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Summary of Financial Statements
For Fiscal 2010

November 12, 2010

Company Name: FinTech Global Incorporated (Code Number: 8789 TSE Mothers)
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Responsible President and Chief Executive Officer Name: Nobumitsu Tamai
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Head of Business Management Department

Scheduled date of General Shareholders' Meeting: December 21, 2010

Scheduled date for filing of securities report: December 22, 2010

1. Overview of the financial conditions and business results for fiscal 2010.
(October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010)

(1) Business results (The percentage in the table indicates YOY changes.)

	Revenue		Operating income		Ordinary profit		Net income/(loss)	
	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%
Fiscal 2010	3,465	(66.6)	(2,506)	―	(2,604)	―	(2,172)	―
Fiscal 2009	10,385	(26.7)	(20,321)	―	(21,197)	―	(12,091)	―

	Net income/(loss) per share	Net income/(loss) per share (diluted)	Return on Equity (ROE)	Return on Assets (ROA)	Return on Sales (ROS)
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Fiscal 2010	(1,798.88)	―	(61.2)	(22.5)	(72.3)
Fiscal 2009	(10,008.43)	―	(112.7)	(44.7)	(195.9)

(Reference) Equity in earnings of affiliated companies: -million for the fiscal 2010
-million for the fiscal 2009

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million Yen	Million Yen	%	Yen
Fiscal 2010	7,352	3,164	33.3	2,024.72
Fiscal 2009	15,766	5,447	29.5	3,851.31

(Reference) Shareholders' equity: 2,446 million yen for the fiscal 2010
4,653 million yen for the fiscal 2009

(3) Consolidated cash flows (Unit: Millions of yen)

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period
Fiscal 2010	626	(2,281)	(3,376)	829
Fiscal 2009	8,333	7,687	(19,674)	5,811

2. Dividends

Record date	Dividends per share: The end of the first period	The end of interim period	The end of the third period	The end of fiscal 2009	Total	Total dividends (Annual)	Payout ratio (Consolidated)	Dividends on equity (DOE) (Consolidated)
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million Yen	%	%
Fiscal 2009	－	0.00	－	0.00	0.00	－	－	－
Fiscal 2010	－	0.00	－	0.00	0.00	－	－	－
Fiscal 2011 (Estimates)	－	－	－	－	－	－	－	－

Note: No decision has been made yet regarding payment of interim and year-end dividends in fiscal 2011.

3. Performance forecasts for the full-fiscal 2011 (October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011)

（The percentage in the table indicates YOY changes.）

	Revenue		Operating income		Ordinary profit		Net income	
	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%
Interim period of Fiscal 2011	－	－	－	－	－	－	－	－
Full-fiscal 2011	2,900	(16.3)	150	－	130	－	110	－

	Net income per share
	Yen
Interim period of Fiscal 2011	－
Full-fiscal 2011	90.67

4. Others

(1) Transfer of the principal consolidated subsidiary during the term
(Transfer of specified subsidiary with change of scope of consolidation.): N/A

(2) Changes in accounting policies:
1. Changes due to changes in accounting standard: N/A
2. Other changes: N/A

(3) Number of shares issued
1. Number of shares issued (including treasury stocks): 1,208,135 shares for the fiscal 2010
1,208,135 shares for the fiscal 2009
2. Number of treasury shares: － shares for the fiscal 2010
－ shares for the fiscal 2009

(Reference) Summary of non-consolidated financial conditions and business results

1. Non-consolidated financial conditions and business results for Fiscal 2010 (October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010)

(1) Non-consolidated business results (The percentage in the table indicated YOY changes.)

	Revenue		Operating income		Ordinary profit		Net income/(loss)	
	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%	Million Yen	%
Fiscal 2010	1,033	(78.7)	(1,628)	―	(1,605)	―	(2,598)	―
Fiscal 2009	4,845	30.8	(20,640)	―	(20,680)	―	(12,924)	―

	Net income/(loss) per share	Net income per share (diluted)
	Yen	Yen
Fiscal 2010	(2,150.57)	―
Fiscal 2009	(10,697.71)	―

(2) Non-consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million Yen	Million Yen	%	Yen
Fiscal 2010	8,234	2,331	28.1	1,912.05
Fiscal 2009	22,242	4,927	22.1	4,061.40

(Reference) Shareholders' equity: 2,310 million yen for FY2010, 4,906 million yen for FY2009

* Information concerning proper use of forward-looking statements and other special instructions

Forward-looking statements in this material are based on data available to management as of November 12, 2010 and certain assumptions which are believed to be rational. Actual results may differ from these estimates due to unforeseen factors.

