Translation

May 11, 2012

Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012

Company name: **CHIYODA CORPORATION**
Listing: First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange
Stock code: 6366
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(Millions of yen with fractional amounts discarded, unless otherwise noted)

1. Consolidated performance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 (from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)

(1) Consolidated operating results

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012	254,675	3.1	24,197	37.9	23,793	51.2	14,364	80.0
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011	247,082	(21.1)	17,544	930.8	15,732	225.2	7,979	170.1

Note: comprehensive income: Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012: 15,884 million yen (111.7% increase year on year)
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011: 7,502 million yen (41.9% increase year on year)

	Net income per share	Fully diluted net income per share	Return on Equity (ROE)	Ratio of Ordinary Income to Total Assets	Ratio of Operating Income to Revenue
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012	55.44		8.9	6.6	9.5
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011	30.79	–	5.3	4.6	7.1

Reference: Equity in earnings of associated companies: Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012: 72 million yen,
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011: 104 million yen,

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As of March 31, 2012	365,795	168,737	46.0	648.95
As of March 31, 2011	353,392	155,758	43.9	599.15

Reference: Equity As of March 31, 2012: 168,120 million yen As of March 31, 2011: 155,242 million yen

(3) Consolidated cash flows

	Net cash provided by operating activities	Net cash used in investing activities	Net cash used in financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012	55,615	(9,140)	(2,899)	173,769
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011	(5,229)	(2,577)	(805)	130,618

2. Cash dividends

Record date	Cash dividends per share: First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fiscal year-end	Annual	Payment of Cash Dividends	Payout Ratio (Consolidated)	Dividend on Equity Ratio (Consolidated)
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011	–	–	–	11.00	11.00	2,850	35.7	1.9
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2012	–	–	–	17.00	17.00		30.7	
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 (Forecast)	–	–	–	17.50	17.50		30.2	

3. Consolidated earnings forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 (from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Net income per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2013	430,000	68.8	22,500	(7.0)	23,000	(3.3)	15,000	4.4	57.90

4. Others

(1) Changes in Significant Subsidiaries during the Period (changes in specified subsidiaries accompanying changes in the scope of consolidation): None

(2) Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates / Restatements
- a. Changes in accounting policies due to revisions of accounting standards, etc.: None
- b. Changes in accounting policies other than a. above: None
- c. Changes in accounting estimates: None
- d. Restatements: None

(3) Number of issued shares (common stock)

a. Number of shares issued at year-end (including treasury shares)

March 31, 2012	260,324,529 shares
March 31, 2011	260,324,529 shares

b. Number of treasury shares at year-end

March 31, 2012	1,259,891 shares
March 31, 2011	1,222,540 shares

c. Average number of shares during each of the following fiscal years

Year ended March 31, 2012	1,259,891 shares
Year ended March 31, 2011	1,222,540 shares

* Proper use of earnings forecasts, and other special directions

The forward-looking statements, including earnings forecasts, contained in these materials are based on information currently available to the Company and on certain assumptions deemed to be reasonable. Actual business and other results may differ substantially due to a number of factors.

5. Results of Operations

(1) Analysis of Results

During the fiscal year under review, although energy demand remained solid in some parts of the world, notably in emerging economies, the impact of the European debt crisis became more widespread toward the second half of the year. In Japan, recovery and reconstruction of production and supply systems following the Great East Japan Earthquake got underway, but the pace of economic recovery remained modest.
Growing demand stemming from the shift away from oil to gas resulted in a surge in planned investment, and the strong yen encouraged Japanese manufacturing companies to expand their operations overseas.
Faced with these conditions, we placed particular focus on bidding activities, making the most of our technological superiority in the market. We concluded contracts for Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) work for an LNG plant in Australia, and for the second-stage of polycrystalline silicon EPC work in Malaysia.
At the same time, we made sure to execute the projects under construction steadily, including the LNG plant project in Papua New Guinea, and we also sought to improve operating income primarily by reviewing the cost for completed works during the warranty period.

