

# Financial Results for the First Half of Fiscal 2007

(April 1, 2007 to September 30, 2007)

Nippon Steel Corporation

October 30, 2007

# **1. Nippon Steel Consolidated Operating Results**

## **(1) Operating Results Analysis**

### **Operating Highlights for First Half of Fiscal 2007**

#### **Overview of First Half of Fiscal 2007**

Amid generally favorable global economic conditions, the Japanese economy continued to grow modestly as a whole, supported by robust private-sector demand, reflecting growth in capital expenditures in response to better corporate profits.

In the steel market, domestic and overseas demand for medium-high grade steel for the automotive, shipbuilding, machinery, and other manufacturing industries continued to be robust. Supply/demand conditions for commodity grade steel remain stable as expanding global demand, especially from Europe and emerging economies, is absorbing increases in Chinese production and exports. Amid these conditions, Japan's crude steel production in the first half of fiscal 2007, ending March 31, 2008, increased to 59.80 million metric tons, exceeding the previous year's level by 1.75 million metric tons, and the second-highest level of production volume ever behind that of the first half of fiscal 1973.

The Nippon Steel Group embarked from the previous fiscal year on a new Medium-Term Consolidated Business plan that runs for three years through to the end of fiscal 2008. While earnings in the first year of the plan exceeded targets, the steelmaking and steel fabrication business and the five non-steel businesses—engineering and construction, urban development, chemicals, new materials, and system solutions—are working to bolster their business models, maximize synergies within the Group, and further increase the Group's corporate value through continued earnings growth. With this aim in mind, the Nippon Steel Group continues to expand operations.

## Performance Review by Business Area in First Half of Fiscal 2007

An overview of operating performance by business segment is as shown below.

Fiscal Year	(Billions of yen)			
	Net sales		Operating profits	
	FY07 H1	FY06 H1	FY07 H1	FY06 H1
Steelmaking and steel fabrication	1,962.9	1,618.4	234.9	241.9
Engineering and construction	150.6	159.3	6.6	1.2
Urban development	31.4	32.8	4.3	4.3
Chemicals	149.4	158.0	13.1	11.1
New materials	36.0	31.8	0.2	1.8
System solutions	75.9	70.1	6.4	5.1
Total	2,406.4	2,070.6	265.7	265.5
Elimination of inter-segment transactions	(90.1)	(87.2)	(1.2)	0.8
Consolidated total	2,316.3	1,983.4	264.4	266.3

### Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication

In the steelmaking and steel fabrication business, Nippon Steel strives to be a stable supplier in response to solid global demand amid the sharp rise in raw material prices while also adapting to the polarization between medium-high grade and commodity-grade steel.

In medium-high grade steel products, the Company moved forward steadily in expanding its own production capacity, smoothly bringing new facilities onstream, including hot-dip galvanizing lines at the Kimitsu, Nagoya, and Hirohata works and the expansion and relining of the No. 1 blast furnace at the Nagoya Works. At the same time, the Company drew on capacity from Group companies and strategic partners in Japan and abroad. These efforts enabled Nippon Steel to meet burgeoning demand from automotive, shipbuilding, machinery, and other manufacturing industries. In product development, management stepped up efforts aimed at more closely coordinating manufacturing, sales, technologies, and research operations to better serve customer needs. Working together with a customer in development, the Company developed and commercialized the world's first highly corrosion-resistant steel plate for crude oil tankers. In commodity-grade steel products, the Company continues to keep a close eye on key market indicators, such as real demand and market inventory levels.

In reaction to sharply higher prices for raw materials, the Company continues to move forward with internal efforts to the greatest extent possible on reducing costs, and as demand continues to be firm worldwide, it is also working to increase steel prices in many fields of application and product categories.

Moreover, the Nippon Steel Group is moving ahead with alliances with both Japanese and overseas companies to reinforce its consolidated management base. Since the start of fiscal 2007, the Company has signed a non-binding memorandum of understanding with ArcelorMittal on matters including their global strategic alliance and expansion of their joint business activities focused on automotive steel sheet in North America; it fully backs the expansion investment plan of Brazilian-based Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. (USIMINAS); also, it has made Godo Steel, Ltd., into an equity-method affiliate and both Nippon Steel Drum Co., Ltd., and Hokkai Koki Co., Ltd., into wholly owned subsidiaries.

In addition, to further enhance manufacturing capabilities that underpin high productivity, Nippon Steel launched a series of initiatives to maintain and improve the quality of equipment, upgrade recruitment and staff training programs, ensure morale remains high at worksites, and promote a corporate culture that encourages the preservation and development of sophisticated skills.

As for environmental activities, there has been significant progress made toward attaining the targets in the voluntary action plan put forward by the Japanese steel industry to tackle issues pertaining to protecting the global environment. The action plan calls for about a 10% reduction in energy consumption by 2010 from the fiscal 1990 level. Even though the volume of crude steel production is growing, we are pressing forward on many fronts to achieve action plan's targets: recovering exhaust heat; using by-product gas; reusing waste plastic and tires as raw materials; and relining blast furnaces and other aging facilities to boost efficiency.

### **Engineering and Construction**

In the engineering and construction business, the Nippon Steel Engineering Group, buttressed by an order backlog that approaches a record high, is working to improve its earnings power through better project earnings. In Japan, Nippon Steel Engineering Group is focusing on solutions-based marketing, particularly in waste treatment facility projects for which public finance initiative (PFI) methods are applicable, along with steel production plant and distribution facility construction projects. Outside Japan, this business is focusing on the steady execution of existing project orders while continuing to work to secure orders for energy development related projects in Southeast Asia, where demand is burgeoning.

### **Urban Development**

In the urban development business, Nippon Steel City Produce, Inc., the Group's real estate developer, focuses on the property value revitalization business. This business covers the redevelopment of idle land owned by Group companies, such as the Yawata-Higashida site in Kitakyushu, the Sakaihama site in Sakai, and the Otsu site in Himeji, as well as the transformation of underused urban districts in major cities and consulting related to soil contamination work and the condominium business. In the first half of fiscal 2007, there were fewer major project completions, such as condominium sales, compared with the previous year's level, and the sales value was thus down year on year,

but operating income was roughly even with the level of the previous year on progress made in raising per-project earnings.

### **Chemicals**

In the chemicals business, although the performance of Nippon Steel Chemical Co., Ltd., was dragged down by the persistence of high raw material costs together with lower product prices for copper-clad laminated sheets for fine pattern circuits (FPCs) that do not require adhesives, overall profits exceeded the previous year's level thanks to steady demand in the fields of coal tar and carbon materials as well as chemicals. In the coal tar and carbon materials field, capacity for specialty carbon products was boosted in July 2007 in response to burgeoning demand for semiconductor and solar power generation applications, and work to raise capacity further is under way. In addition, coke operations were transferred to Nippon Steel in July 2007.

### **New Materials**

In the new materials business, the prolonged correction phase in the semiconductor market, one of the Company's key sources of demand, has dampened earnings at Nippon Steel Materials Co., Ltd., from this market, but semiconductor-industry demand is expected to make a bona fide recovery from the second half of fiscal 2007. By contrast, in basic industrial components and materials, orders for pitch-based carbon fiber and materials, in particular, have been strong due to robust demand. The start-up of a new plant that aims to begin production of polysilicon for solar cells before the end of fiscal 2007 is proceeding.

### **System Solutions**

In the system solutions business, the NS Solutions Group is focusing on system life cycle (SLC) total solutions, which encompass the planning, configuration, operation, and maintenance of IT systems. Earnings at NS Solutions are robust thanks to steady showings at the IT service business, where high-value-added data centers are key, and the business solutions field, where projects for megabanks and other financial institutions are key. While NS Solutions has been rated highly by the middle-office departments of financial institutions for its solutions work, NSFMC Corporation was set up in April 2007 as a dedicated consulting company targeting financial institutions in an effort to further broaden the business scope of the system solutions business and actively pursue orders for advanced risk management consulting work.

