Highlights of Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2005

April 28, 2005 (Revised on May 18, 2005)

Sojitz Holdings Corporation

Highlights of FY2004 Results

Period earnings realized robust improvement

Recurring profit exceeded the initial target under the New Business Plan

Planned: 50.0 billion yen
Actual: 58.1 billion yen

Due to a reduction in SG&A expenses through rationalization and other measures, actual operating income achieved 104% of the planned figure. Recurring profit reached 116% of the FY2004 target due primarily to a profit increase from equity method accounting.

Reinforcement of financial position by enhancing shareholders' equity and reducing interest-bearing debt

An equity financing agreement of 370 billion yen was entered into in October 2004. Net DER has improved to 3.58 times due to a 350 billion yen debt-equity swap and the reduction of net interest-bearing debt to 1 trillion yen.

<Equity Financing>
Preferred stock: 360 billion yen
Underwriters: UFJ Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, UBS Group
Convertible Bonds: 10 billion yen
Underwriter: UBS Group（fully converted）

<Reduction of Interest-Bearing Debt>
A debt-equity swap for 350 billion yen in preferred stocks was undertaken on October 31, 2004 in connection with loans from the company's three main banks, and this amount was allocated to debt reduction.

Accomplishment of Asset Restoration Plan

The asset restoration plan was accomplished, as planned, by March 2005 with the initial objective of significantly enhancing asset quality successfully achieved.
Asset reduction 620 billion yen
Loss recognition 430 billion yen
Cash generation 150 billion yen

<Acceleration of Selection and Focus>
Based on scenarios established for each individual asset, we have implemented the sale of assets, collection of receivables, or their write-off. Regarding certain assets for which such measures could not be fully accomplished by March 2005, we have eliminated the risk of additional future losses by writing down the asset value, taking into account the maximum expected loss amount for accounting purposes.

<Disposal of Real Estate>
Real estate was disposed of individually or in bulk depending on the nature of the assets. In cases that the actual sale of properties for delivery could not be executed by March 2005, we have already reached basic agreements with buyers in the majority of cases to promptly accomplish these sales.

Forecasts for FY2005

Net sales: 4,900 billion yen
Recurring profit: 65 billion yen
Net imcome: 35 billion yen

(Assumptions)
Exchange rate: 105 yen to the U.S. dollar
Crude oil price: US$35-40 per barrel (Brent marker crude)