1. Business Results

(1) Performance Analysis

Fiscal 2010 Business Results

The economic environment in Japan during fiscal 2010, the consolidated accounting period for the FinTech Global (FGI) Group ended September 30, 2010, presented continued challenges. Business conditions showed signs of improvement, as economic recovery abroad, especially in newly emerging nations, fueled export activity, and government programs designed to stimulate growth achieved a certain degree of success. Unfortunately, the upturn only lasted for a little while before the pace of recovery stalled again, as yen appreciation and economic sluggishness in Europe and the United States compounded persistent concerns over unemployment and reduced personal income and threatened to pull the economy back into recession.

In the finance industry, to which the FGI Group belongs, and the real estate industry, to which major clients of the Group belong, the operating environment was mixed. In the office market, the possibility of a business downturn dampened enthusiasm among companies for bigger office space, causing vacancy rates to rise and rents to fall. However, in the housing market, housing starts rebounded, thanks to expansion of tax cuts for home loan borrowers and a government incentive program for the construction of energy-saving homes. In addition, the real estate market made progress on inventory adjustment of condominiums for sale in the Tokyo metropolitan area, pushing the contract ratio above the critical 70% mark—the indicator of market health. Against this backdrop, the market began to see renewed interest from overseas investors in certain areas who expect property investment in Japan, as opposed to other countries, to generate relatively good returns and anticipate estate prices bottoming out.

Under these business skies, the Group remained committed to the process of groupwide debt reduction initiated in fiscal 2009 and stepped up efforts to expand the investment banking business again.

In regard to debt reduction, FGI purchased and cancelled a portion of euroyen convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights and responded to bondholder requests for early redemption of bonds in February 2010. Through these actions, the Company overcame its biggest financial challenge—squeezing liabilities—and pushed interest-bearing debt, including the aforementioned bonds, down from ¥8,630 million at the end of September 2009 to ¥2,417 million at the end of September 2010.

To expand the core investment banking business, FGI strengthened is ability to form deals that attract contributions from investors for investment and loan opportunities. The Company also promoted support services that facilitate client responses to issues precipitated by prevailing economic conditions, with a focus on financial advisory services geared mainly to companies undergoing business restructuring as well as sponsorship of companies seeking to revitalize operations and refinancing of real estate investment deals.

In addition, FGI took advantage of a stronger financial position through the completion of early redemption of bonds to resume principal financing activities and executed joint investment deals with overseas investors and other investment deals using funds procured through the transfer of subsidiary-held convertible bonds with subscription rights.

Concurrently, FGI reviewed its business portfolio, with improved management efficiency in mind. Shares in Entrust, Inc., a non-core business, and associated loan claims were sold, and the recovered investment funds were directed into the core investment banking business. The Company also began the liquidation process for Stellar Capital AG.

On a consolidated basis, Revenue tumbled 66.6%, to ¥3,465 million, owing to the inability to close a certain large, real estate–related project as originally scheduled. The operating loss, at ¥2,506 million, was significantly less than the red ¥20,321 million suffered a year ago, thanks to successful cost-cutting that trimmed selling, general and administrative expenses (including personnel expenses and others), excluding loss on doubtful accounts, by ¥965 million, from fiscal 2009. The operating loss in fiscal 2010 is due to a valuation loss of ¥290 on a venture fund subsidiary booked under cost of revenue and an ¥823 million loss on doubtful accounts related to real estate investments and loans recorded under selling, general and administrative expenses. The ordinary loss shrank to ¥2,604 million, from ¥21,197 million. The consolidated net loss, at ¥2,172 million, compared with ¥12,091 million a year ago, reflects a gain of ¥448 million from redemption of bonds through the purchase and cancellation of convertible bonds, which was booked under extraordinary profit, and a loss of ¥291 million from liquidation of affiliates, following the sale of Entrust, which was booked under extraordinary loss.

A breakdown of results by business segment follows.

