

(Translation)

Consolidated Financial Report for fiscal 2000 ended March 31, 2000

May 16, 2000

Name of Listed Company: Hitachi Cable, Ltd.

Stock Exchange where listed (section): Tokyo Stock Exchange (First Section)

Osaka Securities Exchange (First Section)

Code Number: 5812

Head Office Location: Tokyo

Contact: Masao Yamaguchi,

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Date of the Board of Directors Meeting at

which the Account Settlement Plan was approved: May 16, 2000

Name of Parent Company: Hitachi, Ltd. (Code Number: 6501)

Ratio of share that Hitachi, Ltd. hold: 52.3%

1. Performance over the year under review (Apr.1, 1999 – Mar.31, 2000)

(1) Operating results

	Net sales (¥ million)	Operating income (¥ million)	Ordinary income (¥ million)	Net income (¥ million)
Mar./00	359,119(-6.1%)	15,532 (47.9%)	9,968 (32.2%)	6,077 (203.7%)
Mar./99	382,264(-12.2%)	10,499 (-49.6%)	7,541 (-56.8%)	2,001 (-75.7%)

	Net income per share (¥)	Diluted net income per share (¥)	Ratio of net income to shareholders' equity (%)	Ratio of ordinary income to total assets (%)	Ratio of ordinary income to net sales (%)
Mar./00	16.15	16.9	3.2	2.5	2.8
Mar./99	5.32	-	1.1	1.9	2.0

Note:

1. Figures are rounded down to the nearest ¥1 million.
2. Investment income based on equity method: ¥-335 million (Previous year: ¥-347 million)
3. Profit or loss from valuation of marketable securities: ¥33,765 million
Profit or loss from valuation of derivative contract: ¥ 374 million
4. We have made change in accounting policy.
5. Figures in parentheses represent % change from the previous year.

(2) Financial standing

	Total Asset (¥ million)	Shareholders' equity (¥ million)	Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	Shareholders' equity per share (¥)
Mar./00	411,551	195,537	48.4	523.56
Mar./99	393,600	186,168	48.1	494.58

(3) Statement of Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities (¥ million)	Cash flows from investing activities (¥ million)	Cash flows from financing activities (¥ million)	Cash ,time deposit and marketable securities at end of year (¥ million)
Mar./00	34,600	- 22,696	- 11,065	34,733
Mar./99	-	-	-	-

(4) Scope of consolidation and application of the equity method.

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 40

Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries, applied the equity method: 1

Number of affiliated companies: 6

(5) Change in scope of consolidation and application of the equity method.