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Billions of yen

	FY2004 Results a	FY2003 Results b	Increase/ Decrease a-b	Reasons for Increase/Decrease	FY2004 Forecast c	Percentage Achieved a/c	FY2005 Forecast
Net sales	4,675.9	5,861.7	-1,185.8	Net sales: Decrease in Energy & Mineral Resources segment due to fewer low-profit transactions -725.3; Reduction in Machinery & Aerospace segment due to withdrawal from automobile operating business in Japan and overseas -185.6	5,000.0	94%	4,900.0
Gross trading profit	244.2	249.0	-4.8		250.0	98%	251.0
（Gross trading profit ratio）	(5.22%)	(4.25%)	(0.97%)	Gross trading profit: Withdrawal from low-profit automobile operating companies in Japan and overseas -4.0; -->See supplementary data by-industry segment	(5.00%)		
Personnel expenses	-79.1	-84.8	5.7				
Non-personnel expenses	-82.0	-85.1	3.1				
Depreciation expenses	-11.3	-13.7	2.4	SG&A expenses			
（Subtotal）	(-172.4)	(-183.6)	(11.2)	Adjustment due to business reorganization -4.7			
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-1.8	-2.7	0.9	Rationalization from merger of overseas subsidiaries 2.1			
Consolidated goodwill amortization	-4.5	-2.8	-1.7	Others related to rationalization. 12.5			
(SG&A expences)	(-178.7)	(-189.1)	(10.4)		-187.0	96%	-176.0
Operating income	65.5	59.9	5.6		63.0	104%	75.0
（Operating income ratio）	(1.40%)	(1.02%)			(1.26%)		
Interest income	18.4	24.6	-6.2				
Interest expenses	-48.7	-55.7	7.0				
(Interest expenses—net)	(-30.3)	(-31.1)	(0.8)				
Dividend income	3.7	4.5	-0.8				
（Net financial revenue）	(-26.6)	(-26.6)	(0.0)				
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	10.7	5.9	4.8	Equity method gains and losses			
Other income	18.8	23.2	-4.4	Metal One (9.1), Alminium business in Australia (1.3)			
Other expenses	-10.3	-13.9	3.6	LNG Japan (0.7), etc.			
（Others—net）	(-7.4)	(-11.4)	(4.0)		-13.0	57%	-10.0
Recurring profit	58.1	48.5	9.6		50.0	116%	65.0
Gain on sale of property and equipment	2.6						
Gain on sale of investment securities	8.8			Gain due to disposal of listed securities, etc.			
Gain on change in equity method	1.0						
Reversal allowance for retirement benefits	2.9						
（Extraordinary income）	(15.3)	(22.2)	(-6.9)				
Loss on sale of property & equipment	-98.1			Ex-headquarters：Trapedia Odaiba (-19.5), Mita NN (-16.9)			
Revaluation loss on property & equipment	-24.7			Withdrawal from Japanese-seaside leisure development business (-15.4)			
Loss on sale of investment securities & investments other than securities	-12.9			Sale of securities in communication-related business (-5.5)			
Evaluation loss on investment securities & non-securities investments	-13.4			Write-down of non-listed overseas and Japanese securities			
Loss on the restructuring of Group companies	-62.3			Withdrawal from overseas forestry business (-10.7), and overseas condominium development business (-2.7), etc.			
Business restructuring loss	-224.1			Withdrawal from overseas fossil product business (-13.8), and vehicle equipment in Latin America (-7.9), etc.			
Loss on liquidation of future transactions	-18.0			Commodity transaction (-18.0)			
（Extraordinary loss）	(-453.5)	(-112.8)	(-340.7)				
（Extraordinary loss—net）	(-438.2)	(-90.6)	(-347.6)		-410.0	107%	-10.0
Income before income taxes	-380.1	-42.1	-338.0		-360.0	106%	55.0
Income taxes: Current	-11.3	-12.3	1.0				
Deferred	-18.3	23.1	-41.4	Reversal deferred tax assets due to review of tax planning in line with the New Business Plan			
Minority income (loss)	-2.8	-2.3	-0.5				
Net income (loss)	-412.5	-33.6	-378.9		-380.0	109%	35.0

Core earnings (*)	51.4	41.9	9.5

* Core earnings is the sum of Operating income (before Allowance for doubtful receivables), Interest expenses-net, Dividend income, and Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

(**) Disclaimer concerning future performance
The above information about future performance is calculated based on judgements and assumptions made from information currently available to management at the time of writing. Accordingly, there is a possibility that actual results may greatly differ from estimates and statements of future performance due to a wide variety of factors including but not limited to economic conditions in the Company's principal overseas and domestic markets and changes in foreign currency exchange markets and commodity prices. In the event of significant changes, these will be announced through timely disclosure.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Billions of yen

	FY2004 Results	FY2003 Results
CF from operating activities	-19.7	87.2
CF from investing activities	241.1	73.0
（Total free CF）	(221.4)	(160.2)
CF from financing activities	-212.3	-68.6
Cash and cash equivalents	409.3	401.2

Despite positive operating income, overall cash flow from operating activities was negative due to cash decrease associated with slowing securitization, non-recurring expenses relating to asset restoration, and business withdrawal.

