Outlook for FY12-13 corporate earnings

Quarterly Update

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Equity Research Dept

Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

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Summary and major assumptions

Overview of the FY12 corporate earnings outlook

In this report, we collate and analyze earnings forecast data issued by our analysts. For FY12, our analysts forecast sales growth of 2.1% y-y and recurring profit growth of 3.9% for companies in the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index (ex financials). Compared with our previous estimates issued in December (based on data collated on 25 November), these figures represent a 0.1ppt upward revision for sales and a 1.5ppt downward revision for recurring profits. Excluding utilities, which we expect to incur recurring losses for the second year in a row, we forecast that recurring profits will rise 5.1% y-y in FY12 (versus our previous forecast of 6.1% growth).

We have lowered our recurring profit forecast for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index (ex financials) by ¥295.4bn, the third consecutive quarter in which we have cut our projection. However, our downward revision is far smaller than the large cuts of ¥1.5–2trn in each of the past two quarters. The yen has depreciated sharply of late, but we think the boost to FY12 earnings will be limited as only one quarter remains and we also expect a considerable number of companies to have taken forex hedge positions.

The latest revisions to our corporate earnings outlook reflect FY12 Q3 results. In Q3, recurring profits for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index (ex financials) rose 21.1% y-y, a swift turnaround from y-y declines in both Q1 and Q2. However, this y-y improvement was largely attributable to the low level of earnings in FY11 Q3. The electrical machinery & precision equipment and utilities sectors made large contributions to FY12 Q3 profit growth. However, the main factor behind the contribution from the electrical machinery & precision equipment sector was the low comparison base versus a year earlier, when earnings were hurt by the impact of Thai flooding and restructuring by some sector companies, and the main factor in the utilities sector was a narrowing in losses.

Overview of the FY13 corporate earnings outlook

For FY13, our analysts forecast sales growth of 5.9% y-y and recurring profit growth of 31.7% for companies in the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index (ex financials). These figures represent upward revisions of 2.9ppt for sales and 9.3ppt for recurring profits versus our previous forecasts. Our recurring profit forecast has increased by ¥1,486.7bn.

We now assume that FY13 industrial production will rise 4.0% y-y, up from 1.1% in our previous forecasts. Japan has been in a mini-recession, but we see positive signs as manufacturers' production forecasts within the industrial production data have been bullish recently, and exports have also been improving. We expect emergency economic stimulus measures to support the Japanese economy through mid-2013, and we accordingly think corporate sales growth will be the strongest for three years. We also look for a considerable boost from the weaker yen. Our FY13 estimates assume USD/JPY of 87 and EUR/JPY of 114 over the full year (versus our previous assumptions of 78 and 100, respectively). These figures assume a ¥5.3 weakening against the dollar and an ¥8.8 weakening against the euro compared with FY12, which we estimate will lift recurring profit growth by 10.2ppt.

We estimate that each ¥1 weakening against the dollar boosts recurring profits for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index (ex financials) by 1.2%, and each ¥1 weakening against the euro boosts them by 0.2%. If all other conditions remained constant but our forex assumptions were USD/JPY of 90 and EUR/JPY of 117, our recurring profit estimate would be for growth of 37.0%, 5.3ppt higher than our forecast, and at USD/JPY of 95 and EUR/JPY of 124, it would be for growth of 46.3%, 14.7ppt higher.

Our analysts currently forecast that recurring profits will be equivalent to 89% of their most recent FY07 peak in FY13, before recovering to 98% of that peak in FY14.

Fig. 1: Overview of earnings forecasts for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index

(% y-y)

		No	New				Old	(% y-y
		No. of cos	FY10	FY11	FY12E	FY13E	FY12E	FY13E
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	295	6.1	1.4	2.1	5.9	2.0	3.0
	Manufacturing	187	7.0	0.2	2.3	6.2	2.1	3.3
	Basic materials	54	13.2	4.8	-1.5	7.3	-1.9	2.8
Sales	Processing	87	6.3	-2.0	4.2	6.6	3.9	3.9
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	108	4.9	3.0	1.7	5.5	1.9	2.6
	Russell/Nomura Small Cap (ex financials)	942	6.3	3.4	2.7	4.2	3.2	3.5
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	295	49.8	-18.6	3.4	29.1	5.5	19.8
Manufacturing		187	74.3	-14.2	5.6	31.3	6.9	19.9
	Basic materials	54	101.5	-9.8	-26.2	34.9	-31.3	22.2
Operating profits	Processing	87	110.6	-20.6	26.9	37.1	32.3	22.2
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	108	25.7	-24.6	-0.2	25.7	3.2	19.6
	Russell/Nomura Small Cap (ex financials)	942	53.0	-2.5	1.3	19.2	5.8	15.4
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap	332	43.8	-12.1	5.1	26.5	6.2	18.6
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	295	58.7	-19.5	3.9	31.7	5.4	22.4
	Manufacturing	187	91.0	-17.9	6.6	35.3	7.6	23.5
	Basic materials	54	133.9	-7.1	-23.0	26.3	-29.3	16.1
Recurring profits	Processing	87	143.6	-29.3	31.2	48.3	37.7	30.7
	Nonmanufacturing	145	14.7	-5.9	3.7	17.9	4.8	13.7
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	108	27.6	-21.7	-0.4	25.9	2.0	20.7
	Russell/Nomura Small Cap	1,028	50.8	6.5	0.4	17.3	1.7	15.6
	Russell/Nomura Small Cap (ex financials)	942	52.9	0.5	1.7	18.1	4.0	16.2
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap	332	34.6	-25.3	31.0	44.0	35.6	28.7
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	295	63.4	-35.2	30.9	57.1	38.0	38.6
	Manufacturing	187	158.2	-42.9	27.6	69.3	31.9	49.2
	Basic materials	54	361.6	-34.6	-25.1	68.0	-37.2	59.5
Net profits	Processing	87	324.4	-57.2	68.9	99.9	89.2	64.9
	Nonmanufacturing	145	-14.6	-2.6	34.0	23.8	38.7	12.3
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	108	-4.9	-19.2	36.1	40.5	47.3	24.7
	Russell/Nomura Small Cap	1,028	143.6	10.4	10.7	39.2	15.5	33.2
	Russell/Nomura Small Cap (ex financials)	942	153.9	1.2	9.6	46.2	16.8	38.5

Note: (1) Latest estimates as of 24 February 2013.

Source: Nomura

Fig. 2: Major assumptions

				Industrial production	Uncollateralized overnight call rate	WTI	Forex rate			
				% y-y	FY-end, %	\$/barrel	average, \$/¥	average, €/¥		
Annual	FY11			-1.0	0-0.10	97.3	79.0	108.8		
	FY12E		New	-2.5	0-0.10	92.2	81.7	105.2		
			Old	-2.6	0-0.10	91.4	78.7	100.3		
	FY13E New 4.0 0-0.10					95.0	87.0	114.0		
			Old	1.1	0-0.10	90.0	78.0	100.0		
Semiannual	FY11	H1		-3.3	0-0.10	96.2	79.6	113.6		
		H2		1.4	0-0.10	98.5	78.3	104.1		
	FY12	H1		0.1	0–0.10	92.9	79.3	100.6		
		H2E	New	-5.1	0-0.10	91.6	84.1	109.7		
			Old	-5.7	0-0.10	90.0	78.0	100.0		
	FY13E	H1	New	1.5	0–0.10	95.0	87.0	114.0		
			Old	-1.2	0–0.10	90.0	78.0	100.0		
		H2	New	6.7	0-0.10	95.0	87.0	114.0		
			Old	3.6	0-0.10	90.0	78.0	100.0		

Note: Macroeconomic assumptions as of 10 January 2013. Previous assumptions as of 11 October 2012. Some figures may differ from our economic outlook publication due to different dates when forecasts were made.

