[Translation: Please note that the following purports to be an excerpt translation from the Japanese original Business Report and Financial Statements prepared for the convenience of shareholders outside Japan. However, in the case of any discrepancy between the translation and the Japanese original, the latter shall prevail.]

BUSINESS REPORT

(For the Period from April 1, 2014 through March 31, 2015)

1. Particulars Concerning the State of the Group

(1) Business Developments

[The performance of the Mitsubishi Materials Group (the Group) improved, in an environment marked by construction delays, falling overseas prices on key metals and the impact of ongoing yen depreciation.]

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, overall the global economy headed toward modest recovery thanks to a steady ongoing U.S. economic rebound. In Asia, however, economic growth continued to level off in China and other countries.

In spite of the negative impact of last-minute demand that occurred before the increase in the consumption tax rate, overall the Japanese economy sustained a gradual recovery, thanks to improvement in such areas as employment and income.

Looking at the Mitsubishi Materials Group's operating environment, ongoing yen depreciation affected business overall. Meanwhile, the Group faced such negative factors as construction delays and falling prices of copper and other key metals in overseas markets.

In this environment, the Group embarked on the medium-term management plan (FY2015-2017), "Materials Premium 2016 – Challenge to become the world's leading business group." This plan defines the group wide growth strategies of "Fortifying the foundation for growth," "Strengthening global competitiveness" and "Pursuing a recycling-based business model." The Group continued to implement a variety of measures based on these strategies, established new overseas bases—particularly in Asia, and underwent a process of business selection and focus, among other activities.

As a result, consolidated net sales for the fiscal year amounted to ¥1,517,265 million, up 7.2% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit increased 8.4% to ¥71,871 million, and ordinary income increased 5.5% to ¥81,093 million. Net income increased 6.8% to ¥56,147 million.

On a non-consolidated basis, net sales amounted to ¥810,505 million, up 10.2% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit increased 2.3% to ¥23,708 million, ordinary income decreased 15.3% to ¥35,699 million, and net income decreased 21.7% to ¥33,193 million.

Based on its Articles of Incorporation, the Company is to distribute surpluses following resolutions at Board of Directors meetings. We regard the distribution of profits to all shareholders as one of our most important priorities. Accordingly, our policy is to make decisions on profit appropriation based on comprehensive consideration of various factors related to overall management, such as income over the relevant period, retained earnings, and financial position. Based on this policy, the Board of Directors, at its meeting on May 12, 2015, decided to distribute the year-end dividend of ¥5. And with the interim dividend of ¥3, the Company made the full-year dividend for the fiscal year under review of ¥8 per share (with an increase of ¥2 from the previous fiscal year).

Operations had been suspended at the Yokkaichi Plant, which produces polycrystalline silicon and other products, following an explosion and fire on January 9, 2014. The plant went back on line on June 30, 2014, based on instruction from the relevant authorities and the recommendation of a committee studying the accident, composed chiefly of external academic experts and specialists, and following tests of production facilities and the implementation of various measures. Profoundly aware of the severity of this accident, the Group has put in place measures to prevent recurrence and is operating a thorough safety control system.

Below is a report of the Group's performance by business segment.

● Cement

[Net sales increased, thanks to revised selling prices in the United States, but operating profit fell due to lower sales volumes in Japan and overseas, as well as to higher operating costs.]

In the domestic cement business, overall demand declined and sales volumes decreased, except for export sales. Contributing factors included labor shortages in the construction industry, which led to unsuccessful bids for public works and delays on private-sector works projects, as well as a downturn in housing construction. In the United States, bad weather at the beginning and end of the year in Southern California led to construction delays. This factor and business policies emphasizing selling prices contributed to driving down sales volumes. In China, demand remained robust thanks to a high-speed rail construction project and new airport construction in Shandong Province. However, sales volumes declined as a result of a falloff in demand related to real-estate investment.

Revised selling prices on cement and ready-mixed concrete boosted sales in the United States, although operating costs increased.

As a result, in the entire Cement business, net sales increased, while operating profit fell year on year. Overall, ordinary income fell, due to the decline in operating profit, among other factors.

Consolidated net sales in the Cement business amounted to ¥193,300 million, up 1.6% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit fell 9.0% to ¥17,385 million and ordinary income declined 11.1% to ¥16,729 million.

● Metals

[Increased production at PT Smelting in Indonesia led to higher operating profits in the copper business. In the gold and other valuable metals business, higher production and other factors led to operating profit eases. Operating profits fell in the processed copper products business, due in part to lower sales of products for nuclear power facilities.]

In the copper business, domestic smelters and refineries experienced higher electricity and other operating costs. In addition, the Naoshima Smelter & Refinery underwent periodic furnace repairs. However, substantial production increases at PT Smelting in Indonesia helped drive up net sales and operating profit.

In the gold and other valuable metals business, net sales and operating profit both increased as a result of higher production volumes, stemming from higher ore grades.

In the processed copper products business, sales of products for automobiles increased, but sales of products for nuclear power facilities fell. Consequently, net sales rose but operating profit fell.

As a result, in the entire Metals business, net sales and operating profit increased year on year. Ordinary income was down from the preceding fiscal year, due to lower dividend income and equity in earnings of affiliates.

Consolidated net sales in the Metals business amounted to ¥811,633 million, up 11.5% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit rose 3.7% to ¥24,852 million and ordinary income decreased 13.6% to ¥32,851 million.

Note: On April 1, 2014, we reclassified the business handling precious metal bullion sales from the "Others" segment to the "Metals" segment. Net sales, operating profit and ordinary income for the Metals and Others segments for the previous fiscal year have been retroactively adjusted to reflect this reclassification and allow for year on year comparison.

● **Advanced Materials & Tools**

[In the cemented carbide products business, operating profit increased thanks to higher demand in Japan and overseas, as well as proactive sales promotion efforts. Operating profit fell in the high-performance alloy products business, due to an ongoing process of business selection and concentration.]

In the cemented carbide products business, net sales and operating profit both increased thanks to higher demand in Japan and overseas, particularly the United States, Europe and Southeast Asia, as well as proactive sales promotion efforts.

In the high-performance alloy products business, net sales and operating profit were down. Sales of products for automobiles remained favorable, notably for North America. However, costs rose in tandem with increases in production capacity. Other contributing factors were the fact that Mitsubishi Materials C.M.I. Corporation (now NIDEC SANKYO CMI CORPORATION) ceased to be a subsidiary in January 2014, while MMC Superalloy Corporation (now Hitachi Metals MMC Superalloy, Ltd.) became an equity-method affiliate of the Group in July 2014.

As a result, in the entire Advanced Materials & Tools business, net sales decreased, while operating profit increased year on year. Ordinary income rose, owing to higher operating profit.

Consolidated net sales in the Advanced Materials & Tools business amounted to ¥134,647 million, down 7.7% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit rose 18.7% to ¥16,724 million and ordinary income rose 18.4% to ¥16,579 million.

● **Electronic Materials & Components**

[Lower demand for smartphone-related and other products led to lower operating profit in the advanced materials business. In the electronic components business, operating profit increased on higher sales of products for household appliances. Operating profit rose for the polycrystalline silicon and chemical products businesses, stemming from lower depreciation expenses at the Yokkaichi Plant.]

In the advanced materials business, sales of products related to semiconductor manufacturing equipment were solid, but sales of products used in smartphone LSIs and displays decreased. Sales of products for hybrid automobiles also declined. This situation led to higher net sales but lower operating profit.

The electronic components business saw increases in both net sales and operating profit, benefiting from increased sales of products for household appliances.

In the polycrystalline silicon and chemical products business, sales of polycrystalline silicon decreased. However, depreciation expenses for the Yokkaichi Plant diminished, as impairment losses were recorded on assets at the Yokkaichi Plant in the preceding fiscal year, and sales of automotive chemical products increased. Net sales in this business consequently fell, while operating profit increased.

As a result, in the entire Electronic Materials & Components business, net sales fell, but operating profit grew year on year. Ordinary income rose, buoyed by the increase in operating profit and higher equity in earnings of affiliates.

Consolidated net sales in the Electronic Materials & Components business amounted to ¥67,005 million, down 1.1% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit increased 11.7% to ¥4,471 million and ordinary income rose 231.3% to ¥7,273 million.

● **Aluminum**

[In the aluminum can business, demand rose. In the rolled aluminum and processed aluminum products business, product demand for the automobile sector increased. Operating profits were up for the segment overall.]

In the aluminum cans business, demand increased for regular cans mainly for beer. Demand for bottle cans for black coffee and tea-based beverages also expanded.

In rolled aluminum and processed aluminum products, demand for products used in solar cells declined, but demand for products for automobiles expanded.

Overall, the aluminum segment saw an uptick in energy and material costs.

As a result, in the entire Aluminum business, net sales and operating profit were up year on year. Ordinary income increased, bolstered by the rise in operating profit.

Consolidated net sales in the Aluminum business amounted to ¥159,427 million, up 5.2% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit rose 2.4% to ¥5,695 million and ordinary income also increased 8.4% to ¥5,139 million.

● **Others**

[Operating profit in the energy-related business rose. Operating profit in the “E-waste” (used electronics and electrical products) recycling business was down.]

In the energy-related business, coal sales were down but sales related to nuclear power increased, resulting in lower net sales but increased operating profit.

In the “E-waste” (used electronics and electrical products) recycling business, both net sales and operating profit were down, due to a reduction in the handling volume caused by the declining impact of last-minute demand that occurred before the consumption tax rate increase.

With the exception of the energy-related and E-waste recycling businesses, overall net sales and operating profit in Others businesses increased.

As a result, in the entire Others business, both net sales and operating profit rose year on year. Ordinary income also rose, boosted by the increase in operating profit.

Consolidated net sales in the Others business amounted to ¥241,224 million, up 1.0% from the previous fiscal year. Operating profit rose 26.6% to ¥9,350 million and ordinary income increased 22.5% to ¥9,899 million.

