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**PRESS RELEASE**

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**Revision of Business Results Forecast**

KOITO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. announces that its business results for the year ending March 31, 2009 (consolidated and non-consolidated) differ from the forecast previously released on February 27, 2009, as follows:

1. Full-Year Business Results Forecast for the Year Ending March 31, 2009 (April 1, 2008–March 31, 2009)

(1) Details of the Differences

-1. Consolidated Results

(¥ millions)

	Net sales	Operating income	Recurring profit	Net income	Net income per share (¥)
Previously-announced forecast (A)	394,700	5,200	4,100	100	0.62
Actual Results (B)	400,232	9,131	9,275	4,042	25.16
Difference (B-A)	5,532	3,931	5,175	3,942	—
Change (%)	1.4	75.6	126.2	3,942.0	—
(Ref.) Actual results for year ended March 31, 2008	470,648	28,959	30,397	15,581	96.95

-2. Non-consolidated Results

(¥ millions)

	Net sales	Operating income	Recurring profit	Net income	Net income per share (¥)
Previously-announced forecast (A)	213,500	3,700	10,400	6,100	37.96
Actual Results (B)	214,471	6,421	13,166	5,600	34.85
Difference (B-A)	971	△2,721	2,766	△500	—
Change (%)	0.5	73.5	26.6	△8.2	—
(Ref.) Actual results for year ended March 31, 2008	247,896	15,026	21,232	12,866	80.06

(2) Reasons for the Occurrence of Differences

Both the Japanese economy and the world economy slumped simultaneously due to the global financial crisis, which also affected the real economy, resulting in sluggish consumer spending, declines in corporate earnings, deteriorating employment conditions, and so on. Amid the persistent worldwide economic turmoil, the auto industry market also shrank due to falling demand for automobiles around the world.

Under these circumstances, to respond to the large reductions in orders, KOITO actively took various measures to cut expenses, such as reducing investment in plant and equipment, temporarily closing plants in Japan, and cutting directors' remuneration and managers' salaries.

These rationalization measures, together with increases in sales and changes in the exchange rate, resulted in better-than-forecast profits.

Regarding the net income in the non-consolidated results, an extraordinary loss was recorded due to the use of the reserve for overseas investment losses (¥3.5 billion), which resulted in less income than forecast.