Investment Banking Business

Arrangement Operations

In fiscal 2010, FGI arranged refinancing for real estate investment projects and offered financial advisory services associated with fund procurement. These activities generated revenue of ¥175 million from arrangement operations, down 71.0% from fiscal 2009. Gross profit retreated 70.8%, to ¥175 million.

Principal Finance Operations

The balance of investments and loans (investments in securities, trade plus loans receivable, trade) as of September 30, 2010, amounted to ¥11,277 million, down ¥6,118 million from a year earlier. The decrease reflects two situations: on one side, progress in collecting outstanding loans receivable, trade, through methods including exercise of security rights, and on the other, confirmed losses on claims for which allowance was already booked as well as loss on doubtful accounts. Interest income was down because of the reduced level of outstanding loans.

This result, plus a valuation loss booked by venture fund subsidiary FinTech GIMV Fund, L.P., limited revenue from principal finance operations to ¥109 million, down 75.6% from a year earlier. The gross loss shrank considerably, from ¥8,266 million, to ¥230 million.

Other Investment Banking Operations

Administrative services for special purpose companies (SPCs) are connected to financial arrangements packaged by FGI, and a smaller number of closed arrangements caused requests for associated administrative services to decline. Consequently, revenue from other investment banking operations generated only ¥32 million, down 74.3% from a year earlier. Gross profit dropped 78.0%, to ¥27 million.

In the end, the investment banking business suffered a steep decline—73.1%—in revenue, to ¥316 million, and another year of gross loss. But at ¥28 million, the gross loss was considerably less than the red ¥7,544 million recorded in fiscal 2009. Reflecting loss on doubtful accounts associated with principal finance operations, the operating loss settled at ¥2,334, significantly lower than the ¥20,870 million posted a year earlier.

Reinsurance/Financial Guarantee Business

In the reinsurance business, subsidiary Crane Reinsurance Limited underwrites risks, including casualty insurance, from Syndicate 382, a client of Hardy Underwriting Bermuda Limited, a reinsurer developing business with Lloyd's of London, which is a pivotal player on the global insurance stage. Note that the company switched from external agency reports to reinsurance accounting statements as the source of information for revenue reported in its accounts and, as a consequence, the revenue amount in the table above is only for the first three quarters. Costs and the written-off portion of unearned premiums are for the full-year.

The financial guarantee business contributed a smaller portion to segment performance owing to the sale of Entrust to a third party on February 3, 2010, and the subsequent exclusion of this subsidiary from the scope of consolidation.

As a result, revenue from the reinsurance/financial guarantee business retreated 46.4%, to ¥834 million, gross profit plummeted 80.5%, to ¥139 million, and an operating loss of ¥180 million replaced operating income of ¥22 million in fiscal 2009.

Real Estate–related Business

In real estate-related operations, FGI recorded revenue of ¥616 million from condominium resale transactions. The Company also booked ¥583 million from the sale of investment properties by subsidiary SPCs.

Persistently challenging conditions in the real estate market had a particularly adverse impact on the real estate introduction business. Despite the difficulties, Better Life Support Co., Ltd. (BELS), was able to capitalize on a few bright spots, such as higher revenue through joint activities with employee welfare companies, new clients for real estate information distribution, and solid results from introductions to condominium for investment-use, and achieved revenue of ¥546 million.

All told, revenue from real estate-related activities plunged 71.1%, to ¥2,141 million. This huge year-on-year drop is essentially because fiscal 2009 revenue included ¥5,006 million from the sale of a building acquired through the exercise of security to recoup outstanding credit when the associated loan was not paid, and there were no such contributions to revenue in fiscal 2010. On the income front, last year's red was replaced with black. This business segment rebounded from a gross loss of ¥555 million in fiscal 2009 with gross profit of ¥860 million and showed operating income of ¥236 million, compared with an operating loss of ¥1,144 million in fiscal 2009.

Other Business

Public Management Consulting Corporation (PMC), which develops and sells public accounting package software for municipal corporations and provides related consultation, aims to enhance its operations with the release of PPP 3.0, an upgrade to its principal public accounting software, and also plans to handle Kaikaku, a financial reform support tool. As of September 30, 2010, PMC's standard model had already been adopted by 95 local governments. This includes municipalities still in the process of installing the system.

