MEITEC

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2013

Results for the 2nd Quarter

- For 6 Months Period ended September 30, 2012-

November 8, 2012

Meitec Group

Ⅰ. Report of Meitec Group <Consolidated>

MEITEC

<Consolidated Results for the 2nd Quarter>

- For 6 months period ended Sept. 30, 2012 -

(Million of Yen)

			Net Sales	Operating Income	Ordinary Income	Net Income
Results for 2nd Quarter	Consolidated	FY2012	34,130	2,891	2,945	1,692
		FY2011	31,937	2,328	2,350	1,295
		Change(%)	6.9%	24.2%	25.3%	30.6%
	Non-Consolidated	FY2012	27,125	2,460	2,739	1,593
		FY2011	25,256	1,944	2,262	1,356
		Change(%)	7.4%	26.5%	21.1%	17.5%

<NOTE: Forecasts for 1st Half of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2013> (Million of Yen)

		Net Sales	Operating Income	Ordinary Income	Net Income
Initial Forecasts May 10, 2012	Consolidated	33,200	2,100	2,100	1,200
	Non-Consolidated	26,400	1,800	2,100	1,300
Revised Forecast Sept. 25, 2012	Consolidated	33,900	2,750	2,800	1,500
	Non-Consolidated	27,000	2,350	2,650	1,400

This table is a summary of the consolidated results for the six months ended September 30, 2012.

Consolidated net sales were ¥34,130 million, up 6.9% from a year earlier.

Consolidated operating income was ¥2,891 million, a rise of 24.2% from a year earlier. Consolidated ordinary income was ¥2,945 million (up 25.3% yoy), and consolidated net income for the period under review was ¥1,692 million (up 30.6% yoy).

Non-consolidated results, which account for approximately 80% of consolidated results, indicate a similar performance.

The main reason the actual results somewhat exceeded the earlier forecasts, that were revised upwards on September 25, 2012 was that the working hours for our core temporary engineer staffing business both of Meitec and Meitec Fielders in September 2012 were longer than we had expected.

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<Overview of the Market for the 2nd Quarter>

- For 6 months period ended Sept. 30, 2012 -

1. Status of Meitec Group's main customer, manufacturers

- **Even amid ongoing uncertainty in the business environment, owing to the appreciation of the yen and growing concerns of a worldwide economic slowdown, in part triggered by the European debt crisis, many major Japanese manufacturers, our main customers, continued to invest in technological development.**
- **Although Japan's power shortage problem has not yet been resolved, many companies have resumed overtime operations this year while not implementing changes in work schedules (e.g., with regard to holidays), as was seen in the previous year.**
- **In response to the sharp appreciation of the yen, as well as other factors, there has been a strong tendency for Japanese manufacturers to reduce costs, including expenditures for investment in large-scale technological development.**

2. Status of our core business, temporary engineers staffing

- **As many customers sustained in their investments in technological development, the Company was able to continue to land new contracts as the previous fiscal year.**

＊Completed assignments of new engineers（MT:220、MF:169）who joined us on April 1, 2012.

- **But due to the stronger cost reduction trend, ended contracts exceeded our forecast.**

3

With regard to the market environment during the period under review, this slide describes three aspects of the overall picture of Japanese manufacturers, the main customers of Meitec Group.

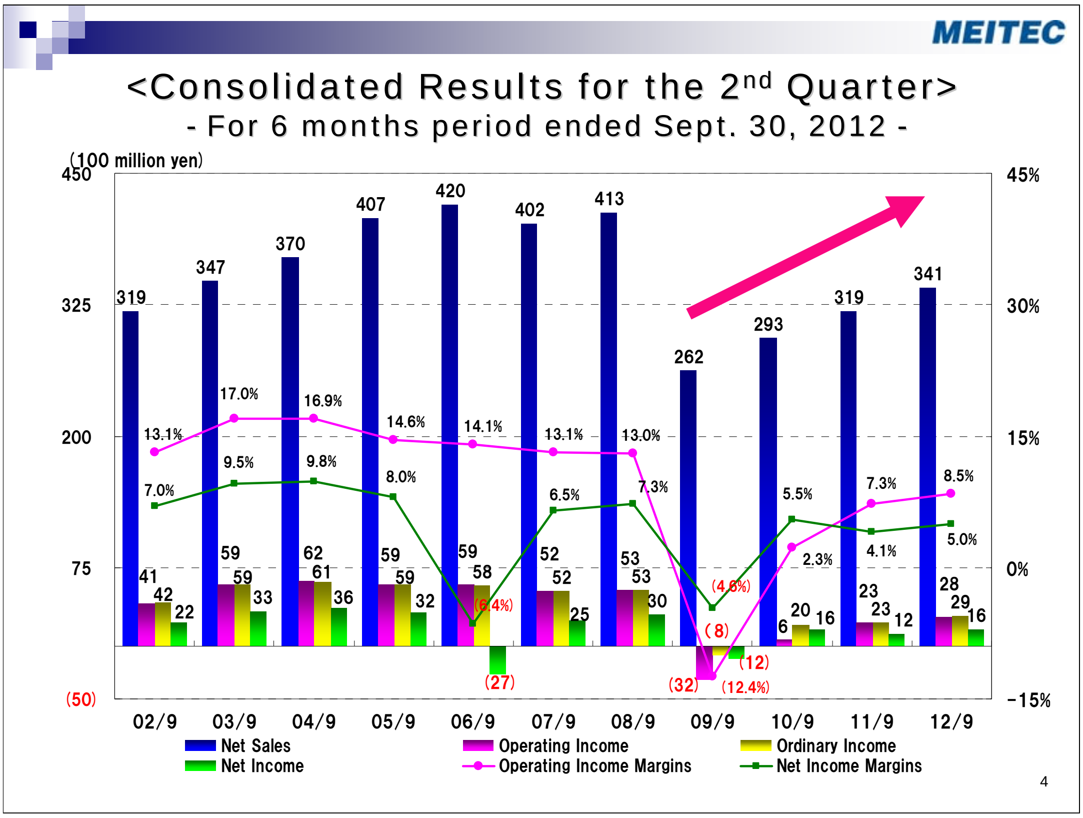
First, even amid ongoing high uncertainty in business environment mainly due to the continued appreciation of the yen and growing concerns over global economic slowdown triggered by the European debt crisis, we recognize that many major Japanese manufacturers, who are our main clients, maintained strong investment in technological development during the period under review.

Second, few companies prohibited overtime work or enforced a change in operating days (change in holidays) in the period under review, unlike the preceding year, where many Japanese companies prohibited overtime work or enforced a change in operating days (change in holidays) due to restricted production in Japan together with the effects of power shortages caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake. As a result, working hours for Meitec were very stable.

However, we also recognize negative factors affecting the Japanese economy, in particular the sharp appreciation of the yen, as well as other factors, there has been a strong tendency for Japanese manufacturers to reduce costs, including expenditures for investment in large-scale technological development..

Under such circumstances, Meitec Group's core business, temporary engineer staffing, successfully achieved good performance compared with the preceding fiscal year.

In particular, Meitec Group recommenced the regular recruitment of new graduate engineers after a three year interval in the period under review. A total of 389 new graduate engineers consisting of 220 in Meitec and 169 in Meitec Fielders were assigned to a workplace in the first half of the fiscal year under review as planned. In particular, Meitec completed the placing staffing of new graduate engineers by the end of July 31, 2012, which made a great contribution to the improvement of our utilization ratio.



This graph shows a ten-year summary of consolidated results of the Meitec Group.

This is a trend of steady recovery after the Lehman Shock.

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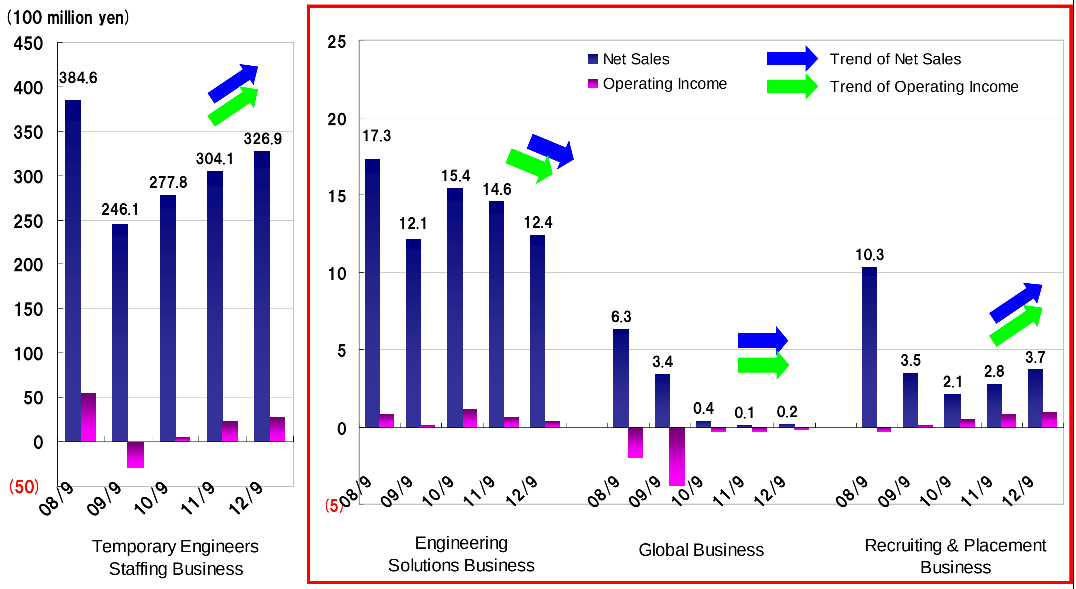
<Results of Meitec Group's Four Business Domains for the 2nd Quarter>
- For 6 months period ended Sept. 30, 2012 -



This graph indicates trends in net sales and operating income for four business segments of the Meitec Group.