### **Sales and Earnings**

On a consolidated basis in the first half of fiscal 2007, net sales came to ¥2,316.3 billion, up by ¥332.9 billion compared with the first half of fiscal 2006; operating profit came to ¥264.4 billion, down ¥1.9 billion from the level in the first half a year earlier; ordinary profit came to ¥284.0 billion, up by ¥15.1 billion versus the level in the first half a year earlier; and net income came to ¥176.4 billion, up by ¥12.3 billion versus the level in the first half a year earlier.

On a non-consolidated basis in the first half of fiscal 2007, net sales came to ¥1,345.1 billion, up by ¥92.4 billion compared with the first half of fiscal 2006; operating profit

came to ¥174.2 billion, down by ¥24.9 billion from the level in the first half a year earlier; ordinary profit came to ¥168.4 billion, down by ¥27.9 billion from the level in the first half a year earlier; and net income came to ¥116.2 billion, down by ¥11.0 billion from the level in the first half a year earlier.

### **Purchases of Treasury Stock**

Based on approval granted by the Board of Directors for share buybacks at a meeting held of March 1, 2007, the Company spent about ¥100 billion in total to repurchase 119.93 million of its own shares from March 2, 2007, through June 20, 2007.

### **Fiscal 2007 Outlook**

In the second half of fiscal 2007, the global economy is expected to remain solid on the whole, but there are concerns the sub-prime loan crisis in the United States will cause consumption to slow, and the effect of credit tightening in global financial markets remains uncertain. Related trends thus need to be monitored closely.

In the steelmaking and steel fabrication business, demand continues to expand globally, especially in emerging economies. Domestic steel product demand, despite concerns of a contraction in construction sector demand caused by the amended building code, is expected to stay strong, especially for medium-high grade steel, as burgeoning overseas demand is likely to support a high level of activity in domestic manufacturing industries, especially in the automotive, shipbuilding and machinery sectors.

Amid these conditions, in anticipation of solid demand for medium-high grade steel, we are working to boost our production capacity through the planned completion of a new basic oxygen furnace at the Nagoya Works and the No. 5 coke oven at the Oita Works before the end of fiscal 2007 while also making use of capacity at Group companies and our alliance partners in Japan and abroad. In the commodity-grade steel product field, we are proceeding cautiously, looking carefully at real demand while keeping close tabs on market trends in Japan and overseas.

The cost of raw materials—reflecting, in particular, the market price of crude oil, steel scrap, and ocean freight—continues to rise. While we are still striving to reduce costs as much as possible through in-house initiatives, we continue to seek price increases for steel products.

In other businesses, the Company will endeavor to optimize earnings by working to create stronger and better business models that support the development of competitiveness that ranks among the best of each sector.

While moving forward with the above initiatives, we aim to attain the following earnings projections for fiscal 2007.

## Consolidated Forecasts for Fiscal 2007

(Billions of yen)

	Net sales	Operating profit	Ordinary profit	Net income
FY2007	4,750.0	580.0	600.0	365.0
FY2006	4,302.1	580.0	597.6	351.1

## Non-Consolidated Forecasts for Fiscal 2007

(Billions of yen)

	Net sales	Operating profit	Ordinary profit	Net income
FY2007	2,750.0	420.0	400.0	255.0
FY2006	2,562.8	402.2	389.7	248.8

**(2) Financial Analysis**

(Analysis of Assets, Liabilities, Net Assets, and Cash Flows)

Nippon Steel harnessed ¥166.7 billion in net cash provided by operating activities to meet robust demand for medium-high grade steel, in particular. To drive earnings growth, the Company spent ¥133.8 billion on capital expenditures aimed primarily at expanding production capacity. Nippon Steel also invested ¥37.1 billion to enhance Group management and promote business alliances with users, and as a part of this, Godo Steel, Ltd., was made into an equity-method affiliate. Reflecting dividend payments of ¥38.4 billion from distributable earnings and treasury stock purchases of ¥93.3 billion, the Group's total interest-bearing debt was ¥1,250.8 billion at the close of the first half of fiscal 2007, up ¥37.8 billion from the end of fiscal 2006. By contrast, net worth came to ¥2,058.2 billion, up ¥165.3 billion from the end of fiscal 2006. As a result, the ratio of interest-bearing debt to net assets (debt-to-equity ratio) improved 0.03 point, to 0.61.

As a result, total consolidated assets were ¥5,586.0 billion at the end of the first half, compared with ¥5,344.9 billion a year earlier, an increase of ¥241.1 billion. One contributor to this rise was an increase of ¥17.0 billion in tangible fixed assets. There was also a ¥230.5 billion rise in investments and others because of a ¥145.7 billion increase in unrealized gains on investment securities. Another factor was a ¥114.7 billion increase in inventories because of higher raw materials prices etc.

Total liabilities amounted to ¥3,047.2 billion at the end of the first half, up ¥71.5 billion from ¥2,975.6 billion a year earlier. This increase reflected a ¥37.8 billion increase in interest-bearing debt and a ¥71.4 billion rise in deferred tax liabilities stemming from an increase in unrealized gains on investment securities. These factors countered a ¥10.0

billion reversal of reserve for repairs to blast furnaces for the No.1 blast furnace at the Nagoya Works.

Net assets stood at ¥2,538.7 billion, up ¥169.5 billion at the close of the first half compared with ¥2,369.2 billion a year earlier. Items contributing to this increase include a gain of ¥176.4 billion in consolidated net income, a ¥86.7 billion increase in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, and a ¥25.1 billion gain in the foreign currency translation adjustments. These factors offset ¥38.4 billion in cash dividend payments (¥6 per share for the previous fiscal year-end dividend) and ¥93.3 billion in share buybacks.

### (3) Trends in Cash Flow Indicators

Fiscal year	2003	2004	2005	2006	First half of 2007
Ratio of net worth (%)	25.3	30.7	36.9	35.4	36.8
Ratio of net worth at market price (%)	44.3	47.2	66.7	99.1	93.2
Debt redemption term (years)	5.4	2.4	3.1	2.5	-
Interest coverage ratio (times)	12.0	24.9	23.7	31.1	19.8

Notes:

Ratio of net worth: Net worth (net assets – minority interests)/Total assets

Ratio of net worth at market price: Current aggregate value of shares/Total assets

Debt redemption term: Interest-bearing debt/Cash flows from operating activities

Interest coverage ratio: Cash flows from operating activities/Interest expenses

\* Each indicator is calculated from the figures in the consolidated financial statements.

\* Current aggregate value of shares is calculated by multiplying the common stock price at term end by the number of shares outstanding at term end.

\* Interest-bearing debts cover all debts bearing interests (short-term loans, commercial papers, corporate bonds due within one year, convertible bonds due within one year, corporate bonds, convertible bonds and long-term loans).

\* Cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows are used for the cash flows from operating activities, and the interest expenses in the consolidated statements of cash flows are used for the interest expenses.

### (3) Basic Profit Distribution Policy and Interim-Term Dividends

Nippon Steel's policy is to pay dividends from distributable funds consistent with the consolidated operating results of each fiscal year in principle, taking into account an array of such factors as capital requirements for investment and other activities aimed at raising corporate value, earnings performance prospects, and other relevant factors, while also endeavoring to further reinforce the Company's financial structure. The Company has set the consolidated payout ratio at about 20% (non-consolidated payout ratio at about 30%) as an indicator for the distribution of profits in conformance with the consolidated operating results. However, because the Company's top priority for the time being is to improve the corporate financial structure, a target of approximately 15%-20% is in effect



for the consolidated payout ratio (non-consolidated payout ratio at approximately 20%-30%), which is slightly lower than the above-indicated level.

The company will pay interim and term-end dividends accordingly. The size of interim dividends reflects annual dividend plans, first-half operating results for the year.

As for the interim dividend, the Board of Directors passed a resolution at an October 30, 2007, meeting to pay ¥5 per share based on the aforementioned policy, first-half earnings performance, and the earnings outlook for fiscal 2007. This represents an increase of ¥1 per share compared with the interim dividend a year earlier. The level of the full-year dividend for fiscal 2007 will be reviewed and set at the end of the fiscal year.