As a result, consolidated new contracts for the fiscal year under review amounted to 612,530 million yen (160.4% increase year on year). The consolidated contract backlog was 840,943 million yen (69.0% increase). Consolidated revenues amounted to 254,675 million yen (3.1% increase), while operating income amounted to 24,197 million yen (37.9% increase), ordinary income amounted to 23,793 million yen (51.2% increase), and net income for the period amounted to 14,364 million yen (80.0% increase).

A summary of operating results of our engineering business, the Group’s reportable segment, is as follows:

LNG Plants/Gas and Power Utilities

As for overseas, the Group continued to execute EPC work for the LNG plant in Papua New Guinea. In Australia, out of the 3 FEED (Front End Engineering Design) works which the Group is currently executing, we were awarded the EPC work for one project, and the value of the contract was one of the largest on company record. We were also awarded a contract for the basic design works for an LNG plant in Malaysia jointly with Saipem S.p.A., the company we concluded a cooperation agreement with to develop onshore LNG and upstream projects. While the Group completed EPC work for feed gas preparation in Qatar, the Group’s subsidiary in Qatar also won a new long-term service contract, undertaking renovation and repair work for the LNG and gas processing plants that were originally constructed by the Chiyoda Group, and providing engineering, procurement, and construction management (EPCm) services for helium extraction facilities.
In Japan, the Group undertook marketing activities to receive new orders for LNG receiving terminals, and was awarded a new contract for the construction of an LNG receiving terminal. We also proceeded steadily with backlog projects, including the construction of several LNG receiving terminals.

Petroleum, Petrochemicals and Gas Chemicals

Overseas, the Group brought resources to bear on planned investment projects in petroleum refineries and other ventures in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. We steadily executed EPC work for heavy oil cracking unit in Saudi Arabia and EPCm works for petroleum refineries in Singapore. The Group also received orders for the delivery of furnaces for a petroleum refinery in Iraq and engineering, procurement support, and construction management (EPsCm) services for heavy crude oil upgrading facilities for a petroleum refinery in Venezuela. Also in the petrochemical field, we met the needs of the growing Asian market, receiving orders for EPCm services in Thailand and EPC services in Singapore.
In Japan, the Group successfully completed the partial replacement of an atmospheric distillation tower by applying a unique construction method patented by the Group, as well

as construction work at benzene extraction facilities. We also made a concerted effort to quickly restore facilities that had been damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake. In addition, we were awarded several contracts aimed at improving the competitiveness and energy saving of petroleum refineries.

Industrial Machinery/Environment/General Chemicals and Other Fields

In new business fields, the Group steadily executed works such as EPC work for polycrystalline silicon plant in Malaysia, which product is used for photovoltaic cell, and a nickel refinery in the Philippines. We were also awarded a contract for EPC work for the second-stage of the polycrystalline silicon plant to follow the first stage EPC work under execution by our Group in Malaysia. In Japan, we completed and delivered the expansion work for a nonferrous metals plant and manufacturing plants for highly-functional batteries. Since more and more Japanese companies are entering the Southeast Asian markets to get benefit from strong yen and the economic growth in Asia, the Group has been reinforcing efforts to meet the needs of those companies. For solar power generation, we entered into a cooperation agreement with a leading Italian manufacturer of solar receiver tubes, a key component for next-generation concentrated solar power (CSP) generation (solar thermodynamic plants using molten salt parabolic trough technology) and have subsequently started to construct a pilot plant in Italy.

In the pharmaceutical field, the Group steadily executed EPC work for the manufacturing facilities of highly bioactive pharmaceuticals, such as anti-cancer drugs. We were also awarded a contract for EPC work for a bulk vaccine plant and pharmaceutical formulation plant.
For infrastructure projects overseas, the Group started a project to investigate energy savings in a large industrial complex in Thailand, in addition to a feasibility study of an integrated wastewater treatment project for a large industrial complex in Saudi Arabia. In relation to the social infrastructure business, the Group participated in the Jakarta Metropolitan Special Area and the Investment Promotion Master Plan Study in Indonesia. In addition, we plan to start looking into similar study projects in other ASEAN member countries.

(Major contracts included in the consolidated results for the period)
(*: projects completed during the period.)