Temporary Staffing Business is our core business, accounting for approximately 95% of the consolidated net sales. This business is run by Meitec, Meitec Fielders, and Meitec Cast. Because this business enjoyed good growth in net sales, the consolidated business results remained firm.

Net sales of three businesses inside the red square account for approximately 5% of the consolidated net sales. The Recruiting & Placement Business of Meitec Next, an engineering-focused recruiting and placement company, achieved good business performance as it was in the preceding period.

Engineering Solutions Business suffered a decrease in net sales and operating income from a year earlier, attributable to the Apollo Giken Group, which is involved in serving prototype production and manufacturing of printed circuit board (PCB), and which also suffered a decrease in net sales and operating income caused by tough business conditions for electronic manufacturers, the main customers of Apollo Giken Group.

Global Business, which provides job placement services on engineer staffing for Japanese manufacturers operating in China, has not yet accomplished sizable net sales, but we are trying to establish a solid business model to turn the situation around.

The anti-Japan sentiment in China is not expected to have a significant impact on our business for the immediate future. However, that care should be taken if a prolonged situation may bring about a change in R&D policy for local Japanese manufacturers. Currently, we have no intention of withdrawing from business in China.

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<Meitec Group Results for the 2nd Quarter>

- For 6 months period ended Sept. 30, 2012 -

(Millions of Yen)

		Net Sales	Operating Income	Ordinary Income	Net Income
Temporary Engineers Staffing Business	Meitec	27,125	2,460	2,739	1,593
	Meitec Fielders	4,513	269	270	167
	Meitec Cast	1,203	44	45	28
Engineering Solutions Business	Meitec CAE	513	71	71	43
	Apollo Giken Group	733	(36)	(34)	(1)
Global Business	Meitec Shanghai *	23	(28)	(28)	(28)
Recruiting & Placement Business	Meitec Next	368	121	121	112
	all engineer.jp	4	(11)	(10)	(10)
Consolidated **		34,130	2,891	2,945	1,692

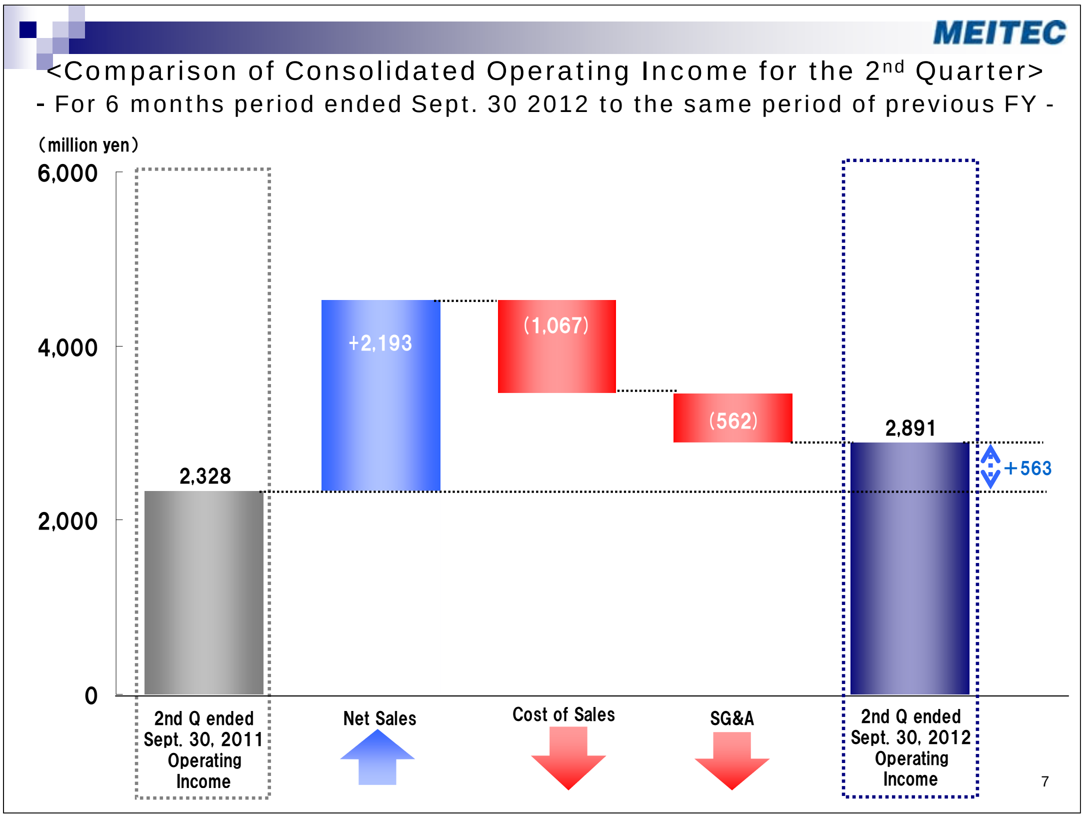
*Amount for the Global Business is total of Meitec Shanghai, Meitec Xian, Meitec Chengdu and Meitec Shanghai Human Resources.
**After Inter-Company Elimination Adjustments

This table shows the results about companies belonging to the Group in the period under review.

As you can see, Apollo Giken Group, Global Business, and all engineer.jp posted an operating loss.

For details on the operating loss of Apollo Giken Group and Global business , please see the page 5.

Since “all engineer. jp,” a portal site for engineers, plans to renew services in the next fiscal year, the business posted a modest operating loss due to the upfront investment in the preparation for the renewal.



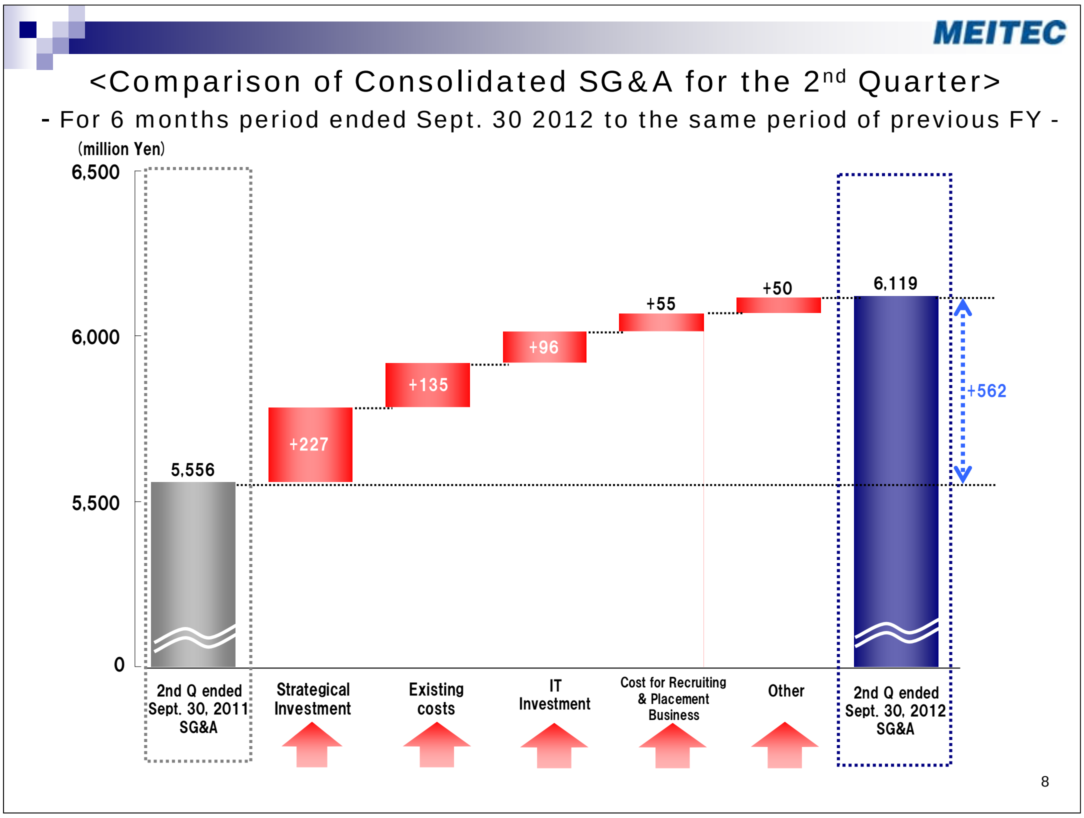
This graph compares the consolidated operating income for the period under review with that of a year earlier.

Consolidated operating income was ¥2,891 million, an increase of ¥563 million from the consolidated operating income of ¥2,328 million a year earlier.

The increase was attributable to the growth in net sales which offset increases in cost of sales and SG&A expenses.

The increase in cost of sales was mainly attributable to an increase in personnel expenses as a result of increased recruitment of engineering staff especially new graduates for Meitec and Meitec Fielders.

For details of the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, please see page 8 for details.



