

**Financial Results (Consolidated)
for the Interim Fiscal Period Ended September 30, 2000**

English Translation of "KESSAN TANSHIN"
(November 16, 2000)

KONICA CORPORATION

Company Name: Konica Corporation
Local Securities Code Number: 4902
Stock Exchange Listings: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya (first sections)
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Board of Directors Meeting for Interim Period: November 16, 2000

1. Consolidated Financial Results for Interim Period (April 1, 2000, to September 30, 2000)

(1) Operating Results (Million yen)

	Net sales		Operating income		Recurring profit	
Interim period ended September 30, 2000	¥271,086	(3.3)%	¥18,448	(1.2)%	¥10,165	1.7%
Interim period ended September 30, 1999	280,404	(3.4)%	18,665	138.1	9,997	103.9%
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2000	¥560,900		¥33,131		¥18,476	

(Million yen)

	Net income		Net income per share		Net income per share (diluted)	
Interim period ended September 30, 2000	¥699	(83.5)%	¥1.96		—	
Interim period ended September 30, 1999	4,231	—	11.83		—	
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2000	¥7,627		¥21.33		—	

Notes: 1. Equity in profit/(loss) of nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

Interim period ended September 30, 2000: ¥(287) million

Interim period ended September 30, 1999: ¥(5) million

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2000: ¥52 million

2. Profit and the valuation of derivatives transactions at end of interim period: ¥94 million

3. Changes in accounting methods: None

4. Percentages in net sales, operating income, recurring profit, and net income columns indicate changes from the previous fiscal year.

5. Data for the interim period ended September 30, 1999 are unaudited and intended for reference only.

(2) Financial Position (Million yen)

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	Shareholders' equity per share (Yen)
Interim period ended September 30, 2000	¥532,428	¥154,532	29.0%	¥432.07
Interim period ended September 30, 1999	584,444	161,185	27.6	450.67
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2000	¥549,703	¥162,793	29.6%	¥455.17

Note: Data for the interim period ended September 30, 1999 are unaudited and intended for reference only.

(3) Cash Flows (Million yen)

	Operating activities	Investment activities	Financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at year-end
Interim period ended September 30, 2000	¥24,340	¥20	¥(16,968)	¥62,639
Interim period ended September 30, 1999	—	—	—	—
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2000	¥61,264	¥(11,203)	¥(34,048)	¥55,022

(4) Scope of consolidation/equity method accounting

Consolidated subsidiaries: 61

Subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method: 25

Affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 4

(5) Changes in scope of consolidation/equity method

Newly consolidated subsidiaries: 2

Subsidiaries excluded from consolidation: 2

Companies included in equity method accounting: 1

Companies excluded from equity method accounting: 2

2. Consolidated Results Forecast for Fiscal 2001 (April 1, 2000, to March 31, 2001)

(Million yen)

	Net sales	Recurring profit	Net income
For entire fiscal year	¥553,000	¥21,000	¥6,000

Estimated net income per share for FY 2001 is ¥16.78.

1-1 Konica Group Organization

The Konica Group comprises 61 consolidated subsidiaries, 25 nonconsolidated subsidiaries, and 12 affiliate companies. The organization of Group companies is outlined below.

Konica Corporation

Photographic Materials and Photo-related Industrial Equipment

Film, paper, photographic chemicals, miscellaneous chemicals, photographic equipment, others

Business Machines, Cameras, and Optical Products

Copiers, facsimiles, printers, cameras, optical products, others

Photographic Materials and Photo-related Industrial Equipment

Production (Domestic)

- Konica Gelatin Corporation
- Konica Packaging Corporation
- Konica Chemical Corporation
- Konica Repro Co., Ltd.
- Konica System Equipment Co., Ltd.
- Toho Chemical Laboratory Co., Ltd.

Other Nonconsolidated Subsidiaries: 1

Other Affiliates: 1

Production (Overseas)

- Konica Manufacturing USA., Inc.
- ▲ Konica Photochem (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Other Nonconsolidated Subsidiaries: 1

Business Machines, Cameras, and Optical Products

Production (Domestic)

- Yamanashi Konica Co., Ltd.
- Kofu Konica Co., Ltd.
- Konica Supplies Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- Konica Denshi Co., Ltd.
- Sekonic Co., Ltd.

Production (Overseas)

- Konica Supplies Manufacturing U.S.A., Inc.
- Konica Business Machines Europe GmbH
- Konica Manufacturing (H.K.) Ltd.

Other Nonconsolidated Subsidiaries: 1

Photographic Materials and Photo-related Industrial Equipment

Sales and Service (Domestic)

- Konica Marketing Corporation
- Konica Color Imaging Corporation
- Konica Color Photo Equipment Co., Ltd.
- Konica Medical Inc.
- Kyoritsu Medical Co., Ltd.
- Konica Meditech Service Corporation
- Nihon ID System Co., Ltd.
- Konica Logistics Co., Ltd.

- Konica Sogo Service Co., Ltd.
 - Konica Engineering Co., Ltd.
 - Konica Technosearch Corporation
- Other Consolidated Subsidiaries: 1
 Other Nonconsolidated Subsidiaries: 6
 Other Affiliates: 2
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Sales and Service (Overseas)

- Konica Photo Imaging, Inc.
 - Konica Canada, Inc.
 - Konica Graphic Imaging International, Inc.
 - Konica Europe GmbH
 - Konica UK Ltd.
 - Konica France S.A.
 - Konica Asia Headquarters Pte. Ltd.
- Other Consolidated Subsidiaries: 7
 Other Nonconsolidated Subsidiaries: 2
 Other Affiliates: 1
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Business Machines, Cameras, and Optical Products

Sales and Service (Domestic)

- Konica Business Machines Japan Co., Ltd.
 - Konica Service Co., Ltd.
 - Konica U-Bix Tokyo Co., Ltd.
 - Konica U-Bix Kansai Co., Ltd.
- Other Consolidated Subsidiaries: 10
 Other Affiliates: 5
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Sales and Service (Overseas)