Overseas	・LNG plant in Papua New Guinea ・First-stage of polycrystalline silicon plant in Malaysia ・Feed gas preparation work for Qatar Pearl GTL* ・Heavy crude oil cracking unit in Saudi Arabia
Domestic	・Naoetsu LNG receiving terminal for INPEX Corporation ・Liquefied petroleum gas underground storage terminal for Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation ・Joetsu LNG receiving terminal for Chubu Electric Power Co. Inc, ・CIS Solar Cell Factory No. 3 for Solar Frontier K.K.,* ・Reconstruction of ground facilities damaged by Great East Japan Earthquake at Kuji National Oil Storage Base for Japan Underground Oil Storage Co., Ltd.

Outlook for the Next Fiscal Year

Chiyoda will continue to promote its sales activities and win contracts in the areas where Chiyoda can best leverage its technological advantages. We will also continue to work diligently on the execution of existing projects including the large project in Papua New Guinea and other projects overseas and domestic.

In consideration of these circumstances, and assuming an exchange rate of ¥80/dollar, our forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 include 350.0 billion yen in new consolidated contracts and 430.0 billion yen in revenues. Our forecast for the consolidated operating profit is 22.5 billion yen, consolidated ordinary income is 23.0 billion yen, and the consolidated net income is 15.0 billion yen.

(2) Analysis of Financial Condition

1) Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

Assets
Total assets increased by 12,402 million yen from the previous fiscal year. Although the jointly controlled assets of joint venture decreased by 22,868 million yen and notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts decreased by 12,193 million yen, current assets increased by 4,281 million yen, due to the 41,657 million yen increase in short-term investment securities. Noncurrent assets increased by 8,121 million yen due to the 9,684 million yen increase in investment securities.

Liabilities
While there was an increase of 13,961 million yen in advances received on uncompleted construction contracts, the 11,205 million yen decrease in notes payable and accounts payable for construction contracts, and the 4,823 million yen decrease in income taxes payable, etc., resulted in the 576 million yen decrease in liabilities in total, compared to the previous fiscal year.

Net Assets
Net assets were 168,737 million yen as a result of the 11,514 million yen year-on year increase in retained earnings due to booking of net income. The equity ratio increased 2.1 points year-on-year to 46.0%.

2) Cash Flow

Cash flow from operating activities
Net cash from operating activities was a 55,615 million yen increase due to the 576 million yen decrease in the jointly controlled assets of joint venture, the 14,285 million yen increase in working capital (total in notes and accounts receivable-trade, costs on uncompleted construction contracts, notes and accounts payable-trade and advances received on uncompleted construction contracts).

The jointly controlled assets of joint ventures are shown on the JV balance sheet as the assets controlled by Chiyoda. In real terms, it is equivalent to the portion of the current deposit balance under the JV names that is allocated to Chiyoda.

Cash flow from investing activities
Net cash from investing activities was a negative 9,140 million yen due to 7,561 million yen expenditure by investing in securities.

Cash flow from financing activities
Net cash from financing activities was a negative 2,899 million yen due to 2,844 million yen paid in dividends and other factors.

As the result of the above factors, the account balance for the fiscal year for cash and cash equivalent was 173,769 million yen which was a year-on- year increase of 43,151 million yen.

Cash Flow Indices

Fiscal years ended March 31	Equity ratio (%)	Debt repayment period (Years)	Interest coverage ratio (Times)
2008	21.4	0.7	35.3
2009	40.7	1.1	26.3
2010	45.3%	1.2	34.5
2011	43.9%	–	–
2012	46.0%	0.2	267.9
Notes	(Shareholders' equity – minority interests)/Total assets	Interest-bearing debt/Net cash provided by operating activities	Net cash provided by operating activities/Interest expense

Note: The debt repayment period and interest coverage ratio for the period ended March 31, 2011 are omitted due to there being a negative cash flow from operating activities..

(3) Dividend Policy and Current/Next-Period Dividend Payments

Our basic policy for dividends is set to meet a payout ratio of 30% of consolidated net income. This policy supports our desire to return profits to our shareholders, while building a stronger financial base by which we can finance our business growth.
The Chiyoda Group has set the dividend at 17.0 yen per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. As for the next fiscal year, we plan a year-end dividend per share of 17.5 yen.