Consolidated Balance Sheets and Principal Management Indices

Billions of yen

	March 31, 2005 d	March 31, 2004 e	Increase/ Decrease d-e	Reasons for Increase/Decrease
Current assets	1,423.2	1,734.9	-311.7	
Cash and deposits	426.1	435.7	-9.6	
Trade notes and trade accounts receivables	618.1	709.0	-90.9	Reductions due to asset restoration and reduced subsidiaries; Transfer to non-performing receivables due to asset classification
Securities	7.2	17.7	-10.5	
Inventories	194.7	239.5	-44.8	Reductions due to disposal and real estate for sale
Short-term loans receivables	41.0	188.0	-147.0	Transfer to non-performing receivables due to asset classification
Deferred tax assets—current	7.5	13.3	-5.8	
Other current assets	139.6	171.6	-32.0	
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-11.0	-39.9	28.9	Transfer to allowance for doubtful receivables (long term) in accordance with transfer to fixed assets including short-term loan receivables due to review of asset portfolio
Fixed assets	1,024.4	1,340.7	-316.3	
Tangible assets	246.6	493.2	-246.6	Effect of merger of the former Nissho Iwai and Nichimen (-40.2), Reductions due to asset restoratior
Goodwill	80.0	41.4	38.6	Effect of the merger of the former Nissho Iwai and Nichimen (+40.4)
Other intangible assets	23.9	24.8	-0.9	
Investment securities	409.3	410.5	-1.2	
Long-term loan receivables	102.1	182.1	-80.0	Transfer to non-performing receivables due to asset reclassification
Non-performing receivables	286.9	152.6	134.3	Transfer from long-term loans and short-term loan receivables due to review of asset portfolio
Deferred tax assets-non-current	58.1	97.5	-39.4	Effect of merger of the former Nissho Iwai and Nichimen (-15.0), deduction in line with the New Business Plan (-15.9)
0thers	54.8	82.4	-27.6	
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-237.3	-143.8	-93.5	Increase from extraordinary loss due to selection and focus, and transfer from allowance for doubtful receivables (short term), etc.
Deferred assets	0.9	1.4	-0.5	
Total assets	2,448.5	3,077.0	-628.5	
Liabilities	1,754.7	2,212.3	-457.6	
Trade notes and trade accounts payables	472.5	479.3	-6.8	
Short-term debts	933.1	1,320.9	-387.8	Reductions from debt-equity swap, etc.
Commercial paper	139.2	141.2	-2.0	
Bonds with redemption in one year	43.1	38.9	4.2	
Other current liabilities	166.8	232.0	-65.2	
Non-current liabilities	380.2	536.5	-156.3	
Bonds, less current portion	16.1	61.2	-45.1	
Long-term borrowings	296.9	430.6	-133.7	Reductions from debt-equity swap, etc.
Allowance for retirement benefits	29.0	7.9	21.1	
Other non-current liabilities	38.2	36.8	1.4	
Total liabilities	2,134.9	2,748.8	-613.9	
Minority interests	33.4	12.0	21.4	
Preferred stock and Common stock	336.1	150.6	185.5	Capital increase: Capital (+180.0), Capital surplus (+180.0)
Capital surplus	487.7	346.6	141.1	Effect of merger of the former Nissho Iwai and Nichimen (-15.2), Transfer to accumulated deficit (-29.2)
Accumulated deficit	-492.0	-104.8	-387.2	Transfer from capital surplus (+29.2), net loss (-412.5)
(Subtotal)	(331.8)	(392.4)	(-60.6)	
Land revaluation difference	-4.9	-5.5	0.6	
Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	32.6	16.7	15.9	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-79.2	-87.4	8.2	
Treasury stock	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	
Total shareholders' equity	280.2	316.2	-36.0	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	2,448.5	3,077.0	-628.5	

Gross interest-bearing debt	1,428.4	1,992.8	-564.4	
Net interest-bearing debt	1,002.3	1,557.1	-554.8	
NET DER (Times)	3.58	4.92	-1.35	
Shareholders' equity ratio	11.4%	10.3%	1.2%	

Guarantee obligations	60.9	89.6	-28.7	

IR Supplementary Data for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2005

Gross Trading Profit (by Industry Segment)

April 28, 2005
Sojitz Holdings Corporation

Gross Trading Profit

(Billions of yen)