- Konica Business Technologies Inc.
 - Konica Business Machines Deutschland GmbH
 - Konica Bureautique S.A.
 - Konica Business Machines (U.K.) Ltd.
 - Konica Business Machines Italia S.p.A.
 - Konica Australia Pty. Ltd.
 - ▲ Konica Capital EC B.V.
- Other Consolidated Subsidiaries: 11
 Other Nonsolidated Subsidiaries: 3
 Other Affiliates: 1
-
- *consolidated subsidiary*
 ■ *nonconsolidated subsidiary*
 ▲ *affiliate company*

Management Policy

(1) Basic Management Policy

Konica's business vision is to create enjoyment for people through its products and services. The Company's profitability is a reflection of its ability to achieve this goal. The rapid advance of digital technologies and the IT revolution is eliminating the boundaries between Konica's core business and other business fields and leading to greater global competition. With the aim of becoming a leading international company in the 21st century, Konica's management is striving to create a company that is regarded highly in capital markets around the world. Fiscal 2000 has been designated as the first fiscal year for executing Konica's four-year medium-term management plan as explained below. Konica will take an aggressive approach in promoting a shift of its business toward growth fields as well as strengthening the foundation of its operations.

(2) Basic Policy Regarding the Distribution of Profits

Amid an operating environment that is predicted to remain harsh, Konica will implement measures set out in its medium term management plan to improve management efficiency, raise profitability, and reinforce its business foundation. At the same time, the Company will uphold a policy of maintaining stable dividend payments, giving adequate consideration to the internal funds required to finance business activities that will strengthen competitiveness and improve profitability.

(3) Mid-Term Management Strategies

In January 2000, Konica started a four-year management plan, SAN 2003, to realize its vision of becoming an imaging solutions company. Based on the key words Speed, Alliance, and Network (SAN), the following measures will be implemented throughout the Konica Group to meet the needs of a digitally networked society.

- 1) The speed of management will be raised in all parts of the Konica Group to achieve the plan's main goal of increasing the market value of Konica.
- 2) Management organization reforms will be made to facilitate the thorough implementation of an internal company system, with the ultimate goal of incorporating companies under a holding company structure.
- 3) Management resources and investment will be concentrated in high-growth areas. (Main business fields are the construction of digital product and service systems, the expansion of the optics technology business, and building large-scale inkjet and electronic materials businesses)
- 4) To build best-in-class businesses and business segments, Konica will actively seek alliances with partners in the information imaging sector as well as other sectors.
- 5) In the fiscal year ending March 2004, Konica aims to have net income of ¥20 billion and a ROE of 10%.

(4) Management Organization and Corporate Governance

Following the introduction of an internal company system in 1999 that is aimed at acquiring the decision-making capabilities and speed required to respond to a changing environment, in June 2000 the Board of Directors was reformed and an executive officer system introduced to improve corporate governance.

These moves were made to clearly separate the responsibilities for decision making and supervision from decision execution, and improve the Company's ability to implement strategy.

The number of directors has been reduced from 17 to 11 to improve the ability of the board to perform its decision-making and supervision functions. Executive officers selected by the Board of Directors have been given the authority to implement decisions under the guidance of the Corporate Executive Officer.

(5) Future Issues

While the Japanese economy is predicted to recover slowly, the outlook for the operating environment remains clouded. Advancing technology will further blur business boundaries and raise international competition to a higher level.

In the current fiscal year, the first year of SAN 2003, the entire Konica Group will address the following issues.

- 1) Concentrate its investments in strategic fields and promote a shift of business toward growth fields
- 2) Stress cash flow in our business operations and continue with efforts undertaken in the previous fiscal year to reduce interest-bearing debt
- 3) Respond to new accounting standards, including accounting for retirement payments

3. Management Results

(1) A Summary of Business Performance in the Interim Period

Looking at overseas economies in the interim period, the United States economy continued its strong growth and the European economy expanded at a mild pace. The Asian economies posted robust growth, fueled by brisk exports. Nevertheless, the outlook is expected to remain clouded by such uncertainties as high oil prices and weak currencies, mainly in Europe. In Japan, although the domestic economy has begun to show a mild recovery amid a continued increase in IT-related investment, personal consumption remains sluggish.

In markets related to Konica's business activities, slack demand and a downtrend in prices persisted in the domestic market. However, markets in Asia were buoyant and the U.S. market was stable. The advance of digitization and networking is being seen in a wide range of fields and new products, and price competition is intensifying.

The interim period marked the start of the first fiscal year of SAN 2003, a four-year medium-term management plan. During the first fiscal year of this plan, we proceeded with efforts to shift our business toward high-growth fields. We also strengthened and achieved smooth growth in our optics technology business, through which we offer IT-related products, as well as our electronic materials business, including protection film for LCD polarizing plates and others. As a result, these businesses contributed notably to our profitability. Furthermore, in our existing photographic materials and business machines businesses, we made steady progress in developing and selling products that respond to needs in digitization and networking, fields that are expected to grow in the future.

Efforts begun in 1998 to emphasize cash flow and reduce interest-bearing debt are yielding significant results. During the interim period under review, we created ¥204.3 billion in free cash flow and reduced interest-bearing debt to ¥197.2 billion on a consolidated business. We are further progressing with the reduction of interest-bearing debt and have already surpassed our goal of reducing such debt to ¥200 billion by the end of the fiscal period, ending March 31, 2001.

In line with the plan, in June 1999 the Company restructured its Board of Directors and introduced an internal company system.

During the interim period, the yen appreciated 10.5% and 20.5%, respectively, against the U.S. dollar and the euro compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, to US\$1=¥107.37 and 1 euro =¥101.94. These exchange rates exerted a large influence on the Company's business results. Therefore, net sales amounted to ¥271.0 billion, down 3.3%, or ¥9.3 billion, from the same period of the previous fiscal year. By progressing with efforts to reduce costs through rationalization measures and reduce SG&A expenses, although Konica recorded a ¥200 million, or 1.2%, decline in operating income, to ¥18.4 billion, the Company achieved a ¥200 million, or ¥200 million, rise in recurring income, to ¥10.1 million.