(4) Business Risks

The following are significant risks that could affect Chiyoda Group finances, earnings, or cash flows, and our responses to such. These risks may have a material impact on investor decisions related to investment risk. Recognizing these risks, the Chiyoda Group has set risk reduction measures in place, as well as measures to minimize the impact, should such events occur.

The risks discussed below are those we believe pose the most significant threats to our business as of the date of the filing of this document.

(a) Changes in the Business Environment, Economic and Social Situation
Various factors as to changes in the global economics and social situation, impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake, shift of energy policies in each country, could cause adjustments such as suspension or delay to the client investment plans. These changes may have an impact on Chiyoda Group earnings. Circumstances at the facilities of subcontractors, equipment and materials suppliers, and other service providers could affect our project execution plans, profitability, and ability to collect payments

We always closely monitor global economic and social situation trends and their potential impact on our business. We make it a point to study thoroughly the corporate activities and status of service providers to avoid/minimize risk, confirming the feasibility of projects, checking conditions on the ground, and identifying alternate service providers if such becomes necessary.

(b) Earthquakes and natural disasters, terrorism, wars and other force majeure events
Country risk (earthquakes and natural disasters, terrorism, wars) and/or other force majeure events could result in owners' delaying final investment decisions, direct or indirect damages to work sites or business locations, delayed delivery of equipment and materials to work sites, construction force safety issues, and/or suspension of field work, etc.

We do all we can to prevent human suffering or harm. We have put a crisis management system in place to respond to emergencies, and this system allows us to quickly react to situations. Under this system, we can negotiate with clients or other related parties and secure contract terms that provide a rational division of liability for extension of work, damages or added costs. In this way, we can avoid or minimize risks from force majeure events.

(c) Cost of Equipment and Materials
We are exposed to the risk of sudden escalation of equipment/materials costs beyond all expectations, due to the time lag between quotation at proposal and actual purchase order in plant constructions. Specifically, the price of steel products, which make up the main part of plant construction, would severely be impacted by the rising price of raw materials as to coal raw materials and iron ore. Similarly, it is difficult to anticipate the future market prices for copper, nickel, aluminum and zinc, etc.

We avoid these risks (or minimize the impact) by diversifying the supply source from all over the world, placing orders as early as possible and maintaining alliances with major vendors/suppliers.

(d) Construction Workers/Equipment and Materials
Projects may experience delays if we cannot secure sufficient workers (construction workers), equipment and materials, or other necessary project infrastructure. Recovering from such delays may involve cost overruns.

We avoid this risk (or minimize the impact) by adopting various construction methods, as one example the modular construction in areas where labor is in short supply, and by establishing a foundation of cooperation with capable subcontractors, vendors and suppliers. If plant construction work has to be suspended by strike or other factors, we minimize the risk by taking appropriate action together with clients and local authorities.

(e) Plant Accidents
There are always risks of a major accident occurring in a plant that we have built or which is under construction. If an accident occurs, and the Chiyoda Group is determined to be at fault, the liability for damages could have a material impact on our earnings.

Naturally, we exercise all due care to prevent any unexpected situations by pursuing peerless quality and safety management. We also avoid/minimize risks by procuring appropriate insurances and by including a rational division of liabilities in contract terms with our clients.

(f) Exchange Rate Fluctuations
Some construction projects may involve payment settlements (subcontractors, vendors and suppliers) in a currency not designated in counter value received from clients. In such cases, exchange rate fluctuations can have an impact on earnings. The Chiyoda Group avoids/minimizes exchange rate risk by reserving against construction payments in multiple foreign currencies and by entering into exchange rate forward contracts.

(g)Compliance-related Risks
The stakeholders’ demands for compliance issues including information securities and export controls are increasing, and once a problem occurs, it could have considerable effect on the project execution or business operation of the Chiyoda Group.
In association with the latest regulations or rules upon corporate operations, the Chiyoda Group makes an effort in every phase to resolve the requests from the stakeholders, including concerned authorities and clients, both domestic and overseas, and try to avoid any risk by incorporating such data into the work process.

6. Corporate Group
As there have been no material changes in our corporate organization (business) or status of affiliates since our latest securities report (filed June 23, 2011), we have omitted disclosure here.