Contributions to recurring profit growth by sector for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index

Overview of the FY12 corporate earnings outlook

For FY12, we forecast that recurring profits will increase in 12 of 19 sectors and decline in seven. Sectors we project will post substantial growth in profits and make large contributions to overall profit growth in FY12 are automobiles, financials, transportation and electrical machinery & precision equipment. We think absolute profit growth in the automobiles sector will exceed combined growth in the other sectors and make by far the largest contribution.

Although business conditions for the auto sector have been severe in Europe and China, we see a large contribution from sales growth in the US and Southeast Asia. We estimate demand in the US rose 13.4% from 12.8mn vehicles in 2011 to 14.5mn in 2012, driven by the release of pent-up replacement demand after consumers had held off on auto purchases in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis. In Japan, eco-car subsidies and tax breaks have boosted demand. Among financials, nonlife insurers incurred large-scale losses related to natural disasters in FY11, but the impact has been milder in FY12. Megabanks have also seen signs of a bottoming in lending in Japan, in addition to healthy lending overseas. In the transportation sector, marine transportation companies fell into the red in FY11 because of the downturn in shipping rates but should return to profit in FY12 owing to an improvement in rates. The railway subsector has also benefited from a recovery in travel demand and tourism demand. In the electrical machinery & precision equipment sector, brisk demand for smartphones and tablets has boosted demand for related components, while profit margins on social infrastructure businesses and IT services have stabilized. Conditions have also started to settle down in the consumer electronics subsector, having deteriorated sharply from FY11 H2. Meanwhile, demand for traditional products—mainly PCs, TVs and cameras—has weakened markedly and growth in SPE and other capex-related product demand has been fragile. Recurring profits in the electrical machinery & precision equipment sector fell by 54.9% y-y in FY11, but despite the low comparison base we still think FY12 recurring profits will offer little sense of recovery with an increase of only 12.7%, partly the result of some businesses being removed from the scope of consolidation.

In contrast, we anticipate major negative contributions to overall profits from chemicals, trading companies, utilities and steel & nonferrous metals. Profits have declined in the chemicals, trading companies and steel & nonferrous metals sectors largely as a result of economic slowdown in FY12 H1, mainly in China. For the trading companies sector and the oil products subsector of the chemicals sector, our estimates are impacted by our WTI crude oil price assumption of \$92.20/bbl in FY12, versus \$97.30/bbl in FY11. For the utilities sector, we project heavier losses on higher fuel costs than in FY11 even though we assume a decline in the crude oil price.

Overview of the FY13 corporate earnings outlook

We forecast that recurring profits will grow (or losses will contract) in all 19 sectors in FY13. We anticipate large contributions to profit growth from the electrical machinery & precision equipment, autos and utilities sectors in particular. We assume the yen will weaken from USD/JPY of 81.7 in FY12 to 87 in FY13, and we think the biggest contributions to profit growth will come from sectors whose earnings benefit most from a weaker yen.

The autos sector has a much higher forex sensitivity than other sectors, and we also look for sales in North America and Southeast Asia to remain strong. We project that auto sales in Japan will fall 10.2% y-y in 2013 to 4.8mn vehicles owing to the withdrawal of eco-car subsidies but think US sales will rise further, by 4.2% to 15.1mn vehicles, on the back of buoyant demand. Another positive sign, in our view, is that sector companies have signaled their intent to continue lowering COGS. In the electrical machinery & precision equipment sector, earnings recovery at consumer electronics companies accounts for nearly half of the projected contribution to profit growth. IT infrastructure (related to big data and cloud computing services) and social infrastructure (energy- and environment-related) remain growth fields. We think growth in the new segment of mobile devices—smartphones and tablets—will offset the decline in traditional segments. We look for a boost to profit growth from the utilities sector largely because we expect a y-y improvement in the nuclear power capacity factor and rate hikes by electric power companies.

Fig. 3: Contributions to recurring profit growth by sector for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index

FY12E FY13E Increase in profit

Increase in profit			
	Growth	Contribution	Contribution
12 sectors			(ex financials)
Automobiles	68.3	132.7	216.5
Financials	10.6	38.7	-
Transportation	24.0	21.3	34.8
Electrical machinery, precision equipment	12.7	14.8	24.1
Telecommunications	6.3	12.8	21.0
Housing, real estate	15.1	9.9	16.1
Food	4.7	4.0	6.5
Services	12.9	3.3	5.4
Software	21.6	2.9	4.7
Retailing	1.4	1.3	2.1
Media	3.3	0.8	1.3
Construction	0.8	0.1	0.1

	Decr	ease	in	profit
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7sectors	Growth	Contribution	Contribution (ex financials)
Household goods	-0.9	-0.3	-0.5
Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	-2.1	-2.2	-3.5
Machinery	-9.7	-11.9	-19.5
Steel, nonferrous metals	-27.8	-14.0	-22.9
Utilities	LI	-23.6	-38.5
Trading companies	-19.0	-31.5	-51.5
Chemicals	-22.1	-59.0	-96.3

increase in pront			
10 anders	Growth	Contribution	Contribution (ex financials)
19 sectors			(ex illiancials)
Electrical machinery, precision equipment	112.6	26.7	27.8
Automobiles	32.0	19.0	19.8
Utilities	LS	14.9	15.5
Steel, nonferrous metals	121.6	8.0	8.3
Machinery	20.2	4.1	4.2
Financials	5.1	3.8	-
Telecommunications	9.2	3.6	3.8
Chemicals	8.8	3.2	3.3
Software	82.5	2.8	2.9
Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	15.2	2.7	2.9
Trading companies	10.9	2.7	2.8
Transportation	8.8	2.0	2.1
Retailing	9.6	1.8	1.9
Food	9.6	1.6	1.7
Housing, real estate	11.1	1.6	1.6
Services	12.2	0.7	0.7
Household goods	8.4	0.5	0.5
Media	4.9	0.2	0.2
Construction	5.5	0.1	0.1

Decrease in profit

O sectors	Growth	Contribution	Contribution (ex financials)
-	-	-	-

Note: LS = losses shrinking, LI = losses increasing.

Source: Nomura

(%)

Revisions to recurring profit estimates

Overview of the FY12 corporate earnings outlook

We have raised our FY12 recurring profit forecasts for eight of the 19 sectors and lowered them for 11. We made large upward revisions to our forecasts for the chemicals, financials and steel & nonferrous metals sectors.

The upward revision for the chemicals sector is largely to factor in an improvement in petrochemical market prices in the oil products subsector. The upward revision for the steel & nonferrous metals sector reflects strong metal prices. Another major point is that despite marked deterioration in FY12 H1 earnings in both the chemicals and the steel & nonferrous metals sectors, a gradual stabilization in conditions has been confirmed as each set of quarterly results has been released. The upward revision to our forecast for the financials sector is largely because of a decline in transfers to loan-loss reserves.