	FY2003 Results	FY2004 Results	FY2004 Increase/Decrease	Major Factors for Change (Comparison with FY2003 figures)	FY2005 Forecasts
Machinery & Aerospace	46.7	43.0	(3.7)	Overall decrease, mainly due to withdrawal from low-profit automobile operating companies in Japan and overseas (-4.0). However, increases were realized in ship operating income (+2.6) and in automobile businesses in Central and South America and Europe (+2.4)	40.0
Energy & Mineral Resources	31.1	33.9	2.8	Generally favorable due to new manufacturing, acquisition of new interests and new consolidated subsidiaries in upstream energy interest businesses and mineral resource-related businesses (+4.8), however decreased profits from commision fees in plant-related, nuclear fuel-related, as well as petroleum product-related businesses (-1.9)	41.5
Chemicals & Plastics	44.0	44.1	0.1	Increases in the methanol (+1.8) and metton (+0.3) businesses were offset by decreases due to Daiichi Kasei's removal from the scope of consolidation (-1.4) and delayed cost passthrough despite rapidly rising packaging materials prices (-0.5)	42.0
Construction & Urban Development	17.3	14.9	(2.4)	Decrease due to withdrawal from low-profit businesses (-1.8) and rigorous selection of the properties in the condominium business (-0.6)	13.0
Forest Products & Building Materials	11.7	11.3	(0.4)	Despite decreases related to declining domestic sales prices, especially in the post July 2004 period, which particularly impacted our domestic sales company Sun Building Materials Corporation (-0.4) and Nissho Iwai Housing Materials Corporation (-0.2); results showed an overall increase on a non-consolidated basis (+0.1)	13.0
Foods	13.4	13.5	0.1	Despite a decrease in low-profit grain import transactions and distributions (-0.4), there was an increase in marine product transactions (mainly of shrimp) and foodstuff sales (+0.5); therefore, the gross trading profit remains at the same level as the prior fiscal year	15.0
General Commodities & Consumer Business	14.2	14.4	0.2	Increases in the woodchip business (+0.4), Nakau (+0.3), infant-related products (+0.1), and export of tires to North America (+0.1) resulted in an overall increase though this was partially dampened by the impact of withdrawals from unprofitable businesses—Japan Vinegar Bottlers Co., Ltd.(-0.5) and digital cameras (-0.2)	4.0
Textiles	21.2	23.3	2.1	Increase due to the inclusion of Singapore Co., Ltd. (+1.4) in the scope of consolidation and overall contribution of Daiichibo Co., Ltd. (+1.4). Decreased non-consolidated profits (-0.6) and a decline in profits at Nichimen Infinity Inc.(-0.3) due to unseasonable weather, a sharp rise in raw material costs	27.5
Overseas Subsidiaries	27.8	27.2	(0.6)	Increased profits from the Americas, Asia, and China were muted by decreased profits related to the impact of withdrawal from low-profit businesses and the transfer of operations in Europe, resulting in an overall decrease	29.0
Eight Operating Divisions + Overseas Subsidiaries	227.4	225.6	(1.8)		225.0
Other	21.6	18.6	(3.0)	An increase from the inclusion of Nissho Electronics Corp. in the scope of consolidation (+11.4) was offset by decreases from the reorganization of steel-related business (-3.7), withdrawal from selected business (-2.4), intersegment eliminations, and other proactive measures	26.0
Total	249.0	244.2	(4.8)		251.0

Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2005

April 28, 2005

Sojitz Holdings Corporation

Attachment 1

New Business Plan (April 2004 - March 2007) Progress Status

Objectives

Enhance corporate value by quickly restoring market confidence

Build a more robust management foundation unaffected by external conditions and
Establish a position as an innovative functional trading company that delivers high-value-added functions and services

Fundamental Policies

Establish a Robust Financial Position

・Drastic review of the Group's asset portfolio (reducing operational risk and improving both the quality and liquidity of assets)
・Reinforce shareholders' equity through capital increase in an effort to offset capital reduction triggered by drastic review of the Group's asset portfolio, and reduce interest-bearing debt

Achievement of the New Business Plan (FY2004)

Plan to restore asset portfolio

Asset restoration accomplished, as planned, by March 2005, achieving the initial objective of significantly enhancing asset quality with asset reductions of 620 billion yen, a combined loss recognition of 430 billion yen, and 150 billion yen in total cash generation

Accelerate Selection and Focus

- Based on scenarios established for each individual asset, we have implemented the sale of assets, collection of receivables, or their write-off. Regarding certain assets for which such measures could not be fully accomplished by March 2005, we have eliminated the risk of additional future losses by writing down the asset value, taking into account the maximum expected loss amount for accounting purposes.

Disposal of Real Estate

- Real estate was disposed of individually or in bulk depending on the nature of the assets. In cases that the actual sale of properties for delivery could not be executed by March 2005, we have already reached basic agreements with buyers in the majority of cases to promptly accomplish these sales.