7. Management Policies

(1) Basic Management Policies

The shared corporate philosophy of the Chiyoda Group is to "enhance our business in aiming for harmony between energy and the environment and contribute to the sustainable development of a society as an integrated engineering company through the use of our collective wisdom and painstakingly developed technology." We use every effort to conduct business that inspires trust and empathy from our shareholders, our clients, our subcontractors and vendors, our employees, society, and all of our stakeholders.

(2) Management Indices Measuring Progress in Medium-Term Business Plan and Targets

To improve our value as a corporate group, we established the "Engineering Excellence, Value Creation 2012" four-year business plan. This plan began from April 1, 2009 and will run until March 31, 2013. We officially announced this plan on May 13, 2009.

(See http://www.chiyoda-corp.com/ir/en for our four-year plan and financial report)

In the last year, when the first half of the four years of this business plan was completed, we reviewed our progress to date, recognizing changes in external factors and reflecting the fact that orders were significantly below the target on a consolidated basis. As a result of this review, we have been dedicating all of the strength of the Chiyoda Group to execute the measures that must be our focus for the final two years, or the second half, of the plan. In the current fiscal year, which is the final year of the medium-term management plan, we will devote all our efforts to fully executing the important issues and policies mentioned in (3) below to achieve specific results.

Although our medium-term management plan stated a target of 23 billion yen in consolidated net income for the fiscal year ending March 2013, we consider this target to be very difficult to achieve. However, we intend to execute these policies, improve profits to the greatest extent possible, and build the foundations for profit growth after the next fiscal year.

(3) Issues (focused policies)

While the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake and the appreciation of the yen persists, the worldwide demand for LNG and other energy resources remains strong. We have noted a rise in new orders for large-scale energy facilities, driven by clients who are actively pursuing growth-oriented investments. Meanwhile, we envisage encountering stiff competition, particularly while the yen continues to be strong compared to other world currencies. Given this business environment, we have adopted the following policies and issues as important factors emphasizing the four objectives of strengthening competitiveness, improving profitability, sustaining growth, and developing the management foundations. These factors are designed to enable us to steadily achieve the quantitative full-year targets as well as to execute growth strategies and develop the foundations set out in our "Engineering Excellence, Value Creation 2012" business plan mentioned above. We will come together as a united group in pursuit of these initiatives.

(a) Achieving quantitative targets
We will develop and execute a plan properly tailored to orders in light of projects from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 and thereafter. We will increase profit by effectively completing backlog projects, improving their profitability, and winning new orders.

(b) Strengthening competitiveness
To earn the trust of clients and survive the era of mega-competition, we will comprehensively strengthen our ability of project execution and bolster our competitiveness. We will execute various initiatives to reduce costs and streamline our business structure. We will continue to advance our global operations, building a structure in which local Group subsidiaries can take the lead in their local projects by setting up new overseas operating bases, providing more support to existing subsidiaries and creating greater coordination

among Group companies. This structure will create a tighter unit with headquarters and improve our competitiveness.

(c) Improving profitability

For a steady flow of contracts in our core LNG/gas plant business, we will develop sales activities such as offering positive proposals and support to clients, perform FEED (Front End Engineering Design) works in accordance with the strategies to receive orders in the area. We will also aim to receive orders by even closer relationships with clients in Japan and overseas, and through collaboration with our business partners. We will further seek sustainable growth and a stronger business base by forming alliances including capital tie-ups. In addition, we will continue to improve the profitability of contracts by taking action to sharpen our capability to execute projects.

(d) Sustaining growth

We will diversify our business portfolio and promote investments. We will focus on advancing into new areas such as social infrastructure, concentrated solar power (CSP), water recycling, and the hydrogen business, including strategic investments.

In our businesses in Japan, we will accelerate the development of operating bases and a structure to respond to projects related to overseas expansion by Japanese clients. We will also review the missions and roles of Group companies in Japan in line with the changing situation and the evolution of clients in the Japanese market.

(e) Developing the management foundation

To enable consolidated management and develop the optimum human resources and assignments, we will refine our systems for training and evaluation to manage our resources on a global scale. We will also reform our business processes and achieve highly sophisticated data management to improve projects and corporate management.