Sales, operating profit and ordinary income for each business segment of the Group were as follows:

Business Segment	Item	89th Period (April 2013– March 2014)		90th Period (April 2014– March 2015)		YOY Change (%)
		Amount (¥ Millions)	% of Total	Amount (¥ Millions)	% of Total	
Cement	Net Sales	190,199	13.4	193,300	12.7	1.6
	Operating Profit	19,105	28.8	17,385	24.2	(9.0)
	Ordinary Income	18,813	24.5	16,729	20.6	(11.1)
Metals (Note 1)	Net Sales	728,175	51.5	811,633	53.5	11.5
	Operating Profit	23,959	36.1	24,852	34.6	3.7
	Ordinary Income	38,024	49.4	32,851	40.5	(13.6)
Advanced Materials & Tools	Net Sales	145,898	10.3	134,647	8.9	(7.7)
	Operating Profit	14,090	21.3	16,724	23.3	18.7
	Ordinary Income	13,999	18.2	16,579	20.4	18.4
Electronic Materials & Components	Net Sales	67,724	4.8	67,005	4.4	(1.1)
	Operating Profit	4,001	6.0	4,471	6.2	11.7
	Ordinary Income	2,195	2.9	7,273	9.0	231.3
Aluminum	Net Sales	151,564	10.7	159,427	10.5	5.2
	Operating Profit	5,559	8.4	5,695	7.9	2.4
	Ordinary Income	4,739	6.2	5,139	6.3	8.4
Others (Note 1)	Net Sales	238,761	16.9	241,224	15.9	1.0
	Operating Profit	7,385	11.1	9,350	13.0	26.6
	Ordinary Income	8,081	10.5	9,899	12.2	22.5
Elimination and Corporate Assets or Expenses (Note 2)	Net Sales	(107,527)	(7.6)	(89,972)	(5.9)	(16.3)
	Operating Profit	(7,819)	(11.8)	(6,607)	(9.2)	(15.5)
	Ordinary Income	(8,951)	(11.6)	(7,378)	(9.1)	(17.6)
Total	Net Sales	1,414,796	100.0	1,517,265	100.0	7.2
	Operating Profit	66,281	100.0	71,871	100.0	8.4
	Ordinary Income	76,902	100.0	81,093	100.0	5.5

Note 1: On April 1, 2014, we reclassified the business handling precious metal bullion sales from the "Others" segment to the "Metals" segment. Net sales, operating profit and ordinary income for the Metals and Others segments for the previous fiscal year (the 89th period) have been retroactively adjusted to reflect this reclassification.

Note 2: Net sales, operating profit and ordinary income resulting from transactions among the Business segments have been deducted in the "Elimination and Corporate Assets or Expenses" items.

(2) Status of Group Financing

During the fiscal year under review, the Group raised funds primarily through the issuance of commercial paper and borrowings from banks. Debts (including corporate bonds and commercial paper) as of the end of the fiscal year amounted to ¥630,872 million, down ¥18,970 million from a year earlier.

(3) Status of Group Capital Expenditures

The Group determines its capital expenditures by carefully selecting investment cases in the fields where future profit and growth are expected while working to reduce interest-bearing debt.

In the fiscal year under review, total capital expenditures amounted to ¥57,636 million, which consisted mainly of maintenance and repairs of existing facilities in each business, as well as reinforcement and streamlining of production facilities and modification of equipment.

Capital expenditures by business segment in the fiscal year under review were as follows:

● Cement

The Group carried out development work related to limestone mine in Japan, as well as maintenance and repairs on existing facilities mainly in Japan and the United States.

Capital expenditures in this business amounted to ¥16,748 million.

● Metals

The Group carried out maintenance and repair work at copper smelting and processing facilities in Japan, and conducted construction related to the processing of precious metal scrap (E-scrap).

Capital expenditures in this business amounted to ¥15,278 million.

● Advanced Materials & Tools

The Group carried out reinforcement and streamlining work in order to meet the increasing demand in this business as a whole, as well as maintenance and repair work at existing facilities.

Capital expenditures in this business amounted to ¥9,424 million.

● Electronic Materials & Components

The Group carried out maintenance and repair work at existing facilities for products for electronic materials & components, especially for the semiconductor-related market.

Capital expenditures in this business amounted to ¥2,904 million.

● Aluminum

The Group carried out maintenance and repair work at existing facilities for aluminum beverage cans and rolled aluminum products.

Capital expenditures in this business amounted to ¥6,789 million.

● Others

The Group carried out maintenance and repair work at existing facilities.

Capital expenditures in this business amounted to ¥6,491 million.

(4) Trends of Assets and Profit and Loss Accounts

1. The Group's Trends of Assets and Profit and Loss Accounts (Consolidated)

(¥ millions, except per share data)	87th Period (April 2011 – March 2012)	88th Period (April 2012 – March 2013)	89th Period (April 2013 – March 2014)	90th Period (April 2014 – March 2015)
Net Sales	1,440,847	1,287,251	1,414,796	1,517,265
Operating Profit	52,293	52,500	66,281	71,871
Ordinary Income	42,495	74,414	76,902	81,093
Net Income	9,565	36,948	52,551	56,147
Net Income per Share	7.29	28.19	40.10	42.85
Net Assets	409,074	466,231	525,707	629,514
Net Assets per Share	267.62	309.17	348.54	420.36
Total Assets	1,751,870	1,811,767	1,778,505	1,898,157

2. The Company's Trends of Assets and Profit and Loss Accounts (Non-consolidated)

(¥ millions, except per share data)	87th Period (April 2011 – March 2012)	88th Period (April 2012 – March 2013)	89th Period (April 2013 – March 2014)	90th Period (April 2014 – March 2015)
Net Sales	769,337	673,632	735,558	810,505
Operating Profit	14,319	18,281	23,180	23,708
Ordinary Income	26,822	54,332	42,134	35,699
Net Income	18,194	44,738	42,377	33,193
Net Income per Share	13.87	34.13	32.33	25.33
Net Assets	323,245	373,683	398,674	432,265
Net Assets per Share	246.40	285.10	304.22	329.91
Total Assets	1,200,368	1,256,038	1,177,558	1,252,174

(5) Priorities for the Group

1. Group Priorities

[Amid the gradual economic recovery that is forecast, we aim to become the "world's leading business group," based on the growth strategies of "Fortifying the foundation for growth," "Strengthening global competitiveness," and "Pursuing a recycling-based business model".

Overall, the global economy is expected to see a continued modest recovery, led by advanced countries, although economic growth is expected to level off in China and other emerging markets.

The Japanese economy is expected to continue enjoying a gradual recovery, with lower crude oil prices and the impact of yen depreciation contributing to improvements in corporate earnings and the employment and income environment.

The Group expects its operating environment to be characterized by firm private-sector housing investment and capital investment centering on large corporations supported by domestic economic recovery. At the same time, uncertainty persists with regard to current price decreases on copper and other key metals.

In this situation, the Group is implementing various measures to enhance corporate value, based on its "long-term management policy," which looks toward the beginning of 2020s, and its medium-term management plan (FY2015-2017), "Materials Premium 2016 – Challenge to become the world's leading business group," described below.

(i) Long-Term Management Policy

In recent years, the business environment has drastically changed because the worldwide economy has become more complex, social needs have diversified, and innovation speed has accelerated. Under such business circumstances, the Group states its vision as "We will become the world's leading business group committed to supporting recycling-oriented society through materials innovation, with use of our unique and distinctive technologies, looking toward the beginning of 2020s, in order to securely implement the corporate philosophy "For People, Society and the Earth."

Based on this policy, each operation of the Group commits to create valuable products and services with our unique technologies and to take a leading position in the industry and market.

(ii) Management policy in the medium-term management plan (FY2015-2017)

Our medium-term management plan "Materials Premium 2016" is positioned as a first step to focus on strengthening our infrastructure to become the world's leading business group, which is defined in our long-term management policy, and we have set the followings as the growth strategies for the overall Group.

a. Fortifying the foundation for growth

Setting the motto “Safety and Health are the First” as our first priority, we will enhance our safety management systems. Thus, we foster our corporate philosophy and culture to value safety so that we will secure stable operational frameworks which contribute to the growth of the Group business.

Further, we will continue to work to improve our financial position by raising profitability through business selection and focus, while accelerating growth by executing strategic investments worth ¥100 billion over the three-year period, focusing on M&A and expansion in production and sales locations in the overseas countries.

b. Strengthening global competitiveness

Focusing on expanding our current production and sales locations in the overseas countries as well as developing new production and sales locations mainly in the emerging countries, we will acquire new business in growing global markets.

Furthermore, by conducting strategic marketing in the automotive and electronics industries, we will gain the access to new customers and markets so that we can boost our competitiveness.

c. Pursuing a recycling-based business model

The Group operates its business widely across the upstream (sources), midstream (materials) and downstream (processed products) markets. In addition, we will pursue the business model to circulate wastes to the upstream market for utilization.

Through our “Materials Premium” plan that derives from our unique strength as a conglomerate, we will facilitate recycling of the wastes that have so far been hard to process so that we can contribute to the sustainable growth of society.

2. Priorities in Each Business

● Cement

In the domestic cement business, public-sector demand is forecast to fall as the Japanese government reduces spending on public works. On the other hand, in the Tokyo metropolitan area we anticipate construction related to the upcoming Olympic Games, and favorable corporate earnings should fuel private-sector capital investment. Consequently, we expect domestic demand to remain largely unchanged from its level in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. Under these circumstances, we will work to secure sales volumes by steadily implementing initiatives to benefit from demand related to earthquake disaster reconstruction and large-scale projects leading up to the Olympics.

In the U.S. cement business, we will endeavor to boost sales volume and revise prices upward in response to an expected demand recovery centered on the private sector as the U.S. economy steadily rebounds. We will also endeavor to reduce manufacturing costs through stable operations, leading to increased profitability.

In the Chinese cement business, demand related to real estate investment is unlikely to recover. This situation is causing market competition to grow more pronounced. Amid these conditions, we will endeavor to adjust prices, mainly on high-quality products. We will simultaneously work to reduce manufacturing and selling costs in an aim to shore up profitability.

● Metals

We see the demand outlook for copper ore as unclear, as economic growth is leveling off in China and other emerging markets, while the U.S. economy is recovering steadily.

Copper prices are relatively low at present. We will continue to monitor market trends, along with price trends in the foreign exchange and stock markets.

In processed copper products, we anticipate continued firm demand for automotive products.

Under these conditions, we will continue working to lower our breakeven point in the metals business by reducing energy costs and suppressing fixed expenses. Through these efforts, we aim to build a solid constitution that is impervious to price fluctuations. In copper smelting, we will work toward stable operations at smelters in Japan and overseas while expanding recycling operations by building a processing structure that can manage difficult-to-handle waste. By boosting revenues from waste treatment, the Group expects to improve segment profits. In the processed copper products business, we will continue to increase profitability by enhancing sales competitiveness through accelerated development of alloys, drawing on our technological and development capabilities.

● Advanced Materials & Tools

In the cemented carbide products business, a certain sense of stagnation is evident due to falling levels of economic growth in China and other emerging markets. That said, overall orders are trending upward, and over the medium to long term we expect demand to expand, particularly among our customer base in the automotive and aircraft industries.

Under these circumstances, we will strengthen our high-performance, high-precision product development for cemented carbide products, and scale up our engineering service organization. We will also endeavor to step up our sales activities by augmenting our sales locations and extending our sales network, notably in emerging markets. Furthermore, we will continue working to stabilize our sourcing of tungsten—a key constituent of cemented carbide products—by improving the recycling ratio and through other efforts to diversify procurement sources.