Based on PMC's results, consolidated revenue from other business fell 30.9% over the fiscal 2009 amount, to ¥172 million. Due to cost burdens, such as depreciation of software, segment income status worsened, showing a gross loss of ¥36 million, compared with gross profit of ¥58 million, and a significantly deeper operating loss, at ¥204 million, compared with ¥61 million in fiscal 2009.

Fiscal 2011 Outlook

With the financial restructuring pursued in fiscal 2010 concluded, the Group is now relaunching itself under a new business promotion structure, effective from October 2010, that will underpin a return to profitability.

FGI will transfer operations to FinTech Global Securities and FinTech Asset Management, which will promote the investment banking, and asset management and advisory businesses, respectively. The activities undertaken by these two subsidiaries, as well as the public finance-related business undertaken by PMC, will be positioned as core businesses, and management resources will be concentrated into these areas. As an operating holding company, FGI will oversee and manage Group activities while retaining its presence in the forte field of fund management, including principal financing, to foster enhanced management efficiency and implement reforms in the management structure.

In the investment banking business, and asset management and advisory business, the Group will expand its transaction base by gaining a firmer grasp of client needs and will reinforce each business segment to underpin an enhanced ability to provide solutions. These efforts will surely lead to higher revenue.

In the principal finance business, efforts will be directed toward collecting existing investments and loans and securing revenue from redirection of funds into new principal financing targets.

In the public finance-related business, the Group will utilize the trailblazing presence of PMC in the public accounting market to strengthen business capabilities and thereby steadily address accounting system implementation demand from local governments and public corporations in their pursuit of healthier balance sheets.

FGI will support business activities of its subsidiaries in the other business segment to raise corporate value over the long term. At BELS, the goal will be to boost fiscal results through an emphasis on alliances with new business partners and the pursuit of new business activities. At Crane Re, the objective will be to enhance profitability by promoting business while considering the possibility of a radical review of activities.

To improve management efficiency, administrative procedures at principal subsidiaries will be entrusted to FGI under a structure that meticulously streamlines operations and facilitates effective execution of tasks with as few people as possible.

For details on the emphasis in each business segment, please refer to 3. Management Policy (3) Medium- to Long-term Management Strategies.

Based on the objectives and approaches described above, management anticipates the following full-year consolidated results for fiscal 2011: revenue of ¥2,900 million, operating income of ¥150 million, ordinary profit of ¥130 million and net income of ¥110 million. Revenue associated with a large project for which FGI was unable to close the inherent transactions in fiscal 2010 is excluded from the performance forecast.

Performance forecasts for the first two quarters of fiscal 2011 are not included here because so many factors are in a state of flux during the booking of individual transactions that an accurate estimate becomes rather difficult to pinpoint.

Cautionary Statement regarding Consolidated Forecasts

Performance forecasts and other forward-looking statements in these materials are based on reasonable assumptions and information available to management of the Company as of the date of disclosure. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ greatly from stated expectations.

(2) Financial Position

Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

The status of assets, liabilities and net assets, on a consolidated basis, at September 30, 2010, is presented below.

Current Assets

Current assets amounted to ¥5,261 million as of September 30, 2010, down ¥9,201 million from a year earlier. The main components of this change were decreases—¥4,981 million in cash and time deposits; ¥431 million in trading securities through disposal; and ¥6,019 million in loans receivable, trade, primarily through collection of outstanding claims and confirmed losses on certain claims for which allowance was booked—as well as a ¥3,361 million reduction in allowance for doubtful accounts and a ¥719 million increase in real estate for sale.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets were ¥2,090 million as of September 30, 2010, up ¥787 million from a year earlier. The change is largely due to a ¥984 million increase in investments in securities, primarily from the purchase of convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights by a subsidiary.

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities stood at ¥1,247 million as of September 30, 2010, down ¥434 million from a year earlier. The change is primarily a reflection of a decrease of ¥244 million in loans (short-term loans and current portion of long-term debt) through repayment and a decrease of ¥151 million in accrued liabilities.

