets, cash, cash equivalents, and time deposits totaled ¥217.5 billion, down 2.8%, or ¥6.3 billion, from the previous year. Trade receivables totaled ¥385.1 billion, down 4.7%, or ¥18.9 billion. Inventories of finished products, work in process, raw materials, and supplies totaled ¥151.1

billion, up 9.0%, or ¥12.5 billion. As a result, current assets totaled ¥783.0 billion, down 1.0%, or ¥8.0 billion.

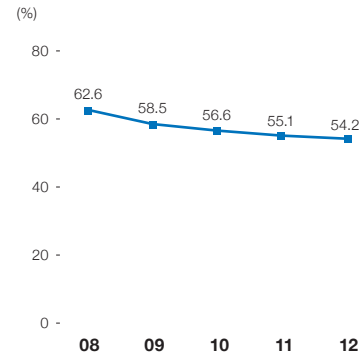
Among long-term assets, property, plant and equipment totaled ¥579.6 billion, down 5.7%, or ¥35.3 billion, from the previous year. Intangible assets totaled ¥38.0 billion, up 5.9%, or ¥2.1 billion. Investments and other assets totaled ¥207.4 billion, up 0.3%, or ¥0.5 billion. As a result, long-term assets totaled ¥825.0 billion, down 3.8%, or ¥32.6 billion.

Current liabilities totaled ¥443.2 billion, down 1.0%, or ¥4.6 billion, from the previous year. Long-term liabilities totaled ¥251.4 billion, up 0.7%, or ¥1.8 billion. As a result, total liabilities amounted to ¥694.6 billion, down 0.4%, or ¥2.8 billion.

Additionally, net assets totaled ¥914.2 billion, down 4.0%, or ¥38.2 billion.

DNP repurchased about 112.86 million of its shares between February 2003 and June 2008 and retired 59 million treasury shares during the five years from 2004 to 2008. As a result, as of March 31, 2012, the number of treasury shares totaled 55.89 million shares, or 7.98% of total shares outstanding of 700,480,693 shares.

Equity Ratio



Business Risks

The performance and the results of DNP could be significantly affected by a variety of factors and circumstances that might arise in the future. Because the Company is aware of these risk factors, its policy is to strive to minimize their potential effects.

The Company considers the following factors to be key risks, as of the publication date of this annual report.

The Japanese economy and consumption trends

DNP engages in a wide range of businesses with an extremely large number of customers. It conducts business so as not to be overly dependent on specific customers. The Company does most of its business in the Japanese market and overseas sales account for about 13% of net sales. Nevertheless, if the domestic economy weakens in sympathy with global economic trends and consumer spending and other components of domestic demand slump, then declines in order volume and unit prices may affect its performance.

Changes in the electronics market

The Electronics segment is a strategic segment and the Company aims to secure stable profits by focusing on creating business strategies based on rigorous data collection, establishing a highly profitable production structure, and developing high-value-added products that are competitive in the market. However, it is possible that earnings in this segment could be affected by changes in the global markets for display and semiconductor products, including sharp fluctuations in demand and declines in unit prices.

Fluctuations in raw material procurement

The Company procures raw materials such as printing paper and film from multiple suppliers in Japan and overseas. The Company works hard to secure stable supplies and maintain optimal prices. However, there is some potential for imbalances between supply and demand due to factors like sharp volatility in petroleum prices, sudden surges in demand from emerging markets, and major disasters. The Company intends to cope with such instances by negotiating with customers and business partners. However, if it should become extremely difficult to secure supplies, or if prices rise markedly, DNP's performance could be affected.

Development of new products and technologies and services

DNP uses its printing and information technologies to develop and provide to a broad range of industries products, technologies, and services that meet the needs of corporate clients and consumers. In recent years, the pace of technological innovation in these areas has become faster than ever, and customers' needs have been rapidly diversifying. The Company believes that in the future, competition in the area of product development will become more intense than ever before, and it is possible that DNP's performance could fluctuate significantly due to unforeseeable changes in market trends or a shortening of product life cycles.

Currency fluctuations

Particularly in fields such as Electronics, and Lifestyle and Industrial Supplies, the Company is expanding its business with customers overseas. Because the Company expects the effects of currency rates to gradually become more important, it uses such means as foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the risks of currency fluctuations. Nevertheless, it is possible that radical swings in currency values could have a more serious effect on the Company's performance.

Legal compliance

The Company's business conduct is based on strict compliance with the law and social ethics. Both in Japan and overseas, our business is subject to a wide variety of laws and restrictions, including regulations related to product liability, monopolies, protection of personal information, patents, taxes, and international trade. It is possible that in the future, these regulations may become even more restrictive than they are now. At the same time, we expect that in some areas deregulation will lead to dramatic changes in markets and industry trends. Whether regulations are tightened or loosened, DNP's business activities may be affected by direct and/or indirect costs resulting from the need to adapt to such changes.

Environmental protection and stricter regulations

The Company is affected by laws and regulations in Japan and other countries regarding energy conservation, the use of harmful substances, the prevention of air pollution, water quality protection and waste treatment, and product recycling. Such regulations may be strengthened because of the impact of global climate trends. In addition, if soil is contaminated by harmful substances and the Company is faced with the situation of being responsible for assessing and cleaning up the environmental pollution, then the Company's business could be substantially affected.