Enhance shareholders' equity and reduce interest-bearing debt

Implement equity financing of 370 billion yen in October 2004 to refortify shareholders' equity following the recording of approximately 400 billion yen loss, and reduction of interest-bearing debt

Completion of equity financing totalling 370 billion yen

- Issue of 360 billion yen preferred stock to UFJ Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, and UBS Group
- Issue of 10 billion yen convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights to UBS Group (fully converted to common stock)

Reduction of interest-bearing debt

・The 350 billion yen portion of preferred stock underwritten by UFJ Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank, and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi was put into effect through a debt equity swap to reduce debts payable

Implementing these measures, secured a sound balance sheet, enhanced creditworthiness, and significantly improved shareholders' equity ratio and DER

Measures of the New Business Plan (FY2005)

Restructure shareholders' equity

Eliminate accumulated deficit generated through the restoration of the asset portfolio
Enhance flexibility of future financial policies and effectiveness of management strategy

- A transfer within the shareholders' equity portion (withdrawal of capital reserve and capital reduction) is subject to approval at the shareholders' meeting scheduled for June 28, 2005 in order to enter into effect on August 1, 2005

Improve equity structure

Enhance measures for preferred stock already issued

Improve funds procurement structure

Improve stability of funds procurement in various ways such as long-term funding and issuance of straight bonds

Maintain and enhance asset quality

Reinforce and upgrade risk management through increasingly sophisticated integrated risk management and other measures to maintain and enhance asset quality which was recently improved by the asset portfolio restoration. Reinforce risk asset control in relation to shareholders' equity

Evolution to a Quality Earnings Structure

・Accelerate Selection and Focus
・Withdraw from select and low-profit businesses and focus management resources on businesses with strong competitive advantage
・Improve SCVA (risk/return indicator) to optimize the business portfolio
・Continuously enhance and strengthen the business portfolio and risk management

Recurring profit exceeding the planned figure

The achievement of 58.1 billion yen recurring profit exceeded the initially planned amount (50.0 billion yen) due to a sharp reduction of selling, general and administration expenses through rationalization and the increasing profit under the equity method

New investments and loans (actual)

Approximately 56 billion yen in new investments and loans is targeted for earnings sources with competitive advantage and favorable risk return conditions.

Principal investment activity

IT-related business (Nissho Electronics Corp.)
Investment in oil drilling rights (North Sea, U.K.)
Ladies apparel products (Singapore Co., Ltd. JAPAN)
Automobile retail business (China)
Investment in gas drilling rights (Gulf of Mexico, U.S.A.)
Investment in coal mining rights (Queensland, Australia)
Cotton textiles business (Shandong, China)
Automobile sales business (Ukraine)
FPSO investment (Australia)

SCVA Management

Advance SCVA Management by fully committing the organization to SCVA, working toward uniform Group criteria including related domestic and overseas companies, and enhancing system infrastructure.

Strengthen and enhance risk management

Established the internal "Risk Management Planning Office" in Sojitz Corporation for strengthening the planning and coordination of risk management measures, and ensured independence through the appointment of a director exclusively responsible for risk management.

Utilize sophisticated portfolio management by upgrading the internal rating system and enhancing proactive management monitoring systems.

Business portfolio strategy (Group strategy)

Continuous review of business portfolio and accelerated evolution to a quality earnings structure by way of further implementation of SCVA management, as well as reinforcing and increasing the sophistication of risk management
- Main focus on allocation of management resources to growth business areas in contrast to prioritizing the withdrawal from select and low-profit businesses in order to restore the asset portfolio.

Business portfolio strategy (growth strategy for 5 business divisions)

Based on the policies below, each business division will allocate management resources for growth business areas.Through these measures Sojitz will not only firmly secure its existing earnings, but also sow the seeds for future growth while fortifying its earnings strategy.

- Machinery & Aerospace
Strengthen traditional business areas that have solid earnings platforms, such as the aircraft related business and export of automobile CKD (complete knockdown) while reinforcing new profit generating areas such as expanding the parts business and providing after-market services in the automobile business.

- Energy & Mineral Resources
Establish a vertically integrated structure to thoroughly maximize synergies throughout the upstream and downstream activities of the energy and mineral resources field value chain, especially by promoting investment activities and the acquisition of interests in upstream areas as well as reinforcing traditional trading businesses.