Consolidation New companies: 6

Companies removed: -

Equity method New companies: -

Companies removed: 5

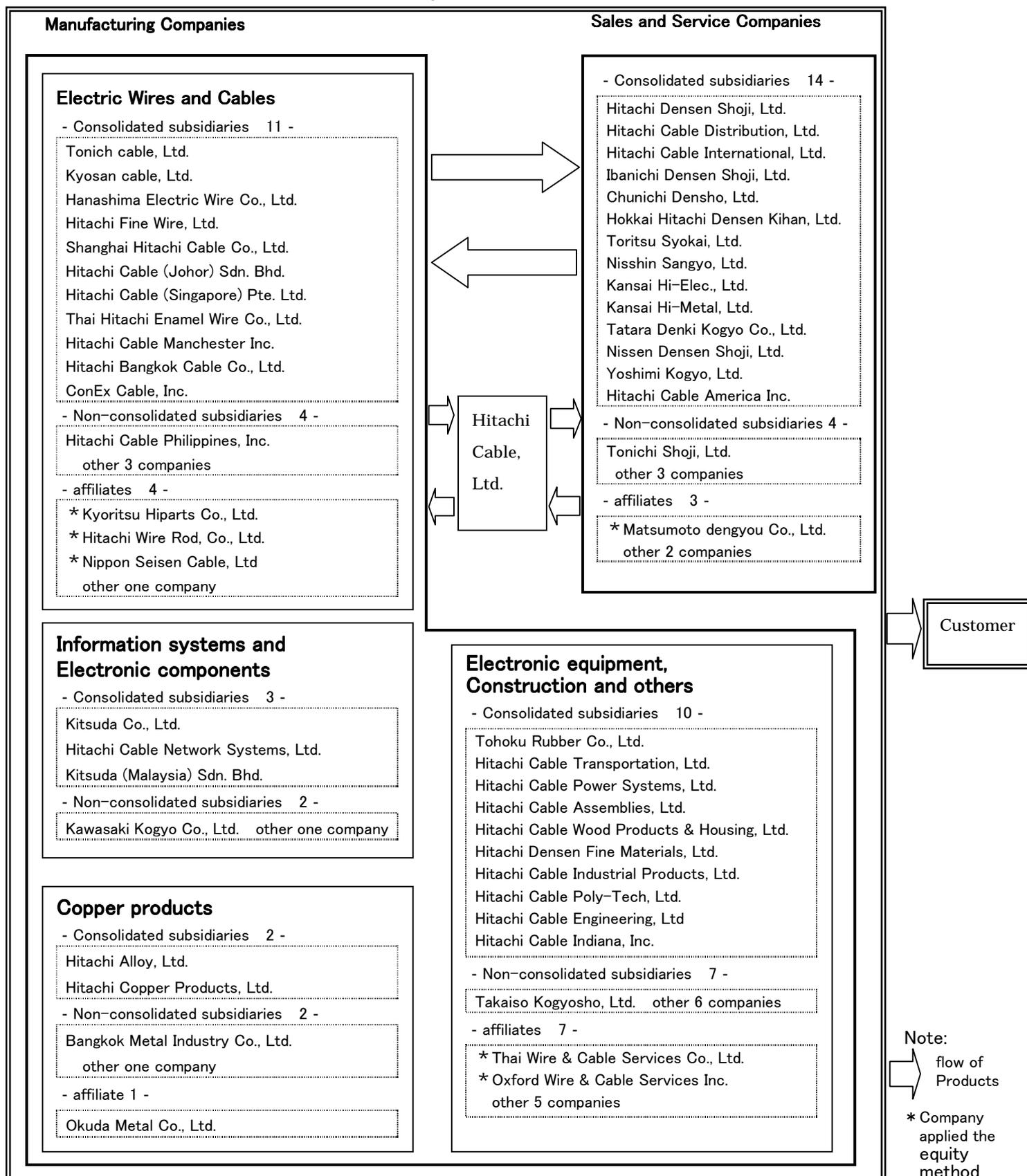
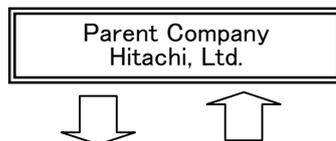
2. Business Results Forecast for Fiscal Year 2001(Apr.1, 2000 - Mar. 31, 2001)

	Net sales (¥ million)	Ordinary income (¥ million)	Net income (¥ million)
Sep./00	192,000	8,000	3,000
Mar./01	390,000	17,000	6,500

(Reference) Forecast net income per share (Mar./01): ¥17.41

1.State of consolidation

(as of Mar. 31, 2000)



Note:
 flow of Products
 * Company applied the equity method

Our consolidated subsidiaries Tonichi Cable, Ltd. merged Kyosan Cable, Ltd. and changed name at April 1, 2000: Tonichi – Kyosan Cable. Ltd.

2.Management policy

(1) The company's fundamental management plan.

In order to sustain growth in the upcoming 21st Century, our group's fundamental management plan is 'Management quality improvement'. This plan is based on considering the absolute importance of customers and product quality in this mega competition business environment and by the improvement in the quality of a variety of management factors we think that from here on the building of a management system that really gives the customers the goods and services that they want is an indispensable part of business expansion policy.

(2) The company's fundamental profit dividends plan.

While considering the strengthening of our management constitution and current business development, our group's fundamental profit dividends plan is to continue to realize stable dividends.

(3) Issues that ought to be dealt with in mid-term company management strategies.