Information security and protection of personal information

With computer networks and information systems playing an ever-greater role in keeping business activity going, the risks of information system malfunctions, breaches of personal information, and other events, owing to software and hardware problems and viruses, have risen. The Company regards the protection of data and personal information as a top priority. It is doing all it can to protect and maintain systems and data by strengthening its organization and training employees, but if problems arise in these areas, then its business activity could be affected.

Disasters

The Company takes steps to protect its production equipment and other major facilities from being damaged by disasters such as fires or earthquakes. In addition, the Company divides its work among multiple production bases and makes every effort to prevent disasters from causing production stoppages or disturbances in its ability to supply products. The Company also uses various types of insurance to transfer risk. Nevertheless, its performance could be substantially affected in the event of major earthquakes or other natural disasters, terrorist attacks, infectious disease outbreaks, or other unexpected events that cause production stoppages or major damage or interference with social infrastructure.

Selected Financial Data (unaudited)

Dai Nippon Printing Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Years ended March 31

	2012	2011	2010	2009
Statements of Operations Data (¥ million)				
Net sales	¥ 1,507,228	¥ 1,589,373	¥ 1,583,383	¥ 1,584,844
Cost of sales	1,246,878	1,287,581	1,286,682	1,324,522
Gross profit	260,350	301,792	296,701	260,322
Selling, general and administrative expenses	226,335	233,973	230,187	214,145
Operating income	34,015	67,819	66,514	46,177
Ordinary income	36,843	62,786	68,841	47,390
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	2,673	52,696	49,496	(27,842)
Net income (loss)	(16,356)	25,033	23,278	(20,933)
Balance Sheet Data (¥ million)				
Total assets	¥ 1,608,806	¥ 1,649,784	¥ 1,618,854	¥ 1,536,557
Property, plant and equipment – net	579,567	614,827	616,848	604,904
Long-term liabilities	251,414	249,575	190,045	126,671
Total liabilities	694,593	697,343	661,990	596,471
Total stockholders' equity	–	–	–	–
Stockholders' equity	888,650	925,702	921,775	917,348
Total net assets	914,213	952,441	956,864	940,086
Other Selected Data (¥ million)				
Capital expenditures	¥ 98,189	¥ 102,173	¥ 119,063	¥ 96,156
Depreciation expenses	95,829	97,977	91,695	106,883
R&D expenditures	31,690	33,147	33,850	34,112
Common Share Data (¥, shares)				
Earnings (loss) per share—primary	¥ (25.39)	¥ 38.86	¥ 36.13	¥ (32.35)
Earnings (loss) per share—fully diluted	–	–	–	–
Dividends paid per share	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Book value per share	1,352.71	1,410.44	1,422.34	1,393.91
No. of common shares outstanding (exc. treasury shares)	644,062,928	644,142,530	644,238,930	644,357,076
Financial Ratios (% , times)				
As a percent of net sales:				
Gross profit	17.27%	18.99%	18.74%	16.43%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	15.02	14.72	14.54	13.51
Operating income	2.26	4.27	4.20	2.91
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	0.18	3.32	3.13	-1.76
Net income (loss)	-1.09	1.57	1.47	-1.32
Return on equity	-1.84	2.74	2.57	-2.20
Current ratio	177	177	157	144
D/E ratio	26	25	18	14

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	¥ 1,616,053	¥ 1,557,802	¥ 1,507,506	¥ 1,424,943	¥ 1,354,101	¥ 1,309,002
	1,327,872	1,268,072	1,202,160	1,121,374	1,073,118	1,043,456
	288,181	289,730	305,346	303,569	280,983	265,546
	201,077	193,585	184,676	183,041	178,545	175,665
	87,104	96,145	120,670	120,528	102,438	89,881
	86,502	101,348	124,715	120,485	97,276	88,177
	88,469	98,950	114,640	107,686	93,137	42,244
	45,172	54,842	65,188	59,937	52,971	28,774
	¥ 1,601,193	¥ 1,700,250	¥ 1,662,377	¥ 1,600,129	¥ 1,513,734	¥ 1,450,027
	639,343	635,784	568,966	528,009	513,175	540,874
	106,691	118,437	118,287	115,801	119,277	66,821
	561,058	600,811	571,170	566,796	510,970	484,581
	–	–	1,063,309	1,007,944	978,736	942,083
	990,122	1,027,475	–	–	–	–
	1,040,135	1,099,439	–	–	–	–
	¥ 116,139	¥ 162,886	¥ 136,059	¥ 86,057	¥ 69,834	¥ 73,789
	109,902	100,161	87,264	80,440	85,182	89,239
	35,556	30,113	28,692	26,386	26,050	24,097
	¥ 67.08	¥ 78.10	¥ 91.23	¥ 82.56	¥ 71.49	¥ 37.80
	–	–	–	–	–	37.67
	36.00	32.00	26.00	24.00	21.00	19.00
	1,516.35	1,544.02	1,507.90	1,409.18	1,348.40	1,270.81
	661,366,377	694,226,171	704,972,101	715,076,830	725,677,422	741,161,150
	17.83%	18.60%	20.26%	21.30%	20.75%	20.29%
	12.44	12.43	12.25	12.85	13.19	13.42
	5.39	6.17	8.00	8.46	7.57	6.87
	5.47	6.35	7.60	7.56	6.88	3.23
	2.80	3.52	4.32	4.21	3.91	2.20
	4.35	5.14	6.29	6.03	5.52	3.02
	157	166	178	186	197	171
	8	6	6	7	7	6