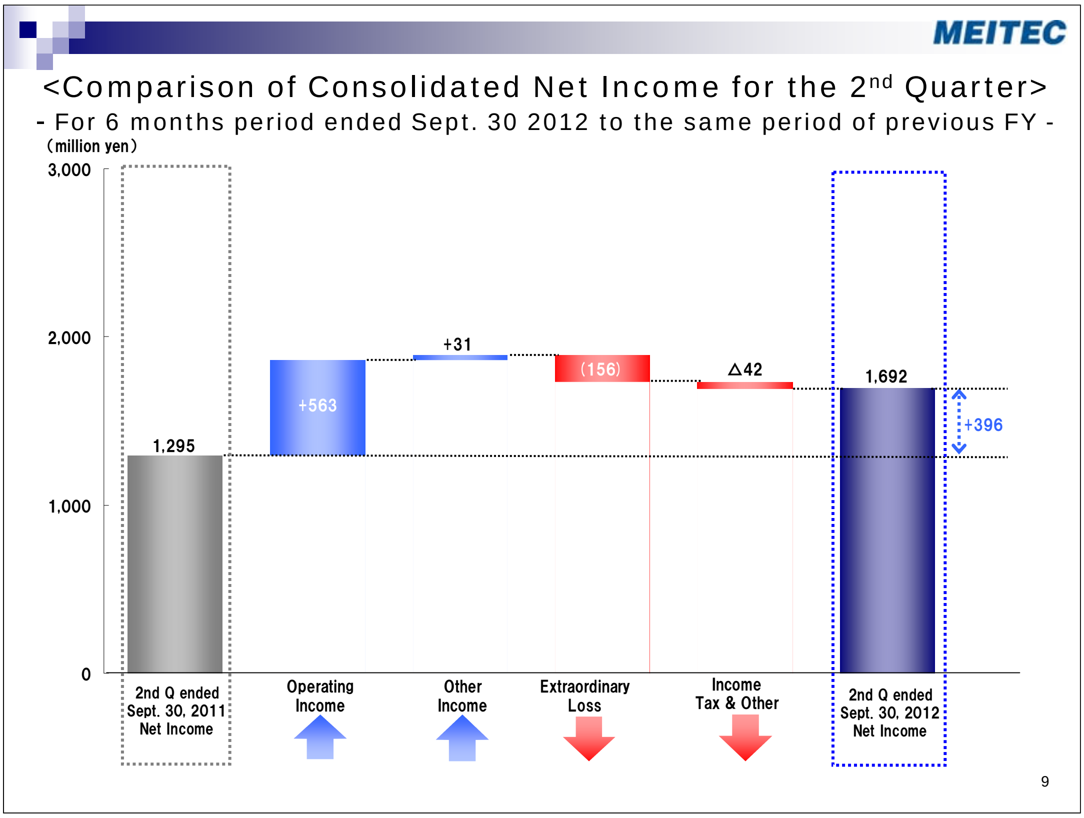
There are five factors that contributed to the increase in consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses of ¥562 million from a year earlier.

Strategic investment represents an increase in recruiting cost aimed at medium- to long-term growth.

Existing costs correspond to an increase in overhead costs due to the increased number of engineering staff.

IT investment is a measure that has been continuously implemented for the purpose of improving productivity.

Cost associated with the Recruiting & Placement Business is equal to the increase in expenses in line with growth in net sales and operating income of Meitec Next, as discussed on page 6.



The graph compares consolidated net income with that of a year earlier.

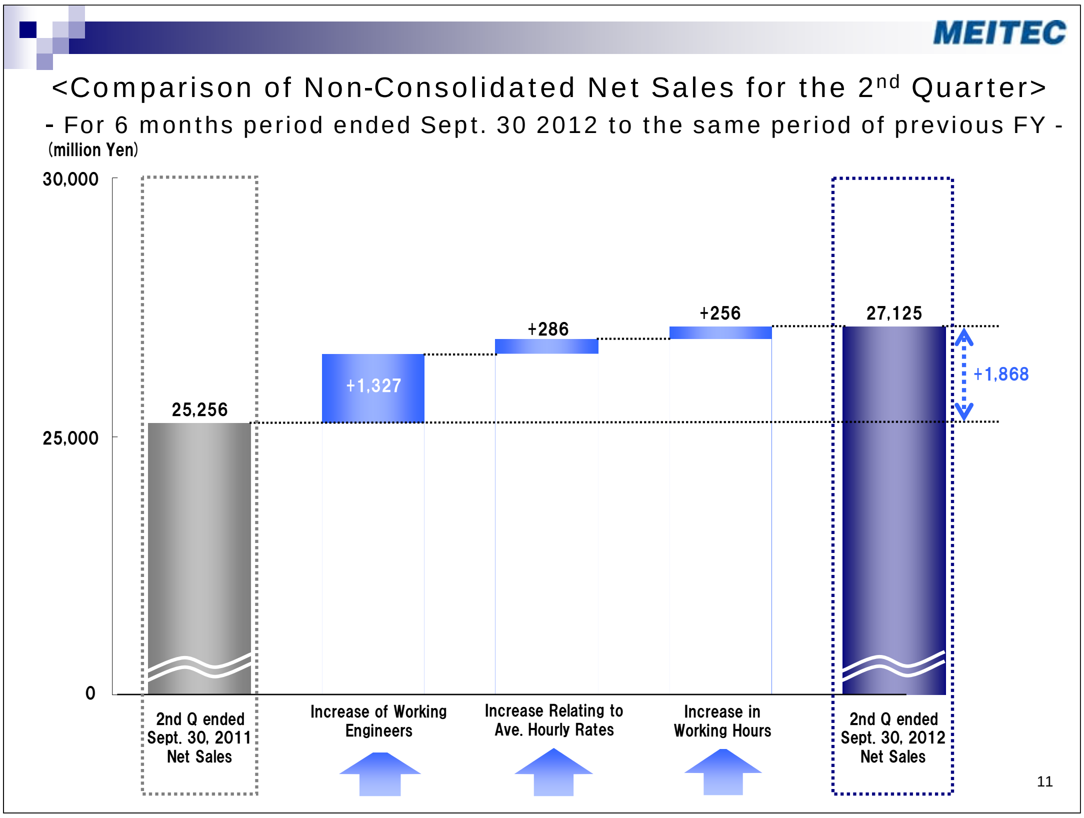
Consolidated net income was ¥1,692 million for the period under review, an increase of ¥396 million from ¥1,295 million in the preceding period.

As the graph indicates, there are two positive factors and two negative factors.

The main positive factor is an increase in operating income.

The main negative factor is an increase in extraordinary loss of ¥156 million, the majority of which was attributable to posting an impairment loss on the aging of the Group’s facilities.

Ⅱ.Report of Meitec <Non-Consolidated>

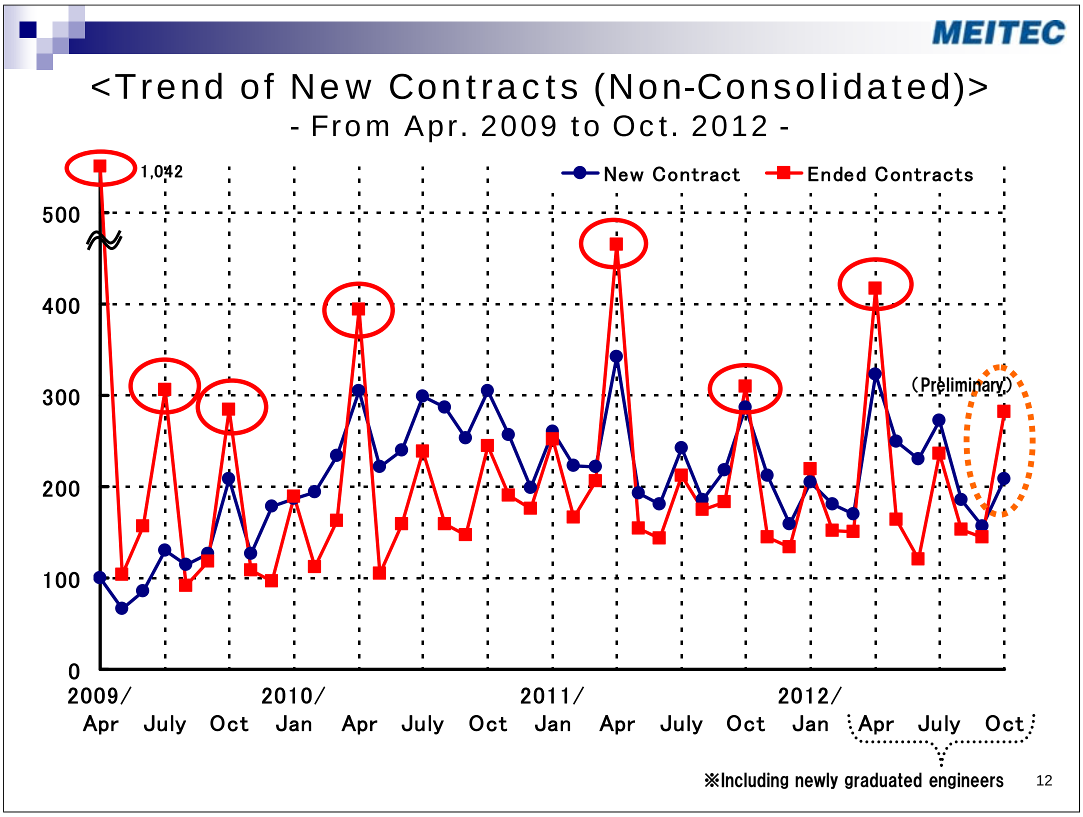


The graph is a summary of non-consolidated business results for the six month period under review.

Non-consolidated net sales for the period were ¥27,125 million, an increase of ¥1,868 million from ¥25,256 million in the preceding six month period.

Three factors resulted in an increase in net sales.

Net sales in the temporary engineer staffing business is determined by four factors, namely, the total number of engineers, utilization ratio, hourly rates, and working hours per day. Given the number of working engineers is computed as the total number of engineers multiplied by the utilization ratio, all four factors related to net sales during the interim period under review indicate positive growth from a year earlier.