We made large downward revisions to our profit forecasts for sectors such as electrical machinery & precision equipment, utilities and machinery.

We lowered our recurring profit forecast for the electrical machinery & precision equipment sector by ¥269.1bn, only around one-third the size of the ¥860.4bn downward revision last time. While some sector companies have stepped up restructuring, conditions have started to settle down in the consumer electronics subsector, which has so far been the main factor behind our downward revisions. Operations with long business cycles have been performing solidly and positives have also emerged, for example in the form of more stable NAND flash earnings. However, these have been outweighed by the deterioration in businesses that are susceptible to economic fluctuations.

In the utilities sector, efforts to cut costs are continuing amid a loss-making business environment, but we have lowered our forecast in view of the recent rise in crude oil prices and the weaker yen. Another factor is that only a very small number of nuclear power stations have been operational in FY12. We lowered our forecast for the machinery sector owing to falling demand for mining machinery and a decline in reaction to earlier iPhone-related investment.

Overview of the FY13 corporate earnings outlook

We have raised our FY13 forecasts for 16 of 19 sectors and lowered them for three. We now assume a weaker yen for FY13, and have changed our USD/JPY assumption from 78 to 87 and our EUR/JPY assumption from 100 to 114. We think the weaker yen will boost earnings in 14 of the 19 sectors. Although we expect yen depreciation to have only a limited impact in FY12, we look for a more tangible effect in FY13 as we expect the impact to be felt throughout the full year. As a result, we have revised up our forecasts for more sectors in our FY13 forecast revisions than in our FY12 revisions.

We have made large upward revisions to our FY13 recurring profit forecasts for sectors such as automobiles, steel & nonferrous metals, electrical machinery & precision equipment, financials and chemicals, a group that includes many sectors with high forex sensitivity. The upward revision to our forecast for the steel & nonferrous metals sector is particularly large, reflecting expectations of a major improvement in export margins, as well as merger effects and cost savings.

Fig. 4: Revisions to recurring profit estimates for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index

[Upward revisions]	FY12E 8 sectors				[Upward revisions]	FY13E 16 sectors	;		
	New	Old	Revision	Change		New	Old	Revision	Change
	¥bn	¥bn	¥bn	%		¥bn	¥bn	¥bn	%
Chemicals	2,514	2,311	203	0.9	Automobiles	5,210	4,647	563	1.2
Financials	4,881	4,831	49	0.1	Steel, nonferrous metals	970	641	329	5.1
Steel, nonferrous metals	441	404	37	0.9	Electrical machinery, precision equipment	3,357	3,139	217	0.7
Retailing	1,155	1,137	18	0.2	Financials	5,145	4,950	196	0.4
Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	1,204	1,193	12	0.1	Chemicals	2,605	2,434	171	0.7
Automobiles	3,958	3,951	7	0.0	Trading companies	1,804	1,729	76	0.4
Services	353	352	2	0.0	Utilities	-194	-257	63	N.M.
Housing, real estate	911	910	0	0.0	Telecommunications	2,879	2,839	40	0.1
					Retailing	1,366	1,346	20	0.1
[Downward revisions]	11sectors				Machinery	1,604	1,588	16	0.1
	New	Old	Revision	Change	Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	1,387	1,374	13	0.1
	¥bn	¥bn	¥bn	%	Housing, real estate	1,034	1,022	13	0.1
Telecommunications	2,620	2,622	-2	0.0	Transportation	162	1,624	5	0.0
Household goods	367	371	-4	-0.1	Services	427	423	4	0.1
Construction	124	130	-6	-0.5	Household goods	428	425	3	0.1
Trading companies	1,627	1,637	-10	-0.1	Construction	153	151	3	0.2
Media	289	300	-11	-0.4					
Food	1,063	1,081	-18	-0.2	[Downward revisions]	3sectors			
Transportation	1,333	1,353	-20	-0.1		New	Old	Revision	Change
Software	194	246	-52	-2.1		¥bn	¥bn	¥bn	%
Machinery	1,348	1,427	-80	-0.6	Software	417	426	-10	-0.2
Utilities	-1,184	-1,082	-102	N.M.	Media	303	317	-15	-0.5

Note: (1) Latest estimates as of 24 February 2012. (2) Previous estimates as of 25 November 2012.

1,588

1,857

-269

-1.4

Food

1,216

1,239

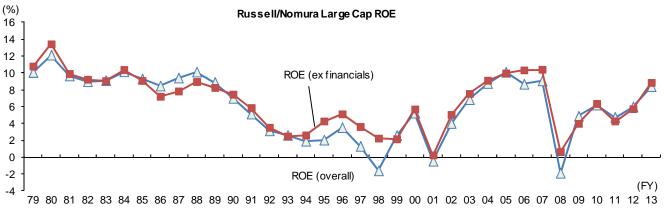
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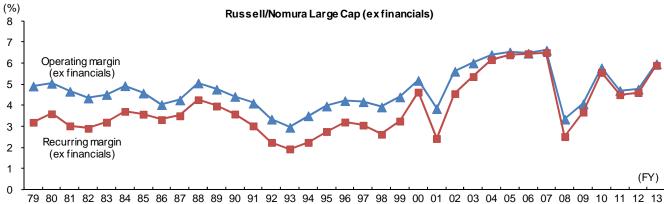
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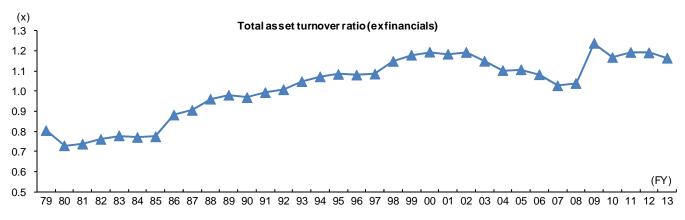
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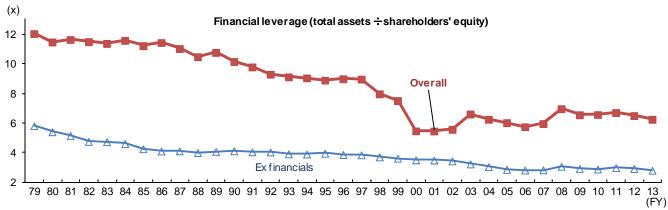
Electrical machinery, precision equipment

Fig. 5: Breakdown of factors affecting ROE





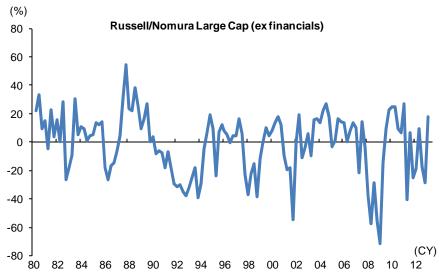




Note: Estimates for FY12 onward as of 24 February 2012.