#### **(4) Risks Involved in Business and Other Operations**

In looking at matters relating to business, financial, and other circumstances of Nippon Steel and its Group companies, the following risks may, among others, have a significant impact on investors' decisions.

##### **1. Changes in Steel Supply and Demand**

The steelmaking and steel fabrication segment accounts for about 80% of Nippon Steel's consolidated net sales, and any change in supply or demand in the global steel market could affect its operating performance. In a highly competitive operating environment encompassing domestic and overseas steel manufacturers, the earnings performance of Nippon Steel and its Group companies could be adversely affected if their competitiveness in terms of technology, cost, quality, or other aspects grows weak relative to the competitiveness of other steel manufacturers.

Most of Nippon Steel's customers in the steelmaking and steel fabrication segment regularly purchase large quantities of steel products on the premise that they will sell the products by processing such steel. Consequently, changes in the purchasing policies of major customers could affect the earnings performance of Nippon Steel.

In addition, the Company's earnings performance can be affected by credit rating risks of trading companies and users—the major buyers of steel products.

##### **2. Fluctuations in the Price of Raw Materials and Fuels**

Ocean freight costs and the price of raw materials and fuels—such as iron ore, coal, ferroalloys, scrap, and other materials—used mainly by the steelmaking and steel fabrication segment are linked to the international supply of and demand for resources. In recent years, the price of raw materials and freight costs have spiraled upward due to rapidly increasing production volume of steel products in East Asia, especially China. These prices and costs could fluctuate significantly, depending on the supply and demand situation.

##### **3. Fluctuations in the Interest Rates of Loans, Bonds, and Notes and in Financial Markets**

The consolidated balance of interest-bearing debt held by Nippon Steel at the end of the interim period under review amounted to ¥1,250.8 billion. Fluctuations in interest rates and other variables in the financial markets could affect operating performance.

4. Fluctuations in the Value of Assets (including Pension Plan Assets), such as Securities  
The consolidated balance of investment securities held by Nippon Steel at the end of the first half of fiscal 2007 amounted to ¥1,728.8 billion. Losses on the valuation of investment securities can arise due to stagnation in the operations of companies in which Nippon Steel and its Group companies have invested and because of worsening conditions in securities markets.

In addition to its holdings of investment securities, Nippon Steel holds ¥486.9 billion on an unconsolidated basis in pension plan assets (including employee retirement benefit trust assets). Fluctuations in the prices of domestic and overseas shares, the prices of bonds and other plan assets, and interest rates could have an impact on earnings performance.

#### 5. Fluctuations in Exchange Rates

Because Nippon Steel and its Group companies conduct foreign currency transactions in the course of exporting products and importing raw materials, etc., and because they hold assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, fluctuations in exchange rates could influence earnings performance.

#### 6. Environmental Regulations and Taxes Imposed on Business Operations

If, in the future, quantitative controls, environmental taxes, or other environmental regulations are imposed on CO<sub>2</sub> emitters and fossil fuel consumers in Japan, the earnings performance of Nippon Steel and its Group companies may be affected due to constraints imposed by these regulations on the operations of the steelmaking and other business segments.

#### 7. Increase of Duties and Other Import Restrictions in Major Overseas Markets

The United States and other countries have levied anti-dumping duties on the export of certain steel products of Nippon Steel and its Group companies. If import restriction measures, including duty increases and import quotas, are imposed in major overseas markets, this will restrict export transactions and could affect earnings performance.

#### 8. Suspension of or Restraints on Business Operations due to Disasters, Accidents, or Other Reasons

Should a major typhoon, earthquake, or other natural disasters strike a steelworks or other business facilities operated by Nippon Steel or its Group companies, it could hinder the operations of these businesses and could affect earnings performance. In addition, should serious accidents, injuries, equipment failures, or other emergencies occur, the resulting suspension of or restraints on business operations could affect earnings performance.

#### 9. Administrative Actions by the Fair Trade Commission of Japan or Other Authorities

Nippon Steel was indicted and also received cease-and-desist instructions in accordance with the Japanese Antimonopoly Act in relation to steel bridge projects. Nippon Steel and other Group companies are under investigation by Japan's Fair Trade Commission for sales practices pertaining to medium- and high-pressure natural gas flow pipes and steel sheet and pipe piles, and administrative acts, such as the imposition of penalties or surcharges, could affect earnings performance.

## **2. Nippon Steel Management Policies**

### **(1) Medium-Term Consolidated Business Plan**

The Nippon Steel Group's current Medium-Term Consolidated Business Plan is to be implemented during fiscal 2006-2008 (April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2009). Its outline is as follows:

#### **Outline of Medium-Term Consolidated Business Plan**

##### **1. Achieve Profit Growth by Building on Technological Competitive Advantages**

###### **1) Strategies for steelmaking and steel fabrication segment**

The steelmaking and steel fabrication segment aims to reinforce its technological and manufacturing strengths through the continued enhancement of its superior "technological edge," with the goal of being the global No. 1 supplier in medium-high grade steel.

1. Positively and consistently meet the demand for steel products with a focus on medium-high grade steel through enhanced capabilities to respond to customer needs
2. Reinforce and expand Nippon Steel's technological and manufacturing strengths to meet steel demand positively and consistently
3. Reinforce our business foundation to spur further advances
4. Implement measures to strengthen our total profitability and financial structure with Group companies
5. Strengthen alliances

###### **2) Strategies for other segments**

Each non-steelmaking business segment will strive to increase its profitability, strengthen its financial structure, and establish its presence in the respective markets where it competes by developing new products and services that leverage the Group's superior technologies and make use of solution-oriented marketing.

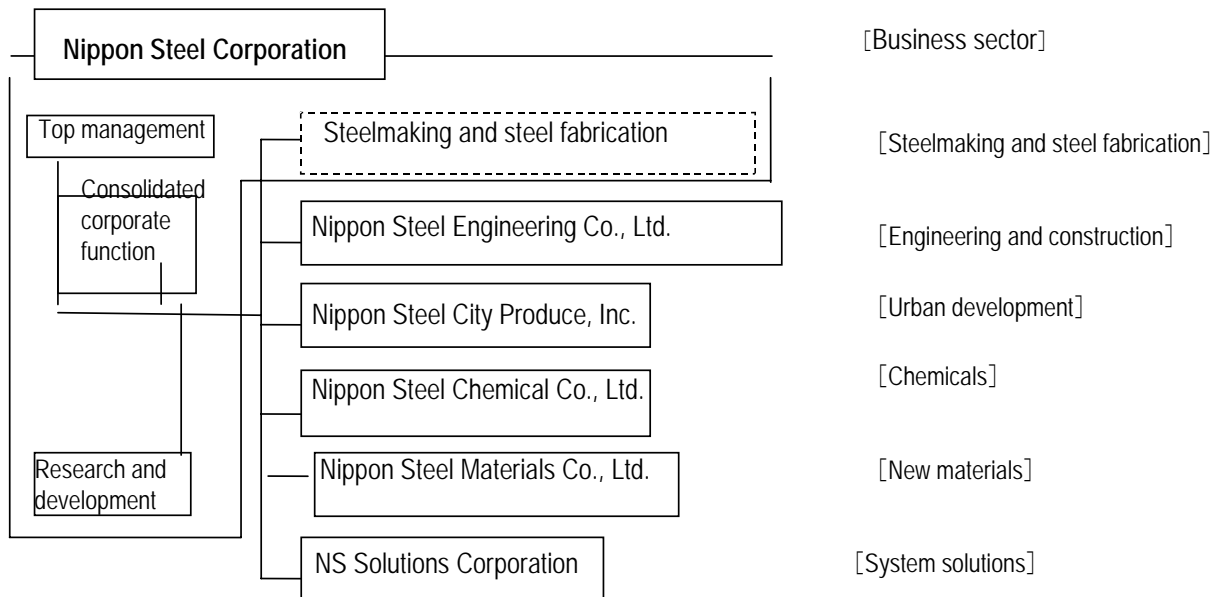
### **(2) Improvement and Reinforcement of Consolidated Management System**

Nippon Steel will spin off the engineering and construction segment as well as the new materials segment in July 2006, creating a new management organization with the steelmaking and steel fabrication segment as the core that promotes the independent and concurrent development of the six business segments (steelmaking and steel fabrication, engineering and construction, urban development, chemicals, new materials, and system solutions), thereby enabling them to achieve self-sustaining development.