Our group's current issue is that global competitive power is going to increase, with these severe market conditions both in Japan and abroad. In order to respond to this problem, last autumn we enforced a mid-term management plan that had as its main focus the shifting of management resources to the growth sectors like electronics etc. and the slimming down of other traditional product sectors. The key content of this plan is as follows:

From now on, by quickly shifting management resources – capital and human resources – from other departments to electronic product related departments – such as: optical related products, electronic parts and materials, information communication system products etc., where demand is expected to grow, as well as further strengthening our dominance in the sectors concerned we will also drastically downsize the investment in facilities and decrease the staff of traditional product departments other than electronic related products. With this it is our intention to thoroughly slim down and ensure profitability. Furthermore, to prevent a potential fall in competitive power in traditional product departments, we are actively forming alliances with other companies and reorganising related companies within the group.

So with the reliability and quick enforcement of these measures, our group intends to improve global business competitive power by uniting and pooling our efforts.

(4) Strategies concerning the reorganization of the company's management control structure etc.

In February this year, we made structural changes where, in order for each business to respond more functionally in the market environment in which it was placed – we introduced a divisional department system which made General Manager responsible and rights clear. Each General Manager head is to take responsibility for each division affiliated subsidiary and with this we plan to make the management of the group as a whole more effective.

(5) The fundamental plan concerning the relationship with the parent company.

Our parent company – Hitachi Ltd. holds 52.3%(including 1.1% that the parent company's subsidiary holds) of our stock as of March 31st 2000. As part of the Hitachi group, in the future we would like to maintain and enhance our co-operative relationship which centers on the sharing of R & D etc.

3.Management results

(1) An outline of the last fiscal period.

In the fiscal period just ended, the feeling that Japanese economy was still supporting too many business facilities still lingered on. Private facility investment was generally in a bad way and in addition personal consumption, employment and income conditions were severe, so stagnation was inevitable and in spite of government economic policies, recovery continued to be slow.

Under such economic conditions, we saw growth in state of the art product sectors such as: compound semiconductors, semiconductors packaging materials and optical devices but the wire and cable and construction sectors failed to perform well. Moreover, the effect of falling product prices meant that sales were at 359,119 million Yen – 6% lower than the previous term. However, with the good performances in the state of the art product sectors, as mentioned above and the positive implementation effects of our restructuring plan which involved withdrawing from unprofitable product sectors in group affiliated companies– ordinary profits were 32% up compared with the term before at: 9,968 million Yen and net profits rose 204% at 6,077 million Yen.

Below are summaries of the general business situations of each of our production areas divided into their respective divisions:

Wire and Cable Division.

Due to an increase in demand for goods for Information related equipment, the electronic wire and cable and wire and cable with terminals businesses grew, but the fall in demand from electric power companies and the construction industry and falling prices was reflected in the power cable business as it dropped significantly compared to last period. Concerning communication cable – sales of optical fiber cable changed for the better, but demand for copper communication cable fell, overall the business remained the same as last term. Also aluminum wire was dramatically down on last period and bare copper wire was in bad shape. Resulting in sales for this segment ending at 154,436 million Yen, 8% lower than the previous fiscal year.

Information systems and Electronics components Division

Because sales of TAB tape carriers steadily increased, supported by healthy demand for semiconductors – figures for semiconductors packaging materials were up on last year. Also with demand for cellular telephone transceiving devices being extraordinarily buoyant – compound semiconductors continued to be active. On the other hand, CATV, cellular

telephone base station information transmission system related products, were a lot more sluggish than the previous half term results were lower than the term before.

As a result sales for this segment were at 88,605 million Yen, 5% higher than the last fiscal period.

Copper Products Division

Due to a sudden increase in demand for semiconductors, copper strips made a vast improvement over the year before. On the other hand, sales of air conditioners were stagnant both in Japan and abroad because of air conditioner manufacturers making stock adjustments and a high Yen rate, also the fact that copper products for electrical equipment and private facility investment were in bad shape had a big effect on the sales of copper tubes, which fell behind.

Resulting in sales for this segment finishing at 51,010 million Yen, 4% lower than the previous fiscal year.

Electronic Equipment, Construction and Others Divisions

Sales of wire and cable with terminals were active on the back of the growth of personal computer related demand. The results for rubber products were also up on last year. However, underground and overhead power transmission line construction saw a large scale drop and a huge subsidence started to look inevitable. Accessories for wire and cable also performed poorly.