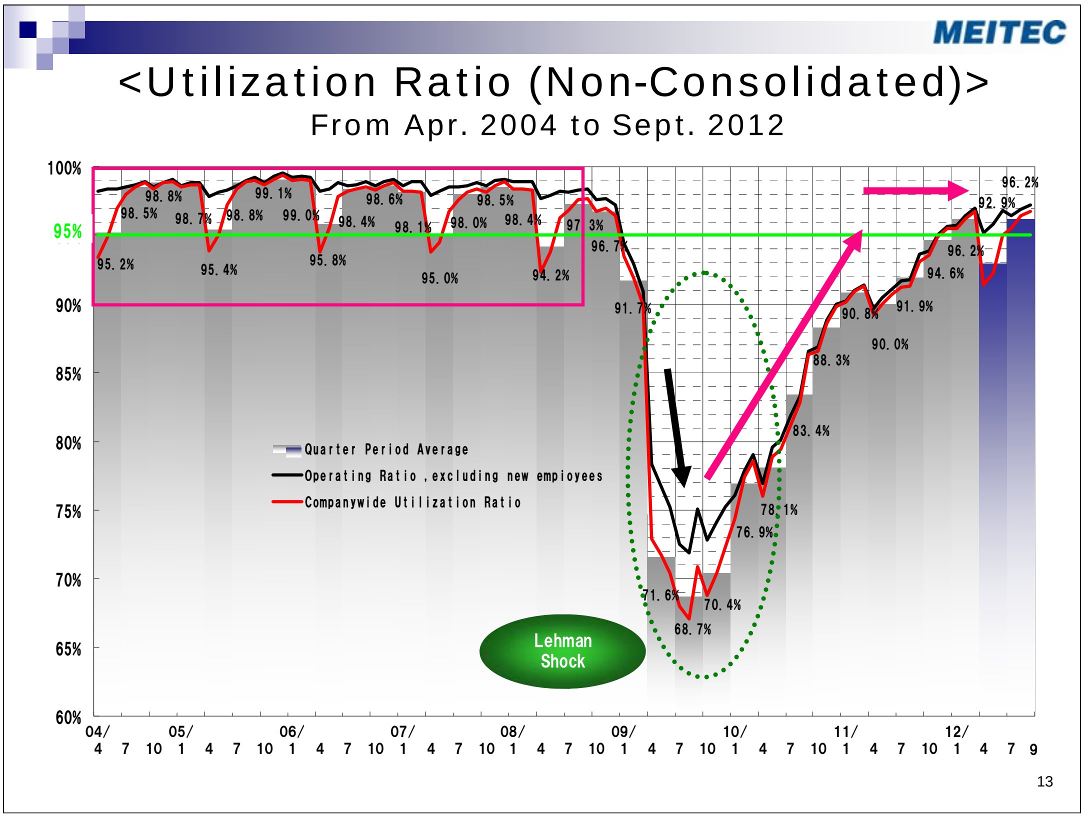


This graph indicates monthly trends in the number of new and ended contracts of Meitec Corporation, which represent Meitec's business situation on a non-consolidated basis as well as changes in the number of working engineers.

If the number of new contracts expressed in blue exceeds that of ended contracts expressed in red, there is an increase in the number of working engineers.

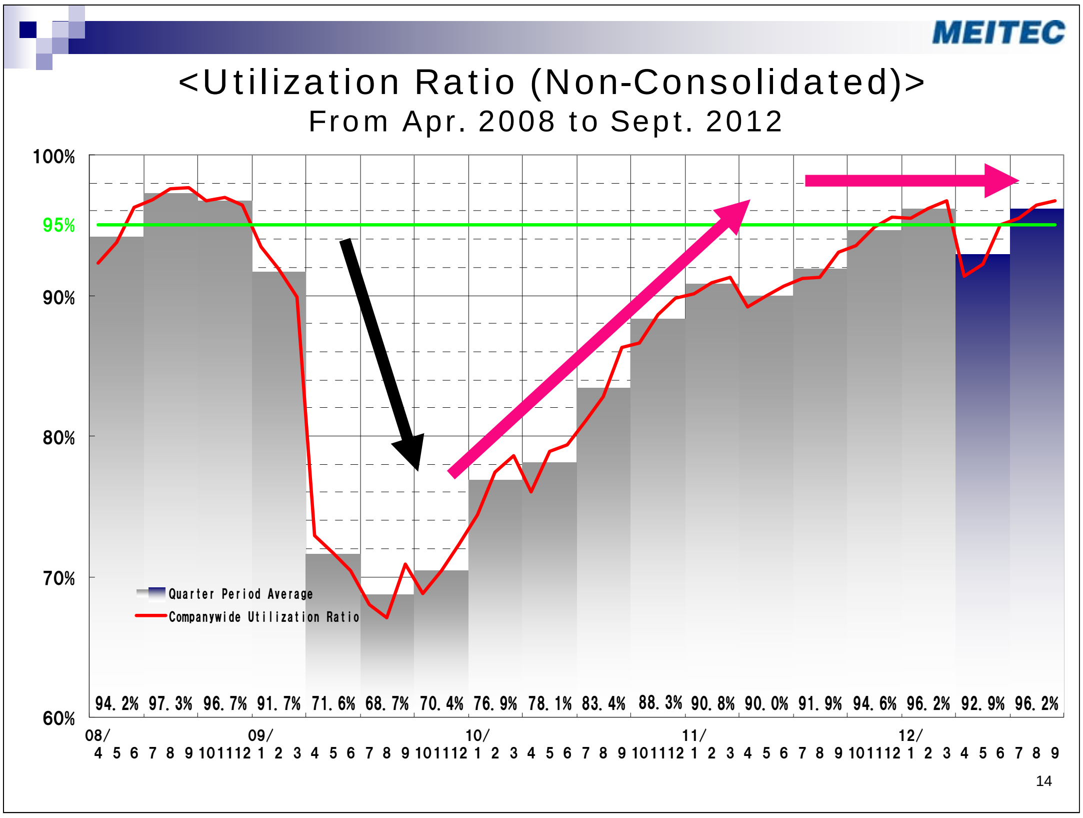
In the first half of the fiscal year, except for April 2012 when the number of ended contracts significantly exceeded that of new contracts due to the change in the fiscal year, the number of new contracts was consistently above that of ended contracts every month from May to September 2012. In particular, 220 new graduate engineers joined Meitec in May, June and July, which greatly contributed to an increase in working engineers.

However, as the preliminary data for October 2012 indicates (inside orange dotted circle), the number of ended contracts significantly exceeded that of new contracts, which means the business faced tougher conditions at the beginning of the second half than we had originally assumed at the beginning of the fiscal year.



This is a graph of the utilization ratio of Meitec on a non-consolidated basis for the past 10 years.

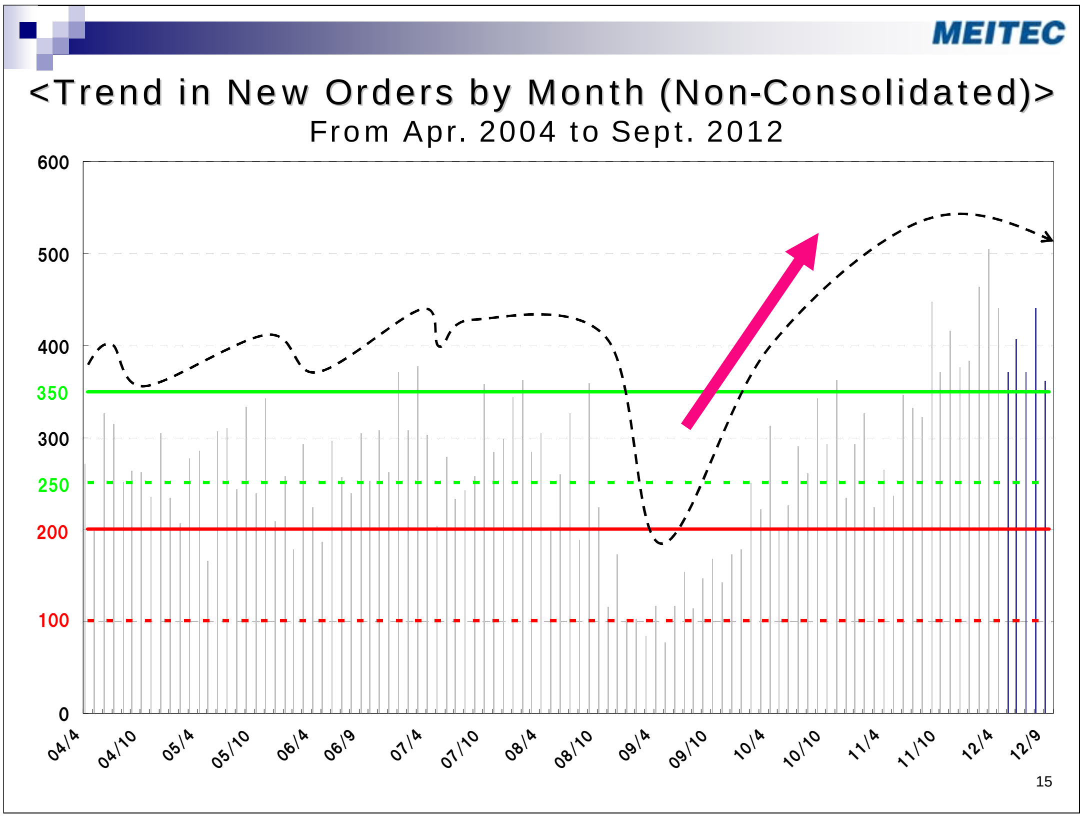
The utilization ratio has gradually improved to a level exceeding 95%, regarded as the normal level, after it dropped mostly following the so-called Lehman Shock.



This graph highlights the trend in the utilization ratio on a quarterly basis.

While the utilization ratio in the fourth quarter of the previous fiscal year recovered and reached 96.2%, a level exceeding 95%, it temporarily dropped to 92.9% in the first quarter of the fiscal year under review. This was due to the seasonal increase in the number of non-working engineers as a result of 220 new graduate engineers joining the Company in April.

However, once we promoted the placement of new graduate engineers, the utilization ratio in the second quarter of the current fiscal year improved to 96.2%, on level with the fourth quarter of the previous fiscal year. In addition, the number of working engineers including new graduate engineers in the second quarter of the current fiscal year was higher than that in the fourth quarter of the previous fiscal year.