Fig. 6: Revision index for the Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index

_	_	-					(%)
(yy/m)	11/9	11/12	12/3	12/6	12/9	12/12	13/3
Russell/Nomura Large Cap	4.9	-22.9	-12.6	8.7	-15.0	-25.0	19.2
Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	6.6	-25.3	-18.9	9.5	-17.2	-28.5	17.6
Manufacturing	-3.7	-53.4	-33.9	15.4	-31.9	-41.2	23.5
Basic materials	-10.6	-48.9	-50.9	3.6	-40.0	-61.1	31.9
Processing	2.6	-64.9	-34.1	24.1	-40.2	-41.4	30.9
Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	24.5	23.4	7.4	-0.9	8.3	-6.5	8.5



Note: (1) Excludes consolidated subsidiaries. (2) Revision index = (number of upward revisions - number of downward revisions) \div number of companies. Source: Nomura

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Russell/Nomura Large Cap Index: earnings indicators

Fig. 7: Percentage change in sales by sector

(% y-y, except where n												
		No. of	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12E	FY12E	FY13E	FY13E
		COS							Old	New	Old	New
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	295	9.1	7.5	-7.7	-13.0	6.1	1.4	2.0	2.1	3.0	5.9
la di satula l	Manufacturing	187	9.7	7.9	-10.8	-11.8	7.0	0.2	2.1	2.3	3.3	6.2
Industrial groups	Basic materials	54	13.2	8.9	-5.3	-20.8	13.2	4.8	-1.9	-1.5	2.8	7.3
groups	Processing	87	9.2	7.2	-15.2	-10.7	6.3	-2.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	6.6
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	108	8.2	7.0	-3.3	-14.4	4.9	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.6	5.5
	Materials	54	13.2	8.9	-5.3	-20.8	13.2	4.8	-1.9	-1.5	2.8	7.3
	Machinery, autos	48	12.3	9.3	-17.0	-13.0	7.4	-0.1	8.5	9.3	4.4	7.5
Broad	Electronics	39	6.0	4.6	-13.0	-8.0	5.2	-4.3	-1.6	-2.1	3.1	5.2
sectors	Consumer, distribution	76	8.0	9.6	-4.2	-14.9	5.7	3.3	0.2	0.2	2.2	6.1
	Information	23	12.2	4.9	-1.9	-3.5	0.4	1.5	5.2	4.6	3.8	4.3
	Utilities, infrastructure	55	5.6	3.9	0.7	-11.0	2.5	2.2	4.7	4.4	2.3	3.4
	Chemicals	43	12.7	8.7	-5.3	-19.5	13.0	6.5	-1.2	-0.3	1.8	4.2
	Steel, nonferrous metals	11	14.2	9.2	-5.3	-23.1	13.6	0.7	-3.9	-5.1	5.6	16.2
	Machinery	26	13.9	9.7	-8.4	-16.2	8.3	5.0	3.4	2.5	4.2	5.8
	Autos	22	11.8	9.2	-19.3	-12.1	7.1	-1.6	10.1	11.4	4.5	8.0
	Electrical machinery, precision equipment	39	6.0	4.6	-13.0	-8.0	5.2	-4.3	-1.6	-2.1	3.1	5.2
	Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	21	6.9	5.1	2.7	3.6	1.1	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.9
	Food products	15	2.4	15.9	6.5	-6.5	0.7	-0.9	3.8	3.5	1.4	4.3
	Household goods	10	8.1	5.3	-7.8	-5.8	1.8	2.9	3.9	4.2	1.7	1.7
Sectors	Trading companies	8	9.0	10.0	-7.5	-23.4	10.2	6.1	-2.0	-2.0	1.7	8.2
Seciois	Retailing	15	9.9	6.9	0.9	-3.7	1.8	-2.5	3.7	3.5	4.5	5.3
	Services	7	3.9	8.6	-0.3	-3.5	0.1	-2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
	Software	7	22.9	24.5	3.7	-14.0	-17.6	-14.9	13.1	5.6	17.5	21.8
	Media	7	4.6	-0.1	-3.9	-5.7	4.5	1.9	6.0	5.2	2.2	2.9
	Telecommunications	9	12.2	2.5	-2.5	-0.9	2.4	3.5	4.1	4.4	2.2	2.3
	Construction, engineering	4	7.1	-0.1	2.5	-16.1	-16.0	7.7	5.9	4.8	-0.3	0.9
	Housing, real estate	14	9.9	2.7	0.0	-3.6	5.4	2.7	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.7
	Transportation	24	5.5	4.8	-4.0	-12.0	3.4	-0.7	3.6	3.1	1.3	1.3
	Utilities	13	2.5	4.9	6.1	-11.9	5.9	3.4	4.5	4.6	2.3	4.8

Note: (1) Figures exclude listed consolidated subsidiaries. (2) Latest estimates as of 24 February 2013, previous estimates as of 25 November 2012.

Fig. 8: Percentage change in operating profits by sector

(% y-y, except where noted) **FY07** FY08 FY09 **FY10 FY11** FY12E FY12E FY13E No. of Old cos Old New New Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials) 295 49.8 3.4 19.8 29.1 8.6 6.5 -53.2 -6.2 -18.6 5.5 Manufacturing 187 8.7 10.1 -71.9 8.0 74.3 -14.2 5.6 19.9 31.3 6.9 Industrial -59.1 Basic materials 4.3 3.8 -47.8 101.5 -9.8 -31.3 -26.2 22.2 34.9 54 groups 87 22.2 Processing 11.8 14.1 -88.2 117.4 110.6 -20.6 32.3 26.9 37.1 Nonmanufacturing (ex financials) 108 8.5 0.2 -15.0 -16.4 25.7 -24.6 3.2 -0.2 19.6 25.7 Materials 54 4.3 3.8 -47.8 101.5 -9.8 31.3 26.2 22.2 34.9 Machinery, autos 48 11.8 10.0 -87.5 110.6 106.5 -10.9 41.5 38.4 17.6 30.3 Electronics 39 11.8 20.6 -89.3 126.5 -32.7 17.2 7.8 31.3 51.6 116.1 Broad sectors Consumer, distribution 76 9.0 -7.5 11.5 -19.4 17.5 0.8 -3.6 -5.4 148 4.7 23 8.1 9.1 Information 14.3 18.5 -6.0 6.3 -3.7 7.2 11.4 -2.6 Utilities, infrastructure 55 4.1 -9.2 -30.1 -10.3 35.2 -57.7 13.6 5.1 43.6 56.0 Chemicals 43 4.7 8.7 -66.2 -31.0 94.5 -1.1 -31.3 -25.1 16.4 15.6 Steel, nonferrous metals 11 125.0 -37.1 152.1 3.7 -3.2 47.7 -71.8 -31.2 32.4 53.3 26 Machinery 27.8 18.6 -44.1 -42.0 124.8 6.1 -3.1 -8.4 12.3 19.2 Autos 22 8.0 7.5 SL SP 98.0 -19.8 715 70.1 19.7 34.3 39 11.8 20.6 -89 3 -32.7 Electrical machinery, precision equipment 126.5 116.1 17.2 7.8 31.3 51.6 21 Pharmaceuticals, healthcare 5.3 3.6 -21.0 13.3 -8.7 -7.6 -2.9 -2.0 15.2 13.5 Food products 15 5.4 11.4 -8.2 -7.8 11.5 4.1 8.4 6.3 8.7 10.3 Household goods 10 5.9 -29.8 12.1 0.5 6.9 9.1 4.7 -0.9 0.6 -0.8 Trading companies 8 20.4 8.0 12.8 -58.1 69.7 6.3 -21.2 -26.7 12.6 26.5 Sectors Retailing 15 9.7 -5.7 -7.6 -3.9 21.8 7.5 1.5 11.3 12.5 1.1 Services 7 -4.8 4.1 -26.6 15.2 4.5 -15.9 13.8 14.2 11.4 12.3

Note: (1) Figures exclude listed consolidated subsidiaries. (2) Latest estimates as of 24 February 2013, previous estimates as of 25 November 2012. (3) SP = switch to profits; SL = switch to losses, LS = losses shrinking, LI = losses increasing.