Turning to the high-performance alloy products business, in July 2014 MMC Superalloy Corporation’s status changed from a consolidated subsidiary to being an equity-method affiliate, which is expected to reduce revenues and earnings in the short term. However, the Group will work to increase earnings by augmenting its overseas production locations in response to anticipated growth in demand for sintered products in tandem with expansion in the automotive industry.

● Electronic Materials & Components

In the advanced materials business, we expect sales of products for solar cells to remain strong for the foreseeable future. The demand outlook for semiconductor-related products, however, is opaque. Product demand for hybrid automobiles is expected to decrease, due in Japan to the consumption tax hike and in the United States to sluggish sales of hybrid automobiles. However, product demand in non-automotive industries is expected to grow. Going forward, we aim to remain a step ahead of customers' needs in each of the markets in which we participate. We will strive to augment revenues and profits by making full use of our core technological capabilities, and strengthening our sales competitiveness and our ability to make client proposals.

In the electronic components business, sales of products for household appliances are falling at present as Chinese economic growth levels off, but we are working to increase sales of products for industrial equipment and vehicles. We will continue working to strengthen our business structure by enhancing our sales structure in emerging markets, introducing new products early and further reducing costs.

In polycrystalline silicon and chemical products, operations were suspended at the Yokkaichi Plant following an explosion and fire on January 9, 2014. The plant went back on line on June 30, 2014, operating with a safety control system in place and with redoubled efforts to ensure operational stability.

● Aluminum

In the aluminum cans business, although we do not expect demand in the overall domestic drinks market to increase substantially, we are working to increase stable orders for regular cans, and working proactively to expand sales of aluminum bottle cans—a strategic product—for black coffee and tea-based beverages. We will also continue making an active effort to promote advantageous procurement of raw materials, stable product quality and cost reductions.

In the rolled aluminum and processed aluminum products business, we will work to stabilize orders of can materials and products for automobiles and electronic materials. We will also endeavor to expand sales of automotive products overseas.

We will contribute to the establishment of a recycling-oriented society by actively promoting the Group's ongoing initiatives in the business of recycling used aluminum cans.

We ask for the ongoing support and cooperation of shareholders as we implement these measures with the aim of consolidating the collective potential of the Group and creating value as an integrated business entity.

(6) Major Business Activities of the Group (as of March 31, 2015)

The major business activities of the Group are production and sales of cement and ready-mixed concrete and other products; refining, production and sales of copper, gold, silver and other metals; production and sales of cemented carbide products and high-performance alloy products; production and sales of advanced materials, electronic components, polycrystalline silicon and chemical products; and production and sales of aluminum beverage cans, rolled aluminum and processed aluminum products, etc. The major products and services of each business are as follows:

Business Segment	Major Products
Cement	Ordinary Portland cement and various other types of cements, cement-based solidification materials, aggregate, ready-mixed concrete, secondary cement products.
Metals	Copper, gold, silver, lead, tin, zinc alloy, sulfuric acid, processed copper products (copper cakes, billets, copper alloy products, wire rods, etc.)
Advanced Materials & Tools	Cemented carbide products (cemented carbide tools, cement carbide alloy, etc.), high-performance alloy products (sintered products, precision forging products, etc.)
Electronic Materials & Components	Advanced materials (fine materials for assembly, sputtering targets, precision silicon products, insulating circuit substrates, etc.), electronic components (surge absorbers, thermistor sensors, etc.), polycrystalline silicon, columnar crystal silicon, chemical products (fluorine chemical products, conductive coatings, etc.), silane gas, etc.
Aluminum	Bodies, ends and caps of aluminum beverage cans, rolled aluminum products, processed aluminum products, etc.
Others	Energy related (coal, geothermal and hydro-power generation, nuclear fuel cycling business (consignment of surveys, research, design and operations, etc.)), precious metals (precious metals products, jewelry, etc.), environmental and recycling related (recycling of home appliances, etc.), real estate (real estate development, leasing, management, trading, forestry), others (engineering, geological surveys, resource exploration, and consulting, etc.)

(7) The Group's Major Plants and Business Offices (as of March 31, 2015)

1. The Company

Head Office	1-3-2, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	
Plants and others	Cement	Aomori Plant, Iwate Plant, Yokoze Plant (Saitama), Higashitani Mine (Fukuoka), Kyushu Plant (Fukuoka)
	Metals	Akita Refinery, Naoshima Smelter & Refinery (Kagawa), Ikuno Plant (Hyogo), Sakai Plant (Osaka)
	Advanced Materials & Tools	Tsukuba Plant (Ibaraki), Gifu Plant, Akashi Plant (Hyogo),
	Electronic Materials & Components	Sanda Plant (Hyogo), Ceramics Plant (Saitama), Yokkaichi Plant (Mie)
	Others (Note)	Saitama Property Management Office, Human Resources Development Center (Saitama), Production Engineering Center (Saitama) Energy Project & Technology Center (Saitama)
Branch (office)	Sapporo Branch, Tohoku Branch (Miyagi), Nagoya Branch, Osaka Regional Head Office, Kyushu Branch (Fukuoka)	
R&D Centers	Central Research Institute (Ibaraki)	
Offices	Vancouver (Canada), Santiago (Chile), Bangkok (Thailand), London (U.K.), Sydney (Australia), Suva (Fiji)	

Note: Production Engineering Center (Saitama) was established on April 1, 2014.

2. Major Subsidiaries

Business Segment	Name of Subsidiaries [1]
Cement	MCC Development Corp. (U.S.), Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd. (U.S.), Tokyo Hoso Kogyo Co., Ltd. (Tokyo), Mitsubishi Cement Corp. (U.S.)
Metals	PT Smelting (Indonesia), Mitsubishi Shindoh Co., Ltd., (Tokyo), Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd. (Tokyo), Onahama Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd. (Tokyo), Sambo Metals Corp. (Osaka)
Advanced Materials & Tools [2]	Diamet Corp. (Niigata), MMC Hartmetall GmbH (Germany), Japan New Metals Co., Ltd. (Osaka)
Electronic Materials & Components	Mitsubishi Polycrystalline Silicon America Corp. (U.S.), Mitsubishi Materials Electronic Chemicals Co., Ltd. (Akita), MMC Electronics (HK) Ltd. (China)
Aluminum	Universal Can Corp. (Tokyo), Mitsubishi Aluminum Co., Ltd. (Tokyo), MA Packaging Co., Ltd. (Tokyo)
Others [3]	Mitsubishi Materials Trading Corp. (Tokyo), Mitsubishi Materials Techno Corp. (Tokyo), Dia Consultants Co., Ltd. (Tokyo), Mitsubishi Materials Real Estate Corp. (Tokyo), Materials' Finance Co., Ltd. (Tokyo)

Note 1: Words within parentheses in the table denote the regions (for domestic subsidiaries) or countries (for overseas subsidiaries) where each subsidiary's head office is located.

Note 2: Mitsubishi Materials Tools Co., Ltd. was absorbed and merged with the Company on April 1, 2014.

Note 3: Ryoko Sangyo Corporation was renamed Mitsubishi Materials Trading Corporation on July 1, 2014.

(8) The Status of Employees (as of March 31, 2015)

1. Status of Employees of the Group (Consolidated)

Business Segment	Number of Employees [1]
Cement	4,355 (increased by 110)
Metals[2]	5,342 (increased by 121)
Advanced Materials & Tools	5,875 (decreased by 51)
Electronic Materials & Components	1,417 (increased by 5)
Aluminum	2,758 (decreased by 12)
Others[2]	3,021 (increased by 102)
All Companies (for the whole Group) [3]	645 (increased by 26)
Total	23,413 (increased by 301)

Note 1: Employee numbers within parentheses denote the change from the previous fiscal year-end.

Note 2: On April 1, 2014, we reclassified the business handling precious metal bullion sales from the “Others” segment to the “Metals” segment. The number of employees in the Others and Metals segments in the previous fiscal year have been retroactively adjusted to reflect this reclassification and allow for year on year comparison.

Note 3: Employees stated for all Companies (for the whole Group) are attached to administrative divisions that cannot be demarcated within a specific business segment.

2. Status of Employees of the Company (Non-consolidated)

Number of Employees (persons)	YOY Change (persons)	Average Age (years)	Average Years of Employment (years)
4,448	Increased by 265	42.5	18.8

(9) The State of Major Subsidiaries and Affiliates (as of March 31, 2015)

1. The State of Major Subsidiaries

Name of the Company	Paid-in Capital	Percentage of Ownership (including indirect ownership) (%)	Line of Business
PT Smelting	326 million U.S. dollars 1)	60.5	Production and sales of electrolytic copper in Indonesia
MCC Development Corp.	811 million U.S. dollars 1), 2),	70.0	Investment in ready-mixed concrete businesses in the U.S.
Onahama Smelting & Refining Co., Ltd.	6,999 million yen	55.7	Production and sales of electrolytic copper
Sambo Metals Corp.	80 million yen	100.0	Sales of processed copper products and processed copper alloy products
Diamet Corp.	1,500 million yen	100.0	Production and sales of sintered products
Mitsubishi Cement Corp.	70 million U.S. dollars 1),2)	67.0	Production and sales of cement in the south-west area of the U.S.
Mitsubishi Polycrystalline Silicon America Corp.	328 million U.S. dollars 1)	100.0	Production and sales of polycrystalline silicon for semiconductors in the U.S.
Materials' Finance Co., Ltd.	30 million yen	100.0	Financing the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates
Mitsubishi Aluminum Co., Ltd.	8,196 million yen	87.7	Production and sales of rolled and processed aluminum products
Mitsubishi Shindoh Co., Ltd.	8,713 million yen	100.0	Processing and sales of copper and copper alloy
Mitsubishi Cable Industries, Ltd.	21,815 million yen	100.0	Production and sales of optical and electronic components, cables for electricity and communication
Mitsubishi Materials Techno Corp.	1,042 million yen	100.0	Technical construction and civil engineering; production and sales of industrial machinery
Mitsubishi Materials Trading Corp.	393 million yen	100.0	Sales of the Company's products and other non-ferrous metal products
Mitsubishi Materials Real Estate Corp.	4,500 million yen	100.0	Sales and leasing of real estate
Universal Can Corp.	8,000 million yen	80.0	Production and sales of aluminum beverage cans
Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd.	32 million U.S. dollars 1),2)	100.0	Production and sales of ready-mixed concrete and aggregate in the south-west area of the U.S.

Note 1: Paid-in capital is shown.

Note 2: This company closes accounts in December. For that reason, paid-in capital as of December 31, 2014 is listed, but there is no change in the paid-in capital as of March 31, 2015.