As a result sales for this segment were 13% down on the last fiscal period at 90,251 million Yen.

(2). An outlook for the next fiscal period.

When we look at the current state of the Japanese economy it is expected that the recovery of private facility investment using IT related investment as an aim to raise productivity, will take the leading role. On the other hand, because of limited finances from the public enterprises that have supported the economy up to now, a downturn is feared; the recovery of personal consumption is also sluggish etc. – showing that a significant number of negative factors continue to be seen. Also we are predicting that conditions surrounding our group will continue to be extremely severe as demand in our wire and cable business is in the midst of taking a step backwards, due to the participation of European and Asian manufacturers who are causing competition to intensify.

Under such circumstances, we are going to promote the strengthening of our mid-term management plan and so hope to improve the results of the entire group.

We are forecasting that next period's results (for the full fiscal year) will be: sales: 390,000 million Yen, ordinary profits: 17,000 million Yen and net profits: 6,500 million Yen.

Amortization of unrecognized net obligation at transition...¥8.1billion (Amortization en block in Fiscal 2000)

4.Consoliated Balance Sheet

(¥ million)

	End of fiscal 1999 (A) (Mar. 31, 1999)	End of fiscal 2000 (B) (Mar.31,2000)	(B)-(A)
[Assets]			
Current Assets	2 1 7 , 9 5 3	2 1 9 , 5 7 2	1 , 6 1 9
Cash and deposits in banks	3 2 , 3 9 3	2 5 , 2 8 2	- 7 , 1 1 1
Notes receivable and Accounts receivable	1 1 4 , 2 0 7	1 0 8 , 0 0 1	- 6 , 2 0 6
Negotiable securities	1 9 , 5 4 6	2 4 , 9 9 0	5 , 4 4 4
Inventories	4 7 , 7 5 7	5 2 , 2 8 3	4 , 5 2 6
Deferred income taxes	-	2 , 2 3 9	2 , 2 3 9
Other current assets	4 , 9 9 4	7 , 5 1 6	2 , 5 2 2
Allowance for doubtful accounts	- 9 4 4	- 7 3 9	2 0 5
Fixed Assets	1 7 3 , 9 7 4	1 8 7 , 3 9 7	1 3 , 4 2 3
Tangible fixed asset	1 3 5 , 3 4 6	1 4 2 , 6 6 0	7 , 3 1 4
Buildings	4 2 , 1 9 3	4 5 , 4 2 4	3 , 2 3 1
Structures	4 , 1 1 5	3 , 9 0 2	- 2 1 3
Machinery	6 4 , 1 8 9	6 5 , 8 2 4	1 , 6 3 5
Vehicles and other transportation equipment	4 5 7	4 9 8	4 1
Tools, equipment and fixtures	8 , 3 1 8	8 , 0 0 5	- 3 1 3
Land	1 2 , 2 1 2	1 2 , 8 2 3	6 1 1
Construction in progress	3 , 8 6 2	6 , 1 8 4	2 , 3 2 2
Intangible fixed assets	9 4 6	1 , 7 1 0	7 6 4
Utility rights, etc.	9 4 6	1 , 7 1 0	7 6 4
Deferred income taxes	-	9 , 0 5 4	9 , 0 5 4
Investments, etc.	3 7 , 7 1 1	3 4 , 6 2 7	- 3 , 0 8 4
Allowance for bad debt	- 2 9	- 6 5 4	- 6 2 5
Adjustment account of exchange rate	1 , 6 7 3	4 , 5 8 2	2 , 9 0 9
Total Assets	3 9 3 , 6 0 0	4 1 1 , 5 5 1	1 7 , 9 5 1

(¥ million)