During the interim period, Konica introduced new accounting standards, including accounting standards for retirement payments, financial instruments, and foreign currency denominated transactions. In nonconsolidated operations, the Company made a lump-sum amortization of differences in pension obligations that arose due to a change in accounting standards accompanying the introduction of a new accounting system for retirement payments as well as established a ¥20.4 billion retirement payment trust with a portion of its stock. For subsidiaries, Konica is making a five-year amortization of differences in pension obligations due to a change in accounting standards accompanying the introduction of a new accounting system. Accordingly, the Company recorded an ¥800 million amortization charge during the interim period. Regarding accounting for financial instruments, Konica wrote down losses on other securities and, thus, recorded a ¥2.7 extraordinary loss (a valuation loss on other securities). The differences in valuation amounts for other securities in accounting for financial instruments will be recorded in shareholders' equity using the total capital direct inclusion method and this accounting method will be applied promptly.

With the aim of enhancing the efficiency of its assets, Konica sold the Nihonbashi-Muromachi Center Building, which was being leased out, for ¥9.5 billion. Because of these developments, during the interim period Konica recorded extraordinary income of ¥17.3 billion and an extraordinary loss of ¥25.4 billion.

As a result, interim net income amounted to ¥600 million (compared with net income of ¥4.2 million in the same period of the previous fiscal year), a decline of ¥3.6 billion (compared with a decline of 83.5% in the previous fiscal year) from the first previous interim period. Total assets declined ¥17.3 billion from the end of the previous fiscal period, to ¥532.4 billion, and the shareholders' equity ratio amounted to ¥29.0%.

(2) Results Breakdown

Photographic Materials and Photo-related Industrial Equipment (Million yen)

	Interim period of fiscal 2001	Interim period of fiscal 2000	Increase/Decrease	YoY Change
Sales to outside customers	¥152,510	¥158,839	¥(6,329)	96.0%
Intersegment elimination	1,360	318	1,042	427.7%
Sales	153,870	159,158	(5,288)	96.7%
Operating income	10,177	8,805	1,372	115.6%

Consumer Imaging Company

The Consumer Imaging Company, which handles color film and paper, announced the Konica Color New CENTURIA series of color films—which revolutionized the world of high-quality image color film—at Photokina, Europe's largest photo-related exhibition, held in Cologne, Germany, in September. As part of its efforts to establish a foothold in the PhotoNet printing business, which is expected to grow along with the increased use of digital cameras, Konica announced a tie-up with ZING, a leading U.S. company in this field. We plan to launch this business in the United States, where an environment for Internet-based businesses is already firmly established, and intend to steadily expand this business to Japan.

We recorded brisk overseas sales, primarily of films, due to favorable results in such growth markets as Asia and Russia. In our domestic operations, we recorded a sharp rise in profitability thanks to a rebuilding of our operations in the previous fiscal period. During the period under review, we continued to strengthen our management structure and fortify our sales channels. We also carried out aggressive marketing, centering on our domestic network of Konica Photo Express outlets and aimed at enhancing consumer awareness of the Konica name.

Medical & Graphic Imaging Company

In the field of medical imaging products, the market is shifting toward digitized and dry-type products. Amid such changes, we recorded favorable sales of our highly acclaimed Konica Laser Imager DRY PRO Model 722, a high-definition digital image output system for hospitals, and the Direct Digitizer Regius Model 150 (a cassette-type high-definition digital imaging system). Konica also recorded higher shipments of laser film for use in such equipment. As a result, overall sales of medical imaging products increased notably.

Due to the slump of the domestic economy and the ongoing trend toward digitization and filmless imaging, difficult conditions, such as the the downtrend in the volume of film shipments and the softening of market prices, continued in the market for graphic imaging products. However, favorable sales in overseas markets, mainly in Asia and Oceania, led to an increase in revenue in graphic imaging products.

With the aim of enhancing sales efficiency and profitability, Konica specializes in the color-proofing market, a field where the Company has earned overwhelmingly high acclaim, and will expand these operations by centering on its lineup of on-demand proofs.

Inkjet Business Group

Under its SAN 2003 medium-term management plan, Konica designated inkjets as one of its strategic business fields and has developed technologies to achieve high-quality image output in an age of networking while striving to cultivate this sector into a large-scale business. Konica plans to carry out three-tiered unified development that encompasses high-speed, high-quality, high-resolution printer heads and ink as well as inkjet paper, which has already earned extensive acclaim in the market. We entered this field from our commercial-use large-scale inkjet printers and will concentrate investments in this field as a business that is easily distinguished from other companies.

EM and ID Business Group

In 1999, Konica entered the business for triacetyl cellulose (TAC) film, which is experiencing conspicuous growth as an IT-related product. In March 2000, the Company completed a new TAC film production facility in Kobe. Full-scale operation of this facility has commenced, and it is responding to robust demand. Demand for TAC film is expected to increase 25% annually over the next four years, and Konica will further expand the production capabilities of this facility.

Business Machines, Cameras, and Optical Products

(Million yen)

	Interim period of fiscal 2001	Interim period of fiscal 2000	Increase/Decrease	YoY Change
Sales to outside customers	¥118,576	¥121,565	¥(2,989)	97.5%
Intersegment elimination	596	814	(218)	73.2%
Sales	119,173	122,379	(3,206)	97.4%
Operating income	13,087	14,198	(1,111)	92.2%

Office Document Company

We recorded brisk sales volumes by offering a full lineup of digital copiers. However, operating income declined because of the effects of the appreciation of the yen, mainly against the euro. The performance capabilities and reliability of Konica's high-speed Sitios 7075 digital input/output system have been well-received in markets. This makes Konica well-positioned for the projected trend toward increased installation by high-volume output users, centering on applications for on-demand printing, for which demand is expected to grow. In April, Konica announced a business alliance with Minolta Co., Ltd., which will cover development, certain aspects of production, the start up of a joint venture, and joint procurement of components and other items. This alliance is mutually complementary for both companies and will be implemented as soon as preparations for each category covered by the agreement are completed.

Optics Technology Company

In IT-related products in its optics technology business, Konica handles aspherical plastic pick-up lenses used in optical pickups and MO drives. In the market for aspherical plastic pick-up lenses used in optical pickups, in particular, Konica has earned overwhelming acclaim for the high quality of its design and production technologies, the accuracy of its delivery, and all aspects of its technological support.