By so doing, the Company intends to enable the respective segments to implement highly responsive and flexible management strategies adapted to the characteristics of their respective business to meet their customer needs. The aim is to enable the respective segments to achieve profit growth and enhance the value of the Nippon Steel Group.

The consolidated corporate functions, including the top management, are housed at “Nippon Steel Corporation” in order to secure the efficiency and effectiveness of those functions. “Nippon Steel Corporation” serves as the holding company of the other five business segments which will also continue to operate steel business.

The individual business segments are to share the business strategies of Nippon Steel and are designed to maximize the Group’s synergy through the joint utilization of the R&D functions, etc., vested in the holding company.



Nippon Steel's aim in implementing the above measures is to rebuild the competitiveness of its individual business segments. At the same time, these measures are designed to enable the Company to contribute to the development of a resource recycling-oriented society through the promotion of zero emissions and the creation of new environment-friendly products, help to curb global warming by conserving energy and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and promote strict compliance with laws. These activities are intended to make the Company into a business enterprise trusted by both society and the markets.

In addition, in accordance with its corporate philosophy, the Company seeks to further enhance the value of Nippon Steel's brand by having the individual business segments make concerted efforts to attain the Group's objectives while adapting themselves to their own business circumstances.

By implementing the above measures, Nippon Steel aims to achieve the following financial targets in fiscal 2008.

#### Consolidated Financial Targets

(Billions of yen)

	Target for FY2008	Results in FY2005*
Sales	Approx. 4,200	4,000
Operating profits	500 or more	460
Ratio of ordinary profit to sales	12%	12%
Net income	300 or more	270
Earning per share (yen)	¥44 or more	¥40
Balance of interest-bearing debt	1,000 or less	1,223.8
Debt/equity ratio	0.5 or less	0.73

\*Results for fiscal 2005 exclude the effects of extraordinary factors

#### Capital Expenditure and Investing/Financing

	FY2006-2008
Capital expenditures, investments, and financing	Approx. ¥850 billion in three years *(Approx. ¥630 billion in three years)

\*( ): Depreciation expense

In this medium-term consolidated business plan (fiscal 2006-fiscal 2008), we aim to be active in making capital expenditures and other investments aimed at driving profit growth while also bolstering our financial position.

Regarding dividends, please refer to our dividend policy's connection to earnings performance in (3) Basic Profit Distribution Policy and Interim-Term Dividends in section 1 Nippon Steel Consolidated Operating Results.

We recorded our third successive year of record-high profits in fiscal 2006, and in the first year of the aforementioned medium-term consolidated business plan, our earnings exceeded the plan's targets.

Global steel consumption is likely to continue to grow rapidly, driven by demand from the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) countries. In this favorable operating climate, the global steel industry has been reshaped by a wave of proactive consolidations aimed at creating a stable industry structure and capturing leadership in the industry. This trend was triggered by the formation in 2006 of ArcelorMittal, the world's largest steel company.

Against this backdrop, Nippon Steel seeks to raise its corporate value as the No. 1 global steelmaker focusing on medium-high grade steel. To accomplish this aim and generate further earnings growth, we are concentrating on the following four initiatives in aggressively expanding our operations.

#### **Make substantial capital expenditures to capture growing demand for medium-high grade steel**

At present, our non-consolidated crude steel production capacity is about 32 million metric tons a year. With Group companies and cooperation from alliance partners counted, our crude steel production capacity is approximately 35 million metric tons a year, and we intend to raise this to 40 million metric tons. Our plan is to increase non-consolidated capacity, mainly by relining and expanding blast furnaces at the Nagoya Works and the Oita Works. This, coupled with the expansion of our collaborative production agreements, will increase our annual capacity to around 40 million metric tons, and we are considering ways to expand our capacity beyond 40 million metric tons to drive further earnings growth, and once this study has been finalized, we will move forward with execution.

One key to operational expansion is the careful management of investment costs. Our strategy is to make large expenditures that target demand for medium-high grade steel, a market where growth in demand is expected to be steady, especially from the automobile, shipbuilding, and energy-related industries.

#### **Deepen and increase ties with partners that share our values to enhance corporate value**

We are moving ahead with alliances with both Japanese and overseas steelmakers who share our values while respecting the management independence of each partner. Working together with our partners to improving our corporate value and theirs is an

effective approach for us. We believe forming capital relationships is a useful means of making alliances even more beneficial for both parties.

In Japan, we are strengthening our alliances with Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., and Kobe Steel, Ltd. Overseas, we have a joint venture in China with Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., that manufactures and sells automotive steel sheets and a strategic alliance with POSCO of South Korea and back up of the expansion investment plan of Brazilian-based Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. (USIMINAS), into an equity-method affiliate. We plan to continue forming and deepening many different kinds of alliances on a global scale.

**Build on our leading-edge technologies to remain competitive**

Refining our portfolio of leading-edge technologies, improving our manufacturing know-how, product and process development capabilities and equipment technologies as well as maintaining a competitive workforce are all crucial to building up our technological capabilities. We are working to ensure one-of-a-kind products derived from technologies no competitor can match are leveraged to drive profit growth.

**Boosting our corporate value as a group**

Nippon Steel Engineering Co., Ltd., Nippon Steel Materials Co., Ltd., and other units which were spun off from Nippon Steel last year, are both performing well. Our engineering, urban development, and system solutions businesses are leveraging their highly skilled workforces to compete in markets based on knowledge, and we are using their approach as a model for moving into a broad range of other non-manufacturing businesses. Furthermore, we manufacture such products as electronic materials for growing markets outside the steel industry. Every non-steel company generates more synergies with steel operations by using the Group's R&D organization and other resources. These companies are building on their strengths in an effort to join the ranks of the most competitive players in their respective markets.

We are devoting substantial financial resources to capital expenditures and equity alliances aimed at supporting our future growth. During the three-year Medium-Term Consolidated Business Plan ending in March 2009, we originally planned to make capital expenditures and investments totaling ¥850 billion. We now expect this figure to be around ¥1,200 billion because of our stepped-up emphasis on profit growth. Although this means a slower reduction in interest-bearing debt, we expect to enhance our financial position by increasing retained earnings, and we aim to attain our target of a debt-to-equity ratio of under 0.5 times by the end of the business plan. Thus, we are pressing ahead forcefully with measures aimed at sustaining profit growth.