- Chemicals & Plastics
Increase profit by utilizing our leading information networking, processing, and service functions under four principal strategies: merchandise strategy focusing on high-function/high-value-added products; regional strategy focusing on the Asian & BRIC's markets; market strategy for growth and niche markets; and an investment strategy for distribution and manufacturing facilities in order to strengthen our marketing capacity.

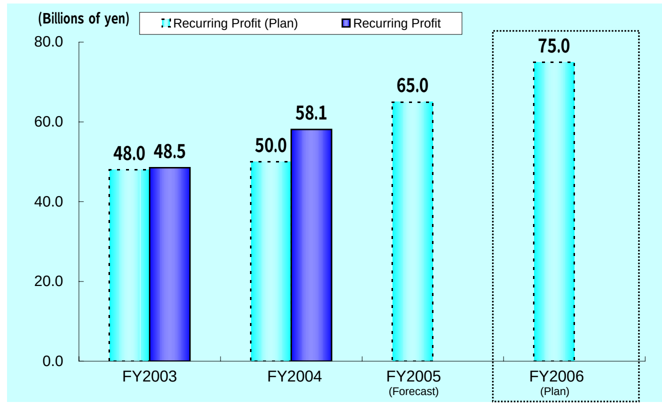
- Real Estate Development & Forest Products
Establish an efficient business model to secure stable profit from existing businesses. Furthermore, promote retail property development, i.e. for the Real Estate Development Business, and establish new profit sources by strengthening related downstream business, i.e. for the Forest Products Business.

- Consumer Lifestyle Business
Consolidate food, general commodities & consumer business, and textiles into one division for the purpose of reinforcing "downstream" business. Establish integrated SCM from conventional upstream business to downstream business.

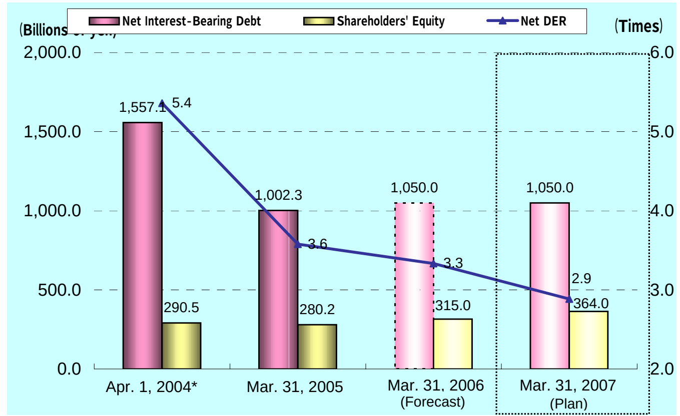
Financial Targets for March 2007

・Recurring profit: 75 billion yen
・Net DER: 3 times (approximately)
・Net interest-bearing debt: 1 trillion yen
・Ratings: BBB or above

Recurring Profit



Net DER



*Figures as of April 1, 2004 are reference data representing the merger of the former Nichimen Corporation and former Nissho Iwai Corporation.

Ratings

(as of September 30, 2004)

Moody's		
- Long-term senior unsecured debt	Ba2	(Ba3)
S&P		
- Long-term corporate credit	BB-	(CC)
- Senior unsecured bonds	BB+	(BB)
R&I		
- Senior long-term credit	B+	(B+)
JCR		
- Rating on senior debts	BB+	(#BB+)
- Rating on the bonds	BBB-	(#BBB-)

Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2005

April 28, 2005

Attachment 2

Successful Achievement of a Robust Asset Portfolio

Sojitz Holdings Corporation

Summary of Asset Restoration Plan

Asset restoration accomplished by March 2005 as planned with:
620 billion yen in asset reduction
430 billion yen in loss recognition
150 billion yen in cash generation

Acceleration of Selection and Focus

Based on scenarios established for each individual asset, we have implemented the sale of assets (individually or in bulk), collection of receivables, or their write-off. Regarding certain assets for which such measures could not be fully accomplished by March 2005, we have eliminated the risk of additional future losses by writing down the asset value, taking into account the maximum expected loss amount for accounting purposes.