	End of fiscal 1999 (A) (Mar.31,1999)	End of fiscal 2000 (B) (Mar.31,2000)	(B)-(A)
[Liabilities]			
Current Liabilities	1 0 2 , 2 2 3	1 1 4 , 0 5 8	1 1 , 8 3 5
Accounts payable and trade account payable	3 1 , 9 3 4	3 4 , 4 3 1	2 , 4 9 7
Short-term debt	4 2 , 6 6 7	5 1 , 2 3 9	8 , 5 7 2
Other	2 7 , 6 2 2	2 8 , 3 8 8	7 6 6
Fixed liabilities	9 8 , 2 6 1	9 4 , 2 5 3	- 4 , 0 0 8
Bonds	3 7 , 7 9 8	3 7 , 7 9 8	-
Long-term debt	1 4 , 4 5 0	1 3 , 6 1 0	- 8 4 0
Reserve for retirement allowance	3 7 , 4 6 7	3 3 , 7 5 1	- 3 , 7 1 6
Deferred income taxes	-	7 5	7 5
Other	8 , 5 4 6	9 , 0 1 9	4 7 3
Total Liabilities	2 0 0 , 4 8 4	2 0 8 , 3 1 1	7 , 8 2 7
Minority investment	6 , 9 4 8	7 , 7 0 3	7 5 5
[Shareholders' Equity]			
Paid - in Capital	2 5 , 9 4 0	2 5 , 9 4 0	-
Capital surplus	2 9 , 7 6 5	2 9 , 7 6 5	-
Consolidated surplus	1 3 0 , 4 6 5	1 3 9 , 8 4 6	9 , 3 8 1
Treasury surplus	- 3	- 1 5	- 1 2
Total Shareholders' Equity	1 8 6 , 1 6 8	1 9 5 , 5 3 7	9 , 3 6 9
Total Liabilities, Minority investment and Shareholders' Equity	3 9 3 , 6 0 0	4 1 1 , 5 5 1	1 7 , 9 5 1

5. Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(¥ million)

	Fiscal 1999(A) (Apr. 1, 1998– Mar. 31, 1999)	Fiscal 2000 (B) (Apr. 1, 1999– Mar. 31, 2000)	B/A (%)
Net Sales	3 8 2 , 2 6 4	3 5 9 , 1 1 9	9 4
Cost of Sales	3 1 5 , 4 4 7	2 8 8 , 2 9 6	9 1
Sales, general and administrative expense	5 6 , 3 1 8	5 5 , 2 9 1	9 8
Operating income	1 0 , 4 9 9	1 5 , 5 3 2	1 4 8
Non-operating revenues	4 , 8 8 2	3 , 5 1 6	7 2
Non-operating expenses	7 , 8 4 0	9 , 0 8 0	1 1 6
Ordinary income	7 , 5 4 1	9 , 9 6 8	1 3 2
Extraordinary profit (profit on sale negotiable securities)	- (-)	3 , 5 3 5 (3 , 5 3 5)	- (-)
Extraordinary loss (the amortization period for prior service cost)	9 7 7 (9 7 7)	3 , 4 9 8 (2 , 3 2 7)	3 5 8 (2 3 8)
(Loss on reorganization of business)	(-)	(5 2 4)	(-)
(Credit reserve for bad debt)	(-)	(6 4 7)	(-)
Income before income tax	6 , 5 6 4	1 0 , 0 0 5	1 5 2
Corporation, Inhabitant and business taxes	4 , 5 4 8	4 , 3 5 9	9 6
Deferred	-	- 2 0 2	-
Minority shareholders' income, etc.	1 5	-	-
Minority shareholders' income, etc.	-	2 2 9	-
Net income	2 , 0 0 1	6 , 0 7 7	3 0 4

6. Statement of Consolidated Surplus

(¥ million)

	Fiscal 1999 (A) (Apr. 1, 1998 – Mar. 31, 1999)	Fiscal 2000 (B) (Apr. 1, 1999 – Mar. 31, 2000)	(B)-(A)
Consolidated Surplus brought forward	132,624	130,465	-2,159
Adjustment for tax effect of previous year	-	10,818	10,818
Decrease of Consolidated surplus	4,160	7,514	3,354
Cash dividends	3,772	3,764	-8
Directors' bonuses	388	336	-52
Decrease by the expansion of consolidated scope	-	1,017	1,017
Retirement of treasury stocks	-	2,397	2,397
Net income of the year under review	2,001	6,077	4,076
Consolidated surplus carried forward	130,465	139,846	9,381

7 . Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(million yen)