Fixed Liabilities

Fixed liabilities settled at ¥2,940 million as of September 30, 2010, down ¥5,695 million from a year earlier. The key factors in this decrease were a ¥6,750 million reduction in convertible bonds with stock subscription rights through purchase and cancellation and early redemption, and an increase of ¥781 million in long-term debt, most of which was essentially loans backed by FGI-issued, subsidiary-held convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights transferred to overseas investors.

Net Assets

Net assets came to ¥3,164 million as of September 30, 2010, down ¥2,283 million from a year earlier. The change reflects a decrease of ¥2,184 million in retained earnings, through the booking of a net loss in fiscal 2010.

At the end of September 2010, total assets stood at ¥7,352 million, down by nearly half from a year earlier. Liabilities were ¥4,187 million, down 59.4%. Net assets were ¥3,164 million, down 41.9%. The consolidated equity ratio settled at 33.3%, up from 29.5%.

Cash Flow

Cash and cash equivalents (hereafter, “cash”) at the end of fiscal 2010 amounted to ¥829 million, down ¥4,981 million from the end of fiscal 2009.

Net Cash from Operating Activities

In fiscal 2010, net cash provided by operating activities amounted to ¥626 million, down from ¥8,333 million in fiscal 2009. A breakdown of key changes shows that while FGI posted another consolidated loss before income taxes and minority interests—¥2,333 million in fiscal 2010—and used ¥3,354 million from allowance for doubtful accounts, the effect was offset by ¥6,019 million provided through a decrease in loans receivable, trade.

Net Cash from Investing Activities

In fiscal 2010, net cash used in investing activities came to ¥2,281 million, a turnaround from ¥7,687 million provided by investing activities in fiscal 2009. The biggest change was the payment of ¥2,895 million for investments in securities, executed mainly through a subsidiary’s purchase of FGI-issued convertible bonds with stock subscription rights.

Net Cash from Financing Activities

In fiscal 2010, net cash used in financing activities reached ¥3,376 million, down from ¥19,674 million in fiscal 2009. The main applications of cash were ¥261 million to repay long-term debt and ¥4,301 million to redeem convertible bonds, which overshadowed proceeds of ¥907 million from long-term debt and ¥289 million from issuance of stocks to minority shareholders.

Reference: Indicators of Cash Flow Status

(Fiscal years ended September 30)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Equity ratio (%)	40.6	27.6	21.3	29.5	33.3
Equity ratio (market-value basis) (%)	195.1	46.8	6.8	21.8	41.1
Cash flow to interest-bearing debt (%)	--	--	450.1	103.6	385.7
Interest coverage ratio (times)	--	--	28.2	34.0	40.5

Notes:

1. The indicators in the table above were calculated according to the following formulas using data from the consolidated financial statements.
   Equity ratio: Equity capital/ Total assets
   Equity ratio (market-value basis): Total market value of stocks / Total assets
   Cash flow to interest-bearing debt: Interest-bearing debt / Operating cash flow
   Interest coverage ratio: Operating cash flow / Interest payments
- Operating cash flow refers to Cash Flows from Operating Activities, as listed in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Interest-bearing debt refers to all liabilities (including zero coupon euroyen convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights issued February 2007) recorded on the consolidated balance sheets and for which interest is paid. Interest payments represent the amount of interest paid and appear on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, under Cash Flows from Operating Activities as “Interest expenses”.
2. Neither cash flow to interest-bearing debt ratios nor interest coverage ratios are provided for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2006 and 2007 because the Company posted negative cash flows from operating activities.

(3) Dividends and Basic Policy on Profit Distribution

While adhering to a dividend policy that emphasizes the return of profits to shareholders, management seeks to maintain sufficient internal reserves to quickly and reliably take advantage of opportunities that reinforce and further expand the Company’s business foundation. In determining dividends, management must therefore take a comprehensive view that includes corporate performance and future business development.

It is therefore with sincere regret that FGI, faced with negative earned surplus carried forward, will not distribute dividends for fiscal 2010. Management hopes negative earned surplus carried forward will be eliminated through the a reduction in paid-in capital and capital surplus, contingent upon approval of a proposal to shareholders by management at the general shareholders’ meeting scheduled for December 21, 2010. Management aims to resume dividend payments as soon as possible, fiscal results permitting, and will work diligently toward this end, but no decision has been made yet regarding payment of interim and year-end dividends in fiscal 2011.