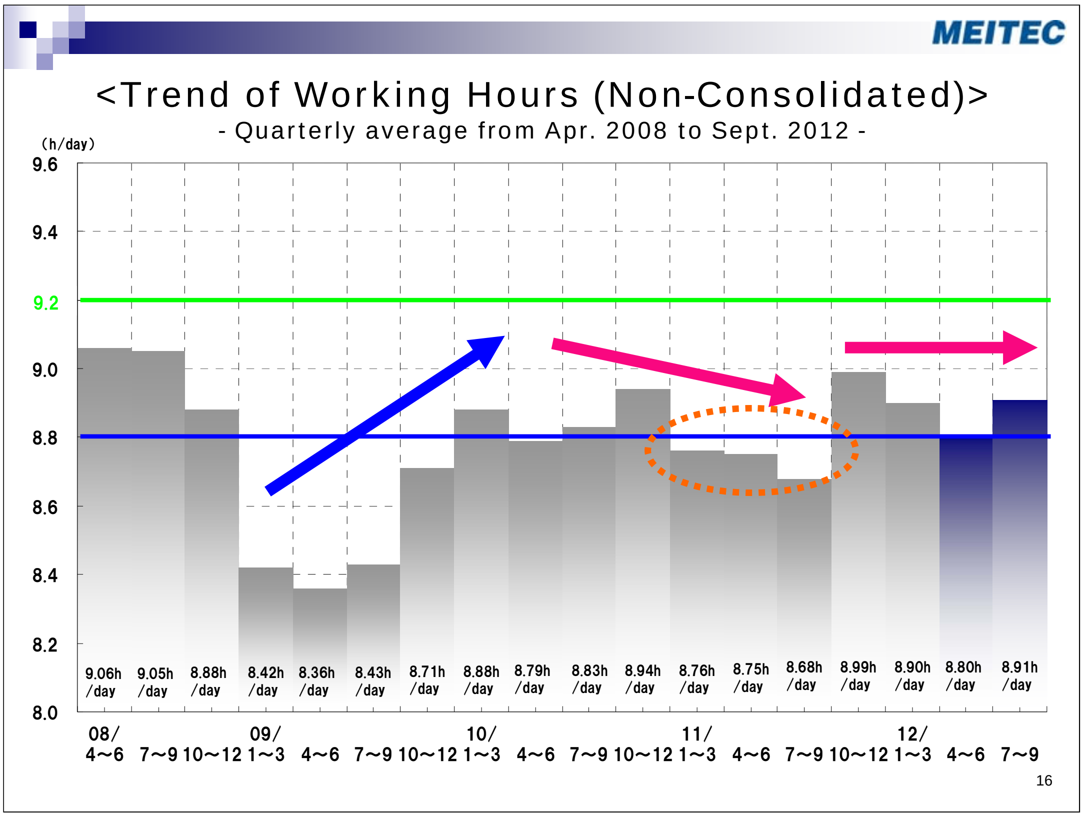
This graph represents the monthly trend in new orders received from customers, serving as the leading indicator of the market environments.

During this time, we changed our criteria for the number of new orders received.

Previously, we deemed the market stable when the monthly number of new orders received exceeded 250, whereas the market was seen as dangerously low when the number was below 100. However, we have added 100 to the former threshold as part of new criteria. In other words, we deem the market stable when the monthly number of new orders received exceeds 350, whereas it is dangerously low when the number is below 200.

There were several factors behind changing our criteria. First, leveraging the lessons learned following the Lehman Shock, we tried to enhance sales and marketing capabilities so as to increase new orders. Second, we actively pursued and acquired new orders even if the contract period was short.

During the first half of the fiscal year ending March 2013, we received over 350 new orders monthly, with some variability in each month. In addition, looking at the number of new orders received on a weekly basis, we continuously receive 80 orders or more. Therefore, it is apparent that major Japanese manufacturers have not changed their policy of investment in technological development at this point.



This is a graph of the trend in working hours per day.

Before the Lehman Shock, the working hours were 9.0 to 9.2 hours per day. However, we recognize that recovery to that level is unlikely for the time being.

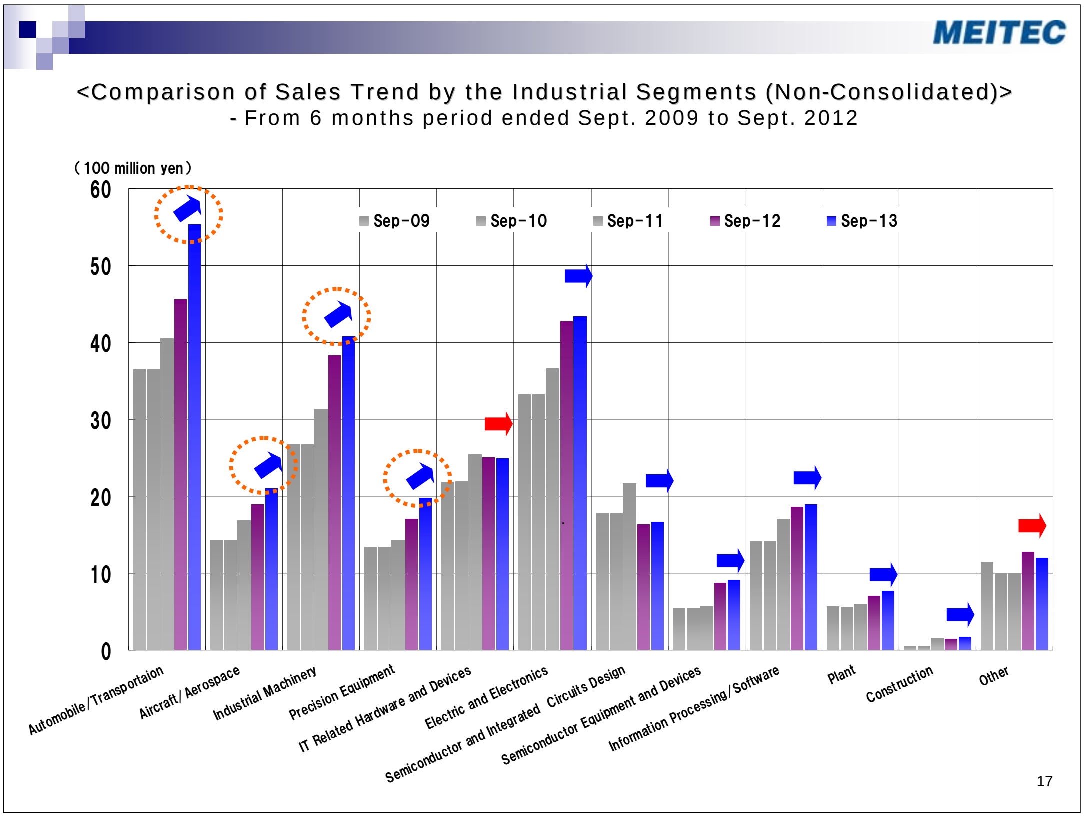
There are two reasons for this.

First, customers have tightened cost controls and have increasingly intensified restrictions regarding overtime work, which is a common practice among customers.

The second is the impact of a reduction in working hours. It means the shortening of working hours has been continuously addressed by labor unions or other organizations.

At present, the level remains steady between 8.8 and 9.0 hours per day.

Considering our experience with the reduction in working hours in the first half of the preceding fiscal year due to power shortages caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, at the beginning of the first half of the fiscal year under review, we were concerned that working hours would again be reduced due to power shortages as seen in the preceding year. Contrary to our concern, there were almost no customers who implemented stringent restrictions on overtime work and holiday change, and working hours continued to be steady.



This graph indicates the trends in non-consolidated net sales by segment.

Almost all the sectors have uniformly recovered and improved from the damages incurred following the Lehman Shock. However, the graph clarifies that business performance in the first half under review was driven by four industrial sectors shown in the orange dotted circles. Contribution from other industrial sectors remains unchanged from a year earlier.

At the last presentation, there was question regarding the potential impact of sluggish performance of major Japanese electronic manufacturers on Meitec's business performance. In this regard, electric, electronics equipment, electric machinery and semiconductor/integrated circuit business segments are at stake. However, we note that net sales from these businesses remained flat or increased slightly. In this sense, it is evident that major Japanese electronic manufacturers continue to take a positive stance toward investment in technological development.

In addition, as Meitec covers all the manufacturing industrial sectors, Meitec is well positioned to keep and improve business performance through rotation of engineers into favorable industrial sectors when a specific sector becomes weak. We believe that the good performance in the six month period under review is a result of Meitec's strong capabilities.

Ⅲ. Performance Forecast

MEITEC

＜Assumptions of the Market in the 2nd Half of the Year＞
- For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 -

1. **Manufacturers' investment in technological development will remain unchanged from the first half of fiscal year.**
2. **But due to continuing and stronger cost reduction trend, number of ended contracts will exceed our initial forecast (for Meitec and Meitec Fielders).**
3. **The revised target (see page 21) for mid-career recruitments will be reached (by Meitec and Meitec Fielders).**

【Undermined Conditions】

As many of our customers are revising their forecast for the fiscal year downward, their impact to our future orders is not certain.

On this page, we have listed three assumptions about market conditions for the second half of this fiscal year, given the business results of the first half.

First, we assume that manufacturers will keep investment in technological development in the second half on level with the first half.

However, we anticipate that the number of ended contracts both for Meitec and Meitec Fielders will be slightly higher than our initial forecasts, given that customers continue to control the costs more tightly.

Finally, we expect the target number of mid-career recruitments to be achieved.

Our financial forecasts released today factor in these three assumptions.

As many customers have made downward revisions on their financial forecasts, we cannot predict the revisions' impact on our future business, such as the number of new orders received. However, there is no sign of change in the number of new orders received, which serves as our leading indicator at present, and we have not incorporated the impact into our financial forecasts released today.

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<Forecasts; Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2013>

(Millions of Yen)		Net Sales	Operating Income	Odrdinary Income	Net Income
Consolidated	FY2012	70,300	6,000	6,100	5,800
	FY2011	66,955	5,450	5,531	2,827
	Change(%)	5.0%	10.1%	10.3%	105.1%
Non-consolidated	FY2012	55,800	5,200	5,500	5,900
	FY2011	53,188	4,613	4,988	2,590
	Change(%)	4.9%	12.7%	10.3%	127.8%

(Millions of Yen)		Net Sales	Operating Income	Odrdinary Income	Net Income
Initial Forecasts May 10, 2012	Consolidated	69,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
	Non-Consolidated	55,200	4,700	5,000	5,700

We have made upward revisions in the full-year financial forecasts for the fiscal year under review, in light of having achieved the first half's initial forecasts released on May 10, 2012, in addition to the assumption discussed on page 19.