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**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

NIPPON STEEL

ASSETS	Millions of yen		
	As of September 30, 2007	As of March 31, 2007	As of September 30, 2006
<b>Current assets :</b>			
Cash and bank deposits	192,240	280,117	141,228
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	541,106	597,155	537,595
Marketable securities	8,787	8,714	548
Inventories	904,219	789,486	719,794
Deferred tax assets	68,964	69,533	68,060
Other	140,672	117,227	113,420
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(11,215)	(12,045)	(11,269)
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,844,775</b>	<b>1,850,188</b>	<b>1,569,378</b>
<b>Fixed assets :</b>			
Tangible fixed assets :			
Buildings and structures	463,304	456,587	433,022
Machinery and equipment	890,786	862,582	807,075
Land	317,964	324,160	315,503
Other	124,054	135,758	114,519
	<b>1,796,110</b>	<b>1,779,089</b>	<b>1,670,120</b>
Intangible fixed assets :	29,526	30,586	18,706
Investments and others :			
Investments in securities	1,728,896	1,507,335	1,161,746
Long-term loans receivable	21,713	16,918	3,570
Deferred tax assets	26,489	28,953	44,181
Other	144,432	137,992	130,796
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,876)	(6,140)	(7,174)
	<b>1,915,655</b>	<b>1,685,060</b>	<b>1,333,120</b>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>3,741,293</b>	<b>3,494,736</b>	<b>3,021,947</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>5,586,068</b>	<b>5,344,924</b>	<b>4,591,325</b>

<b>LIABILITIES</b>	Millions of yen		
	As of September 30, 2007	As of March 31, 2007	As of September 30, 2006
<b>Current liabilities :</b>			
Notes and accounts payable - trade	606,784	612,952	437,484
Short-term loans and portion of long-term loans due within one year	298,098	338,825	458,826
Commercial paper	172,000	163,000	196,000
Bonds due within one year	98,050	43,050	50
Accrued expenses	245,025	238,557	288,360
Allowance for losses on construction contracts	943	5,250	1,601
Provision for environmental remediation	7,190	8,466	10,032
Other	376,574	398,951	332,250
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,804,667</b>	<b>1,809,053</b>	<b>1,724,607</b>
<b>Long-term liabilities :</b>			
Bonds and notes	183,602	238,614	281,676
Long-term loans	499,052	429,473	408,850
Deferred tax liabilities	337,375	265,877	206,064
Deferred tax liabilities on revaluation of land	9,539	9,539	9,101
Accrued pension and severance costs	124,464	123,695	123,841
Allowance for retirement benefits directors and corporate auditors	3,476	3,744	3,465
Reserve for repairs to blast furnaces	41,168	51,211	51,743
Other	43,945	44,486	35,419
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>1,242,624</b>	<b>1,166,642</b>	<b>1,120,162</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,047,292</b>	<b>2,975,695</b>	<b>2,844,770</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Shareholders' equity :</b>			
Common stock	419,524	419,524	419,524
Capital surplus	114,273	111,693	111,688
Retained earnings	1,226,907	1,087,908	932,619
Treasury stock, at cost	(260,725)	(170,563)	(160,977)
	<b>1,499,979</b>	<b>1,448,563</b>	<b>1,302,855</b>
<b>Valuation and transaction adjustments :</b>			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	524,809	438,056	331,947
Deferred hedge income	508	300	1,973
Unrealized gains on revaluation of land	11,796	9,922	8,945
Foreign currency translation adjustments	21,187	(3,958)	(11,866)
	<b>558,301</b>	<b>444,320</b>	<b>330,999</b>
<b>Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries</b>	<b>480,495</b>	<b>476,344</b>	<b>112,700</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>2,538,776</b>	<b>2,369,228</b>	<b>1,746,555</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>5,586,068</b>	<b>5,344,924</b>	<b>4,591,325</b>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

NIPPON STEEL

Millions of yen

	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2007	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2006	For the year ended March 31, 2007
Net sales	2,316,350	1,983,431	4,302,145
Cost of sales	1,891,272	1,566,661	3,408,197
<b>Gross margin</b>	<b>425,077</b>	<b>416,769</b>	<b>893,947</b>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	160,620	150,401	313,849
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>264,457</b>	<b>266,368</b>	<b>580,097</b>
Non-operating profit :			
Interest and dividend income	11,668	8,762	23,427
Equity in net income of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	27,677	16,731	43,480
Miscellaneous	12,921	10,067	22,591
	<b>52,267</b>	<b>35,561</b>	<b>89,498</b>
Non-operating loss :			
Interest expenses	8,502	7,370	15,218
Miscellaneous	24,210	25,651	56,737
	<b>32,712</b>	<b>33,021</b>	<b>71,955</b>
<b>Ordinary profit</b>	<b>284,012</b>	<b>268,907</b>	<b>597,640</b>
Special profit :			
Gain on sales of tangible fixed assets	17,812	14,203	17,765
Gain on sales of investments in securities and investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	-	4,334	6,013
	<b>17,812</b>	<b>18,537</b>	<b>23,778</b>
<b>Income before income taxes and minority interests</b>	<b>301,824</b>	<b>287,444</b>	<b>621,419</b>
Income taxes - current	97,829	101,700	225,566
Income taxes - deferred	13,209	15,021	23,038
Minority interest in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	14,377	6,617	21,632
<b>Net income</b>	<b>176,409</b>	<b>164,105</b>	<b>351,182</b>

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

NIPPON STEEL

	Millions of yen								
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Unrealized gains on available- for-sale securities	Deferred hedge income	Unrealized gains on revaluation of land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries
<b>Balance at March 31, 2007</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,693</b>	<b>1,087,908</b>	<b>(170,563)</b>	<b>438,056</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>(3,958)</b>	<b>476,344</b>
Cash dividends for the previous fiscal year			(38,449)						
Net income for the 6-month period			176,409						
Acquisition of treasury stock				(93,869)					
Disposal of treasury stock		2,579		3,763					
Increase due to the change in the number of consolidated companies			2,257	(56)					
Decrease due to reversal of unrealized gains on revaluation of land			(1,217)						
Other change for 6-month period (net)					86,753	207	1,873	25,146	4,150
Total change for this 6-month period	-	2,579	138,998	(90,162)	86,753	207	1,873	25,146	4,150
<b>Balance at September 30, 2007</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>114,273</b>	<b>1,226,907</b>	<b>(260,725)</b>	<b>524,809</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>21,187</b>	<b>480,495</b>

	Millions of yen								
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Unrealized gains on available- for-sale securities	Deferred hedge income	Unrealized gains on revaluation of land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries
<b>Balance at March 31, 2006</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,671</b>	<b>818,572</b>	<b>(60,200)</b>	<b>389,209</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,980</b>	<b>(10,868)</b>	<b>104,117</b>
Cash dividends for the previous fiscal year			(59,834)						
Net income for the 6-month period			164,105						
Acquisition of treasury stock				(100,797)					
Disposal of treasury stock		17		58					
Increase due to the change in the number of consolidated companies			8,741	(37)					
Increase due to reversal of unrealized gains on revaluation of land			1,034						
Other change for 6-month period (net)					(57,262)	1,973	(1,034)	(997)	8,583
Total change for this 6-month period	-	17	114,046	(100,776)	(57,262)	1,973	(1,034)	(997)	8,583
<b>Balance at September 30, 2006</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,688</b>	<b>932,619</b>	<b>(160,977)</b>	<b>331,947</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>(11,866)</b>	<b>112,700</b>

	Millions of yen								
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Unrealized gains on available- for-sale securities	Deferred hedge income	Unrealized gains on revaluation of land	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries
<b>Balance at March 31, 2006</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,671</b>	<b>818,572</b>	<b>(60,200)</b>	<b>389,209</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,980</b>	<b>(10,868)</b>	<b>104,117</b>
Cash dividends for the previous fiscal year			(59,834)						
Cash interim dividends for fiscal year 2006			(25,686)						
Net income for fiscal year 2006			351,182						
Acquisition of treasury stock				(110,268)					
Disposal of treasury stock		21		67					
Increase due to the change in the number of consolidated companies			3,651	(161)					
Increase due to reversal of unrealized gains on revaluation of land			22						
Other change for fiscal 2006(net)					48,846	300	(57)	6,909	372,227
Total change for this fiscal year 2006	-	21	269,335	(110,362)	48,846	300	(57)	6,909	372,227
<b>Balance at March 31, 2007</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,693</b>	<b>1,087,908</b>	<b>(170,563)</b>	<b>438,056</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>(3,958)</b>	<b>476,344</b>