(4) Business Risks

Major risk factors with the potential to impact the business activities of the Group are described below. Risk factors that are not necessarily applicable to the Group's activities but may be important to investors in their decision-making plans have been included to enhance investor-oriented disclosure practices. Forward-looking statements are based on assumptions formed by executives of the Group from information current as of November 12, 2010.

a) Risk Associated with Legal Restrictions
Group companies involved in packaging structured finance, including asset securitization, are, or may be, subject to various legal restrictions, the most significant of which are the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, the Money-Lending Business Control and Regulation Law and the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Law (otherwise known as the Real Estate Business Law). Amended laws and ordinances, or reinterpretation of such legislation, could—when the Company or members of the Group seek to acquire or renew licenses and other legally required approvals—necessitate the hiring of additional personnel and cause higher compliance-related expenses.

In addition, any violation of law or disregard of rules or regulations could cause repercussions that extend beyond penalties, such as suspension of business and/or termination of licenses and approvals, and could find the Company or Group companies liable for serious falsification or misrepresentation of data or inaccurate advice. Even if the Company is not at fault, any call for compensation could precipitate the risk of incurring substantial litigation costs and/or a tarnished reputation for itself and the Group.

b) Risk of Dilution of Stock Price due to Exercise of Warrants
FGI grants equity warrants, including stock options and stock acquisition rights based on Article 280-19 of the old Commercial Code, to directors, auditors and employees of the Company to promote long-term involvement with the Company and to sustain a corporate atmosphere and individual willingness to improve the fiscal performance of the Company. If these equity warrants are exercised, the action could dilute the per-share value of the Company's stock.

As of September 30, 2010, the number of latent shares to be issued through stock options, including those without dilution effect, stood at 41,722, compared with 1,208,135 shares outstanding. Future establishment, amendment or abrogation of laws and regulations and possible reinterpretation of laws and regulations by the respective authorities are developments that could narrow the scope of activities that the Group is allowed to conduct, elevate the costs that must be borne to execute such activities, and/or prompt the appearance of new business risks. Such changes could impact Group performance and the viability of business pursuits now and yet to come.

c) Risks Affecting Fiscal Performance and Financial Position

Five-Year Summary of Key Fiscal Results
Years ended September 30

The Group's performance over the past five years is presented below.

(Thousands of yen)

Fiscal year / Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consolidated					
Revenue	8,231,713	16,914,147	14,165,298	10,385,341	3,465,497
Ordinary profit (loss)	5,581,091	5,951,671	(9,114,676)	(21,197,306)	(2,604,219)
Net income (loss)	3,235,755	1,767,784	(7,160,694)	(12,091,075)	(2,172,834)
Net assets	24,957,929	27,191,098	17,426,259	5,447,836	3,164,555
Total assets	61,229,108	90,740,474	79,021,192	15,766,064	7,352,430
Number of employees [Average number of temporary employees] (persons)	55 [6]	129 [11]	112 [7]	117 [16]	72 [13]
Non-consolidated					
Revenue	7,544,427	7,287,612	3,704,386	4,845,502	1,033,845
Ordinary profit (loss)	5,480,380	3,731,105	(8,173,352)	(20,680,125)	(1,605,869)
Net income (loss)	3,234,627	1,806,623	(6,056,585)	(12,924,275)	(2,598,176)
Paid-in capital	10,624,769	10,736,448	10,764,317	10,764,317	10,764,317
Net assets	24,896,403	24,950,236	17,842,784	4,927,291	2,331,831

Total assets	58,595,137	78,362,938	58,989,028	22,242,898	8,234,264
Number of employees [Average number of temporary employees] (persons)	42 [6]	78 [8]	83 [5]	50 [5]	40 [2]

Notes:
1. Revenue does not include consumption tax.
2. The average number of temporary employees is the annual average for casual staff and temporary staff.

In fiscal 2006, the Group's activities expanded to include the reinsurance/financial guarantee business. In addition, dramatic improvement in fund-procurement capacity led to outstanding progress in principal finance operations, within the investment banking business, demonstrating excellent synergy with arrangement operations and underpinning major increases in revenue and income.