Note, however, that we made downward revisions on the second half financial forecasts, reducing net sales approximately ¥200 million from the initial forecast. This means that we had to revise the initial forecasts by reflecting the difference from the assumption made in May 2012, as the number of ended contracts exceeded that of new contracts at the beginning of the second half as discussed on page 12.

In addition, the figure in the dotted orange circle will be discussed later on page 26 as it is related to shareholder returns.

<Prerequisites for the Forecast>

- (MT+MF) for fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 -

			MT		MF	
Utilization ratio	Fiscal Year	Initial Forecast	94.8%		89.9%	
		Revised Forecast	95.4%	(+)	92.5%	(+)
	1st Half	Initial Forecast	92.9%		86.5%	
		Actual	94.5%	(+)	91.1%	(+)
	2nd Half	Initial Forecast	96.5%		93.2%	
		Revised Forecast	96.2%	(△)	94.0%	(+)
Operating Hours	Fiscal Year	Initial Forecast	8.81h/day		8.85h/day	
		Revised Forecast	8.89h/day	(+)	8.92h/day	(+)
	1st Half	Initial Forecast	8.69h/day		8.72h/day	
		Actual	8.86h/day	(+)	8.87h/day	(+)
	2nd Half	Initial Forecast	8.93h/day		8.97h/day	
		Revised Forecast	8.93h/day	(−)	8.97h/day	(−)
Mid carrier (throughout the year)		Initial Forecast	240		180	
		Revised Forecast	240	(−)	125	(△)

This table indicates the prerequisites for the full year financial forecast, consisting of the utilization ratio, working hours and the number of mid-career recruitments for Meitec and Meitec Fielders.

For the first half of the fiscal year under review, the actual results for both utilization ratio and working hours of Meitec and Meitec Fielders exceeded the initial forecast, which contributed to an increase in sales and operating income.

For the second half of the fiscal year under review, the forecast for the utilization ratio of Meitec was revised downward 0.3% from the initial forecast, given the result that the number of ended contracts exceeded that of new contracts. This is the primary reason for the downward revision of sales in the second half.

The second half forecast for the utilization ratio of Meitec Fielders was revised upward from the initial forecast. Given that the first half's actual utilization ratio was 91.1%, which significantly exceeded the initial forecast of 86.5%, the second half's forecast of utilization ratio was forecasted higher than initially assumed.

With regard to mid-career recruitments, the second half forecasts for Meitec remain unchanged from the initial forecast of 240, but the second half forecast for Meitec Fielders was revised downward to 125, down 55 from the initial forecast of 180. Given that it is currently very difficult to recruit mid-career engineers, we have revised downward the target number of mid-career recruitment and continue mid-career recruits without lowering the recruitment criteria.

<Status of Recruiting Newly Graduates (Reference)>

		MT	MF	Total
Newly Graduate (April 1, 2013)	Initial Forecast	400	150	550
	Forecast	385	165	550

For reference, the total number of new graduates recruited for the start date of April 1, 2013 is expected to be 550, with 385 for Meitec and 165 for Meitec Fielders. The forecast for the total number remains unchanged from the initial forecast. However, the forecast for the number of potential new graduate recruited for Meitec was revised downward by 15, reflecting Meitec’s strict recruitment criteria. Instead, the 15 persons cut for Meitec were added to the number forecasted for Meitec Fielders.

In addition, both Meitec and Meitec Fielders have become highly recognized companies in the new-graduate recruitment market as they continued to protected employment even in the tough conditions following the Lehman Shock. As a result, the Meitec Group has strengthened its capability in recruiting new graduates in comparison with mid-career personnel.

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<Forecast; Meitec Group>

- Fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 -

(Millions of Yen)

			Net Sales	Operating Income	Ordinary Income	Net Income
Mar. 31, 2013	Temporary Engineers Staffing Business	Meitec	55,800	5,200	5,500	5,900
		Meitec Fielders	9,100	520	520	320
		Meitec Cast	2,400	70	70	40
	Engineering Solutions Business	Meitec CAE	1,100	130	130	80
		Apollo Giken Group	1,600	(5)	(5)	20
	Global Business	Meitec Shanghai *	65	(60)	(60)	(60)
	Recruiting & Placement Business	Meitec Next	760	210	210	190
		all engineer.jp	10	(50)	(50)	(50)

*Amount for the Global Business is total of Meitec Shanghai, Meitec Xian, Meitec Chengdu and Meitec Shanghai Human Resources.

This table shows the full-year financial forecasts for each Group company for the fiscal year under review.

MEITEC

<Anticipated Effects of Dissolving a Subsidiary (BMOA) to the Performances>

Forcast for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2013

(100Million of Yen)	Consolidated	Non-consolidated
Ordinary Income	**61**	**55**
Impairment loss, etc.	**(3)**	**(3)**
Effect from liquidation of subsidiary		**＋4.5**
Income before income taxes	58	57
Tax Expenses	(0)	＋3
Regular tax expenses	(22)	(19)
Effect from liquidation of siubsidiary	**＋22**	**＋22**
Net Income	**58**	**59**

- **Effect of dissolution of a subsidiary（BMOA）to the consolidated performance is anticipated to be 2,200 million yen decrease of tax expenses as initial forecast.**
- **Also, effect to the non-consolidated performance is anticipated to be gain of 450 million yen from dissolution of subsidiary, in addition to above tax expense decrease.**

Financial forecasts for the fiscal year under review include the impact of the dissolution of BMOA Corporation (BMOA) on the Group's consolidated business performance.

When we sold Drake Beam Morin-Japan, Inc. (DBM-J), a company formerly acquired by Meitec, to Tempstaff Group in May 2009, we could not transfer DBM-J's receivables from its subsidiaries in the U.S. so we demerged BMOA from DBM-J to manage the receivables. As the management of the receivables are expected to be completed within the fiscal year under review, we plan to dissolve BMOA in January 2013.

Since the retained loss was taken over from DBM-J by BMOA, Meitec, the parent company of BMOA, will assume the retained loss carried forward upon dissolution of BMOA. We expect the decrease in tax expenses of approximately ¥2,200 million to impact consolidated earnings.

As the decrease in tax expenses is likely to boost net income, the forecast for consolidated net income amounts to ¥5,800 million reflecting the above-mentioned ¥2,200 million.

Note, however, that a gain on liquidation of ¥450 million will be posted on a non-consolidated basis, which will be offset on a consolidated basis. Therefore, we anticipate a net positive impact on consolidated net income of ¥2,200 million.

Ⅳ. Shareholder Return

MEITEC

<Dividend Forecast>

- For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 -

	1st Quarter Dividends	2nd Quarter Dividends	3rd Quarter Dividends	Year-end Dividends	Total
Actual FY2011		29.00		29.50	58.50
Forcast FY2012		30.00		66.00	96.00

- Dividend is determined according to the dividend policy with consideration of the performance forecast.
- Dividend forecasts are: 30yen* per share which is equivalent to consolidated dividend on equity ratio (DOE) of 5% at the end of the 2nd quarter, and 66 yen per share which is equivalent to payout ratio of 50% of consolidated net income for the 2nd half of the fiscal year at the year-end, total of 96 yen for the fiscal year (37.5 yen increase compared to that of previous fiscal year). Total dividend is anticipated to be about 3,000 million yen. *50% of Net Income (forecast) < 5% of DOE
- Purchase of treasury stock is planned to be 2,800 million yen according to the principle of total return ratio to be within 100%.

※ Total Return Ratio 100% = (total amount of expected dividend: 3,000 million yen + total amount to be used for the acquisition of the treasury stock: 2,800 million yen) / forecasted consolidated net income: 5,800 million yen

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Finally, we will discuss shareholder returns.

Because we announced a revision to our earnings forecasts on September 25, 2012, our anticipated annual dividend for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013, consisting of an interim dividend of ¥30 and a year-end dividend of ¥66 per share, will be ¥96 per share. In addition, we plan to purchase treasury stock of ¥2,800 million for the fiscal year under review. Since we made an upward revision of the full-year forecast for net income, we changed the purchasing value of treasury stock to ¥2,800 million from ¥2,400 million as previously announced.

In addition, in line with our basic policy on profit distribution, we plan to make a shareholder returns with a total return ratio of 100% for the fiscal year under review (total ¥5,800 million = dividends of ¥3,000 million + treasury stock purchased of ¥2,800 million).