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

NIPPON STEEL

	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2007	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2006	Millions of yen For the year ended March 31, 2007
<b>Cash flows from operating activities :</b>			
Income before income taxes and minority interest	301,824	287,444	621,419
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities :			
Depreciation and amortization	115,271	88,443	192,454
Interest and dividend income (accrual basis)	(11,668)	(8,762)	(23,427)
Interest expense (accrual basis)	8,502	7,370	15,218
Exchange loss (gain) on foreign currency transactions	1,213	(1,585)	(1,206)
Amortization of goodwill	1,110	407	(1,069)
Equity in net (income) loss of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	(27,677)	(16,731)	(43,480)
Loss (gain) on sales of investments in securities	(398)	(4,454)	(6,013)
Loss on disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets	3,314	3,523	9,662
Gain on sales of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(17,812)	(14,203)	(17,765)
Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,012)	(2,991)	(3,323)
Changes in notes and accounts receivable-trade	29,104	1,381	(42,094)
Changes in inventories	(120,967)	(74,512)	(134,603)
Changes in notes and accounts payable-trade	45,852	41,068	122,062
Other	(37,217)	(4,437)	23,669
Interest and dividend income (cash basis)	16,949	11,328	27,476
Interest expense (cash basis)	(8,407)	(7,444)	(15,368)
Income taxes (cash basis)	(131,245)	(147,403)	(245,151)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>166,734</b>	<b>158,443</b>	<b>478,460</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities :</b>			
Acquisition of investments in securities	(37,125)	(45,797)	(191,677)
Proceeds from sales of investments in securities	2,088	7,343	12,147
Acquisition of tangible and intangible fixed assets	(133,839)	(120,971)	(227,288)
Proceeds from sales of tangible and intangible fixed assets	29,674	25,377	31,650
Other	(9,599)	(2,401)	499
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(148,802)</b>	<b>(136,448)</b>	<b>(374,669)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities :</b>			
Net increase (decrease) in short-term loans	7,962	89,938	(21,124)
Net increase (decrease) in commercial paper	9,000	46,000	13,000
Proceeds from long-term loans	110,026	95,388	124,159
Proceeds from issuance of preferred securities	-	-	300,000
Payments of long-term loans	(91,774)	(111,662)	(192,565)
Redemption of bonds and notes	(12)	(12)	(74)
Payments for purchase of treasury stock	(93,314)	(100,111)	(109,706)
Cash dividends	(38,449)	(59,834)	(85,521)
Other	(11,400)	(1,789)	(8,780)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(107,963)</b>	<b>(42,084)</b>	<b>19,387</b>
<b>Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>3,007</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(88,566)</b>	<b>(18,809)</b>	<b>126,186</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</b>	<b>282,766</b>	<b>156,713</b>	<b>156,713</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) from the change in the number of companies consolidated</b>	<b>(580)</b>	<b>(336)</b>	<b>(134)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>193,618</b>	<b>137,567</b>	<b>282,766</b>

**CONSOLIDATED SEGMENT INFORMATION**

NIPPON STEEL

Millions of yen

	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2007	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2006	For the year ended March 31, 2007
<b>Sales</b>			
Steelmaking and steel fabrication			
Customers	1,930,683	1,605,395	3,449,304
Intersegment	32,237	13,028	33,073
Total sales	1,962,920	1,618,423	3,482,377
Engineering and construction			
Customers	127,421	133,469	310,367
Intersegment	23,221	25,907	57,600
Total sales	150,642	159,376	367,968
Urban development			
Customers	28,615	29,832	88,696
Intersegment	2,843	3,042	5,651
Total sales	31,458	32,875	94,347
Chemicals			
Customers	131,568	124,936	257,678
Intersegment	17,911	33,110	61,076
Total sales	149,479	158,047	318,755
New materials			
Customers	35,803	31,313	64,578
Intersegment	228	540	1,022
Total sales	36,031	31,853	65,601
System solutions			
Customers	62,259	58,483	131,519
Intersegment	13,707	11,622	24,986
Total sales	75,966	70,105	156,505
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(90,149)	(87,251)	(183,410)
<b>Consolidated total</b>	<b>2,316,350</b>	<b>1,983,431</b>	<b>4,302,145</b>
<b>Operating profit (loss)</b>			
Steelmaking and steel fabrication	234,990	241,903	514,562
Engineering and construction	6,624	1,250	13,031
Urban development	4,370	4,314	14,301
Chemicals	13,102	11,119	23,645
New materials	214	1,841	3,129
System solutions	6,430	5,137	13,992
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(1,276)	802	(2,564)
<b>Consolidated total</b>	<b>264,457</b>	<b>266,368</b>	<b>580,097</b>

**NON-CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***Nippon Steel Corporation*

ASSETS	Millions of yen		
	As of September 30, 2007	As of March 31, 2007	As of September 30, 2006
<b>Current assets :</b>			
Cash and bank deposits	86,589	174,513	69,623
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	188,206	175,693	180,851
Inventories	477,722	430,809	421,032
Deferred tax assets	37,300	36,300	38,100
Other	102,983	95,903	113,996
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(12,679)	(13,488)	(13,944)
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>880,123</b>	<b>899,732</b>	<b>809,659</b>
<b>Fixed assets :</b>			
Tangible fixed assets :			
Buildings and structures	290,701	282,407	266,203
Machinery and equipment	656,003	620,076	600,841
Land	185,595	191,636	191,606
Other	87,969	93,022	81,386
	<b>1,220,270</b>	<b>1,187,143</b>	<b>1,140,038</b>
Intangible fixed assets :	828	903	865
Investments and others :			
Investments in securities	1,237,324	1,064,936	794,548
Investments in subsidiaries affiliates	470,773	454,190	429,463
Other	116,097	109,420	102,606
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,421)	(2,415)	(2,427)
	<b>1,821,773</b>	<b>1,626,131</b>	<b>1,324,191</b>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>3,042,872</b>	<b>2,814,177</b>	<b>2,465,094</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,922,995</b>	<b>3,713,909</b>	<b>3,274,754</b>

<b>LIABILITIES</b>	Millions of yen		
	As of September 30, 2007	As of March 31, 2007	As of September 30, 2006
<b>Current liabilities :</b>			
Notes and accounts payable - trade	226,599	217,316	202,096
Short-term loans and long-term loans due within one year	171,860	202,299	307,305
Commercial paper	172,000	163,000	196,000
Bonds due within one year	95,000	40,000	-
Accrued expenses	222,260	210,852	209,686
Allowance for losses on construction contracts	-	270	-
Provision for environmental remediation	7,031	8,190	10,024
Other	170,559	191,065	168,955
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,065,312</b>	<b>1,032,994</b>	<b>1,094,068</b>
<b>Long-term liabilities :</b>			
Bonds and notes	170,000	225,000	265,000
Convertible bonds	300,000	300,000	-
Long-term loans	396,377	304,669	314,753
Deferred tax liabilities	325,400	255,300	191,600
Accrued pension and severance costs	55,791	53,865	53,147
Reserve for repairs to blast furnaces	38,791	48,916	49,714
Other	16,736	18,265	10,536
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>1,303,097</b>	<b>1,206,017</b>	<b>884,752</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>2,368,409</b>	<b>2,239,011</b>	<b>1,978,820</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Shareholders'equity :</b>			
<b>Common stock</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>419,524</b>
<b>Capital surplus</b>	<b>114,135</b>	<b>111,564</b>	<b>111,560</b>
<b>Retained earnings :</b>			
Special tax-purpose reserve	89,495	81,591	82,439
Accumulated earnings carried forward	706,844	636,973	540,247
	<b>796,340</b>	<b>718,564</b>	<b>622,687</b>
<b>Treasury stock, at cost</b>	<b>(257,807)</b>	<b>(168,261)</b>	<b>(158,676)</b>
	<b>1,072,193</b>	<b>1,081,393</b>	<b>995,096</b>
<b>Valuation and transaction adjustments :</b>			
<b>Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities</b>	<b>482,682</b>	<b>393,813</b>	<b>299,640</b>
<b>Deferred hedge income(loss)</b>	<b>(289)</b>	<b>(309)</b>	<b>1,197</b>
	<b>482,392</b>	<b>393,504</b>	<b>300,837</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>1,554,586</b>	<b>1,474,897</b>	<b>1,295,934</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>3,922,995</b>	<b>3,713,909</b>	<b>3,274,754</b>



**NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME***Nippon Steel Corporation*

	Millions of yen		
	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2007	For the 6-month period ended September 30, 2006	For the year ended March 31, 2007
Net sales	1,345,166	1,252,717	2,562,899
Cost of sales	1,090,612	970,051	1,994,216
<b>Gross margin</b>	<b>254,553</b>	<b>282,666</b>	<b>568,682</b>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	80,258	83,372	166,405
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>174,294</b>	<b>199,294</b>	<b>402,277</b>
Non-operating profit :			
Interest and dividend income	14,723	11,705	28,831
Miscellaneous	8,265	7,147	11,914
	<b>22,989</b>	<b>18,853</b>	<b>40,745</b>
Non-operating loss :			
Interest expenses	9,146	5,563	13,207
Miscellaneous	19,704	16,183	40,038
	<b>28,850</b>	<b>21,746</b>	<b>53,246</b>
<b>Ordinary profit</b>	<b>168,433</b>	<b>196,401</b>	<b>389,776</b>
Special profit :			
Gain on sales of tangible fixed assets	17,891	8,218	11,254
Gain on sales of investments in securities and investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	-	5,661	8,013
	<b>17,891</b>	<b>13,879</b>	<b>19,267</b>
<b>Income before income taxes and minority interests</b>	<b>186,325</b>	<b>210,280</b>	<b>409,044</b>
Income taxes - current	60,500	71,300	145,900
Income taxes - deferred	9,600	11,700	14,300
<b>Net income</b>	<b>116,225</b>	<b>127,280</b>	<b>248,844</b>

## NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Nippon Steel Corporation

	Millions of yen							
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Special tax purpose reserve	Accumulated earnings carried forward	Treasury stock, at cost	Unrealized gains on available-for- sale securities	Deferred hedge income (loss)	
<b>Balance at March 31, 2007</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,564</b>	<b>81,591</b>	<b>636,973</b>	<b>(168,261)</b>	<b>393,813</b>	<b>(309)</b>	
Withdrawal voluntary reserve			(3,481)	3,481				
Reserve of voluntary reserve			11,385	(11,385)				
Cash dividends for the previous fiscal year				(38,449)				
Net income for the 6-month period				116,225				
Acquisition of treasury stock					(93,314)			
Disposal of treasury stock		2,571			3,768			
Other change for 6-month period (net)						88,868	19	
Total change for this 6-month period	-	2,571	7,903	69,871	(89,546)	88,868	19	
<b>Balance at September 30, 2007</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>114,135</b>	<b>89,495</b>	<b>706,844</b>	<b>(257,807)</b>	<b>482,682</b>	<b>(289)</b>	

	Millions of yen								
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Special tax purpose reserve	Voluntary reserves	Accumulated earnings carried forward	Treasury stock, at cost	Unrealized gains on available-for- sale securities	Deferred hedge income	
<b>Balance at March 31, 2006</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,556</b>	<b>86,953</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>308,288</b>	<b>(58,589)</b>	<b>364,252</b>	<b>-</b>	
Withdrawal voluntary reserve			(12,284)	(160,000)	172,284				
Reserve of voluntary reserve			7,770		(7,770)				
Cash dividends for the previous fiscal year					(59,834)				
Net income for the 6-month period					127,280				
Acquisition of treasury stock						(100,111)			
Disposal of treasury stock		4				25			
Other change for 6-month period (net)							(64,612)	1,197	
Total change for this 6-month period	-	4	7,903	(160,000)	231,959	(100,086)	(64,612)	1,197	
<b>Balance at September 30, 2006</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,560</b>	<b>89,495</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>540,247</b>	<b>(158,676)</b>	<b>299,640</b>	<b>1,197</b>	

	Millions of yen								
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Special tax purpose reserve	Voluntary reserves	Accumulated earnings carried forward	Treasury stock, at cost	Unrealized gains on available-for- sale securities	Deferred hedge income (loss)	
<b>Balance at March 31, 2006</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,556</b>	<b>86,953</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>308,288</b>	<b>(58,589)</b>	<b>364,252</b>	<b>-</b>	
Withdrawal voluntary reserve			(21,252)	(160,000)	181,252				
Reserve of voluntary reserve			15,885		(15,885)				
Cash dividends for the previous fiscal year					(59,834)				
Cash interim dividends for fiscal year 2006					(25,686)				
Net income for fiscal year 2006					248,844				
Acquisition of treasury stock						(109,706)			
Disposal of treasury stock		8				34			
Other change for fiscal year 2006(net)							29,560	(309)	
Total change for fiscal year 2006	-	8	(5,366)	(160,000)	328,684	(109,671)	29,560	(309)	
<b>Balance at March 31, 2007</b>	<b>419,524</b>	<b>111,564</b>	<b>81,588</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>636,973</b>	<b>(168,261)</b>	<b>393,813</b>	<b>(309)</b>	

[Reference]

**Recent Quarterly Operating Results**

**Fiscal 2007 (April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008)**

	1st quarter		2nd quarter		1st half		Forecast for 2nd half of fiscal 2007		Forecast for fiscal 2007 (data released on October 30, 2007)	
	Apr.-June 2007		July-Sept. 2007		Apr.-Sept. 2007		Oct. 2007-Mar. 2008		Apr. 2007-Mar. 2008	
	Million		Million		Million		Million		Million	
Sales	1,115,751		1,200,599		2,316,350		2,433,649		4,750,000	
Steelmaking and steel fabrication	935,664		1,027,256		1,962,920		1,947,079		3,910,000	
Engineering and construction	71,519		79,123		150,642		219,357		370,000	
Urban development	16,355		15,103		31,458		68,541		100,000	
Chemicals	80,227		69,252		149,479		130,520		280,000	
New materials	16,929		19,102		36,031		33,968		70,000	
System solutions	32,953		43,013		75,966		89,033		165,000	
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(37,899)		(52,250)		(90,149)		(54,850)		(145,000)	
Operating profits	129,464 [11.6%]		134,993 [11.2%]		264,457 [11.4%]		315,542 [13.0%]		580,000 [12.2%]	
Steelmaking and steel fabrication	113,969 [12.2%]		121,021 [11.8%]		234,990 [12.0%]		280,009 [14.4%]		515,000 [13.2%]	
Engineering and construction	3,715 [5.2%]		2,909 [3.7%]		6,624 [4.4%]		16,375 [7.5%]		23,000 [6.2%]	
Urban development	3,298 [20.2%]		1,072 [7.1%]		4,370 [13.9%]		9,129 [13.3%]		13,500 [13.5%]	
Chemicals	7,434 [9.3%]		5,668 [8.2%]		13,102 [8.8%]		6,897 [5.3%]		20,000 [7.1%]	
New materials	20 [0.1%]		194 [1.0%]		214 [0.6%]		1,785 [5.3%]		2,000 [2.9%]	
System solutions	2,890 [8.8%]		3,540 [8.2%]		6,430 [8.5%]		8,569 [9.6%]		15,000 [9.1%]	
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(1,865)		589		(1,276)		(7,223)		(8,500)	
Ordinary profits	148,691 [13.3%]		135,321 [11.3%]		284,012 [12.3%]		315,987 [13.0%]		600,000 [12.6%]	
Net income	86,701 [7.8%]		89,708 [7.5%]		176,409 [7.6%]		188,590 [7.7%]		365,000 [7.7%]	
Net income per share	13.70		14.25		27.96		30.01		57.97	

[ ]: Return on sales  
( ) in "Elimination of intersegment transactions" row indicate negative numbers