Disposal of Real Estate

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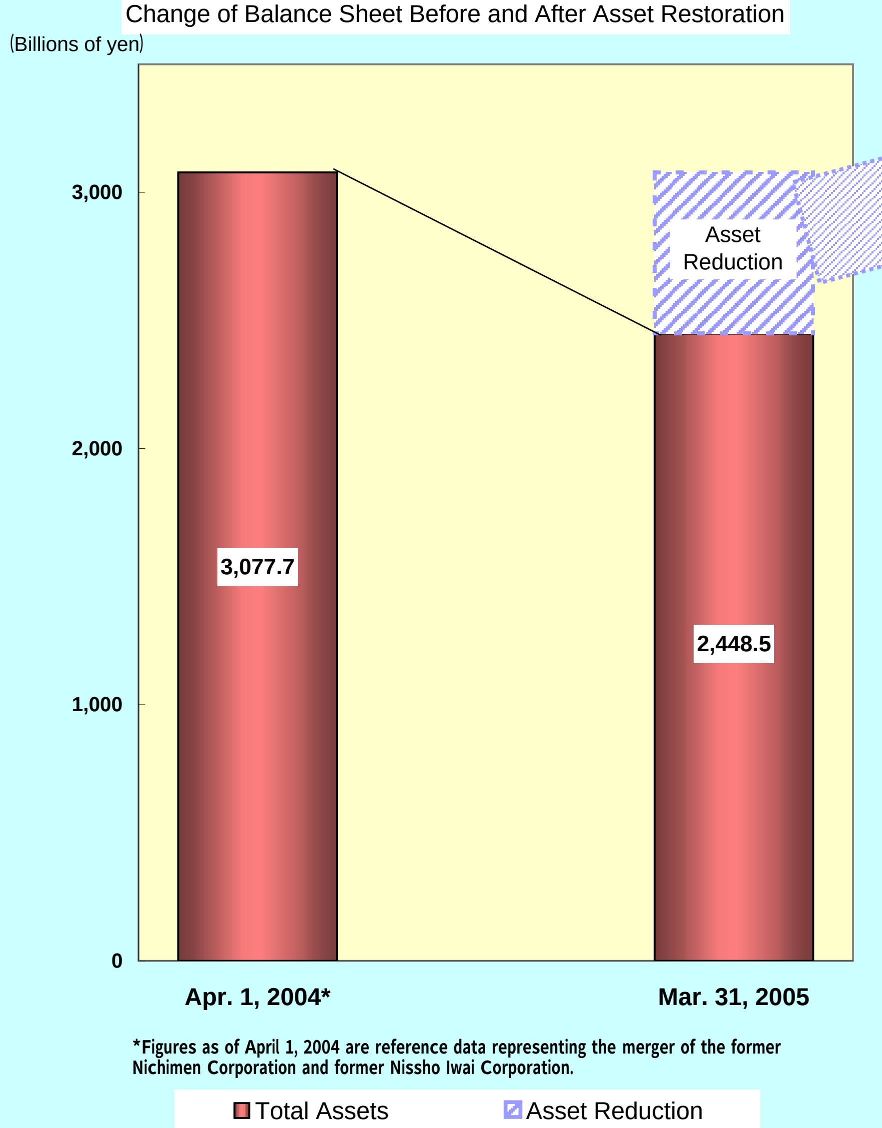
Accomplishment of Asset Restoration