During the interim period, we continued to post rapid growth in sales of these products for use in audio equipment and PCs as well as in sales of CD-Rs, CD-RWs, and DVDs. We also recorded sharp increases in sales of camcorder lens units as optical devices (opto components and structures).

Camera and Digital Photo Business Group

In cameras, our Hexar RF and Konica Revio CL were selected as winners of the Good Design Award in fiscal 2000. Nevertheless, the markets for conventional cameras, mainly in Europe and the United States, have been contracting, due to the effects of the sharp growth in sales of digital still cameras. As a result of this development, the volume and value of sales of conventional cameras declined both in Japan and overseas.

On the other hand, our digital cameras have been highly acclaimed. OEM sales volumes of digital cameras rose sharply and Konica posted an increase in total sales of digital cameras.

Outlook for the Entire Fiscal Year

Regarding the outlook for the entire fiscal year, although a mild recovery of the economy is expected, the future is clouded by such issues as the weakness of European currencies. Moreover, such factors as rapid advancements in digital technologies is leading to intensified global competition that extends beyond various types of industries. Thus, Konica's business environment is expected to experience sudden change.

The Konica Group will respond to these changes through the measures explained in the previous section (5) "Future Issues."

Consolidated Results Forecast

(Hundred million yen)

	Fiscal 2001		Fiscal 2000		Increase/Decrease	
	Interim	Full year	Interim	Full year	Interim	Full year
Sales	¥2,710	¥5,530	¥2,804	¥5,609	¥(94)	¥(79)
Operating income	184	360	186	331	(2)	29
Recurring profit	101	210	99	184	2	26
Net income	6	60	42	76	(36)	(16)

	Fiscal 2001		Fiscal 2000		Increase/Decrease	
	Interim	Full year	Interim	Full year	Interim	Full year
Photosensitive materials	¥1,525	¥3,130	¥1,588	¥3,210	¥(63)	¥(80)
Information equipment	1,185	2,400	1,215	2,398	(30)	2
Total	¥2,710	¥5,530	¥2,804	¥5,609	¥(94)	¥(79)

Parent Company Results Forecast

(Hundred million yen)

	Fiscal 2001		Fiscal 2000		Increase/Decrease	
	Interim	Full year	Interim	Full year	Interim	Full year
Sales	¥1,716	¥3,550	¥1,668	¥3,404	¥48	¥146
Operating income	92	170	75	145	17	25
Recurring profit	73	130	54	102	19	28
Net income	7	40	33	47	(26)	(7)

Forecasts are based on exchange rates of ¥105=US\$1 and ¥95=Euro1

* Forecasts are estimations based on information available at the time they were made and, accordingly, contain risks and uncertainties. Therefore, the potential for actual results to differ from forecasts should be recognized.

Dividends

As mentioned previously, Konica posted nonconsolidated interim net income of ¥700 million due to the adoption of market value accounting, including accounting for the aforementioned retirement payments. The Company is steadily strengthening its profitability at the recurring profit level. To maintain its policy of paying stable dividends, Konica plans to pay interim cash dividends per share of ¥5 (cash dividends of ¥10 for the entire fiscal year).

4. (1) Consolidated Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

(Million yen)

	Interim period of fiscal 2001 April 1, 2000— September 30, 2000		Interim period of fiscal 1999 April 1, 1999— September 30, 1999		Fiscal 2000 April 1, 1999— March 31, 2000	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Sales	¥271,086	100.0%	¥280,404	100.0%	¥560,900	100.0%
Cost of sales	156,014	57.6	159,941	57.0	323,710	57.7
Gross profit	115,072	42.4	120,463	43.0	237,190	42.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	96,623	35.6	101,797	36.3	204,058	36.4
Operating Income	18,448	6.8	18,665	6.7	33,131	5.9
Non-operating income	(3,735)	1.4	(3,133)	1.1	(9,186)	1.6
Interest and dividend income	513		998		1,722	
Other	3,221		2,134		7,463	
Non-operating expenses	(12,017)	4.4	(11,800)	4.2	(23,841)	4.2
Interest paid	4,935		5,491		10,454	
Loss on equity in affiliated companies	287		5		—	
Other	6,795		6,303		13,386	
Recurring profit	10,165	3.8	9,997	3.6	18,476	3.3
Extraordinary profit	(17,341)	6.4	(325)	0.1	(396)	0.1
Gain on sales of fixed assets	8,466		242		288	
Gains on securities contribution to employee retirement benefit trust	8,873		—		—	
Gain on sales of investment securities	2		82		108	
Extraordinary losses	(25,420)	9.4	(969)	0.4	(3,665)	0.7
Differences in pension obligations due to a change in accounting standards	21,312		—		—	
Loss on disposal and sale of fixed assets	1,110		943		1,762	
Valuation loss on investment securities	2,713		—		—	
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries	283		—		—	
Loss on sale of investment securities	—		17		245	
Valuation loss on marketable securities	—		8		1,657	
Income before income taxes	2,087	0.8	9,353	3.3	15,206	2.7
Corporate, inhabitants', and enterprise taxes	2,886		2,702		4,774	
Income tax adjustments	(1,501)		2,414		2,808	
Minority interest in earnings of subsidiaries	2		4		3	
Net income	699	0.3	4,231	1.5	7,627	1.4
Consolidated retained earnings at the beginning of the period	(45,932)		(41,880)		(41,880)	
Increase in consolidated retained earnings	(—)		(—)		(—)	
Appropriations	(1,788)		(1,788)		(3,576)	
Dividends	1,788		1,788		3,576	
Directors' bonuses	—		—		—	
Consolidated retained earnings at the end of the period	¥ 44,843		¥ 44,324		¥ 45,932	

4. (2) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Million yen)