**Fiscal 2006 (April 1, 2006 to March 31, 2007)**

	1st quarter		2nd quarter		1st half		3rd quarter		4th quarter		2nd half		Fiscal 2006	
	Apr.-June 2006		July-Sept. 2006		Apr.-Sept. 2006		Oct.-Dec. 2006		Jan.-Mar. 2007		Oct. 2006-Mar. 2007		Apr. 2006-Mar. 2007	
	Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million		Million	
Sales	942,788		1,040,642		1,983,431		1,082,790		1,235,923		2,318,713		4,302,145	
Steelmaking and steel fabrication	776,579		841,844		1,618,423		904,520		959,433		1,863,954		3,482,377	
Engineering and construction	71,800		87,576		159,376		81,432		127,159		208,591		367,968	
Urban development	14,032		18,843		32,875		10,105		51,366		61,471		94,347	
Chemicals	75,059		82,988		158,047		82,433		78,274		160,708		318,755	
New materials	15,704		16,149		31,853		17,108		16,638		33,747		65,601	
System solutions	30,832		39,273		70,105		31,048		55,351		86,400		156,505	
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(41,220)		(46,031)		(87,251)		(43,857)		(52,301)		(96,159)		(183,410)	
Operating profits	119,590 [12.7%]		146,777 [14.1%]		266,368 [13.4%]		162,032 [15.0%]		151,697 [12.3%]		313,729 [13.5%]		580,097 [13.5%]	
Steelmaking and steel fabrication	109,582 [14.1%]		132,321 [15.7%]		241,903 [14.9%]		148,486 [16.4%]		124,172 [12.9%]		272,659 [14.6%]		514,562 [14.8%]	
Engineering and construction	55 [0.1%]		1,194 [1.4%]		1,250 [0.8%]		4,075 [5.0%]		7,705 [6.1%]		11,780 [5.6%]		13,031 [3.5%]	
Urban development	1,571 [11.2%]		2,742 [14.6%]		4,314 [13.1%]		922 [9.1%]		9,064 [17.6%]		9,987 [16.2%]		14,301 [15.2%]	
Chemicals	4,190 [5.6%]		6,928 [8.3%]		11,119 [7.0%]		7,609 [9.2%]		4,917 [6.3%]		12,526 [7.8%]		23,645 [7.4%]	
New materials	935 [6.0%]		905 [5.6%]		1,841 [5.8%]		566 [3.3%]		721 [4.3%]		1,287 [3.8%]		3,129 [4.8%]	
System solutions	2,532 [8.2%]		2,604 [6.6%]		5,137 [7.3%]		2,256 [7.3%]		6,598 [11.9%]		8,855 [10.2%]		13,992 [8.9%]	
Elimination of intersegment transactions	(721)		80		802		(1,885)		(1,481)		(3,366)		(2,564)	
Ordinary profits	123,079 [13.1%]		145,828 [14.0%]		268,907 [13.6%]		169,025 [15.6%]		159,707 [12.9%]		328,733 [14.2%]		597,640 [13.9%]	
Net income	74,748 [7.9%]		89,356 [8.6%]		164,105 [8.3%]		99,272 [9.2%]		87,804 [7.1%]		187,077 [8.1%]		351,182 [8.2%]	
Net income per share	11.26		13.93		25.15		15.49		13.69		29.17		54.29	

Nippon Steel Corporation

Code Number: 5401

Listings: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Fukuoka and Sapporo Stock Exchanges

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## Supplementary Information on the Financial Result for the First Half of Fiscal 2007

### Japanese Steel Industry

#### 1. Crude Steel Production

(million tons)							
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st half	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2nd half	total
2006FY	28.97	29.08	58.05	30.16	29.53	59.69	117.75
2007FY	29.89	29.91	59.80				

#### 2. Inventory Volume

At the end of:	Inventory at manufacturers and distributors (million tons)	Inventory /shipment ratio (%)	Rolled sheets *1 (million tons)	H-flange beams *2 (million tons)
Aug. 2001	6.19	136.3 (Peak)	4.70 (Peak)	0.320
Mar. 2002	5.42	107.6	3.93	0.314
Sep. 2002	5.12	103.0	3.71	0.264
Mar. 2003	5.33	104.0	3.76	0.256
Sep. 2003	5.67	114.1	4.13	0.274
Mar. 2004	5.03	94.8	3.77	0.240
Sep. 2004	5.37	101.3	3.86	0.312
Mar. 2005	5.24	105.8	3.93	0.294
Sep. 2005	5.73	117.1	4.58	0.231
Mar. 2006	5.26	97.7	4.14	0.295
Apr. 2006	5.27	111.6	4.08	0.285
May 2006	5.41	115.0	4.13	0.280
June 2006	5.25	101.5	4.03	0.280
July 2006	5.31	104.0	4.04	0.278
Aug. 2006	5.41	112.8	4.17	0.273
Sep. 2006	5.35	101.0	4.05	0.269
Oct. 2006	5.35	98.0	3.98	0.260
Nov. 2006	5.21	97.6	3.81	0.257
Dec. 2006	5.37	106.3	3.89	0.257
Jan. 2007	5.54	109.2	4.06	0.267
Feb. 2007	5.37	105.8	3.98	0.270
Mar. 2007	5.37	95.7	4.03	0.277
Apr. 2007	5.43	106.8	4.07	0.271
May 2007	5.65	108.5	4.20	0.274
June 2007	5.43	101.2	4.07	0.270
July 2007	5.49	106.0	4.11	0.256
Aug. 2007	5.62	113.3	4.25	0.253

\*1 Hot-rolled, cold-rolled and coated sheets

\*2 Inventories of distributors dealing with H-flange beams manufactured by Nippon Steel Corporation

\*3 Preliminary report

**Nippon Steel (Non-consolidated basis)****3. Pig Iron Production (Nippon Steel Corporation and Hokkai Iron & Coke Co., Ltd)**

(million tons)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st half	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2nd half	total
2006FY	7.54	7.87	15.41	7.97	7.25	15.22	30.64
2007FY	7.67	7.96	15.63				

**4. Crude Steel Production**

(Consolidated basis)

(million tons)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st half	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2nd half	total
2006FY	8.45	8.71	17.16	8.94	8.43	17.37	34.52
2007FY	8.72	8.92	17.64				

(Non-consolidated basis)

(million tons)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st half	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2nd half	total
2006FY	7.70	8.01	15.71	8.16	7.73	15.89	31.60
2007FY	7.99	8.22	16.21				

**5. Steel Products Shipment**

(million tons)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st half	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2nd half	total
2006FY	7.59	7.83	15.42	7.96	8.13	16.09	31.51
2007FY	7.89	8.15	16.04				

**6. Average Price of Steel Products**

(thousands of yen / ton)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st half	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2nd half	total
2006FY	71.6	75.2	73.4	76.3	77.9	77.1	75.3
2007FY	78.3	80.3	79.3				

**7. Export Ratio of Steel Products (Value basis)**

(%)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	1st half	3rd quarter	4th quarter	2nd half	total
2006FY	32.2	32.4	32.3	31.4	33.3	32.4	32.3
2007FY	33.3	34.9	34.1				

8. Foreign Exchange Rate

(¥/US\$)

	1st half		1st half	2nd half		2nd half	total
	1st quarter	2nd quarter		3rd quarter	4th quarter		
2006FY	115	116	115	117	120	119	117
2007FY	120	119	119				

9. Unrealized Gains on Available-for-Sale Securities

(billion yen)

	1st half of 2007FY	2006FY	difference
Consolidated	880.5(524.8)	734.8(438.0)	+145.7(+86.8)
Non-consolidated	809.8(482.6)	660.7(393.8)	+149.1(+88.8)
【Nikkei 225】	【16,786 yen】	【17,288 yen】	【-502 yen】

\* Figures in parentheses were after adopting deferred tax accounting.

10. Amount of Capital Expenditure and Depreciation

## •Capital Expenditure (billion yen)

	2007FY (estimated)	2006FY
Consolidated	Approx. 310.0	270.0
Non-consolidated	Approx. 230.0	200.0

## •Depreciation (billion yen)

	2007FY (estimated)	2006FY
Consolidated	Approx. *245.0	192.5
Non-consolidated	Approx. 185.0	134.2

\*Included influence of tax system revisions 35.0¥ billion

11. Special Profit and Losses (Consolidated basis)

(billion yen)

	1st half of 2007FY	1st half of 2006FY
Gain on sales of fixed assets	17.8	14.2
Gain on sales of investments in securities	0	4.3
Special Profit and loss	17.8	18.5