42.7

-13.4

15.8

-30.1

4.4

17.9

-44 5

-11.5

-18.9

-3.5

-53.5

-24.1

-26.2

-418

-24.8

-9.8

6.4

SL

-22.3

-42 N

108.7

-32.8

37.6

14.2

29.0

51.5

17.0

10.835.6

-53.3

3.6

3.1

18.3

0.6

SL

-173

47.1

15.2

4.7

13.3

12.9

21.7

Ш

17.7

12.8

5.9

6.8

12.7

19.2

39.5

6.2

6.1

4.2

8.4

5.0

SP

65.4

5.2

7.3

5.6

9.9

6.1

SP

7

7

9

4

14

24

13

34.4

7.6

10.5

-0.1

27.0

3.4

5.3

Source: Nomura

Software

Telecommunications

Housing, real estate Transportation

Construction, engineering

Media

Utilities

Fig. 9: Percentage change in recurring profits by sector

(% y-y, except where noted) **FY07** FY08 **FY09 FY10 FY11** FY12E FY12E FY13E FY13E No. of COS Old New Old New Russell/Nomura Large Cap 332 -79.7 97.3 43.8 18.6 6.4 8.0 -12.1 6.2 5.1 26.5 Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials) 295 10.6 5.0 8.6 58.7 -19.5 5.4 3.9 22.4 31.7 -64.1 Manufacturing 187 10.5 7.9 -81.7 91.0 -17.9 23.5 35.3 36.1 7.6 6.6 Industrial 9.6 -23.0 Basic materials 54 -0.1-64.3-52.4133.9 -7.1 -29.316.1 26.3 groups Processing 87 12.0 13.5 SL SP 143.6 -29.3 37.7 31.2 30.7 48.3 Nonmanufacturing 145 1.9 -8.0 -76.7 165.1 14.7 -5.9 4.8 3.7 13.7 17.9 Nonmanufacturing (ex financials) 108 10.9 -0.4 -26.7 -8.1 27.6 -21.7 2.0 -0.4 20.7 25.9 Materials 54 9.6 -0.1 -64.3 133.9 -23.0 16.1 26.3 -52.4 -7.1 -29.3 48 9.9 -91.7 38.0 29.0 Machinery, autos 10.1 225.7 116.1 -11.5 39.9 16.8 39 71.2 Electronics 15.7 19.1 SL SP 200.1 31.8 12.7 112.6 -54.9 Broad Consumer, distribution 76 11.9 2.4 -23.8 -5.0 16.7 5.9 -5.0 -5.1 9.6 11.2 sectors Information 23 6.6 15.9 -12.5 1.3 3.3 0.0 9.1 6.9 11.1 14.1 55 9.3 -10.9 -39.2 -9.2 48.7 -70.2 20.2 8.5 68.9 88.8 Utilities, infrastructure 37 Financials -11.6 -23.0 SL SP -8.2 33.7 9.5 10.6 2.3 5.1 Chemicals 43 7.3 2.7 -71.6 -32.2 116.2 1.8 -28.4 -22.1 8.9 8.8 Steel, nonferrous metals 12.3 -53.3 -27.8 11 -3.9 -78.7 201.0 -34.3 -33.8 54.6 121.6 26 Machinery 25.6 15.9 -47.3 -38.6 125.8 7.9 -4.3 -9.7 13.2 20.2 Autos 22 8.4 SL SP 111.8 -20.8 67.9 68.3 18.1 32.0 6.2 Electrical machinery, precision equipment 39 SL SP 200.1 12.7 71.2 112.6 15.7 19.1 -54.9 31.8 Pharmaceuticals, healthcare 21 8.6 2.1 -27.9 13.1 -8.6 -9.0 -3.1 -2.1 15.2 15.2 Food products 15 4.3 3.7 -15.3 7.2 10.2 5.2 6.5 4.7 10.0 9.6 10 4.1 -0.9 Household goods 0.6 -27.7 -0.4 9.2 1.9 0.1 6.5 8.4 Trading companies 8 27.6 6.5 -27.7 -29.7 55.1 22.6 -18.5 -19.0 5.6 10.9 Sectors Retailing 15 8.3 -5.3 -9.1 -4.2 22.2 7.9 -0.2 1.4 9.6 9.6 -29.4 17.0 12.9 11.5 12.2 Services 7 -1.6 0.6 4.9 -14.7 12.4 7 26.3 82.5 Software 16.2 -23.6 -10.7 -41.9 -53.5 54.0 21.6 52.9 Media 7 -10.7 -17.3 3.3 5.8 4.9 144 -11 5 349 145 7 4 9 9.2 Telecommunications 0.2 19.4 -8 B 6.3 7.3 6.8 134 6.2 6.4 0.8 4 49.0 5.7 4.2 5.5 Construction, engineering 1.4 -30.6 -61.6 SL 1,102.5 Housing, real estate 14 25.5 -0.7 -29.9 -21.8 35.3 -0.9 15.0 15.1 10.0 11.1 Transportation 24 7.9 22.1 -32.5 -54.2 90.6 -18.9 25.9 24.0 7.4 8.8 Utilities 13 2.2 -51.3 -65.2 291.9 20.7 SL LI LI LS LS Financials 37 SP 33.7 9.5 5.1 SL -8.2 10.6 2.3 -11.6 -23.0

Note: (1) Figures exclude listed consolidated subsidiaries. (2) Latest estimates as of 24 February 2013, previous estimates as of 25 November 2012. (3) SP = switch to profits; SL = switch to losses, LS = losses shrinking, LI = losses increasing.

Fig. 10: Percentage change in net profits by sector

(% y-y, except where noted)