	Interim period of fiscal 2001 April 1, 2000— September 30, 2000		Interim period of fiscal 1999 April 1, 1999— September 30, 1999		Fiscal 2000 April 1, 1999— March 31, 2000	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Current assets	¥(334,407)	(62.8)%	¥(349,591)	(59.8)%	¥(335,899)	(61.1)%
Cash and deposits	62,538		52,096		53,618	
Notes and accounts receivable	139,153		139,841		138,475	
Marketable securities	221		21,582		18,867	
Inventory	108,776		114,277		104,221	
Deferred tax assets	11,395		10,390		9,585	
Other accounts receivable	8,853		10,412		10,712	
Other current assets	11,373		8,591		7,752	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,905)		(7,601)		(7,334)	
Fixed assets	(198,021)	(37.2)	(227,596)	(39.0)	(205,144)	(37.3)
Tangible assets	(138,835)	26.1	(157,556)	27.0	(141,114)	25.7
Buildings and structures	50,324		54,550		52,902	
Machinery and transportation equipment	40,535		46,052		42,163	
Land	19,277		20,351		19,288	
Leased business-use asset	17,132		21,863		17,362	
Other property, plant, and equipment	11,565		14,738		9,397	
Intangible assets	(8,269)	1.5	(7,968)	1.4	(7,784)	1.4
Investments and others	(50,916)	9.6	(62,070)	10.6	(56,245)	10.2
Investment securities	18,201		17,934		17,820	
Long-term loans	5,002		4,964		5,289	
Long-term prepaid expenses	6,443		9,060		7,504	
Deferred tax assets	14,440		15,917		15,694	
Other investments	11,816		15,774		12,897	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,987)		(1,581)		(2,961)	
Foreign translation adjustment account	(—)	(—)	(7,257)	(1.2)	(8,659)	(1.6)
Total assets	¥ 532,428	100.0	¥ 584,444	100.0	¥ 549,703	100.0

(Million yen)

	Interim period of fiscal 2001 April 1, 2000— September 30, 2000		Interim period of fiscal 1999 April 1, 1999— September 30, 1999		Fiscal 2000 April 1, 1999— March 31, 2000	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Current liabilities	¥(273,105)	(51.3)%	¥(286,073)	(48.9)%	¥(272,568)	(49.6)%
Notes and accounts payable	89,318		88,998		87,058	
Short-term loans	108,801		113,966		94,722	
Long-term loans due within one year	15,436		38,189		39,985	
Corporate bonds due within one year	5,000		—		—	
Accrued expenses	33,519		25,011		33,318	
Accrued corporate taxes	2,999		3,836		3,080	
Allowance for product warranty	1,585		1,775		1,648	
Other current liabilities	16,443		14,295		12,754	
Long-term liabilities	(104,750)	(19.7)	(137,144)	(23.5)	(114,306)	(20.8)
Straight bonds	55,750		60,750		60,750	
Long-term loans	12,278		35,837		16,907	
Reserve for retirement and severance benefits	—		28,298		27,601	
Reserve for retirement benefits and pension plans	30,510		—		—	
Other long-term liabilities	6,212		12,258		9,047	
Total liabilities	377,856	(71.0)	423,217	(72.4)	386,874	(70.4)
Minority interests	39	(0.0)	41	(0.0)	36	(0.0)
Capital stock	37,519	7.0	37,519	6.4	37,519	6.8
Capital reserve	79,342	14.9	79,342	13.6	79,342	14.4
Consolidated retained earnings	44,843	8.4	44,324	7.6	45,932	8.4
Unrealized gain on securities	1,891	0.4	—	—	—	—
Translation adjustment	(9,062)	(1.7)	—	—	—	—
Treasury stock	(3)	(0.0)	(1)	(0.0)	(0)	(0.0)
Total shareholders' equity	154,532	(29.0)	161,185	(27.6)	162,793	(29.6)
Total liabilities, minority interests, and shareholders' equity	¥ 532,428	100.0	¥ 584,444	100.0	¥ 549,703	100.0

Notes:

	(Million yen)		
	Interim period of fiscal 2001	Interim period of fiscal 2000	Fiscal 2000
1. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets	¥270,434	¥269,934	¥265,154
2. Notes receivable	71	208	89
3. Treasury stock	3,725	(Shares) 2,493	2,054

4. (3) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Million yen)

	Interim period of fiscal 2001 April 1, 2000— September 30, 2000	Interim period of fiscal 2000 April 1, 1999— March 31, 2000
I. Cash flows from operating activities		
Interim net income before adjustments of income taxes	¥ 2,087	¥15,206
Depreciation and amortization	12,591	30,687
Loss (gain) on sales or disposals of tangible fixed assets	(7,356)	1,172
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts	2,644	(1,494)
Interest and dividends received	(513)	(1,722)
Interest expense	4,935	10,454
Increase in accounts receivable	(12)	(7,821)
Increase in inventories	(4,746)	7,493
Increase in accounts payable	4,043	13,973
Valuation loss on investment securities	2,713	1,657
Decrease in accrued consumption tax payable	(194)	1,264
Differences in pension obligations due to a change in accounting standards	12,439	—
Other	2,996	2,583
Subtotal	31,628	73,452
Interest and dividends received	571	1,662
Interest paid	(4,891)	(10,345)
Income taxes	(2,967)	(3,505)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24,340	61,264
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for acquisition of marketable securities	—	(674)
Proceeds from the sale of marketable securities	—	3,416
Payment for acquisition of fixed assets	(14,908)	(22,962)
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets	10,873	7,179
Payment for acquisition of investment securities	(457)	(167)
Proceeds from the sale of investment securities	5,283	506
Other	(770)	1,499
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	20	(11,203)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term debt, net	(17,415)	(23,422)
Proceeds from long-term debt	3,141	22,090
Redemption of long-term debt	(906)	(13,472)
Proceeds from the issuance of bonds	—	3,000
Dividend payments	(1,788)	(3,576)
Other	—	(18,667)
Net cash used in financing activities	(16,968)	(34,048)
IV. Translation differences on cash and cash equivalents	(205)	(1,042)
V. Increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,187	14,969
VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	55,022	40,053
VII. Increase in cash and cash equivalents by new consolidation	429	—
VIII. Cash and cash equivalents at end of interim period	¥62,639	¥55,022

Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of Consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 61

Principal consolidated subsidiaries: Konica Business Machines Japan Co., Ltd., Konica Marketing Corporation, Konica Medical Co., Ltd., Konica Chemical Corporation, Kyoritsu Medical Electric Co., Ltd., Konica Color Imaging Corporation, Konica Color Photo Equipment Co., Ltd., Konica Packaging Corporation, Konica Manufacturing U.S.A. Inc., Konica Photo Imaging, Inc., Konica Business Machines Deutschland GmbH, Konica Australia Pty. Ltd., Konica Business Technologies, Inc., Konica Business Machines (U.K.) Ltd., Konica Europe GmbH, Konica Bureautique S.A., Konica Graphic Imaging International, Inc.