In fiscal 2007, FGI posted a mixed performance. The Company acquired 45.0% equity in FX Online Japan, Ltd. (FXO), and added the foreign exchange (FX) business to its corporate résumé. But the Company was unable to close certain property development securitization transactions for large-scale project finance arrangements as planned and incurred non-operating expenses, which in combination eroded non-consolidated revenue and income. On a consolidated basis, revenue was up that year but income was down.

Also in fiscal 2007, the Company's consolidated financial statements were significantly affected by PITF (Practical Issues Task Force) No. 20, "Practical Solution on Application of Control Criteria and Influence Criteria to Investment Associations," issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on September 8, 2006, which called for the inclusion of SPCs utilizing FGI-arranged transactions under the scope of consolidation.

In fiscal 2008, conditions in the real estate market deteriorated, as shockwaves from the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis reached financial markets around the world and caused a severe credit crunch. Against this backdrop, FGI packaged fewer arrangements and recorded valuation losses on investment in securities, trade under cost of revenue, and transfer to allowance for doubtful accounts and loss on doubtful accounts under selling, general and administrative expenses in its principal finance segment.

At the end of fiscal 2008, FGI sold its entire equity stake in FXO and booked the amount under proceeds from the sale of stock in affiliates.

In fiscal 2009, the absence of FX-related revenues exacerbated the effect of lower revenue from arrangement services and principal finance operations amid persistently lackluster conditions in the real estate market. The Company set aside reserves, mainly allowances for doubtful accounts to address losses on the sale of inventory and uncollected loans receivable, trade, and incurred a large operating loss.

Fiscal 2010—the period under review—presented challenges of its own. In February 2010, FGI completed its response to early redemption of convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights and put this gnawing financial matter to rest. The Company took advantage of a firmer financial position to promote aggressive business development. Unfortunately, financial burdens, particularly the booking of losses on doubtful accounts, prevented the Company from turning a profit.

The finance industry, of which the FGI Group is a part, must constantly devise innovative financial instruments and financing schemes, and the resulting need for related services is integral to further development of the Company and the corporate group it leads. Therefore, past results alone may not provide all the data necessary for estimating the Group's future performance potential. FGI's business model is relatively new to Japan, and there is no guarantee that the Company can sustain revenue expansion and high profitability without rock-solid competitive superiority, especially now, in this tough financial environment made all the more challenging by lackluster real estate conditions and an intensely competitive atmosphere.

d) Market Environment Risk

Due to the persistent slump in real estate prices caused by upheaval in the global financial market over the past few years, financial institutions are still reluctant to lend to members of the real estate sector—the primary client segment of the FGI Group—and without smooth access to new fund procurement opportunities and loans for refinancing, the real estate market will remain depressed.

These lackluster conditions could hinder FGI's ability to package financial arrangements that depend on investors to pick up client debt and could hamper growth in the Group's investment banking segment.

In response, FGI is focusing on businesses that the Group can build into new pillars of growth, with an emphasis on debt restructuring for clients, refinancing arrangements, access to financial advice and participation in bids on projects that support corporate revitalization, as well as asset management and public finance-related businesses. Therefore, it is unlikely that the downturn in the real estate market will cause a detrimental effect on all business pursuits but the possibility exists that certain transactions may be impacted.

In addition, turmoil in financial markets and sluggish conditions can be triggered by more than just economic factors—events such as war, terrorism and natural disasters may also cause upheaval—and the appearance of such non-economic factors could just as easily create a performance-squeezing operating environment for the Group.

e) Client Risk

In its arrangement operations, FGI combines financial products into a package specifically designed to the asset securitization needs and capital demands of each client to facilitate fund procurement. Since there is no way of ensuring that same clients will provide repeat business, the Company must form new arrangements for new clients and elicit demand from untapped sources through constant marketing efforts. The success or failure of these activities could cause Group performance to vary.

f) Principal Finance Risk

In the Group's principal finance operations, certain members of the Group act as suppliers of funds, investing in projects and extending loans to expedite structured finance transactions.

If issues beyond the Group's control, such as deteriorating credit risk in investment or lending targets, changes in the value of the assets used as collateral, or earthquakes, which could damage or destroy investment or lending targets, were to arise, the Group might not secure the anticipated level of return on the funds invested or loaned or the principal could be lost through default. Even when industry trends are generally favorable, losses are possible, depending on risk inherent to the transaction or risk specific to the assets used as collateral.