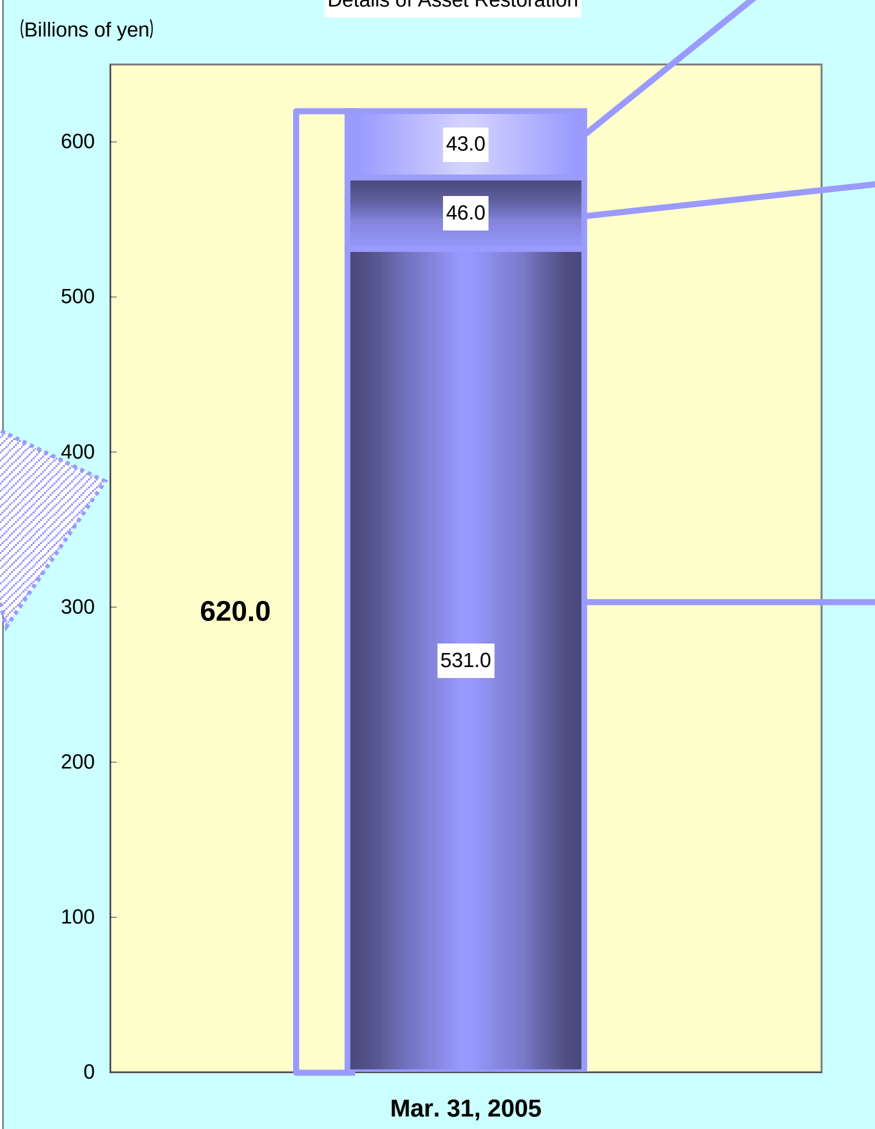
Change of Balance Sheet Before and After Asset Restoration



*Figures as of April 1, 2004 are reference data representing the merger of the former Nichimen Corporation and former Nissho Iwai Corporation.

Asset restoration successfully realized according to plans, eliminating the risk of additional future losses across all asset classes

Details of Asset Restoration



Concrete Measures

Hurdles to full, active restoration

Forecasting the precise timing of the write-off is difficult due to the nature of direct, ongoing dialogue and negotiation with counterparts

Risk eliminated through the provision of sufficient accounting reserves

- Items with legal limitations due to pending lawsuits in Japan or overseas
- Receivables involving country risk

Deals nearing completion, typically slated for closing after March 2005

Basic agreement reached with buyers, with closing expected in the near future

No subsequent risk as the sufficient provision of accounting reserves covers the amount of any potential losses

- Receivables to low-profit overseas fossil product businesses
- Receivables relating to privare-sector medical equipment in South America

Sale or withdrawal completed

Fully eliminates the risk of future losses through the final disposal of assets

Acceleration of Selection and Focus
- Sale of shares in communication-related companies
- Withdrawal from low-profit automobile related business in Japan and overseas
- Withdrawal from unprofitable plastic products business in Japan
- Reorganization of aircraft operating lease business
- Withdrawal from aircraft financing business
- Withdrawal from Malaysia-based timber and logging business
- Withdrawal from overseas construction machinery subsidiary
- Withdrawal from commercial radio service business

Disposal of Real Estate
- Sale of Tradepia Odaiba Building (former Nissho Iwai Tokyo headquarters)
- Sale of Mita NN Building (former Nichimen Tokyo headquarters)
- Sale of Forum Akasaka Building
- Sale of land for residential use in Chiba Nozomino
- Sale of condominium in Tsurumi-ku, Osaka
- Sale of land for residential use in Senboku, Osaka
- Sale of company dormitory in Yukigaya, Tokyo
- Withdrawal from overseas condominium development business