2. The State of Major Affiliates

Name of the Company	Paid-in Capital (Million Yen)	Percentage of Ownership (including indirect ownership) (%)	Line of Business
Ube-Mitsubishi Cement Corp.	8,000	50.0	Sales of cement and cement related products
NM Cement Co., Ltd	7,001	30.0	Investment in Nghi Son Cement Corp. (Vietnam)
Kobelco & Materials Copper Tube Co., Ltd.	6,000	45.0	Production and sales of copper tubes and fabricated copper tubes
SUMCO Corp.	136,607 1)	27.8 2)	Production and sales of silicon wafers for semiconductors
P.S. Mitsubishi Construction Co., Ltd	4,218	33.5	Pre-stressed concrete works, civil engineering and sales of concrete products
Hitachi Metals MMC Superalloy, Ltd.[3)]	3,808	49.0	Production and sales of special heat resistant alloys, corrosion resistant alloys, special copper alloys and other non-ferrous metal materials
Mitsubishi Nuclear Fuel Co., Ltd.	11,400	30.0	Production and sales of nuclear fuels

Note 1: As a result of the issuance of common stock of SUMCO Corporation by way of a public offering with a payment date of April 27, 2015, and a partial reduction in the corresponding capital stock increase on that date, the capital stock of SUMCO Corporation increased on that date from ¥136,607 million to ¥137,245 million.

Note 2: On the delivery date of April 28, 2015, the Company's percentage of ownership in SUMCO Corporation declined to 18.8% due to such factors as the sale of a portion of the Company's common stock of SUMCO Corporation.

Note 3: Owing to the sale of a portion of its shares in MMC Superalloy Corporation on July 1, 2014, the Company's percentage of ownership became 49%, and the company changed from a subsidiary of the Company to an equity-method affiliate. In line with this change, the company's name was changed to Hitachi Metals MMC Superalloy, Ltd.

(10) Business transfers, absorption-type company splits or incorporation-type company splits

Based on a Board of Directors resolution passed at a meeting on September 26, 2014, the Company conducted, on January 1, 2015, an absorption-type company split of its business of selling jewelry products and other items, with the Company's consolidated subsidiary Mitsubishi Materials Trading Corporation as the succeeding company.

(11) Succession of rights and obligations in businesses of other companies through absorption-type company mergers and splits

Based on a Board of Directors resolution passed at a meeting on September 25, 2013, the Company absorbed and merged with our company subsidiary Mitsubishi Materials Tools Co., Ltd. on April 1, 2014. The Company has succeeded all rights and obligations relating to that company.

(12) Acquisition or disposal of shares, equity interests or share options in other companies

1) Based on a Board of Directors resolution passed at a meeting on September 26, 2014, the Company acquired from Hitachi Metals, Ltd., 51% of the issued shares in Hitachi Tool Engineering, Ltd. (now Mitsubishi Hitachi Tool Engineering, Ltd.) on April 1, 2015, making this company a consolidated subsidiary of the Company.
2) Based on a Board of Directors resolution passed at a meeting on March 3, 2015, the Company conducted a sale by offering a portion of its common stock of SUMCO Corporation with a delivery date of April 28, 2015. In accordance with a resolution passed at the same Board of Directors meeting the Company received, on May 11, 2015, a redemption of all its holdings of class shares (preferred shares) of SUMCO Corporation.

(13) The Group's Major Lenders (as of March 31, 2015)

Major Lenders	Borrowed Amount (Million Yen)	Company Shares held by the Lender	
		Number of Shares Held (Thousand)	Percentage of Shareholding (%)
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	154,277	24,651	1.9
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	86,349	11,594	0.9
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	36,237	1,570	0.1
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	21,248	-	-
The Norinchukin Bank	18,781	5,001	0.4

Note: Percentages of shareholding were calculated after deducting treasury shares (4,654,075 shares).

2. Articles Concerning Stock (as of March 31, 2015)

(1) Total number of authorized shares: 3,400,000,000 (no change from the previous fiscal year-end)

(2) Total number of issued shares: 1,314,895,351 (no change from the previous fiscal year-end)

(3) Number of shareholders: 114,198 (decreased by 12,534 from the previous fiscal year-end)

This includes 81,574 shareholders with voting rights (decreased by 11,120 from the previous fiscal year-end).

(4) Major Shareholders

Name of Shareholders	Number of Shares Held (Thousand)	Percentage of Shareholding (%)
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust account)	78,531	6.0
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	53,536	4.1
National Mutual Insurance Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives	33,961	2.6
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	31,018	2.4
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	24,651	1.9
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.	19,000	1.5
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505225	17,985	1.4
Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.	17,397	1.3
The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV 10	16,848	1.3
Nippon Life Insurance Company	16,736	1.3

Note: Percentages of shareholding were calculated after deducting treasury shares (4,654,075 shares).

3. Articles Concerning the Company's Executives

(1) Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members (as of March 31, 2015)

Title	Name	Position and Responsibilities	Important Positions of Other Organizations
Representative Director Chairman	Akihiko Ide		Director, Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
Representative Director President	Hiroshi Yao	General Operation of the Company	
Representative Director Executive Vice President	Toshinori Kato	Assistant to the President responsible for: Procurement & Logistics; Mineral Resources; Aluminum Business; Affiliated Corporations Business	
Representative Director Executive Vice President	Akira Takeuchi	Assistant to the President responsible for: General Affairs; Human Resources; Safety & Health; Crisis Management	
Representative Director Managing Director	Akio Hamaji	Assistant to the President responsible for: Corporate Communications & IR; Internal Audit; Finance & Accounting	President, Materials' Finance Co., Ltd.
Representative Director Managing Director	Masaru Aramaki	Assistant to the President President, Electronic Materials & Components Company	
Representative Director Managing Director	Osamu Iida	Assistant to the President President, Metals Company responsible for: Safety & Health; Corporate Production Engineering	
Representative Director Managing Director	Naoki Ono	Assistant to the President President, Cement Company	Outside Director, P.S. Mitsubishi Construction Co., Ltd.
Director	Yukio Okamoto 1) 15)		Representative Director, Okamoto Associates, Inc.2); Outside Director, Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line)3); Outside Director, NTT DATA Corporation4) 5) 6) 7)
Audit & Supervisory Board Member (Standing)	Keisuke Yamanobe 8)		Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, SUMCO Corporation
Audit & Supervisory Board Member (Standing)	Akihiko Minato9) 10) 15)		
Audit & Supervisory Board Member (Standing)	Toshikazu Murai		
Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Akio Utsumi 9) 11) 15)		Senior Advisor, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation12) Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.13)
Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Naoto Kasai 9) 15)		Representative Lawyer, Kasai Sogo Law Office 14)

Note 1: Director Mr. Yukio Okamoto is an Outside Director as defined in Article 2, Item 15 of the Companies Act.

Note 2: There is no business relationship between the Company and Okamoto Associates, Inc.

Note 3: There is a business relationship for the transportation of coal between the Company and NYK Line.

Note 4: Director Mr. Yukio Okamoto was appointed as Outside Director of NTT DATA Corporation on June 18, 2014.

Note 5: There is a business relationship for the provision of IT services between the Company and NTT DATA Corporation.

Note 6: Director Mr. Yukio Okamoto resigned as Outside Director of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation on June 25, 2014.

Note 7: There is a business relationship for the sale and purchase of goods between the Company and Mitsubishi Motors Corporation.

Note 8: Audit & Supervisory Board Member Mr. Keisuke Yamanobe has experience as Director of the Company, responsible for accounting and finance, and have extensive knowledge of finance and accounting.

Note 9: Audit & Supervisory Board Members Mr. Akihiko Minato, Mr. Akio Utsumi and Mr. Naoto Kasai are Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members as defined in Article 2, Item 16 of the Companies Act.

Note 10: Audit & Supervisory Board Member Mr. Akihiko Minato has experience in think-tank management and has extensive knowledge of finance and accounting.

Note 11: Audit & Supervisory Board Member Mr. Akio Utsumi has experience in bank management and has extensive knowledge of finance and accounting.

Note 12: There is a business relationship between the Company and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation for borrowing funds from it, providing debt guarantee to it, and entrusting the Company's pension funds to it.

Note 13: There is a business relationship for real estate rental and leasing between the Company and Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.

Note 14: There is no business relationship between the Company and Kasai Sogo Law Office.

Note 15: The Company has notified Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. that Director Mr. Yukio Okamoto is an Independent Director, and that Audit & Supervisory Board Members Mr. Akihiko Minato, Mr. Akio Utsumi and Mr. Naoto Kasai are Independent Auditors in accordance with the regulations, respectively. (An Independent Director/Auditor is an Outside Director/Auditor who is unlikely to have conflicts of interest with general shareholders.)

Note 16: The following director resigned during the fiscal year under review.
Director Toshimichi Fujii (As of June 25, 2014)

The following Directors have been given new titles or posted to new positions shown below on April 1, 2015.

Title	Name	Position and Responsibilities	Important Positions of Other Organizations
Representative Director Chairman	Hiroshi Yao		
Representative Director President	Akira Takeuchi	General Operation of the Company	
Representative Director Executive Vice President	Toshinori Kato	Assistant to the President CEO, PT Smelting responsible for: Crisis Management	
Representative Director Executive Vice President	Akio Hamaji	Assistant to the President responsible for: Procurement & Logistics; Aluminum Business; Affiliated Corporations Business	
Director Executive Advisor	Akihiko Ide		Director, Sakai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
Director	Masaru Aramaki		President, Mitsubishi Materials Trading Corporation

(Reference) The following Executive Officers had assumed office as of April 1, 2015:

Title	Name	Position and Responsibilities
Senior Executive Officer	Kimball McCloud	President, Mitsubishi Cement Corp. President, MCC Development Corp. Chairman, Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd. Vice President, Cement Company
Senior Executive Officer	Hiroshi Kondo	General Manager, Mineral Resources & Recycling Business Unit Responsible for: Environment & CSR
Senior Executive Officer	Chitoshi Mori	President & CEO Mitsubishi Materials (Shanghai) Corp. (Representative of Mitsubishi Material's in China)
Senior Executive Officer	Yoshihiko Kimura	Responsible for: System Strategy; Corporate Research & Development
Senior Executive Officer	Nobuo Shibano	Responsible for: Internal Audit; Finance & Accounting
Senior Executive Officer	Yasunobu Suzuki	General Manager, Corporate Strategy Div.
Senior Executive Officer	Hikaru Kimura	Responsible for: General Affairs; Human Resources; Safety & Health
Senior Executive Officer	Fumio Tsurumaki	President, Advanced Materials & Tools Company
Senior Executive Officer	Soichi Fukui	President, Electronic Materials & Components Company
Executive Officer	Kenichiro Ishizuka	General Manager, Finance & Accounting Dept.
Executive Officer	Kenichi Watase	President, PT Smelting
Executive Officer	Tairiku Matsumoto	Vice President, Advanced Materials & Tools Company
Executive Officer	Masato Koide	General Manager, Health & Safety Dept.
Executive Officer	Kenji Shimamura	General Manager, General Affairs Dept.
Executive Officer	Koji Sakamoto	Vice President, Metals Company
Executive Officer	Tatsuro Maeda	Vice President, Mitsubishi Cement Corp. Vice President, MCC Development Corp.
Executive Officer	Kazuhiro Kishi	General Manager, Kyushu Plant
Executive Officer	Kiyoshi Furukawa	Vice President, Electronic Materials & Components Company
Executive Officer	Tatsuro Mizuno	Vice President, Cement Company
Executive Officer	Shinichi Nakamura	General Manager, Tsukuba Plant

Executive Officer	Junichi Harada	General Manager, Aluminum Div.
Executive Officer	Yoshikazu Yasui	General Manager, Human Resources Dept.
Executive Officer	Kazuki Mizushima	General Manager, Corporate Research & Development Dept.