	Fiscal year 2000 (Apr. 1, 1999 – Mar. 31, 2000)
[Cash flows from operating activities]	
Income before income tax	10,005
Depreciation	22,991
Profit on sale negotiable securities	-3,535
Interest earned and dividends received	-1,039
Interest paid	2,143
Exchange loss	2,668
Decrease in receivables	6,206
Increase in inventories	-4,526
Increase in payable	2,497
Other	683
Sub total	38,093
Earning on interest and dividends	1,039
Interest paid	-2,108
Corporation tax and other tax paid	-2,424
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,600
[Cash flows from investing activities]	
Expenditures for acquisition of securities	-132
Proceeds from sale of securities	3,988
Expenditures for acquisition	-3,818
Expenditures for acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-23,212
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	887
Other	-409
Net cash used in investing activities	-22,696
[Cash flows from financing activities]	
Decrease in short-term borrowing	-3,576
Proceeds from long-term debt	612
Payments on long-term debt	-1,835
Dividends paid by parent company	-3,764
Dividends paid to minority shareholders	-105
Payment by retirement of treasury stock	-2,397
Net cash provided by financing activities	-11,065
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	-2,399
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-1,560
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	33,830
Net increase in cash and equivalents by newly consolidated subsidiaries	2,463
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	34,733

(Note) Listed cash and deposits to consolidated balance sheet at end of year and relation of listed cash and cash equivalents to consolidated statements of cash flows

	Mar. 31, 2000
Cash and deposit	25,282
Fixed deposit (over three months)	-4,248
Highly liquid investments, generally within original maturities of three months or less	13,699
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	34,733

8.Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statement

1. Scope of consolidation

Consolidated Subsidiaries

Tonichi Cable, Ltd., Kyosan Cable, Ltd., Hanashima Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Tohoku Rubber Co., Ltd., and other 36 companies

(of which new companies) 、 Toritsu Syokai, Ltd., Yoshimi Kogyo, Ltd., Shanghai Hitachi Cable Co., Ltd., Thai Hitachi Enamel Wire Co., Ltd., Hitachi Bangkok Cable Co., Ltd., Hitachi Cable America Inc.

Our Consolidated subsidiaries Tonichi Cable, Ltd. merged Kyosan Cable, Ltd. and changed name at April 1 2000: Tonichi – Kyosan Cable. Ltd.

2. Application of the equity method

Non-consolidated subsidiaries: 1 Affiliated companies:6

Kyoritsu Hiparts Co., Ltd., Hitachi Wire Rod, Co., Ltd., Nippon Seisen Cable, Ltd. Other 4 companies

(eliminated) Toritsu Syokai, Ltd., Yoshimi Kogyo Ltd., Thai Hitachi Enamel Wire Co., Ltd., Hitachi Bangkok Cable Co., Ltd., Hitachi Cable America Inc.

3. Accounting period of consolidated subsidiaries

December 31, 1999...Shanghai Hitachi Cable Co., Ltd., Thai Hitachi Enamel Wire Co., Ltd., Hitachi Cable Manchester Inc., Hitachi Cable Indiana, Inc., ConEx Cable, Inc., Hitachi Bangkok Cable Co., Ltd. and Hitachi Cable America Inc.

We use their financial reports on December 31, 1999. We have made adjustment of the important treat that happened between December 31, 1999 and March 31, 2000.

4.Accounting policy

(1)

Finished products, main materials and work-in-process: They are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the weight average method.

Up to the last term, we use the lower of cost or market (the Reversal method), and cost is determined by "last-in, first-out" method. From this term, we use the lower of cost or market (the Separation method), and cost is determined by the weighted average method. Effect by the change of account method is slight.

Securities and Investment securities: They are carried at cost determined by the moving average. Marketable securities quoted on exchanges are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the moving average.

(2)

Tangible fixed assets

Buildings and Building accessory equipment...the straight line method

Others...the declining balance depreciation

Intangible fixed assets...the straight line method

(3)

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is provided principally at the aggregate amount of the estimated uncollectible receivables at the balance sheet date and the maximum amount which is deductible for income tax purposes.