人と技術で次代を拓く

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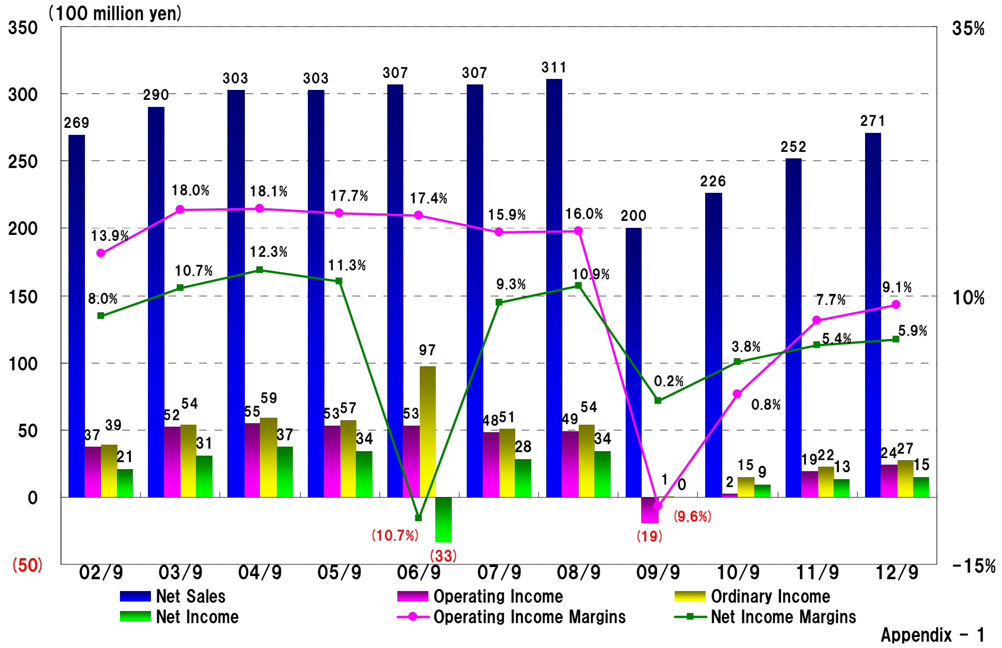
<Trend of the Performance (non-consolidated)>

- from FY ended March 2001 to FY ended March 2013 -



<Outline of the Core Business (Temporary Engineer Staffing)>

			MT+MF+CAE	MT+MF	MT	MF	CAE
2nd Quarter ended Sept. 30	Utilization Ratio	2012	-	93.9%	94.5%	91.1%	-
		2011	-	91.5%	90.9%	94.4%	-
	Operating Hours	2012	-	-	8.86h/day	8.87h/day	-
		2011	-	-	8.72h/day	8.70h/day	-
	Number of Engineers	2012	6,976	6,896	5,586	1,310	80
		2011	6,750	6,668	5,498	1,170	82

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<Sales by the Industrial Segments (Non-Consolidated)>

– For 6 months period ended Sept. 30 -

Millions of Yen

Segment	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	Net Sales				Net Sales	Total Net Sales (%)	Change	Change (%)
Automobile/Transportation	6,357	3,650	4,046	4,562	5,529	20.4%	966	21.2%
Aircraft/Aerospace	1,484	1,427	1,685	1,893	2,099	7.7%	205	10.8%
Industrial Machinery	4,135	2,671	3,126	3,834	4,081	15.0%	246	6.4%
Precision Equipment	1,670	1,342	1,430	1,697	1,977	7.3%	280	16.5%
IT Related Hardware and Devices	3,320	2,188	2,544	2,504	2,492	9.2%	(11)	(0.5%)
Electric and Electronics	5,029	3,322	3,661	4,268	4,335	16.0%	67	1.6%
Semiconductors and Integrated Circuits Design	4,248	1,775	2,167	1,632	1,658	6.1%	25	1.6%
Semiconductor Equipment and Devices	1,474	549	574	875	908	3.4%	33	3.8%
Information Processing/Software	1,665	1,418	1,700	1,862	1,900	7.0%	37	2.0%
Plant	577	564	598	705	769	2.8%	63	9.0%
Construction	97	45	157	141	172	0.6%	31	22.0%
Others	1,103	1,142	1,006	1,277	1,199	4.4%	(77)	(6.1%)
Total	31,163	20,097	22,698	25,256	27,125	100.0%	1,868	7.4%

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<Top 10 Clients by Sales and Shares of Net Sales>

(Non-consolidated)

For the 6 months period ended Sept. 30

＜Five years ago ＞ ＜Previous Year ＞ ＜Current＞

(millions of yen)

2007			2011			2012		
Companies Name			Companies Name			Companies Name		
1 Panasonic			1 Mitsubishi Heavy			1 Mitsubishi Heavy		
2 Canon Inc.			2 Panasonic			2 Panasonic		
3 Sony Corp.			3 Nikon Corp.			3 Nikon Corp.		
4 Mitsubishi Heavy			4 Canon Inc.			4 Canon Inc.		
5 Omron Corp.			5 Denso Corporation			5 Denso Corporation		
6 Nikon Corp.			6 Sony Corp.			6 Sony Corp.		
7 Denso Corporation			7 Kawasaki Heavy			7 Kawasaki Heavy		
8 Toyota Motor			8 Daikin Industries			8 Toyota Motor		
9 Seiko Epson			9 Toyota Motor			9 Daikin Industries		
10 Yazaki Corp.			10 Mitsubishi Electric Corp.			10 Omron Corp.		
Top 10 Total	9,989	32.5%	Top 10 Total	7,203	28.5%	Top 10 Total	7,737	28.5%
Top 20 Total	13,280	43.2%	Top 20 Total	9,737	38.6%	Top 20 Total	10,680	39.4%
Others	17,473	56.8%	Others	15,519	61.4%	Others	16,445	60.6%
Total	30,753	100.0%	Total	25,256	100.0%	Total	27,125	100.0%

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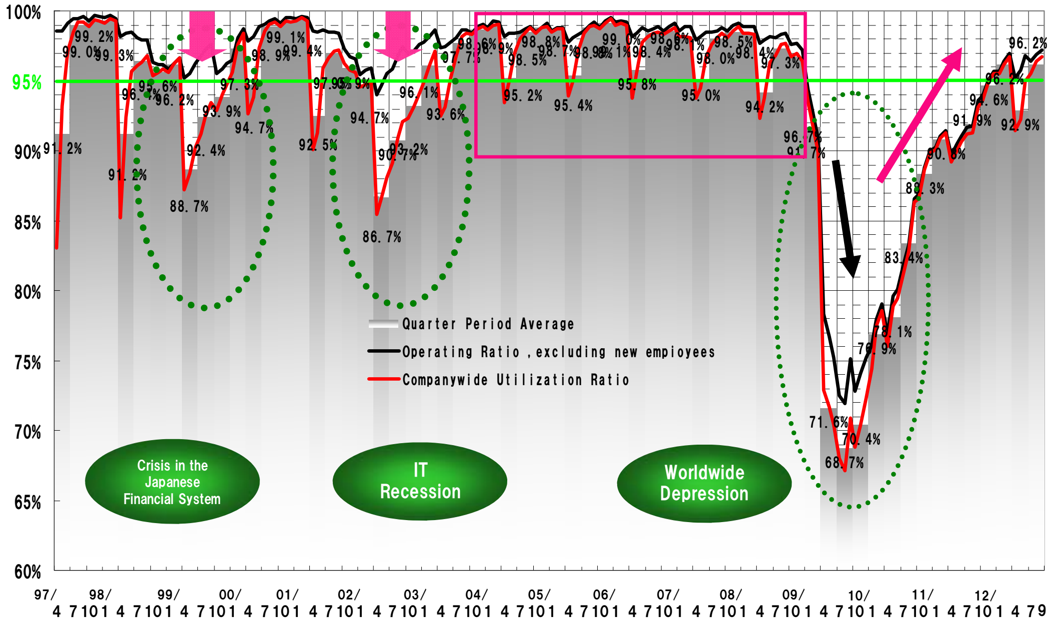
<Utilization Ratio (Non-Consolidated)>

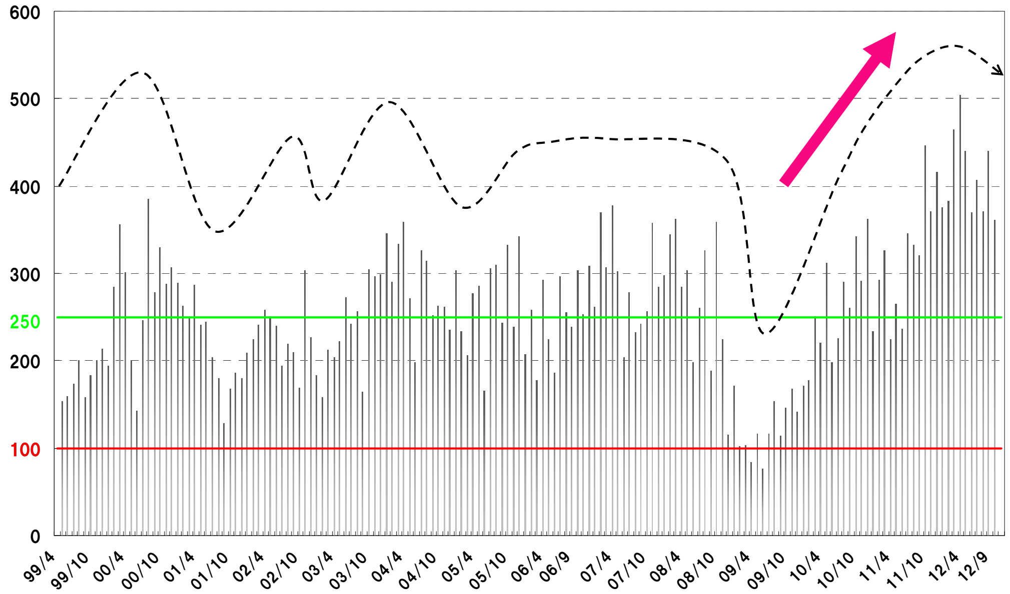
From Apr. 1997 to Sept. 2012



Appendix-5

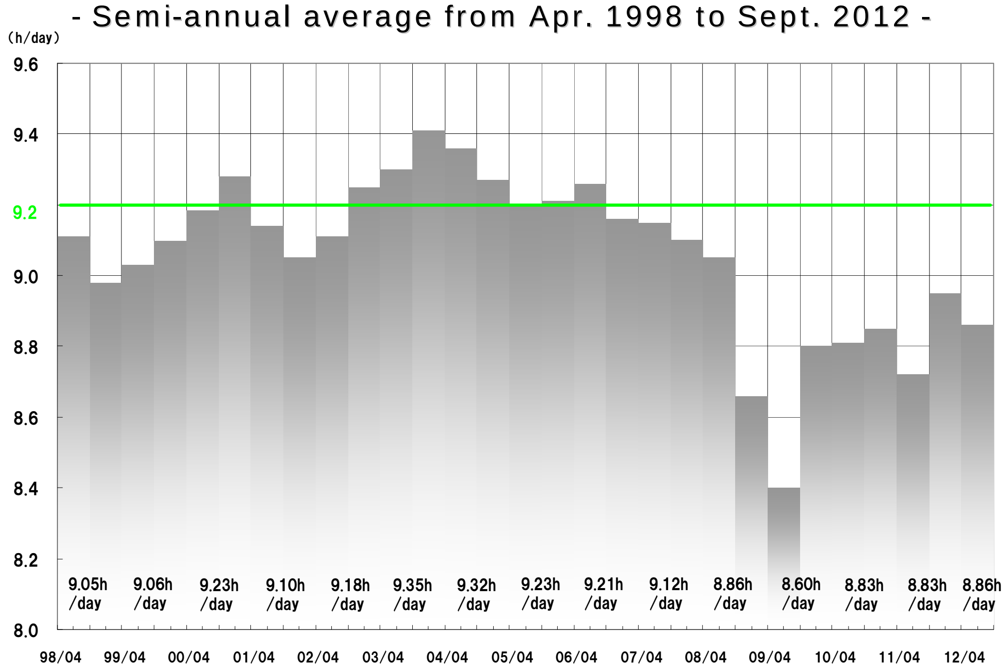
<Trend in New Orders by Month (Non-Consolidated)>