(2) Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members' Remuneration

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Position</th><th rowspan="2">Total Amount of Remuneration (Millions of yen)</th><th colspan="2">Remuneration by Type (Millions of yen)</th><th rowspan="2">Number of Executives (persons) [1)]</th></tr>
<tr><th>Basic [4)]</th><th>Bonus [5)]</th></tr>
<tr><td>Directors (of which Outside Director)</td><td>503 [2)]
(22)</td><td>375
(22)</td><td>128</td><td>10 Directors
(1 Outside Director)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Audit & Supervisory Board Members (of which Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members)</td><td>135 [3)]
(59)</td><td>135
(59)</td><td>-</td><td>5 Audit & Supervisory Board Members (3 Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members)</td></tr>
</table>

Note 1: The number of Directors includes one Director whose term ended or who resigned its office during the fiscal year under review. There are nine Directors and five Audit & Supervisory Board Members as of the end of the fiscal year under review.

Note 2: It was resolved at the 82nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 28, 2007 that the amount of remuneration to Directors should not exceed ¥49 million per month (excluding salaries as employees for Directors who also serve as employees), including remuneration not exceeding ¥4 million for Outside Directors.

Note 3: It was resolved at the 82nd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 28, 2007 that the amount of remuneration to Audit & Supervisory Board Members should not exceed ¥17 million per month.

Note 4: Of the basic remuneration for Directors, stock-based remuneration is ¥43 million.

Note 5: It was resolved at the 81st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 29, 2006 that the amount of bonuses for Directors other than Outside Directors should not exceed ¥170 million per annum.

(3) Policy regarding the determination of remuneration

1. Directors

We make it a basic policy to appropriately link the remuneration for Directors to corporate performance and performance of individual Directors. The remuneration for Directors is comprised of basic remuneration and bonuses (not paid to part-time Directors).

Firstly, the amount of basic remuneration is determined in accordance with the title and performance of each Director.

The portion of basic remuneration is paid as stock-based remuneration (not paid to Outside Directors) and used for purchasing the Company's shares through the Company's director shareholding association. The Company's shares acquired based on the remuneration cannot be sold at least during each Director's term of office. This aims to link the remuneration to medium- and long-term corporate performance.

Secondly, the amount of bonuses, as remuneration linked to short-term corporate performance, is determined at the end of the fiscal year by making as indicators consolidated net income and ordinary income during the fiscal year and taking into consideration performance of individual Directors. The bonuses can be reduced or removed entirely depending on business conditions and the amount of dividends for the fiscal year when bonuses are paid.

2. Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The remuneration for Audit & Supervisory Board Members is set at an appropriate level based on discussions among them and is not linked to corporate performance in light of the fact that they assume the responsibility for auditing the execution of duties by Directors as an independent body entrusted by shareholders.

(4) Major Activities of Outside Directors and Auditors

Status Classification	Name	Major Activities
Outside Director	Yukio Okamoto	Mr. Yukio Okamoto participated in 16 out of 18 meetings of the Board of Directors held during the fiscal year under review. Mr. Okamoto provides well-informed opinions as a Director from the view point of a specialist on international affairs and based on extensive knowledge concerning business management, when necessary.
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Akihiko Minato	Mr. Akihiko Minato participated in all 18 meetings of the Board of Directors and all 14 meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board held during the fiscal year under review. Mr. Minato provides well-informed opinions as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member, based on abundant experience as a manager and Audit & Supervisory Board Member in a think-tank, etc. and extensive knowledge concerning business management, when necessary.
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Akio Utsumi	Mr. Akio Utsumi participated in all 18 meetings of the Board of Directors and all 14 meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board held during the fiscal year under review. Mr. Utsumi provides well-informed opinions as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member, based on abundant experience as a manager in a financial institution and extensive knowledge concerning business management, when necessary.
Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member	Naoto Kasai	Mr. Naoto Kasai participated in all 14 meetings of the Board of Directors and all 11 meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board held after his appointment on June 27, 2014. Mr. Kasai provides well-informed opinions as an Audit & Supervisory Board Member, based on abundant experience as a lawyer and extensive knowledge concerning business management, when necessary.

(5) Outline of the Content of Limited Liability Agreement

For the purpose of facilitating the appointment of valuable human resources, provisions of the Articles of Incorporation allow the Company to execute with Outside Directors and Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members agreements limiting liability for damages in accordance with Article 427, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. In accordance with the provisions, the Company has concluded Limited Liability Agreements with one Outside Director and three Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The outline of the Agreements is as follows:

1. Limited Liability Agreement with the Outside Director

With respect to liability as described in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, if the Outside Director performs his duty in good faith and without gross negligence, the Outside Director shall be liable to the Company for damages only to the extent of minimum liability as set out in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. The Company shall indemnify the Outside Director for damages in excess of the amount of the liability.

2. Limited Liability Agreement with the Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

With respect to liability as described in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, if the Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members perform their duty in good faith and without gross negligence, the Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be liable to the Company for damages only to the extent of minimum liability as set out in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. The Company shall indemnify the Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members for damages in excess of the amount of the liability.

4. Articles Concerning Accounting Auditor

(1) Name of the Accounting Auditor: KPMG AZSA LLC

(2) Remuneration of Accounting Auditor for the Year Ended March 31, 2015

Content of the Remuneration	Amount
(a) Remuneration paid by the Company to Accounting Auditors	146 million yen [1)]
(b) Total amount of monetary and other property benefits paid by the Company and its subsidiaries (including the above-mentioned)	399 million yen

Note 1: The Company has not subdivided the amount of remuneration for auditing based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and the amount of remuneration for auditing based on the Companies Act. In the Auditing Agreement entered with the Accounting Auditor it is not possible to substantially subdivide the two. The amount in (a) thus includes auditing remuneration based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law.

Note 2: Among the major subsidiaries of the Company, PT Smelting, MCC Development Corp., Mitsubishi Cement Corp., Mitsubishi Polycrystalline Silicon America Corp., and Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd. use the services of auditing corporations (including auditors who have the appropriate auditing qualifications abroad) other than the services of KPMG AZSA LLC., to audit accounting related documents (in accordance with the Companies Act and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and the applicable laws of the concerned foreign countries' own legislations).

(3) Content of Non-Auditing Duties

The Company subcontracts "Financial Due Diligence Work" and other duties (non-auditing duties) to the Accounting Auditor that are other than the duties of Article 2, Paragraph 1 of Certified Public Accountants Act.

(4) Policy on Dismissal or Non-reappointment of the Accounting Auditor

The Company, as a general rule, other than dismissals of Accounting Auditor by with the Audit & Supervisory Board as stipulated in Article 340 of the Companies Act, shall place on the agenda an item concerning the decision not to reappoint or to dismiss the Accounting Auditor to the General Meeting of Shareholders based on the agreement or the request of the Audit & Supervisory Board in the event it is recognized that it is difficult for the Accounting Auditor to execute its duties suitably.

5. Systems to ensure Compliance with Laws and the Articles of Incorporation in the Execution of Duties by Directors, and Other Systems to Secure Appropriate Business Operations

(1) Systems to Ensure Execution of Duties by Directors and Employees in Conformity with Laws and Articles of Incorporation

1. The Company shall determine the Code of Conduct and internal regulations that should be observed by the directors and employees and establish corporate ethics and a compliance system.
2. The Company shall determine execution of duties through the Board of Directors, Corporate Strategy Committee and other committees in accordance with laws, Articles of Incorporation, and internal regulations and others. In addition, the legal department and the relative department shall carry out the preliminary review of specific significant matters.
3. The Company shall determine the general policies and plans, etc., concerning compliance at the Meetings of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Company shall appoint a Director in charge of compliance and establish a committee related to CSR (corporate social responsibility) and a division responsible for compliance. The Company shall also enforce cross-divisional compliance promotion activities (including internal education) for the whole Company.
4. The Company shall establish a reporting desk to deal with particulars related to problems that may arise over compliance.
5. The Company shall enforce periodical auditing concerning the state of compliance in each division by the division in charge of internal audits.
6. In accordance with its Code of Conduct, the Company shall establish internal structures to ensure appropriate actions under its policy of resolutely rejecting any involvement whatsoever with anti-social forces.

(2) Systems for Preservation and Management of Information Related to the Execution of Duties of Directors

The Company shall properly preserve and manage the minutes of the Meetings of Board of Directors, meetings of Corporate Strategy Committee and other significant information, based on legislation, Articles of Incorporation and internal regulations and policies.

(3) Regulations and Other Systems Concerning Risk Management

1. The Company shall deliberate carefully on significant matters through the Board of Directors, Corporate Strategy Committee, and other decision-making bodies based on legislations, Articles of Incorporation, internal regulations and others. In addition, the Company shall carry out preliminary review of significant matters by legal and other related departments based on the internal regulations and others in order to identify risks and prevent risk elicitation and manifestation.
2. The Company shall determine the general regulations, policies, and plans related to risk management at the Meetings of the Board of Directors. In addition, the Company shall appoint the Director in charge of risk management and establish a committee related to CSR and a division responsible for risk management, and shall enforce cross-divisional risk management promotion activities for the whole Company.
3. The Company shall determine the various internal regulations and others and enforce suitable management concerning individual risks, including financial transaction risk, credit transaction risk and information leakage risk.
4. The Company shall enforce suitable management based on the legislation and ordinances concerning work-related accidents.
5. The Company shall build a communication system with the aim of preventing damage from accidents on a massive scale, natural disasters or terrorism, and establish an organization to respond to such events.

6. The Company shall enforce periodical auditing concerning the state of risk management in each division by the division in charge of internal audits.

(4) Systems to Ensure Efficient Execution of Duties by Directors

1. The Company shall determine rationally the areas of responsibility of each of the Directors and let the Executive Officers assist the Directors in their execution of duties in accordance with the executive officers system. In addition, the Company shall determine the areas of responsibility and authority of each body and division in accordance with the internal regulations and others.
2. The Company shall determine the management plan, allocate suitable management resources and authority among the various divisions to achieve the plan, and require those divisions to formulate their own specific plans. In addition, the Directors shall suitably verify the progress state of the plan of each division and take appropriate measures when necessary.
3. The Company shall enforce periodic inspection concerning the efficiency of the execution of duties of each division by the division in charge of internal audit.