Reserve for retirement allowance

Directors, statutory auditors and employees who terminate their service with the Hitachi Cable Group are entitled to lump-sum severance indemnities determined by reference to current basis rates of pay, length of service and conditions under which the termination occurs. The Hitachi Cable Group has provided for this liability principally based on the assumption that all directors, statutory auditors and employees involuntarily terminate their service at the respective balance-sheet dated to the extent that they are not covered by the pension plants explained below.

(4) Finance leases other than those which are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to lessees are accounted for by the method similar to that applicable to ordinary operating leases.

5. The excess of the purchase price over the value of the net assets of businesses acquired is in principle deferred and amortized over five year period on a straight-line basis. If such amount is not material, it is directly charged to income for the year.

6. Cash dividends and bonuses to directors are recorded in the fiscal year in which the proposed appropriation of retained earnings is approved by the shareholders.

7. Financial leasing transaction other than those in which the ownership of the leased property

Lease rental expense (Mar./00)	¥1,128 million
Minimum lease payments (Mar./00)	¥2,299 million

8. Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investment, generally with original maturities of three month or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are so near maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

(note for consolidated balance sheet)

1. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets is ¥ 289,398 million.
2. Guarantees of loans (including Contingent guarantee of loans)
Guarantees of loans total ¥ 5,269 million.
3. Number of treasury stocks: 17,754

9. Segment Information

(1) Results by Operating Division

Previous year (Apr.1, 1998–Mar.31, 1999)

(¥million)

	Electric Wire and Cables	Information Systems and Electronic Components	Copper Products	Electronic Equipment, Construction and Others	Total	Eliminated	Consolidated
Net Sales							
(1) Sales to customers	167,152	83,992	50,900	80,220	382,264	–	382,264
(2) in-house Sales or transfer between operating divisions	–	–	2,091	23,340	25,431	(25,431)	–
Total	167,152	83,992	52,991	103,560	407,695	(25,431)	382,264
Operating expense	159,898	83,349	55,405	98,556	397,208	(25,443)	371,765
Operating income	7,254	643	–2,414	5,004	10,487	12	10,499
Assets	160,868	81,845	46,329	68,551	357,593	36,007	393,600
Depreciation	9,802	7,992	3,940	2,772	24,506	–	24,506
Capital expenditure	10,357	10,779	2,795	4,084	28,015	–	28,015

Year under review (Apr.1, 1999–Mar.31, 2000)

(¥ million)

	Electric Wires and Cables	Information Systems and Electronic Components	Copper Products	Electronic Equipment, Construction and Others	Total	Eliminated	Consolidated
Net Sales							
(1) Sales to customers	154,436	88,605	48,716	67,362	359,119	–	359,119
(2) in-house Sales or transfer between operating divisions	–	–	2,294	22,889	25,183	(25,183)	–
Total	154,436	88,605	51,010	90,251	384,302	(25,183)	359,119
Operating expense	147,290	85,445	49,605	86,394	368,734	(25,147)	343,587
Operating income	7,146	3,160	1,405	3,857	15,568	(36)	15,532
Assets	167,562	90,952	48,147	69,045	375,706	35,845	411,551
Depreciation	9,506	7,967	3,141	2,377	22,991	–	22,991
Capital expenditure	7,399	9,027	1,911	5,021	23,358	–	23,358

Note: As a rule, business operations are divided into wires and cables related, Information System Electronic Component, Copper products and Electronic Equipment, Construction and Others according to similarities of

manufacturing processes, usage and selling methods.

Operating divisions	Main Products
Wires and Cables	Wires and Cables
Information Systems and Electronic Components	Semiconductor Packaging materials, Compound semiconductor, Systems related to information transmission
Copper products	Copper products
Electronic Equipment, Construction, Others	Accessories for wires and Cables, Construction, Rubber Products, Others

(2) Sales results by location

As for sales results by location, in fiscal 1998 (Apr.1, 1998–Mar.31, 1999) and fiscal 1999 (Apr.1, 1999–Mar.31, 2000), mention is omitted. Because the ratio of Japan in total net sales and assets of all segmentations are more than 90%.