(% y-y, except wh												
		No. of	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12E	FY12E	FY13E	FY13E
		COS							Old	New	Old	New
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap	332	-5.4	1.4	SL	SP	34.6	-25.3	35.6	31.0	28.7	44.0
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	295	13.0	4.1	-94.6	148.8	63.4	-35.2	38.0	30.9	38.6	57.1
Industrial	Manufacturing	187	16.3	7.0	SL	SP	158.2	-42.9	31.9	27.6	49.2	69.3
groups	Basic materials	54	10.1	-2.5	SL	-66.4	361.6	-34.6	-37.2	-25.1	59.5	68.0
groups	Processing	87	22.7	11.6	SL	SP	324.4	-57.2	89.2	68.9	64.9	99.9
	Nonmanufacturing	145	-25.9	-6.8	SL	SP	-14.6	-2.6	38.7	34.0	12.3	23.8
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	108	7.1	-1.7	-42.3	2.4	-4.9	-19.2	47.3	36.1	24.7	40.5
	Materials	54	10.1	-2.5	SL	-66.4	361.6	-34.6	-37.2	-25.1	59.5	68.0
	Machinery, autos	48	13.1	8.7	SL	SP	254.0	-16.9	52.0	49.4	17.0	29.0
5	Electronics	39	48.5	17.2	SL	SP	603.9	SL	SP	LS	1,771.8	SP
Broad sectors	Consumer, distribution	76	3.9	9.6	-43.7	11.5	22.7	5.9	6.6	7.6	7.4	10.6
3001013	Information	23	-3.4	25.6	-33.7	13.4	-0.6	-2.0	15.9	9.3	18.4	26.1
	Utilities, infrastructure	55	16.3	-22.5	-53.6	13.5	-76.7	SL	SP	SP	100.5	254.6
	Financials	37	-63.6	-21.5	SL	SP	-26.7	24.7	27.8	31.2	-7.1	0.4
	Chemicals	43	10.7	4.2	SL	-6.6	305.9	-21.7	-29.1	-19.7	24.3	21.5
	Steel, nonferrous metals	11	9.4	-10.5	-78.4	-94.0	631.7	-78.5	SL	-71.1	SP	1,220.0
	Machinery	26	25.0	18.2	-65.0	-42.6	225.1	4.9	4.1	-5.7	13.9	26.3
	Autos	22	10.4	6.1	SL	SP	268.5	-26.5	81.4	83.2	18.0	29.9
	Electrical machinery, precision equipment	39	48.5	17.2	SL	SP	603.9	SL	SP	LS	1,771.8	SP
	Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	21	4.8	4.9	-62.6	115.7	-14.6	-29.4	35.2	35.5	11.5	11.8
	Food products	15	4.2	5.1	-35.2	12.1	-3.5	18.7	15.7	14.6	10.0	16.6
	Household goods	10	8.9	14.3	-46.4	-13.8	31.7	-20.8	38.0	41.3	5.3	4.8
	Trading companies	8	33.2	18.8	-32.0	-22.7	56.6	25.8	-13.0	-11.2	3.0	8.1
Sectors	Retailing	15	-35.1	-7.0	-36.3	-20.7	82.3	24.9	3.9	5.1	9.0	9.6
	Services	7	6.1	3.6	-87.7	324.3	-0.9	-38.2	90.2	90.1	13.3	14.6
	Software	7	2.9	-1.3	-45.9	-3.5	-46.5	-61.2	83.1	47.8	55.1	82.0
	Media	7	19.8	-5.4	-93.6	171.0	15.1	57.8	-11.3	-12.0	12.4	8.7
	Telecommunications	9	-9.0	42.7	-24.9	14.1	15.7	3.2	15.5	10.0	14.4	22.0
	Construction, engineering	4	8.2	-17.2	SL	LI	SP	-81.6	400.6	357.4	23.3	28.5
	Housing, real estate	14	54.7	-10.3	-45.5	-18.5	74.0	-16.3	48.2	47.1	14.1	16.4
	Transportation	24	28.4	18.6	-38.9	-63.5	127.9	-37.9	83.8	47.0	7.7	28.3
	Utilities	13	-6.7	-72.8	SL	SP	SL	LI	LS	LS	LS	LS
	Financials	37	-63.6	-21.5	SL	SP	-26.7	24.7	27.8	31.2	-7.1	0.4

Note: (1) Figures exclude listed consolidated subsidiaries. (2) Latest estimates as of 24 February 2013, previous estimates as of 25 November 2012. (3) SP = switch to profits; SL = switch to losses, LS = losses shrinking, LI = losses increasing.

Fig. 11: Recurring profits by sector

(¥bn) No. of FY06 FY07 FY08 FY09 FY10 **FY11** FY12E FY12E FY13E cos Old New Old New Russell/Nomura Large Cap 332 35,697 35,713 7,091 17,598 26,483 23,168 25,031 24,785 30,056 31,738 29,988 Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials) 295 31,655 11,144 13,464 22,701 18,302 20,200 19,905 25,106 26,593 187 19,309 21,273 3,885 15,487 Manufacturing 6,376 13,404 11,132 12,595 12,483 16,776 Industrial Basic materials 54 5,402 5,939 2,123 1,236 3,638 3,588 2,715 2,954 3,075 3,574 groups Processing 87 11,027 12,582 -208 2,824 7,302 5,052 7,235 6,894 9,374 10,171 Nonmanufacturing 145 16,387 14,440 3.206 11.223 13.079 12.037 12.436 12.302 14,568 14.962 Nonmanufacturing (ex financials) 10,679 7,170 108 10,381 7,259 7,089 9,297 7,605 7,422 9,619 9,817 Materials 54 5,402 5,939 2,123 1,236 3,638 3,588 2,715 2,954 3,075 3,574 Machinery, autos 48 6,949 7,622 633 1,866 4,354 3,731 5,378 5,306 6,235 6,814 Electronics 39 4,078 4,960 -841 958 2,948 1,321 1,857 1,588 3,139 3,357 Broad Consumer, distribution 76 6,346 6,086 4,405 4,504 5,556 5,869 5,770 5,769 6,535 6,628 sectors Information 23 2,479 2,833 2,396 2,667 2,758 2,783 3,168 3,103 3,583 3,598 Utilities, infrastructure 55 4,734 4,214 2,428 2,234 3,447 1,010 1,311 1,184 2,539 2,622 -4,053 37 5,708 4,059 3,781 4,867 4,831 4,881 4,950 5,145 Financials 4,134 43 2,933 3,576 1,011 996 2,658 2,959 2,311 2,514 2,434 2,605 Chemicals 2,470 979 Steel, nonferrous metals 11 2,364 1,112 240 629 404 441 641 970 1,588 26 1,519 1,788 967 564 1,406 1,472 1,427 1,348 Machinery 1,604 22 2,948 3,951 3,958 Autos 5,430 5,834 -334 1,302 2,260 4,647 5,210 39 4,078 958 2,948 Electrical machinery, precision equipment 4,960 -841 1,321 1,857 1,588 3,139 3,357 21 1,215 Pharmaceuticals, healthcare 1,609 1,505 1,048 1,278 1,209 1,193 1,204 1,374 1,387 Food products 15 798 799 616 734 901 938 1,081 1,063 1,239 1,216 425 Household goods 10 474 448 306 305 355 338 371 367 428 Trading companies 8 1,937 2,063 1,491 1,048 1,626 1,993 1,637 1,627 1,729 1,804 15 Sectors Retailing 1,119 859 702 831 1,105 1,071 1,137 1,155 1,346 1,366 Services 7 409 412 241 309 361 313 352 353 423 427 Software 7 574 636 443 562 324 148 246 194 426 417 Media 7 231 206 138 166 235 239 300 289 317 303 9 Telecommunications 1,674 1,991 1,816 1,939 2,199 2,396 2,622 2,620 2,839 2,879 Construction, engineering 4 271 150 58 95 123 130 124 151 153 Housing, real estate 14 1,180 1,218 750 504 770 737 910 911 1,022 1,034 Transportation 24 1,698 2,072 1,352 682 1,313 1,049 1,353 1,333 1,624 1,629 Utilities 13 1,586 773 269 1,053 1,270 -898 -1,082 -1,184 -257 -194 inancials 37 5,708 4,059 -4,053 4,134 3,781 4,867 4,831 4,881 4,950 5,145

Note: (1) Figures exclude listed consolidated subsidiaries. (2) Latest estimates as of 24 February 2013, previous estimates as of 25 November 2015.