Number of nonconsolidated subsidiaries: 25

Nonconsolidated subsidiaries have not been included in consolidation because they are relatively small companies and their assets, sales, net income, and retained earnings do not have a material influence on consolidated results.

2. Scope of the Use of Equity Accounting

Number of nonconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method: 25

Principal nonconsolidated subsidiaries: Konica Photochem (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Konica Business Machines Belgium S.A.N.V.

Number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 4

Principal affiliates: Sekonic Co., Ltd.

The net income and retained earnings of 12 affiliates that are not accounted for by the equity method are small amounts that do not have an appreciable influence on consolidated results.

3. Accounting Standards and Methods

(1) Asset valuation

1) *Securities*

Other securities

Securities with fair market value are stated using the mark to market method based on the market price at the interim settlement date. (All evaluation differential amounts are incorporated into shareholders' equity using the direct inclusion method and the cost of securities sold is computed based on the moving average method.) Other securities that do not have fair market values are primarily stated at cost using the moving value average.

2) *Inventories*

Parent company inventories are, in the main, recorded at cost as determined by the periodic average method. Domestic consolidated subsidiary inventories are, in the main, recorded at cost as determined by the last purchase price method. Overseas consolidated subsidiary inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or market value, with cost determined by the first-in, first-out method.

3) *Derivatives are stated using the mark to market method.*

(2) Depreciation and amortization of depreciable assets

The depreciable assets of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries are depreciated using the declining balance method. Overseas consolidated subsidiaries adopt the straight-line method.

(3) Reserves

1) *Allowance for doubtful receivables*

For general receivables, an amount is provided according to the historical percentage of uncollectables. (The legal provision rate will be used when the legal provision rate using past corporate tax methods exceeds the historical percentage.) For specific receivables for which there is some concern regarding uncollectability, an amount is recorded by investigating the possibility of collection for each individual account.

2) *Reserves for retirement benefits*

In preparation for the payment of retirement benefits (for employees of the parent company and principal consolidated subsidiaries), an amount is provided into this reserve equivalent to the amount recognized as necessary at the end of the current interim period under review based on the expected retirement and severance obligations and the assets of pension plans at the current fiscal year-end. The differential amount at the time of the changing of accounting standards (¥28,736 million) is being covered with a lump-sum amortization with the establishment of a retirement payment trust using stock from the parent company.

3) *Reserves for product guarantees*

Regarding the provision of after service for cameras, facsimiles, and copiers, reserves for product guarantees for cameras and facsimiles are calculated based on the estimated amount of service costs during the guarantee period. For copiers, the amount is recorded based on past after-sales service expenses as a percentage of net sales.

(4) Foreign Currency Translation

Among foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, short-term monetary debts and liabilities are translated at the market rates prevailing at the times such debts were acquired or liabilities incurred. Assets and liabilities of overseas subsidiaries are converted into yen at the prevailing exchange rates on the settlement date. Income and expenses are converted into yen based on average exchange rates during the fiscal period. Conversion differential amounts are included in the currency translation adjustments within capital.

(5) Lease transactions

All leases are accounted for in accordance with accounting standards for ordinary rental transactions, with the exception of finance leases that stipulate the transfer of ownership rights to the lessee.

(6) Principal accounting methods for hedge transactions

1) *Hedge accounting methods*

Hedge accounting methods: deferred hedge method; interest rate swaps that meet certain conditions receive special accounting treatment.

2) *Hedge methods and hedge targets*

Hedge methods: forward contracts, interest rate swaps, and swap instruments

Hedge targets: foreign currency-denominated planned transactions, corporate bonds, borrowings, and raw materials

3) *Hedge policy*

Forward hedges are implemented within the range of actual demand for the purpose of hedging foreign exchange risk. Dealing in these hedges for the purpose of securing profit is not carried out. Interest rate swaps are implemented for the purpose of lowering interest costs on borrowings and corporate bonds as well as lowering future anticipated fund-raising costs. Transactions involving swap instruments are used for the purpose of stabilizing raw materials costs. These transactions are limited to actual demand and speculative transactions are not allowed.

4) *Methods for evaluating the effectiveness of hedges*

Verification is made to ascertain a high correlation between exchange fluctuations of hedge targets, cash flow, and hedging methods and effectiveness is evaluated.

4. Range of Funds within Interim Consolidated Cash Flow Statements

Cash (cash and cash equivalents) in the interim consolidated cash flow statements comprise cash on hand and short-term investments easily converted into cash with little risk to a change in value.

5. Appropriations of Retained Earnings

The consolidated statements of income and retained earnings are based on the confirmed profits of consolidated subsidiaries for the fiscal year under review.

6. Scope of Funds in Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows comprise cash on hand and short-term investments that are easily convertible into cash for which there is minimal risk of value fluctuations.

5. Additional Information

1. Accounting for retirement benefits and pension plans

Beginning with the interim period under review, the Company has applied accounting standards for retirement benefits and pension plans contained in the "Opinion on establishment of accounting standards for retirement benefits and pension plans" (issued by the Financial Accounting Deliberation Council on June 16, 1998). As a consequence, the Company's retirement benefits and pension plan costs were ¥36.8 billion higher than under the previous method of accounting. Recurring income for the interim period was ¥36.8 billion lower and income before income taxes was ¥12,808 million lower under the previously applied method.

Note that unpaid retirement benefits and pension plan liabilities for employees' services in prior years are included in the reserve for employees' retirement and severance benefits.

2. Accounting for financial instruments

Beginning with the interim period under review, the Company has applied accounting standards for financial instruments contained in the "Opinion on establishment of accounting standards for retirement benefits and pension plans" (issued by the Financial Accounting Deliberation Council on January 22, 1999). This accounting change had only a slight effect on income. In addition, after an examination of the purposes for holding various securities in the Company's securities portfolio at the beginning of the interim period, securities maturing within one year have been included under marketable securities among current assets while all other securities have been accounted for under investment securities. As a result, ¥17,342 million in securities were transferred from marketable securities to investment securities.