(5) Systems to Ensure Appropriate Operations of the Group consisting of the Company and its Parent Company and Subsidiaries

1. The Company shall aim to establish corporate ethics and build a compliance system and risk management system of the Group (including an internal education system) by letting each subsidiary formulate a Code of Conduct and internal regulations identical to those of the Company.
2. Concerning each subsidiary, the Company shall aim to improve the soundness and efficiency of management of the subsidiary, and by extension the whole Group, by determining a response liaison division within the Company. The concerned division shall consult and exchange information with the subsidiary concerning specific significant matters.
3. Concerning subsidiaries listed on the Stock Exchange, the Company shall exchange the necessary information with such subsidiaries in order to ensure the efficiency of consolidated management of the Group. The Company shall also establish an internal control system while respecting the autonomy and independence of the subsidiaries.
4. The Company shall establish various regulations related to internal controls concerning financial reporting. The Company shall also establish assessment mechanisms for those internal controls and build a system to ensure the accuracy of the Group’s financial reports.
5. In addition to the above-mentioned 1, 2, 3 and 4, the Company shall enforce periodic inspection concerning compliance, risk management and the efficiency of management of subsidiaries by the division in charge of internal audit of the Company.

(6) Particulars Concerning Employees assigned to assist Audit & Supervisory Board Members and such Employees’ Independence from Directors

The Company shall establish a division and assign full-time employees to support the operations of the Audit & Supervisory Board Members. In addition, the Company shall obtain the consent of the Audit & Supervisory Board concerning transfer of such employees and consult with the Audit & Supervisory Board concerning assessment and evaluation of them.

(7) Systems for Directors' and Employees' Reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members

The Directors and employees shall swiftly report appropriate information to the Audit & Supervisory Board Members or to the Audit & Supervisory Board in accordance with the method stipulated in legislations and the internal regulations of the Company, in the case where there is considerable damage to the Company's operations in areas for which they are responsible or the possibility of significant impact on the Company. In addition, the same shall apply in the event that Audit & Supervisory Board Members request a report about business operations.

(8) Other Systems to Ensure Effective Auditing by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

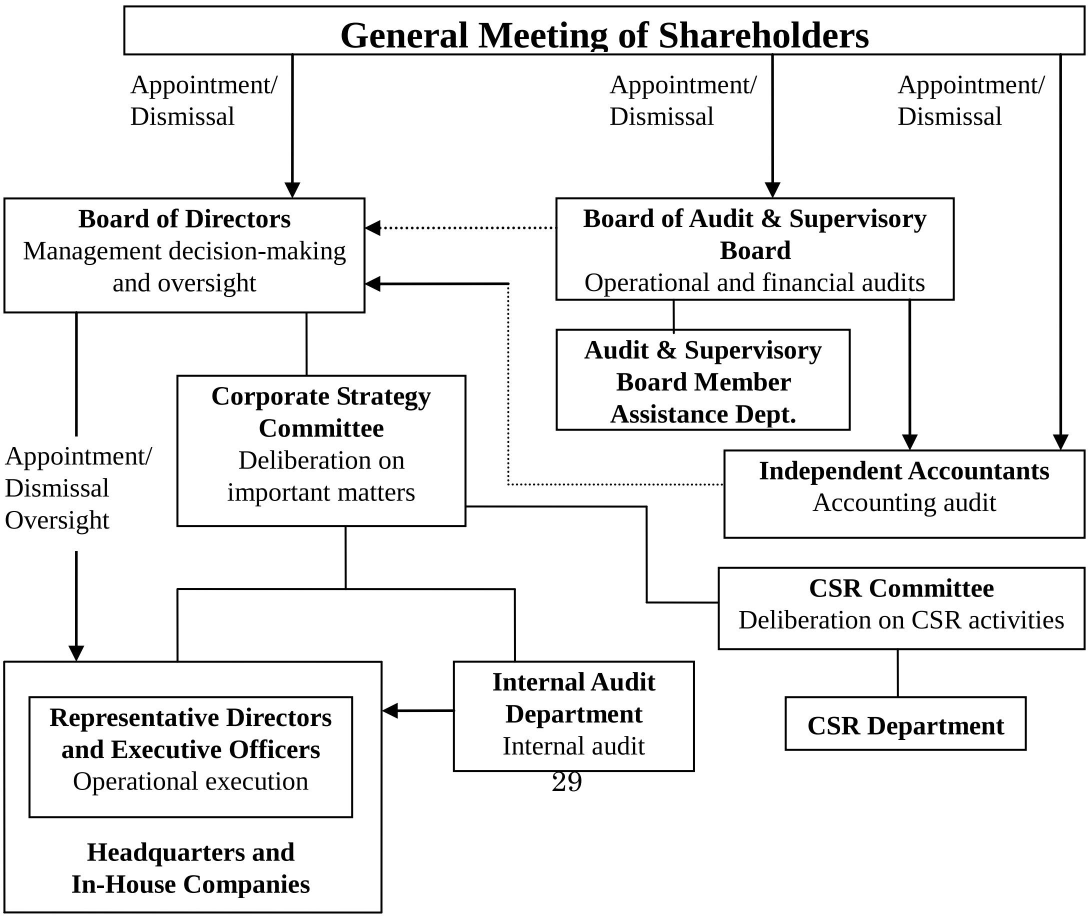
1. Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Representative Directors shall exchange their opinions periodically and when deemed necessary.
2. Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be provided with the opportunity to attend Board of Directors Meetings and other significant meetings of the Company.

Note: The above content has been partially revised in accordance with a resolution passed at a Board of Directors meeting on April 28, 2015. The revised information is available at the following website (Japanese language only).
http://www.mmc.co.jp/corporate/ja/03/04/04-index.html

(Reference) Status of Corporate Governance

<Fundamental Policy>

The Company seeks to maintain sustainable development and maximize corporate value through fair business activities. With the aim of complying with relevant laws and regulations and conducting sound business activities sensibly, the Company established corporate behavioral guidelines as the supreme norm which all employees should comply with and implement in 1997, and positioned this as the supreme norm for the Group as a whole in 2003. For this purpose, the Group recognizes the importance of efficient and transparent management and is steadily undertaking measures that fully realize its corporate governance. The figure below shows the corporate governance structure regarding management decision-making and oversight, and operational execution and audit in the Company.



6. Fundamental Policy Concerning the Control of the Company

(1) Fundamental Policy on Parties in Control of Decisions Concerning the Company's Financial and Operating Policies

The Company believes that, as a general rule, the control of the Company should be determined through free market transactions in the Company's shares on the Stock Exchanges, and also the decision to accept or decline a proposal for a Large-Scale Acquisition (Defined in (3) 2. (i) below. The same applies below.) should be ultimately left to the individual shareholders of the Company.

However, there are some Large-Scale Acquisitions that do not contribute to the corporate medium and long-term shareholder value of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "medium and long-term shareholder value"), such as those that obviously harm the medium and long-term shareholder value, and those that essentially force shareholders to sell their shares, etc.

In addition, unless the party carrying out a Large-Scale Acquisition is properly aware of the Company's management environment, understands the sources of its corporate value, and aims to ensure and improve these factors in the medium and long terms, the medium and long-term shareholder value may possibly be harmed.

Furthermore, while it can go without saying that the freedom of all shareholders' investment behavior should be respected to the degree that is possible, the Company believes that, in today's domestic takeover regulation, there is not always adequate time or procedures to obtain and to study the information necessary for its shareholders to assess whether a fixed Large-Scale Acquisition is appropriate, so that there is a possibility of that conflicting with the medium and long-term corporate value.

Therefore, the Company believes that it is not appropriate for a party conducting a Large-Scale Acquisition that could possibly harm the medium and long-term shareholder value as described above, to be one that dominates the Company's financial and operating policies decisions.

Therefore, the Company believes that it is necessary to maintain a framework to secure the necessary time and information for its shareholders to assess whether the acquisition is appropriate and negotiate with Acquirers on behalf of the shareholders, in order to deter acquisitions that conflict with the medium and long-term shareholder value.

(2) Overview of Special Measures to Ensure the Implementation of the Fundamental Policy

The Company has been developing its various businesses by utilizing technologies accumulated through its origin, metal and coal mining operations, to form an integrated business entity involved in Cement, Metals, Advanced Materials & Tools, Electronic Materials & Components, the Mineral Resources & Recycling, and Aluminum businesses. The Company has a fundamental corporate philosophy of contribution to society through its various business activities, and has supplied basic materials indispensable to people's lives as a comprehensive basic materials manufacturer.

Moreover, the Company has made consistent efforts to create an affluent society toward helping reduce environmental impact and establishing a resource-recycling social system. The Company will continue striving to ensure and enhance the medium and long-term shareholder value not only by advancing its business activities, but also by earning the further trust of all stakeholders—including shareholders, employees, customers, local communities, suppliers and many other related parties—while maintaining a harmonious coexistence with society.

In this environment, the Group is striving "to become the world's leading business group committed to supporting recycling-oriented society through materials innovation, with use of our unique and distinctive technologies" in our long-term management policy toward the beginning of 2020s. In the future, we will implement various measures using "Fortifying the foundation for growth," "Strengthening global competitiveness," and "Pursuing a recycling-based business model" in our medium-term management plan (FY2015-2017) "Materials Premium 2016 – Challenge to become the world's leading business group" in order to realize becoming "the world's leading business group" as the growth strategies for the overall Group.

(3) Overview of Efforts to Prevent Inappropriate Parties from Assuming Control of Decisions Relating to the Company's Financial and Operating Policies

The Company, in conformity with its corporate philosophy and various policies outlined in (2) above, shall continue pursuing maximization of the medium and long-term shareholder value in the future. At the same time, however, it may not be possible to ignore the potential of Large-Scale Acquisitions by third parties that may harm the medium and long-term shareholder value, as described in (1) above. Therefore, at its meeting held on May 10, 2013, the Board of Directors passed a resolution entitled "Renewal of the Countermeasures to Large-Scale Acquisition of the Company's Shares (Takeover Defense Measures)," (hereinafter called the "New Countermeasures"), which is a modified version of a plan previously in place. The New Countermeasures received approval at the 88th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 27, 2013.

An outline of the New Countermeasures is given below. For more details, please refer to the May 10, 2013 press release entitled "Renewal of the Countermeasures to Large-Scale Acquisition of the Company's Shares (Takeover Defense Measures)" posted on the Company's website (Japanese language only): http://www.mmc.co.jp/corporate/ja/01/01/13-0510.pdf

1. Fundamental Policy of the New Countermeasures

For the purpose of ensuring and enhancing the medium and long-term shareholder value, the Company has set out Countermeasures to Large-Scale Acquisition of the Company's Shares (Takeover Defense Measures) incorporating procedures to be observed by a party carrying out or who plans to carry out a Large-Scale Acquisition of the Company's shares. The Company shall warn such parties in advance that there are procedures with which they will be required to comply, that the Company may, in certain circumstances, take protective measures against the acquisition, and the Company shall, in certain circumstances, actually take protective measures against the acquisition.