8. Consolidated financial statements
(1) Consolidated balance sheets (1/2)

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	33,855	35,577
Notes receivable, accounts receivable from completed construction contracts	56,033	43,840
Short-term investment securities	96,841	138,499
Costs on uncompleted construction contracts	12,648	13,419
Deferred tax assets	18,644	12,987
Jointly controlled assets of joint venture	88,662	65,794
Other	9,514	10,366
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3)	(6)
Total current assets	316,196	320,478
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures	15,926	16,072
Accumulated depreciation	(10,711)	(11,711)
Buildings and structures, net	5,215	4,360
Machinery and vehicles	1,270	1,220
Accumulated depreciation	(277)	(299)
Machinery and vehicles, net	993	920
Tools, furniture and fixtures	5,358	5,201
Accumulated depreciation	(4,491)	(4,328)
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	867	872
Land	11,938	12,736
Construction in progress	5	109
Total property, plant and equipment	19,021	19,001
Intangible assets	4,733	4,600
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	8,505	18,190
Deferred tax assets	3,948	2,204
Other	1,074	1,409
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(87)	(88)
Total investments and other assets	13,441	21,715
Total noncurrent assets	37,196	45,317
Total assets	353,392	365,795

Consolidated balance sheets (2/2)

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2011	As of March 31, 2012
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes payable, accounts payable for construction contracts	97,417	86,211
Current portion of long-term loans payable	—	10,000
Income taxes payable	5,986	1,162
Advances received on uncompleted construction contracts	62,571	76,533
Provision for warranties for completed construction	1,190	289
Provision for loss on construction contracts	1,057	568
Provision for bonuses	3,944	4,054
Other	9,720	14,868
Total current liabilities	181,887	193,687
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term loans payable	10,208	198
Provision for retirement benefits	2,809	2,486
Provision for treatment of PCB waste	131	123
Other	2,598	561
Total noncurrent liabilities	15,746	3,369
Total liabilities	197,633	197,057
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	43,396	43,396
Capital surplus	37,112	37,112
Retained earnings	77,832	89,346
Treasury stock	(1,295)	(1,328)
Total shareholders' equity	157,046	168,527
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(229)	1,509
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	345	442
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,919)	(2,358)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,804)	(407)
Minority interests	516	617
Total net assets	155,758	168,737
Total liabilities and net assets	353,392	365,795

(2) Consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income

(Consolidated statement of income)

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
Consolidated statements of (comprehensive) income		
Net sales of completed construction contracts	247,082	254,675
Cost of sales of completed construction contracts	215,563	215,783
Gross profit on completed construction contracts	31,519	38,891
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,974	14,693
Operating income	17,544	24,197
Non-operating income		
Interest income	696	809
Dividends income	381	420
Equity in earnings of affiliates	104	72
Real estate rent	128	110
Other	285	100
Total non-operating income	1,596	1,513
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	256	207
Foreign exchange losses	2,882	1,243
Rent expenses on real estates	68	67
Other	202	398
Total non-operating expenses	3,409	1,917
Ordinary income	15,732	23,793
Extraordinary income		
Surrender value of insurance	109	—
Total extraordinary income	109	—
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on valuation of investment securities	—	250
Office integration expenses	4,218	—
Loss on adjustment for changes of accounting standard for asset retirement obligations	146	—
Total extraordinary losses	4,364	250
Income before income taxes and minority interests	11,476	23,543
Income taxes-current	9,194	2,310
Income taxes-deferred	(5,665)	6,717
Total income taxes	3,529	9,027
Income before minority interests	7,947	14,515
Minority interests in income (loss)	-32	151
Net income	7,979	14,364

(Consolidated statement of comprehensive income)

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income		
Income before minority interests	7,947	14,515
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	(332)	1,738
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	501	97
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(511)	(361)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method	(103)	(105)
Total other comprehensive income	(445)	1,368
Comprehensive income	7,502	15,884
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	7,545	15,761
Comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	(42)	123

(3) Consolidated statement of cash flows (1/2)