3. Accounting standards for foreign currency transactions

Beginning with the interim period under review, the Company has applied the revised standards for foreign currency transactions, etc., contained in the "Opinion on the standards for treatment of foreign currency transactions, etc." (issued by the Financial Accounting Deliberation Council on October 22, 1999). In addition, accompanying the revision in rules for preparation of interim consolidated financial statements, the foreign currency translation adjustment account, which was included in assets through the end of the previous fiscal period, has been included in shareholders' equity and minority interests beginning with the interim period under review.

Lease Transactions

For the period April 1, 2000, through September 30, 2000
(As lessee)

Finance lease transactions, other than those under which ownership rights to the leased asset are transferred to the lessee

1. Amounts equivalent to the acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, and the book value of leased assets as of September 30, 2000

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Buildings and structures	¥ 11	¥ 3	¥ 7
Machinery and vehicles	12,504	4,002	8,502
Furniture and fittings	5,251	2,451	2,800
Prepaid long-term expenses	614	380	233
Total	¥18,383	¥6,837	¥11,545

2. Amounts equivalent to lease payment commitments as of September 30, 2000

	(Million yen)
Payable within one year	¥ 3,086
Payable after one year	8,458
Total	¥11,545

Note: Because the amounts corresponding to lease payment commitments outstanding at the end of the interim period are a small portion of the balance of tangible fixed assets at the end of the period, computations have been made according to the method including interest payable.

3. Amounts equivalent to lease payments and depreciation expense

	(Million yen)
Lease payments	¥1,809
Depreciation expense	1,809

4. The calculation of amounts equivalent to depreciation is made using the straight-line method assuming a zero residual value. The lease period is taken as equal to the useful life of the asset.

5. Operating lease transactions

Amounts equivalent to lease payment commitments as of September 30, 2000

	(Million yen)
Payable within one year	¥ 4,952
Payable after one year	15,100
Total	¥20,052

For the period April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000
(As lessee)

Finance lease transactions, other than those under which ownership rights to the leased asset are transferred to the lessee

1. Amounts equivalent to the acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, and the book value of leased assets as of March 31, 2000

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Buildings and structures	¥ 24	¥ 8	¥ 15
Machinery and vehicles	12,154	3,211	8,943
Furniture and fittings	4,171	2,350	1,820
Prepaid long-term expenses	623	337	285
Total	¥16,973	¥5,907	¥11,066

2. Amounts equivalent to lease payment commitments as of March 31, 2000

	(Million yen)
Payable within one year	¥ 2,869
Payable after one year	8,196
Total	¥11,066

Note: Because the amounts corresponding to lease payment commitments outstanding at the end of the interim period are a small portion of the balance of tangible fixed assets at the end of the period, computations have been made according to the method including interest payable.

3. Amounts equivalent to lease payments and depreciation expense

	(Million yen)
Lease payments	¥2,087
Depreciation expense	2,087

4. The calculation of amounts equivalent to depreciation is made using the straight-line method assuming a zero residual value. The lease period is taken as equal to the useful life of the asset.

5. Operating lease transactions

Amounts equivalent to lease payment commitments as of March 31, 2000

	(Million yen)
Payable within one year	¥ 5,235
Payable after one year	17,025
Total	¥22,260

For the period April 1, 2000, through September 30, 2000
(As lessor)

Finance lease transactions, other than those under which ownership rights to the leased asset are transferred to the lessee

1. Amounts equivalent to the acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, and the book value of leased assets as at September 30, 2000

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Rental assets	¥1,877	¥1,139	¥737
Total	¥1,877	¥1,139	¥737

2. Amounts equivalent to lease payments receivable as of September 30, 2000

	(Million yen)
Payable within one year	¥776
Payable after one year	71
Total	¥848

Note: Because the amounts corresponding to lease payment commitments at the end of the interim period is a small portion of the balance of operating claims at the end of the period, computations have been made according to the method including interest receivable.

3. Lease payments received and depreciation expense

	(Million yen)
Lease payments received	¥719
Depreciation expense	625

For the period April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000
(As lessor)

Finance lease transactions, other than those under which ownership rights to the leased asset are transferred to the lessee

1. Amounts equivalent to the acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, and the book value of leased assets as of March 31, 2000

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value
Rental assets	¥1,919	¥1,564	¥355
Total	¥1,919	¥1,564	¥355

2. Amounts equivalent to lease payments receivable as of March 31, 2000

	(Million yen)
Payable within one year	¥300
Payable after one year	107
Total	¥408

Note: Because the amounts corresponding to lease payments to be received outstanding at the end of the full fiscal year are a small portion of the balance of operating claims at the end of the period, computations have been made according to the method including interest receivable.

3. Lease payments received and depreciation expense

	(Million yen)
Lease payments received	¥1,318
Depreciation expense	1,146

Segment Information

(1) Information by Business Segment

Interim period of fiscal 2001 (April 1, 2000, to September 30, 2000)

(Million yen)

	Photographic materials	Business machines	Total	Elimination & corporate	Consolidation
Sales					
Outside customers	¥152,510	¥118,576	¥271,086	¥ —	¥271,086
Intersegment sales/transfers	1,360	596	1,957	(1,957)	—
Total	¥153,870	¥119,173	¥273,043	¥(1,957)	¥271,086
Operating expenses	143,693	106,085	249,779	2,859	252,638
Operating income	10,177	13,087	23,264	(4,816)	18,448

Notes: 1. Business classification: Based on similarities between such characteristics as product type, and end-user markets, the Company's operations are classified into the segments of Photographic materials and Business machines

2. Operating expenses not able to be properly allocated that are included in the elimination and corporate column are principally basic R&D expenses incurred by the parent company and expenses associated with head office functions. In fiscal 2000, this amount was ¥4,811 million.