Fig. 12: Percentage change in quarterly sales and profits

		% y-y															
		Sales				0	peratin	g profit:	S	Recurring profits				Net profits			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Industrial groups	Russell/Nomura Large Cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.1	-11.9	-2.5	36.6	SP	-13.9	-22.7	335.4
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex																
	financials)	5.3	5.6	0.0	2.4	-8.2	-6.7	-2.2	10.1	-5.1	-8.5	-1.4	21.1	SP	-0.3	-30.2	205.6
	Manufacturing	5.4	6.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	-3.1	-0.8	13.0	-2.0	-4.3	-2.2	23.9	11.1	-10.2	-54.5	363.5
	Basic materials	1.8	-0.3	-4.8	2.3	-43.0	-63.1	-14.3	10.1	-35.1	-61.5	-13.4	19.2	-10.9	SL	-61.1	376.9
	Processing	7.2	11.4	2.0	3.3	35.0	63.5	7.3	23.1	29.4	62.8	7.3	41.3	41.1	57.0	-80.2	SP
	Nonmanufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.1	-17.9	-2.7	48.1	SP	-16.9	5.6	319.1
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	5.3	4.0	0.1	1.9	-22.4	-11.9	-4.3	6.4	-11.1	-14.7	-0.3	17.3	SP	23.6	2.8	122.1
	Basic materials	1.8	-0.3	-4.8	2.3	-43.0	-63.1	-14.3	10.1	-35.1	-61.5	-13.4	19.2	-10.9	SL	-61.1	376.9
	Machinery, autos	13.3	24.4	7.7	5.9	59.2	141.5	28.1	5.6	54.8	130.2	42.5	5.4	94.3	103.0	36.4	53.6
Broad	Electronics	0.0	-3.0	-4.6	0.0	8.0	-32.7	-19.8	81.6	-9.9	-40.7	-66.3	761.5	LI	SL	SL	SP
sectors	Consumption, distribution	4.6	2.0	-2.5	1.1	-4.3	-10.5	-16.2	-6.8	11.4	-11.7	-13.7	0.3	51.3	2.6	-5.7	13.4
	Information	8.0	3.8	3.0	2.3	5.4	5.5	-0.6	8.0	14.3	5.6	5.9	9.2	35.8	24.5	-17.8	48.4
	Utilities, infrastructure	7.8	8.5	5.5	3.9	-70.0	-31.3	16.8	53.2	SL	-45.0	26.3	122.6	LS	LS	191.4	SP
	Financials	-	-	-	-	292.0	2.9	543.9	37.6	SP	-21.5	-7.7	116.7	SP	-36.5	10.9	SP
	Chemicals	3.5	0.0	-3.6	2.4	-39.7	-64.8	-6.0	19.2	-30.1	-63.5	-1.1	24.5	-31.4	-90.4	-25.0	147.0
	Steel, nonferrous metals	-2.8	-1.4	-8.2	1.9	-62.9	-53.4	-48.7	-36.5	-62.0	-52.3	-57.2	-4.8	1,158.3	SL	SL	SP
	Machinery	8.0	6.3	0.1	-0.3	3.7	-6.7	-23.0	-18.5	8.4	-12.5	-13.9	-3.3	-14.4	-13.6	-28.0	24.4
	Automobiles	15.0	30.5	10.1	7.7	109.6	410.6	63.4	20.3	94.1	350.6	77.0	10.1	273.6	226.8	76.8	73.0
	Electrical machinery, precision equipment	0.0	-3.0	-4.6	0.0	8.0	-32.7	-19.8	81.6	-9.9	-40.7	-66.3	761.5	LI	SL	SL	SP
	Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	3.8	2.5	1.9	0.2	-15.5	-14.1	-10.0	-7.5	-23.7	-11.3	-13.6	-2.8	SL	9.8	6.4	25.6
	Food products	3.2	5.4	0.8	3.7	-6.8	13.1	0.5	10.0	-9.9	11.8	-2.8	14.4	248.7	26.7	8.9	36.2
	Household goods	7.9	2.7	0.7	7.5	30.4	-15.5	-2.1	-0.8	35.4	-17.9	0.1	3.4	157.9	19.8	4.2	44.5
Sectors	Trading companies	6.0	0.8	-5.0	-0.9	-10.5	-29.9	-38.1	-32.4	42.8	-27.4	-22.3	-12.6	60.0	-19.0	-13.6	-2.1
	Retailing	1.0	3.2	-0.5	5.9	8.5	-2.4	-16.0	1.3	11.0	-1.6	-17.0	4.6	201.3	50.8	-24.2	-1.6
	Services	1.7	4.2	0.7	-0.2	-25.1	16.6	-2.8	8.0	-17.2	11.5	-0.2	13.3	SL	33.1	18.7	53.4
	Software	-21.3	0.9	-3.9	-12.4	-76.8	SP	-34.6	-57.4	-54.2	SP	SP	-19.5	-69.2	SP	SP	-15.6
	Media	7.1	13.0	4.6	1.6	14.2	55.9	13.0	5.1	45.7	65.3	2.6	7.8	222.4	113.5	4.5	34.2
	Telecommunications	2.2	2.0	3.3	4.8	13.8	-1.6	0.1	11.7	24.7	-0.6	0.8	15.3	40.3	15.8	-26.5	76.0
	Construction, engineering	12.8	11.0	5.8	6.2	777.9	17.0	9.3	39.6	SP	27.4	20.8	54.5	-43.3	-54.0	41.5	SP
	Housing, real estate	6.2	8.0	7.5	1.7	18.0	11.8	17.2	-4.9	23.3	17.5	22.0	-0.8	17.3	-22.4	22.6	289.4
	Transportation	4.0	6.7	1.8	2.0	81.9	68.5	14.4	2.5	581.3	90.2	19.4	8.9	LS	100.0	47.7	57.9
	Utilities	10.6	10.1	7.8	6.6	SL	SL	LS	LS	SL	SL	LS	LS	LS	LS	LS	SP
	Financials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SP	-21.5	-7.7	116.7	SP	-36.5	10.9	SP

Note: (1) Q1 = Feb-Apr, Mar-May, or Apr-Jun; Q2 = May-Jul, Jun-Aug, or Jul-Sep; Q3 = Aug-Oct, Sep-Nov, or Oct-Dec; Q4 = Nov-Jan, Dec-Feb, or Jan-Mar. (2) Figures are for companies that had announced results (either full-year, Q1, Q2, or Q3) by 24 February 2013. (3) Excludes consolidated subsidiaries. (4) SP = switch to profits; SL = switch to losses; LS = losses shrinking; LI = losses increasing.