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Income before income taxes and minority interests	11,476	23,543
Depreciation and amortization	2,566	2,637
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(245)	4
Increase (decrease) in provision for warranties for completed construction	(3,271)	(894)
Increase (decrease) in provision for loss on construction contracts	(3,367)	(489)
Increase (decrease) in provision for bonuses	700	118
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	706	(320)
Interest and dividends income	(1,078)	(1,230)
Interest expenses	256	207
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	169	22
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates	(104)	(72)
Office integration expenses	4,218	—
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	(4,821)	11,946
Decrease (increase) in costs on uncompleted construction contracts	(5,330)	(796)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	8,035	(11,102)
Increase (decrease) in advances received on uncompleted construction contracts	14,225	14,236
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable-other	(2,231)	3,678
Decrease (increase) in jointly controlled asset of joint venture	(18,744)	22,776
Increase (decrease) in accrued consumption taxes	624	(596)
Increase (decrease) in deposits received	45	1,640
Other, net	(1,496)	649
Subtotal	2,334	65,960
Interest and dividends income received	515	685
Interest expenses paid	(191)	(210)
Income taxes paid	(7,887)	(10,820)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(5,229)	55,615
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		
Net decrease (increase) in time deposits	(26)	(234)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(930)	(1,618)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	4	1,725
Purchase of intangible assets	(713)	(1,380)
Purchase of investment securities	(974)	(7,561)
Purchase of investments in subsidiaries	—	(57)
Payments of short-term loans receivable	—	(85)
Payments of long-term loans receivable	(24)	—
Collection of long-term loans receivable	81	71
Other, net	7	(0)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,577)	(9,140)

Consolidated statement of cash flows (2/2)

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 (From April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011)	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 (From April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	10,208	–
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(10,004)	–
Cash dividends paid	(906)	(2,844)
Cash dividends paid to minority shareholders	(9)	(7)
Repayments of finance lease obligations	(13)	(14)
Other, net	(79)	(32)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(805)	(2,899)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(647)	(424)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9,260)	43,151
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	139,790	130,618
Increase in cash and cash equivalents from newly consolidated subsidiary	87	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	130,618	173,769

9. Production, Contracts and Sales

	Millions of Yen					
	FY2012 Apr. 1, 2011 — March. 31, 2012					
	New contracts		Net sales		Backlog of contracts	
	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%
Business Segment						
Engineering						
LNG plants	417,684	68.2	91,912	36.1	548,574	65.2
Gas and power utilities	46,316	7.6	48,341	19.0	117,839	14.0
Gas chemicals	682	0.1	75	0.0	607	0.1
Petroleum and petrochemicals	47,843	7.8	40,712	16.0	45,050	5.4
General chemicals	85,031	13.9	44,190	17.3	108,475	12.9
Industrial machinery	1,551	0.2	9,416	3.7	279	0.0
Environment and other	6,477	1.1	13,201	5.2	18,344	2.2
Total Engineering	**605,587**	**98.9**	**247,849**	**97.3**	**839,170**	**99.8**
Other	6,942	1.1	6,826	2.7	1,773	0.2
Domestic	115,580	18.9	94,925	37.3	168,299	20.0
Overseas	496,949	81.1	159,750	62.7	672,644	80.0
Total	**612,530**	**100.0**	**254,675**	**100.0**	**840,943**	**100.0**

	Millions of Yen					
	FY2011 Apr. 1, 2010 — March. 31, 2011					
	New contracts		Net sales		Backlog of contracts	
	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%
Business Segment						
Engineering						
LNG plants	40,315	17.1	89,028	36.0	225,598	45.3
Gas and power utilities	48,156	20.5	43,714	17.7	126,981	25.5
Gas chemicals	131	0.1	716	0.3	-	-
Petroleum and petrochemicals	40,220	17.1	53,509	21.7	39,121	7.9
General chemicals	77,144	32.8	22,573	9.1	70,280	14.1
Industrial machinery	8,775	3.7	22,481	9.1	8,144	1.7
Environment and other	13,618	5.8	9,372	3.8	25,863	5.2
Total Engineering	**228,361**	**97.1**	**241,395**	**97.7**	**495,989**	**99.7**
Other	6,906	2.9	5,687	2.3	1,659	0.3
Domestic	106,625	45.3	120,990	49.0	154,385	31.0
Overseas	128,642	54.7	126,091	51.0	343,263	69.0
Total	**235,267**	**100.0**	**247,082**	**100.0**	**497,648**	**100.0**