Interim period of fiscal 2000 (April 1, 1999, to September 30, 1999)

(Million yen)

	Photographic materials	Business machines	Total	Elimination & corporate	Consolidation
Sales					
Outside customers	¥158,839	¥121,565	¥280,404	¥ —	¥280,404
Intersegment sales/transfers	318	814	1,133	(1,133)	—
Total	¥159,158	¥122,379	¥281,537	¥(1,133)	¥280,404
Operating expenses	150,352	108,180	258,532	3,206	261,739
Operating income	8,805	14,198	23,004	(4,339)	18,665

Fiscal 2000 (April 1, 1999, to March 31, 2000)

(Million yen)

	Photographic materials	Business machines	Total	Elimination & corporate	Consolidation
Sales					
Outside customers	¥321,084	¥239,816	¥560,900	¥ —	¥560,900
Intersegment sales/transfers	886	1,336	2,203	(2,203)	—
Total	¥321,951	¥241,152	¥563,103	¥(2,203)	¥560,900
Operating expenses	303,792	216,365	520,158	7,610	527,769
Operating income	18,158	24,786	42,945	(9,813)	33,131

(2) Information by Geographical Area

Interim period of fiscal 2001 (April 1, 2000, to September 30, 2000)

(Million yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total	Elimination & corporate	Consolidation
Sales and operating income							
Outside customers	¥166,443	¥60,377	¥33,981	¥10,284	¥271,086	¥ —	¥271,086
Intersegment sales	51,485	3,573	378	13,173	68,611	(68,611)	—
Total	¥217,929	¥63,950	¥34,359	¥23,458	¥339,697	¥(68,611)	¥271,086
Operating expenses	198,581	61,069	34,901	322,606	317,159	(64,521)	252,638
Operating income	19,347	2,880	(541)	851	22,538	(4,089)	18,448

Notes: 1. Classification of areas is based on geographical proximity.

2. Principal country markets in the above areas are as follows:

(1) North America: United States, Canada

(2) Europe: Germany, France, United Kingdom

(3) Asia and other: Australia, China, and Singapore

3. Operating expenses not able to be properly allocated that are included in the elimination and corporate column are principally basic R&D expenses incurred by the parent company and expenses associated with head office functions. In the interim term of fiscal 2001, this amount was ¥4,811 million.

Interim period of fiscal 2000 (April 1, 1999, to September 30, 1999)

(Million yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total	Elimination & corporate	Consolidation
Sales and operating income							
Outside customers	¥160,784	¥67,547	¥41,587	¥10,484	¥280,404	¥ —	¥280,404
Intersegment sales	53,917	4,060	417	6,644	65,040	(65,040)	—
Total	¥214,702	¥71,608	¥42,005	¥17,128	¥345,444	¥(65,040)	¥280,404
Operating expenses	199,288	67,850	40,894	16,082	324,116	(62,377)	261,739
Operating income	15,413	3,757	1,110	1,046	21,328	(2,662)	18,665

Fiscal 2000 (April 1, 1999, to March 31, 2000)

(Million yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total	Elimination & corporate	Consolidation
Sales and operating income							
Outside customers	¥332,649	¥129,152	¥78,079	¥21,019	¥560,900	¥ —	¥560,900
Intersegment sales	106,253	7,406	869	12,755	127,285	(127,285)	—
Total	¥438,903	¥136,558	¥78,949	¥33,774	¥688,186	¥(127,285)	¥560,900
Operating expenses	405,206	131,520	78,259	32,946	647,933	(120,164)	527,769
Operating income	33,697	5,037	689	828	40,252	(7,121)	33,131

(3) Overseas Sales

Interim period of fiscal 2001 (April 1, 2000, to September 30, 2000)

(Million yen)

	North America	Europe	Asia and others	Total
Overseas sales	¥68,977	¥37,629	¥39,185	¥145,792
Consolidated sales				271,086
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated sales	25.4%	13.9%	14.5%	53.8%

Notes: 1. Classification of areas is based on geographical proximity.

2. Principal country markets in the above areas are as follows:

(1) North America: United States, Canada

(2) Europe: Germany, France, United Kingdom

(3) Asia and other: Australia, China, and Singapore

Interim period of fiscal 2000 (April 1, 1999, to September 30, 2000)

(Million yen)

	North America	Europe	Asia and others	Total
Overseas sales	¥72,292	¥44,129	¥40,558	¥156,980
Consolidated sales				280,404
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated sales	25.8%	15.7%	14.5%	56.0%

Fiscal 2000 (April 1, 1999, to March 31, 2000)

(Million yen)

	North America	Europe	Asia and others	Total
Overseas sales	¥139,380	¥85,694	¥79,001	¥304,076
Consolidated sales				560,900
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated sales	24.8%	15.3%	14.1%	54.2%

6. Production and Orders

(1) Production Results

(Millions of yen)

Segment	Interim period of fiscal 2001 April 1, 2000— September 30, 2000	Interim period of fiscal 2000 April 1, 1999— March 31, 2000
Photographic materials	¥103,808	¥213,665
Business machines	74,794	150,830
Total	¥178,602	¥364,495

Note: Amounts are based on manufacturers' sales prices

(2) Orders

The Company does not conduct order production.

7. Market Value Information for Marketable Securities

Interim period of fiscal 2001 (As of September 30, 2000)

(1) Other securities with quoted market values

(Million yen)

	Original purchase value	Market value at the consolidated balance sheet date	Unrealized gains or losses
Shares	¥12,543	¥13,489	¥946
Bonds			
National and regional government bonds	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—
Other bonds	—	—	—
Other securities	261	237	(23)
Total	¥12,804	¥13,727	¥922

(2) Breakdown of securities without quoted market values and book values at the consolidated balance sheet date

(Million yen)

(Million yen)

(1) Shares held of subsidiaries and associate companies	¥2,923
(2) Other securities	
Unlisted shares (excluding OTC shares)	533
Unlisted foreign bonds	1,158
Money management funds	80

8. Contract amounts, market values, and unrealized gains/losses on derivative transactions

Contract amounts, market values, and unrealized gains/losses on derivative transactions

(Million yen)

Interim period of fiscal 2001 (As of September 30, 2000)				
Type of derivative	Type of security	Contract value	Market value	Unrealized gain/loss
Currency-related	Forward foreign exchange transactions	¥15,221	¥15,485	¥94
Total		¥15,221	¥15,485	¥94

Note: Derivatives for which hedge accounting methods are applied are excluded from the above.