2. New Countermeasures Details

(i) Targeted Large-Scale Acquisitions

The New Countermeasures shall apply in cases where there is an acquisition of the Company's share certificates that falls under a. or b. below or any similar action (hereinafter referred to as a "Large-Scale Acquisition"). Any party carrying out or proposing a Large-Scale Acquisition (the "Acquirer") must comply with procedures predetermined in the New Countermeasures.

a. An acquisition that would result in the holding ratio of share certificates, etc., of a holder amounting to 20% of more of the share certificates, etc., issued by the Company
b. A tender offer that would result in the ownership ratio of share certificates, etc., of the share certificate relating to the tender offer, and the owning ratio of share certificates, etc., of a person having a special relationship totaling at least 20% of the share certificates, etc., issued by the Company.

(ii) Prior Submission of Letter of Intent to the Company

The Acquirer will submit a statement in Japanese (hereinafter referred to as a "Letter of Intent") to the Board of Directors such as a promise to observe the procedures prescribed in the New Countermeasures, before executing the Large-Scale Acquisition.

(iii) Provision of Information

When the Acquirer submits the Letter of Intent, the Company will send to the Acquirer an Information List that details all the information necessary to be initially submitted. The Acquirer will submit to the Company adequate information pursuant to the Information List.

The Board of Directors shall require the Acquirer to submit the information within the period set by the Board (the "Information Provision Requirement Period"), which is 60 days following the sending of the above-mentioned Information List, and the Board of Directors' Evaluation Period (Defined in (v) below. This also applies below.) shall commence immediately upon the expiration of the Information Provision Requirement Period. However, if a request for an extension based on a plausible reason is made by the Acquirer, the Information Provision Requirement Period may be extended as needed up to a maximum of 30 days. Alternatively, if the Board of Directors determines that the information submitted by the Acquirer is sufficient, then the Information Provision Requirement Period will be ended forthwith and the Board of Directors' Evaluation Period will commence, even if it is before the expiration of the Information Provision Requirement Period.

(iv) Disclosure of Information

The Company will disclose the fact that there has been a proposal for a Large-Scale Acquisition by an Acquirer, and describe the background of the fact. Furthermore, if there is information deemed to be required by judgment of the shareholders, that information will be disclosed at a time that is deemed to be appropriate.

Also, in the event that the Board of Directors judges that the information provided by the Acquirer is adequate, the Acquirer will be notified (hereinafter referred to as "Notice of Completion of Providing Information") of that quickly and that will be disclosed.

(v) Establishment of Board of Directors' Evaluation Period

The Board of Directors will begin evaluating and considering the Large-Scale Acquisition after Notice of Completion of Providing Information or when the Information Provision Requirement Period has ended. The period for the Board of Directors to evaluate, consider, negotiate, form opinions or to offer an alternative proposal (hereinafter referred to as "Board of Directors' Evaluation Period") will be a maximum of 60 days or a maximum of 90 days depending on the status of the Large-Scale Acquisition.

However, the Board of Directors' Evaluation Period may be extended by a maximum of 30 days when deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, or when recommended by the Independent Committee.

(vi) Consulting with the Independent Committee

In the New Countermeasures, in order to eliminate arbitrary decisions by the Board of Directors when countermeasures are invoked, there is the Independent Committee composed of only people who are independent of executive personnel that conduct business operations for the Company.

In the event that the Acquirer has not observed the procedures defined in the New Countermeasures, or when it is found that the Large-Scale Acquisition by the Acquirer will cause notable damage to the medium and long term shareholder value, the Board of Directors can consult with the Independent Committee about whether to invoke countermeasures when it is judged appropriate to invoke countermeasures.

(vii) Recommendation by the Independent Committee Concerning the Invocation of Countermeasures

When there has been consultation by the Board of Directors regarding whether to invoke countermeasures, the Independent Committee will make recommendations for the Board of Directors regarding whether to invoke countermeasures.

(viii) Resolution by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors will comply to the degree possible with the recommendation of the Independent Committee outlined in (vii) above, and will implement a resolution to invoke countermeasures.

(ix) Holding a Shareholders Meeting to Confirm Their Intent

Excluding instances when it is notably difficult to convene a general meeting of shareholders, for the following reasons, the Board of Directors can debate bills for invoking countermeasures by convening a general meeting of shareholders (hereinafter the shareholders' meeting is referred to as the "Shareholders Meeting to Confirm Their Intent").

a. When the Independent Committee makes a recommendation concerning the invocation of countermeasures that is conditional upon receiving prior approval at a general meeting of shareholders; and

b. The Board of Directors deems that it is appropriate to confirm the intent of all shareholders.

The Board of Directors shall pass a resolution to invoke countermeasures in compliance with the resolution passed at the Shareholders Meeting to Confirm Their Intent.

(x) Period to Start Large-Scale Acquisition

When it has been determined by the Board of Directors to convene the Shareholders Meeting to Confirm Their Intent, the Acquirer may not start Large-Scale Acquisition until the Board of Directors has implemented a resolution to invoke the countermeasures based on the resolution of the Shareholders Meeting to Confirm Their Intent. Also, when the Shareholders Meeting to Confirm Their Intent has not been convened, it is possible to start the Large-Scale Acquisition only after the Board of Directors' Evaluation Period has passed.

(xi) Termination or Withdrawal of Countermeasures

In the event that invoking the countermeasures is decided, the Board of Directors can consult with the Independent Committee regarding whether to terminate or withdraw the countermeasures for the following reasons.

a. When the Acquirer has terminated or withdrawn the Large-Scale Acquisition; and
b. Changes occurred in the facts that presumed judgment of whether to invoke the countermeasures, and the circumstances are considered not to be appropriate for maintaining the invoked countermeasures in view of ensuring and enhancing the medium and long-term shareholder value.

The Board of Directors will resolve to terminate or withdraw the countermeasures when it is judged inappropriate to maintain the countermeasures, complying to the degree possible with the recommendation of the Independent Committee.

(xii) Specific Content of the Countermeasures in the New Countermeasures

As a countermeasure invoked in accordance with the New Countermeasures, the Company shall, in principle, exercise the gratis allotment of stock acquisition rights.

Such stock acquisition rights shall be allotted to shareholders as of the allotment date. One right will be allotted per common stock of the Company. Under the New Countermeasures, the Company intends to attach conditions that the Acquirer or other ineligible parties that meet criteria specified separately may not exercise the stock acquisition rights. Further, the Company plans to attach conditions that enable the Company to acquire the stock acquisition rights allotted to persons other than ineligible parties and, in exchange, issue one common stock of the Company per such stock acquisition right.

(xiii) Effective Period, Abolition, or Amendment of the New Countermeasures

The New Countermeasures shall be effective until the closing of the 91st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, to be held in June 2016.

Also, even before expiration of the effective period, the New Countermeasures will be abolished immediately, for the following reasons.

a. When a general meeting of shareholders of the Company passes a resolution to abolish the New Countermeasures; and
b. When the Board of Directors passes a resolution to abolish the New Countermeasures.

Also, the Company can change the New Countermeasures within a scope that does not violate the basic policy for formalities in line with revisions to laws and ordinances and the like.

(4) Determination by the Board of Directors, and the Reasons thereof, that the Measures in (2) above are in Accordance with the Basic Policy in (1) above and as such do not Harm the Common Interests of Shareholders or Aim to Maintain the Status of the Company's Officers

The Board of Directors has determined that the measures in (2) above are in accordance with the basic policy in (1) above. Such reason is that, by ensuring and enhancing the medium- and long-term shareholder value through the measures in (2) above, and appropriately reflecting it in the value of the Company's shares, it will become difficult to conduct a Large-Scale Acquisition that adversely affects the medium- and long-term shareholder value.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors has determined that the measures in (2) above do not harm the common interests of the Company's shareholders and are not aimed to maintain the status of the Company's officers.

(5) Determination by the Board of Directors, and the Reasons thereof, that the Measures in (3) above are in Accordance with the Basic Policy in (1) above and as such do not Harm the Common Interests of Shareholders or Aim to Maintain the Status of the Company's Officers

The measures in (3) above is to prevent inappropriate parties, in the context of the basic policy in (1) above, from conducting Large-Scaled Acquisitions and controlling decisions on the Company's financial and operating policies by enabling the Company to invoke countermeasures against Acquirers who do not provide sufficient information or accede to a request for securing a sufficient period for their examination and who intend to conduct a Large-Scale Acquisition which may harm the medium and long term shareholder value etc.

Additionally, the measures in (3) above are implemented with the objective of ensuring and enhancing the medium and long-term shareholder value, and in line with such objective, to have the Acquirer provide the necessary information beforehand concerning the Large-Scale Acquisition that said Acquirer intends to make so that the required period of time is secured for evaluating and examining, etc., the details thereof.

Furthermore, a variety of systems and procedures are in place to ensure the reasonableness and fairness of the measures in (3) above for the reason that these measures contain a procedure for confirming the intent of all shareholders, establish the Independent Committee comprising highly independent members, give utmost respect to the Committee's recommendation, establish reasonable and objective criteria for the invocation of countermeasures, and eliminate arbitrary judgments by the Board of Directors by basing the invocation of countermeasures on a resolution passed at a Shareholders Meeting to Confirm Their Intent.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors determines that the measures in (3) above are in accordance with the basic policy in (1) above, and do not harm the common interests of the Company's shareholders and are not aimed at maintaining the status of the Company's officers.