- From Apr. 1999 to Sept. 2012 -



<Trend of Working Hours (Non-Consolidated)>

- Semi-annual average from Apr. 1998 to Sept. 2012 -



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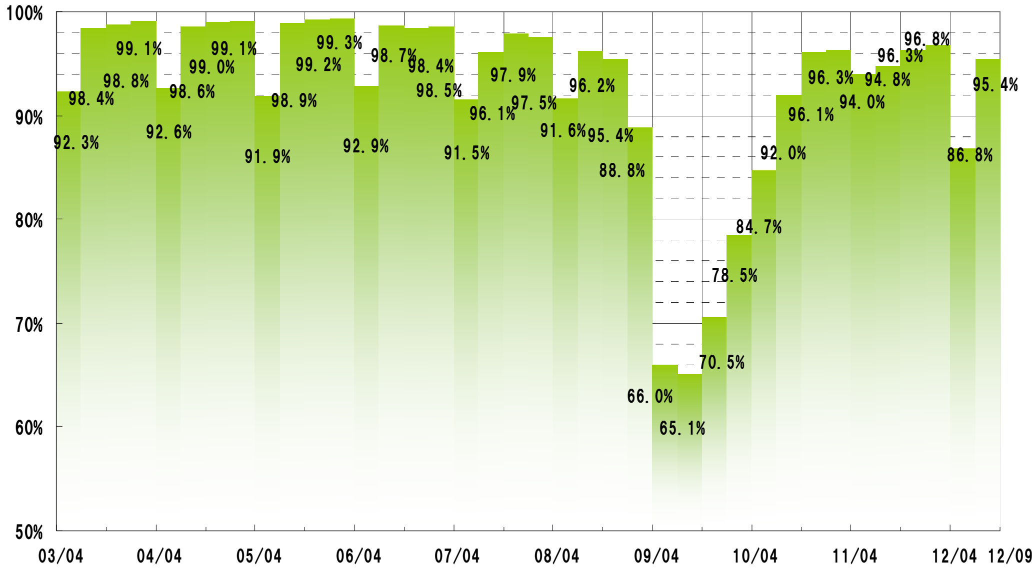
<Utilization Ratio (Meitec Fielders)>

- Quarterly average from Apr. 2003 to Sept. 2012 -



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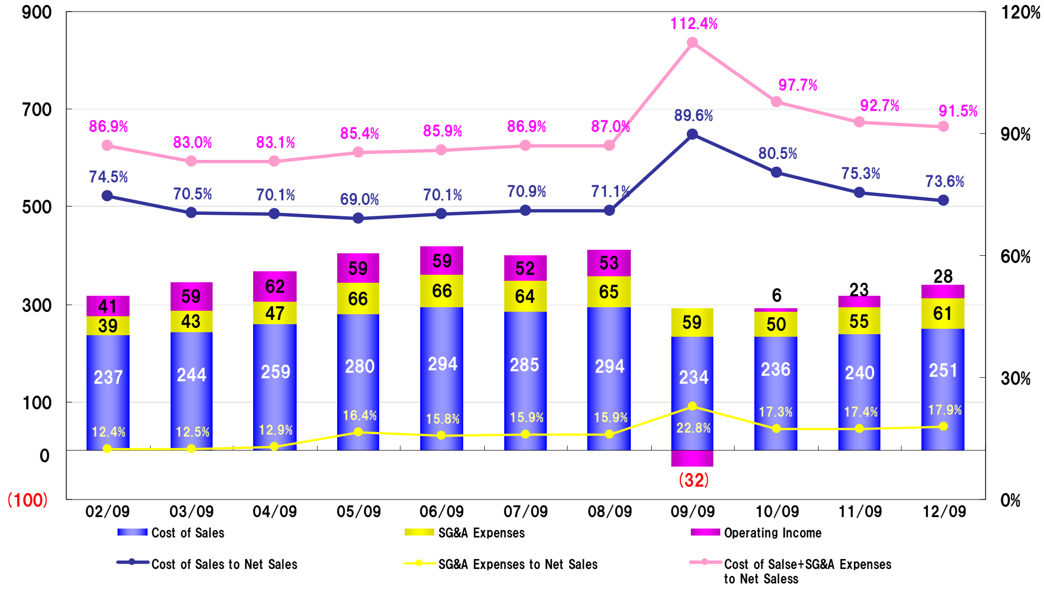
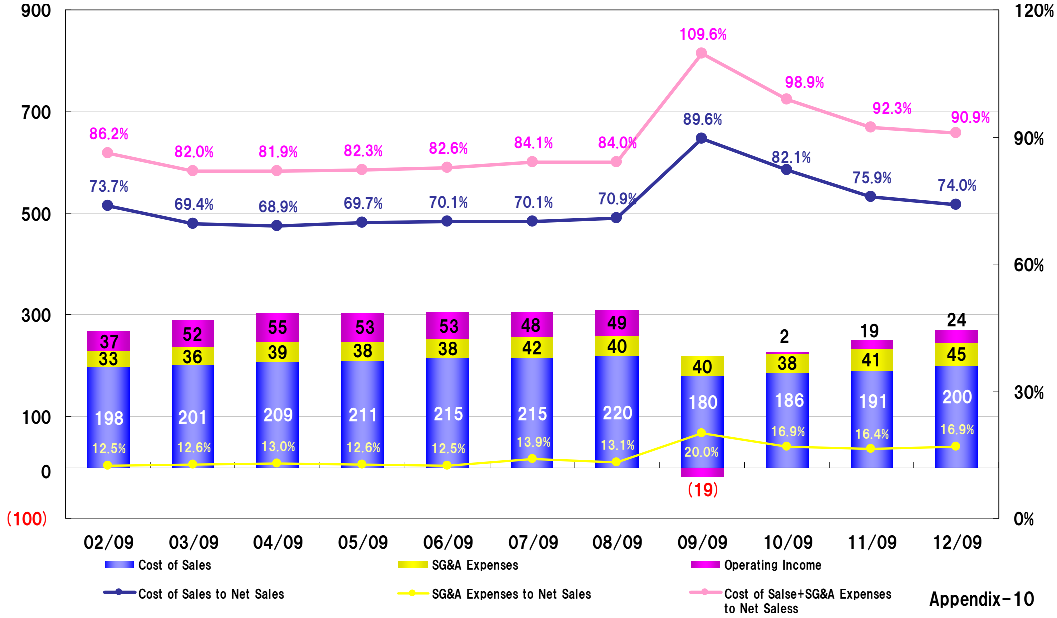
<Consolidated SG&A Expenses and Cost of Sales, and Their Ratio to the Sales>

- For the 6 months period ended Sept. 2002 to Sept. 2012 -



<Non-Consolidated SG&A Expenses and Cost of Sales, and Their Ratio to the Sales>

- For the 6 months period ended Sept. 2002 to Sept. 2012 -



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<Policy for Profit Return: revised May 2011>

	Before	After Change	
Shareholders Return		Total Return Ratio: Basically within100%	Changed
Dividend	Dividend related to performances	Equal or more than 50% of consolidated net profit	Not Changed
	Minimum Dividend	Equal or more than Dividend on Equity ratio (DOE) 5%	
Treasury Stock Acquisition	Acquisition of treasury stock: Cash excess of working capital (2 months of net sales) to be applied to the acquisition of the treasury stock	Acquisition of treasury stock: Consolidated cash position excess of 3 months net sales to be planned for acquisition of the treasury stock	Changed
	Retain: Maximum of 2 million shares	Retired: Excess above maxim to be retired	Not Changed

- In view of maximizing shareholder's return in mid- to long-term, unless major capital demends are expected, total return ratio to be within 100% for the total shareholders return by dividend and purchase of treasury shares.
- Three Month Net Sales = Working capital : Consolidated two month net sales + Fund for strengthening the financial base (a fund to sustain the business operation in the event of a crisis equivalent to that of fiscal year ended March 2010) : consolidated one month net sales

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<Shareholders by Business Segments (Meitec)>

Shareholder Segment	(As of the 2nd Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 2012)			
	Shareholders	%	Shares Held	%
Banks	4	0.06%	882,401	2.54%
Trust Banks	19	0.27%	6,346,000	18.29%
Life and nonlife insurance companies	23	0.32%	4,215,883	12.15%
Securities financing and other financial companies	3	0.04%	17,860	0.05%
Securities companies	33	0.46%	222,882	0.64%
Business concerns and other companies	116	1.63%	284,992	0.82%
Overseas companies and investors	150	2.11%	16,773,318	48.34%
Individuals and others	6,767	95.11%	5,956,664	17.17%
Total	7,115	100.0%	34,700,000	100.0%