(3) Overseas sales

Fiscal 1999 (Apr.1, 1998–Mar.31, 1999)

	Asia	North America	Others	Total
.Overseas	¥51,952 million	¥32,537 million	¥ 13,047 million	¥ 97,536 million
Consolidated sales				¥ 382,264 million
Ratio of Overseas Sales in Consolidated Sales	13.6%	8.5%	3.4%	25.5%

Fiscal 2000 (Apr.1, 1999–Mar.31, 2000)

	Asia	North America	Others	Total
.Overseas	¥62,180 million	¥28,369 million	¥ 9,819 million	¥ 100,368 million
Consolidated sales				¥ 359,119 million
Ratio of Overseas Sales in Consolidated Sales	17.3%	7.9%	2.7%	27.9%

Note: 1. As a rule, countries or areas are divided according to geographical proximity to each other.

2. Main countries or areas in each section.

(1)Asia...South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore

(2)North America...U.S.A., Canada

3. Overseas sales represent sales made by the parent company and its consolidated subsidiaries in countries or regions other than Japan.

10. Market Price on Securities

(¥ million)

	End of fiscal 2000 (Mar.31,2000)		
	Balance Sheet Value	Market price	Valuation profit/loss
(1) Securities classified as current assets			
Stocks	9,250	39,539	30,288
Bonds	30	30	-
Sub-total	9,280	39,569	30,288
(2) Securities classified as fixed assets			
Stocks	3,110	6,587	3,477
Total	12,390	46,157	33,765

(): Figures in parentheses are included in those right above them.

Note: 1.Determination of Market Price

Closing price at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, etc.

2.The amounts of securities in the Balance Sheet that are excluded from disclosure are as follows:

	End of fiscal 2000
(1) Current Assets	¥ 15,710 million
(2) Fixed Assets	¥ 7,493 million

11.Preset price, market price and valuation profit/loss of derivative contract

(currency related)

(¥ million)

Transactions other than market transactions	End of fiscal 2000 (Mar.31,2000)			
	Preset price		Market Price	Valuation Profit/ Loss
		of which: over a year		
Forward exchange contracts				
Sell				
US\$	267	-	258	9
Purchase				
US\$	345	-	343	-1
DM	93	-	88	-5
STG	85		87	1
Total	791	-	777	5

Note: 1.The current price as of the end of the term are based on futures exchange quotations.

2.Of the foreign currency-denominated monetary claims and debts for which the yen currency amounts are determined because of the forward exchange contract attached, those that are indicated in the yen amounts concerned in the balance sheet for the fiscal year are excluded from items for disclosure.

(interest related)

(¥ million)

Transactions other than market transactions	End of fiscal 2000 (Mar.31,2000)			
	Preset price		Market Price	Valuation Profit/ Loss
		of which: over a year		
Interest Rate Swap Transactions				
Fixed interest receivable and variable interest payable	15,950	15,950	430	430
Variable interest receivable and fixed interest payable	10,950	10,950	-60	-60
Total	26,900	26,900	369	369

Note: Determination of Market Price

The price the financial institution who conclude Interest Rate Swap contract.

12. The treat with the company concerned

<Parent Company>

Company name	Address	Paid-in Capital (¥ million)	business	Ratio of the right to vote	relationship	
					Board member	business
Hitachi, Ltd.	Chiyoda-ku Tokyo	281,738	manufacture and sale of electrical appliance	(1.1%) 52.5%	2 person are holding two offices concurrently.	Trading each other

Detail of Trading	The amount of business (¥ million)	Account item	The amount of carried forward (¥ million)
Sale of our products	22,581	Account receivable	5,959
		Advanced received	4
Purchase of materials	2,627	Other liabilities	236
Advance money	5,309	accounts due	623
	2,323	arrearages others	45

The trade condition and the policy of trade condition

Before we decide our products price, we present our recommended price with taking market price and cost into consideration and negotiate.

Before we decide material price, Hitachi, Ltd. presents price and negotiate refer to usual price.

() :Figures in parentheses are ratio of the right to vote etc. of other subsidiary of Parent company: Hitachi Building Systems Co., Ltd.

13. The important matter that happened after March 31, 2000

We have decided to explore all possibilities of a comprehensive high-voltage power cable business tie-up with Sumitomo Electric Industries, Ltd. on board meeting on April 24, 2000.