Fig. 13: Share-price indicators

		Cons P/E		Cons P/CF		Cons P/B		Dividend yield		Cons ROE		
		FY12E	FY13E	FY12E	FY13E	FY11	FY12E	FY12E	FY13E	FY11	FY12E	FY13E
		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	%	%	%	%	%
Industrial groups	Russell/Nomura Large Cap	20.7	14.1	-	-	1.26	1.20	1.93	2.14	4.9	5.9	8.3
	Russell/Nomura Large Cap (ex financials)	23.2	14.4	7.8	6.5	1.36	1.30	1.90	2.13	4.5	5.7	8.8
	Manufacturing	25.5	14.8	9.4	7.4	1.43	1.37	1.84	2.10	4.4	5.5	9.0
	Basic materials	23.5	13.0	6.4	5.2	1.01	0.97	1.88	2.16	5.8	4.2	7.4
	Processing	28.3	14.0	9.7	7.1	1.45	1.38	1.67	1.95	3.0	5.0	9.6
	Nonmanufacturing	16.7	13.3	-	-	1.09	1.04	2.04	2.19	5.4	6.4	7.7
	Nonmanufacturing (ex financials)	19.8	13.7	6.0	5.3	1.25	1.19	2.02	2.19	4.6	6.1	8.5
	Basic materials	23.5	13.0	6.4	5.2	1.01	0.97	1.88	2.16	5.8	4.2	7.4
	Machinery, autos	17.6	13.6	9.1	7.7	1.60	1.46	1.58	1.92	6.2	8.7	10.4
	Electronics	N.M.	15.0	11.2	6.3	1.23	1.24	1.84	2.01	-1.6	-0.9	8.1
Broad sectors	Consumption, distribution	15.5	14.1	9.2	8.6	1.56	1.44	2.34	2.49	9.6	9.7	9.9
360013	Information	14.5	11.6	4.8	4.5	1.35	1.27	2.24	2.57	8.6	9.0	10.7
	Utilities, infrastructure	125.5	21.6	6.5	5.2	1.21	1.21	1.52	1.62	-2.7	1.0	5.6
	Financials	12.5	12.3	-	-	0.87	0.83	2.08	2.18	6.6	6.8	6.5
	Chemicals	17.7	13.4	6.1	5.5	1.02	0.98	2.20	2.30	7.3	5.6	7.3
	Steel, nonferrous metals	158.8	12.3	7.2	4.5	1.00	0.94	1.04	1.81	2.2	0.6	7.4
	Machinery	21.9	17.1	11.1	9.9	1.72	1.62	1.50	1.56	8.6	7.6	9.3
	Automobiles	16.3	12.5	8.4	7.0	1.55	1.41	1.61	2.07	5.3	9.1	10.8
	Electrical machinery, precision equipment	N.M.	15.0	11.2	6.3	1.23	1.24	1.84	2.01	-1.6	-0.9	8.1
	Pharmaceuticals, healthcare	22.5	20.1	14.9	13.7	1.89	1.82	2.55	2.66	6.2	8.2	8.8
	Food products	19.7	16.9	10.5	9.7	1.98	1.86	1.81	2.22	8.9	9.8	10.8
	Household goods	23.1	21.6	11.8	11.3	2.05	1.95	2.18	2.06	6.3	8.7	8.5
	Trading companies	7.4	6.8	5.0	4.7	0.98	0.85	3.26	3.53	15.7	12.4	11.9
Sectors	Retailing	17.3	15.9	8.9	8.5	1.59	1.45	1.80	1.89	9.0	8.8	8.9
	Services	22.4	20.2	9.3	9.3	1.41	1.35	2.10	2.04	3.3	6.1	7.1
	Software	28.6	15.0	16.7	11.1	1.55	1.53	1.84	2.84	3.6	5.4	10.1
	Media	19.7	18.2	10.7	10.3	1.33	1.29	1.75	1.83	8.0	6.6	7.1
	Telecommunications	12.4	10.2	3.7	3.5	1.31	1.21	2.43	2.66	9.7	10.2	11.5
	Construction	21.6	15.9	11.2	9.7	0.96	0.94	1.94	1.98	1.0	4.4	5.9
	Housing, real estate	24.2	20.9	12.9	12.0	1.70	1.64	1.35	1.43	4.9	6.9	7.7
	Transportation	23.3	15.0	5.9	5.1	1.37	1.29	1.43	1.61	4.0	5.7	8.4
	Utilities	N.M.	N.M.	3.8	2.6	0.71	0.80	1.93	1.93	-14.9	-10.1	-0.5
	Financials	12.5 19.0	12.3	-	-	0.87	0.83	2.08	2.18	6.6	6.8	6.5
	R/N Small Cap		13.6	-	-	0.95	0.91	2.10	2.66	4.7	4.9	6.4
R/N Small Cap (ex financials)		20.4	13.7	8.0	6.3	1.01	0.96	2.15	2.77	4.7	4.8	6.6

Note: (1) Estimates as of 24 February 2013. (2) Share prices are as of 22 February 2013 close.

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STOCKS

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Transactions involving foreign equities are subject to a domestic sales commission of up to 0.9975% (tax included) of the transaction amount (which equals the local transaction amount plus local fees and taxes in the case of a purchase or the local transaction amount minus local fees and taxes in the case of a sale) (for transaction amounts of ¥750,000 and below, maximum domestic sales commission is ¥7,455 tax included). Local fees and taxes in foreign financial instruments markets vary by country/territory. When foreign equities are purchased via OTC transactions (including offerings), only the purchase price shall be paid, with no sales commission charged. However, Nomura Securities may charge a separate fee for OTC transactions, as agreed with the customer. Foreign equities carry the risk of losses owing to factors such as price fluctuations and foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

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Transactions involving convertible bonds are subject to a sales commission of up to 1.05% (tax included) of the transaction amount (or a commission of $\pm 4,200$ (tax included) if this would be less than $\pm 4,200$). When convertible bonds are purchased via OTC transactions (including offerings), only the purchase price shall be paid, with no sales commission charged. However, Nomura Securities may charge a separate fee for OTC transactions, as agreed with the customer. Convertible bonds carry the risk of losses owing to factors such as interest rate fluctuations and price fluctuations in the underlying stock. In addition, convertible bonds denominated in foreign currencies also carry the risk of losses owing to factors such as foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

When bonds are purchased via public offerings, secondary distributions, or other OTC transactions with Nomura Securities, only the purchase price shall be paid, with no sales commission charged. Bonds carry the risk of losses, as prices fluctuate in line with changes in market interest rates. Bond prices may also fall below the invested principal as a result of such factors as changes in the management and financial circumstances of the issuer, or changes in third-party valuations of the bond in question. In addition, foreign currency-denominated bonds also carry the risk of losses owing to factors such as foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

When Japanese government bonds (JGBs) for individual investors are purchased via public offerings, only the purchase price shall be paid, with no sales commission charged. As a rule, JGBs for individual investors may not be sold in the first 12 months after issuance. When JGBs for individual investors are sold before maturity, an amount calculated via the following formula will be subtracted from the par value of the bond plus accrued interest: (1) for 10-year variable rate bonds, an amount equal to the two preceding coupon payments (before tax) x 0.79685 will be used.

Purchases of investment trusts (and sales of some investment trusts) are subject to a purchase or sales fee of up to 5.25% (tax included) of the transaction amount. Also, a direct cost that may be incurred when selling investment trusts is a fee of up to 2.0% of the unit price at the time of redemption. Indirect costs that may be incurred during the course of holding investment trusts include, for domestic investment trusts, an asset management fee (trust fee) of up to 5.25% (tax included, annualized basis) of the net assets in trust, as well as fees based on investment performance. Other indirect costs may also be incurred. For foreign investment trusts, indirect fees may be incurred during the course of holding such as investment company compensation.

Investment trusts invest mainly in securities such as Japanese and foreign equities and bonds, whose prices fluctuate. Investment trust unit prices fluctuate owing to price fluctuations in the underlying assets and to foreign exchange rate fluctuations. As such, investment trusts carry the risk of losses. Fees and risks vary by investment trust. Maximum applicable fees are subject to change; please thoroughly read the written materials provided, such as prospectuses or documents delivered before making a contract.

No account fee will be charged for marketable securities or monies deposited. Transfers of equities to another securities company via the Japan Securities Depository Center are subject to a transfer fee of up to ¥10,500 (tax included) per issue transferred depending on volume.

Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

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