Comparison of Consolidated Financial Results for FY2003 Third Quarter under Japanese and U.S. Accounting Standards

FY2003 third quarter (October 1, 2002 – December 31, 2002) (Bil							illions of yen)
	Japanese standards	Differences					
Category		(1) Scope of consolidation	(2) Reporting category of equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(3) Gains on transfer of the substitutional portion of the employee pension fund	(4) Impairment on marketable securities	Other	U.S. standards
Net revenues	4,186.7	(99.3)	-	-	_	(34.8)	4,052.6
Income before income taxes, minority interest (and equity in earnings of affiliated companies*)	380.6	(13.9)	(16.6)	(10.4)	(32.9)	(6.7)	300.1

Indicates the comparison between "Income before income taxes and minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries" under Japanese GAAP and "Income before income taxes, minority interest and equity in earnings of affiliated companies" under U.S. GAAP.

(1) Scope of Consolidation

The consolidation scope under the U.S. standards is determined based on the ownership of voting shares (more than 50%). Therefore, those companies that are consolidated according to the control basis under the Japanese standards are excluded from the scope of consolidation.

- (2) Reporting Category of Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies "Equity in earnings of affiliated companies" reported as non-operating income under the Japanese standards is not included in "income before income taxes, minority interest and equity in earnings of affiliated companies" under the U.S. standards, therefore the figure for this item has been reclassified.
- (3) Gains on Transfer of the Substitutional Portion of the Employee Pension Fund Under the U.S. standards, gains or losses on transfer of the substitutional portion of the employee pension fund are recognized at the time of the actual transfer, therefore "gains on transfer of the substitutional portion of the employee pension fund," recognized under the Japanese standards, is not recognized.
- (4) Impairment on Marketable Securities Losses from impairment on certain marketable securities whose acquisition costs under the U.S. standards exceed those under the Japanese standards are recognized.