In this Business Report, the figures for financial amounts and number of shares are rounded down to the nearest stated unit. Figures for ratios have been rounded up or down to the nearest stated decimal place.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

[As of March 31, 2015]

(Millions of yen)

Item	Amount	Item	Amount
[ASSETS]		**[LIABILITIES]**	
Current Assets:	**868,403**	**Current Liabilities:**	**777,817**
Cash and deposits	93,152	Notes and accounts payable-trade	128,375
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	230,874	Short-term loans payable	252,197
Merchandise and finished goods	85,100	Current portion of bonds payable	20,040
Work in process	107,093	Commercial papers	5,000
Raw materials and supplies	104,539	Income taxes payable	9,545
Deferred income taxes	11,747	Deferred tax liabilities	275
Gold bullion on loan	100,169	Accrued bonuses	12,362
Other	137,855	Gold payable	227,505
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,129)	Allowance for loss on disposal of inventories	844
		Other	121,670
		Noncurrent Liabilities:	**490,825**
		Bonds payable	65,100
Noncurrent Assets:	**1,029,753**	Long-term loans payable	288,534
Property, Plant and Equipment:	**655,034**	Reserve for directors' retirement benefits	1,758
Building and structures, net	151,794	Reserve for loss on subsidiaries and affiliates	1,458
Machinery and equipment, net	197,114	Reserve for environmental measures	4,547
Land, net	273,589	Deferred tax liabilities	26,659
Construction in progress	17,476	Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	28,449
Other, net	15,060	Net defined benefit liability	39,662
		Other	34,655
Intangible Assets:	**52,936**	**Total Liabilities**	**1,268,643**
Goodwill	41,249		
Other	11,686	**[NET ASSETS]**	
		Shareholders' Equity:	**462,723**
Investments and Other Assets:	**321,783**	**Capital stock**	**119,457**
		Capital surplus	**92,272**
Investment securities	265,052		
Retirement benefit assets	242	**Retained earnings**	**252,858**
Deferred income taxes	30,111	**Treasury stock**	**(1,865)**
Other	33,352		
Allowance for investment loss	(1,168)	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:**	**88,039**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,807)	**Valuation difference on securities available for sale**	**42,717**
		Deferred gains or losses on hedges	**(1,025)**
		Revaluation reserve for land	**33,856**
		Foreign currency translation adjustment	**15,746**
		Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**(3,256)**
		Minority Interests	**78,751**
		Total Net Assets	**629,514**
Total Assets	**1,898,157**	**Total Liabilities and Net Assets**	**1,898,157**

Note: All amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

[For the year ended March 31, 2015]

(Millions of yen)

Item	Amount
Net Sales	**1,517,265**
Cost of Sales	**1,313,259**
Gross Profit	**204,006**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	132,135
Operating Profit	**71,871**
Non-Operating Profit:	**31,309**
Interest income	607
Dividends income	15,293
Equity in earnings of affiliates	6,557
Rent income on noncurrent assets	4,966
Other	3,884
Non-Operating Expenses:	**22,086**
Interest expenses	8,233
Expenses for rent in undertaking	3,234
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,183
Expenses for settlement of remaining business in mine	3,589
Other	3,845
Ordinary Income	**81,093**
Extraordinary Income:	**12,752**
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets	8,749
Gain on sales of marketable securities and investments in securities	1,694
Other	2,308
Extraordinary Losses:	**18,217**
Loss on valuation of investment securities	9,278
Other	8,938
Income before Income Taxes	**75,628**
Corporate income taxes, resident taxes and business tax	19,649
Income taxes adjustments	(5,574)
Income before minority interests	61,553
Minority interests in income	5,406
Net Income	**56,147**

Note: All amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Shareholders' Equity

[Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)]

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of April 1, 2014	119,457	92,272	207,354	(1,782)	417,302
Cumulative impact of changes in accounting policies			(3,611)		(3,611)
Balance at beginning of period, reflecting changes in accounting policies	119,457	92,272	203,742	(1,782)	413,690
Change during the year					
Cash dividends from retained earnings			(9,172)		(9,172)
Net income			56,147		56,147
Decrease from write-downs of land revaluation excess			1,861		1,861
Increase from rise in number of consolidated subsidiaries			327		327
Decrease due to addition of equity-method affiliates			(46)		(46)
Acquisition of treasury stock				(84)	(84)
Disposition of treasury stock		(0)		1	1
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total change during the fiscal year	-	(0)	49,116	(83)	49,033
Balance as of March 31, 2015	119,457	92,272	252,858	(1,865)	462,723

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income						Minority Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation difference on securities available for sale	Deferred gains or losses on hedge	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulate other comprehensive income		
Balance as of April 1, 2014	31,972	218	32,907	(12,348)	(13,302)	39,447	68,957	525,707
Cumulative impact of changes in accounting policies								(3,611)
Balance at beginning of period, reflecting changes in accounting policies	31,972	218	32,907	(12,348)	(13,302)	39,447	68,957	522,095
Change during the year								
Cash dividends from retained earnings								(9,172)
Net income								56,147
Decrease from write-downs of land revaluation excess								1,861
Increase from rise in number of consolidated subsidiaries								327
Decrease due to addition of equity-method affiliates								(46)
Acquisition of treasury stock								(84)
Disposition of treasury stock								1
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity	10,745	(1,244)	949	28,095	10,046	48,591	9,793	58,385
Total change during the year	10,745	(1,244)	949	28,095	10,046	48,591	9,793	107,418
Balance as of March 31, 2015	42,717	(1,025)	33,856	15,746	(3,256)	88,039	78,751	629,514

Note: All amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Balance Sheets

[As of March 31, 2015]

(Millions of yen)

Item	Amount	Item	Amount
[ASSETS]		**[LIABILITIES]**	
Current Assets:	**456,274**	**Current Liabilities:**	**489,542**
Cash and deposits	35,878	Notes payable	1,282
Notes receivable	3,347	Accounts payable	33,463
Accounts receivable	76,028	Short-term loans payable	124,389
Merchandise and finished goods	35,236	Commercial papers	5,000
Work in process	45,036	Current portion of bonds payable	20,000
Raw materials and supplies	42,355	Lease obligation	477
Advanced payment	36,400	Other payables	7,169
Prepaid expenses	910	Accrued expenses	21,898
Short-term loans receivables	1,056	Income taxes payable	2,917
Other receivables	20,161	Advance received	15,580
Gold bullion on loan	100,169	Progress payment received	79
Gold bullion in custody	44,957	Unearned revenue	101
Deferred income taxes	4,116	Accrued bonuses	5,134
Other	11,472	Employee deposits	8,855
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(852)	Facilities related notes payable	798
		Other facilities related payables	9,323
		Assets removal liabilities	26
		Gold payable	227,505
		Other	5,539
Noncurrent Assets:	**795,900**	**Noncurrent Liabilities:**	**330,366**
Property, Plant and Equipment:	**287,677**	Bonds payable	65,000
Buildings	53,476	Long-term loans payable	201,150
Structures	26,926	Lease obligation	950
Machinery and equipment	60,951	Deferred tax liabilities	13,938
Vessels	0	Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	24,399
Vehicles and delivery equipment	60	Provision for retirement benefits	9,107
Tools, furniture and fixtures	2,086	Reserve for loss on subsidiaries and affiliates	1,523
Land	135,383	Reserve for environmental measures	4,547
Lease assets	847	Assets removal liabilities	356
Construction in progress	6,854	Guarantee deposits received	4,397
Timber	1,089	Other	4,995
Intangible Assets:	**3,564**	**Total Liabilities**	**819,908**
Mining rights	473	**[NET ASSETS]**	
Software	2,701	**Shareholders' Equity:**	**366,457**
Lease assets	87	**Capital stock**	**119,457**
Other	302	**Capital surplus**	**113,001**
		Capital reserve	85,654
Investments and Other Assets:	**504,658**	Other capital surplus	27,347
Investment securities	118,960	**Retained earnings**	**135,856**
Securities of affiliates	370,849	Other retained earnings	135,856
Bonds of affiliates	4	Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	46,59
		Deposit for mining search	163
Investments	67	Reserve for loss on specified business restructuring investment	2,640
Investments in affiliates	6,798	Earned surplus carried forward	128,392
Long-term loans receivable	21	**Treasury stock**	**(1,858)**
Long-term loans to affiliates	5,643	**Valuation and Translation Adjustments:**	**65,807**
		Valuation difference on securities available for sale	**38,990**
Other	7,727	**Deferred gains or losses on hedges**	**(1,036)**
		Revaluation reserve for land	**27,854**
Allowance for investment loss	(481)		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,934)		
		Total Net Assets	**432,265**
Total Assets	**1,252,174**	**Total Liabilities and Net Assets**	**1,252,174**

Note: All amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Statements of Operations

[For the year ended March 31, 2015]

(Millions of yen)

Item	Amount
Net Sales	**810,505**
Cost of Sales	**741,385**
Gross Profit	**69,120**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	45,411
Operating Profit	**23,708**
Non-Operating Profit:	**25,413**
Interest income	350
Dividends income	18,782
Rent income on noncurrent assets	4,629
Miscellaneous revenue	1,650
Non-Operating Expenses:	**13,422**
Interest expenses	4,061
Expenses for rent in undertaking	3,188
Expenses for settlement of remaining business in mine	2,237
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,871
Miscellaneous losses	2,064
Ordinary Income	**35,699**
Extraordinary Income:	**8,364**
Gain on sales of noncurrent assets	4,744
Gain on sales of subsidiaries and affiliates' stocks	3,588
Other	32
Extraordinary Losses:	**14,460**
Loss on valuation of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	10,670
Provision for environmental measures	1,300
Other	2,489
Income before Income Taxes	**29,603**
Corporate income taxes, resident taxes and business tax	4,833
Income taxes adjustments	(8,423)
Net Income	**33,193**

Note: All amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

[Year ended March 31, 2015 (From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)]

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' Equity										
		Capital surplus			Retained earnings						
					Other retained earnings						
	Capital stock	Capital reserve	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus	Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	Deposit for mining search	Reserve for loss on specified business restructuring investment	Retained earnings brought forward	Total retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of April 1, 2014	119,457	85,654	27,511	113,165	2,695	515	-	107,033	110,244	(1,775)	341,092
Cumulative impact of changes in accounting policies								(369)	(369)		(369)
Balance at beginning of period, reflecting changes in accounting policies	119,457	85,654	27,511	113,165	2,695	515	-	106,663	109,875	(1,775)	340,723
Change during the year											
Provision of voluntary retained earnings					2,134	163	2,640	(4,938)	-		-
Reversal of voluntary retained earnings					(169)	(515)		685	-		-
Cash dividends from retained earnings								(9,172)	(9,172)		(9,172)
Net income								33,193	33,193		33,193
Decrease from write-downs of land revaluation excess								1,960	1,960		1,960
Acquisition of treasury stock										(84)	(84)
Disposition of treasury stock			(0)	(0)						1	1
Decrease by corporate division - split-off type			(163)	(163)							(163)
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity											
Total change during the year	-	-	(164)	(164)	1,964	(351)	2,640	21,728	25,981	(83)	25,734
Balance as of March 31, 2015	119,457	85,654	27,347	113,001	4,659	163	2,640	128,392	135,856	(1,858)	366,457

(Millions of yen)

	Valuation and Translation Adjustments				Total Net Assets
	Valuation difference on available for sale securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Revaluation reserve for land	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance as of April 1, 2014	30,114	142	27,325	57,582	398,674
Cumulative impact of changes in accounting policies					(369)
Balance at beginning of period, reflecting changes in accounting policies	30,114	142	27,325	57,582	398,305
Change during the year					
Provision of voluntary retained earnings					-
Reversal of voluntary retained earnings					-
Cash dividends from retained earnings					(9,172)
Net income					33,193
Decrease from write-downs of land revaluation excess					1,960
Acquisition of treasury stock					(84)
Disposition of treasury stock					1
Decrease by corporate division - split-off type					(163)
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity	8,875	(1,178)	528	8,225	8,225
Total change during the year	8,875	(1,178)	528	8,225	33,960
Balance as of March 31, 2015	38,990	(1,036)	27,854	65,807	432,265

Note: All amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.