The principal finance balance—that is, investments and loans—over the past three years is presented below.

Principal Finance Balance

Years ended September 30

(Millions of yen)

	2008		2009		2010	
	Q1/Q2	Q3/Q4	Q1/Q2	Q3/Q4	Q1/Q2	Q3/Q4
New transactions	24,805	4,048	3,227	1,946	291	476
Selling/refinance/arbitrage	38,757	9,931	11,113	1,854	4,579	2,306
Loans receivable, trade and investments in securities, trade	31,075	25,189	17,303	17,395	13,107	11,277

Note: Loans receivable, trade and investments in securities, trade are recorded separately on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

g) Outdated Financial Technology Risk

The Company continually strives to keep its financial technologies innovative and cutting-edge. But financial technologies, which touch on law, accounting, taxation, statistics and mathematics, change on a daily basis, so any failure to master these technologies could lead to outdated and less competitive financial technologies in use. If this happened, the Company's performance could be severely eroded.

h) Risks Pursuant to Reinsurance/Financial Guarantee Business

In the reinsurance/financial guarantee business, certain members of the Group underwrite guarantees—credit enhancement—on risk inherent in arrangements packaged by the Group as well as rent guarantees, restitution costs and coverage for household effects. The risks involved in underwriting guarantees and insurance are far greater than the risks incurred in arrangement operations. Actual losses could exceed profits in the reinsurance/financial guarantee business, so if conditions in international insurance markets were adversely affected by terrorist acts or other events with major consequences, the Group's business results and its financial position could be seriously compromised.

i) Risks associated with Strategic Investments, Mergers and Joint Ventures, and Entry into New Businesses as well as Aspects of Uncertainty

FGI seeks to grow the Group's businesses through internal expansion and development as well as through strategic investments, mergers and joint ventures—collectively, "mergers and acquisitions" (M&A). Various risks and uncertainties characterize M&A activities, including issues associated with administration, the consolidation and integration of relevant services and systems, the standardization and integration of accounting and data-processing systems, and relationship adjustments with clients and business partners. If such risks and uncertainties materialize, it may be difficult to achieve desired benchmarks of M&A success, especially levels of efficiency, synergy and cost reduction.

j) Redemption of euroyen convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights due in 2012

Euroyen convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights issued in February 2007 and due in February 2012 (hereafter, "the Bonds) had a surviving face value of ¥1,200 million, as of November 12, 2010. They are held by third-party investors, but FGI concluded buyback agreements with these investors and wrote off associated transactions on the consolidated accounts as borrowings backed by Company-issued bonds. FGI's intention is to reacquire the Bonds, a policy tempered by a good balance between fund demand for business transactions and interest payments on borrowings. But if FGI cannot buy back the Bonds and inherent stock acquisition rights are not exercised, the Company will have to secure funds to redeem bondholders' investments by the repayment date (February 8, 1012).

If certain events of default were to appear in regard to the Bonds, the trustee of the Bonds may, at its discretion, call for the immediate redemption of the Bonds and will notify the Company of its decision; and if bondholders who have more than one-quarter of the surviving face value of the Bonds when events of default appear were to request notification of a decision to seek the forfeiture of profits within the limits of the Bonds or an extraordinary resolution by bondholders indicates that such a request will occur, the trustee will notify the Company of forfeiture of profits within the limits of the Bonds.

Should such scenarios come to pass, the Company might be forced to redeem the entire amount early, which could have serious repercussions for the Group in terms of performance and financial position.

(5) Factors raising significant doubt regarding assumption of a going concern

The FGI Group has booked significant operating losses since the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008, and the Company had, from that fiscal year until the third quarter of fiscal 2010, included a note concerning assumption of a going concern in its consolidated financial statements.

The Group endeavored to erase doubt over its future viability as a going concern primarily by establishing a stronger revenue base and cutting costs, restricting investments and loans (note 1), and trimming interest-bearing debt (note 2).

(1) In the Group's core investment banking business, efforts to establish a stronger revenue base hinged on the formation of deals attracting funds from investors as well as the development of activities matched to changes in the economic environment, with an emphasis on financial advisory services for companies undergoing restructuring, sponsorship of corporate revitalization, and refinancing arrangements on real estate investment projects. Efforts were also made in the principal financing business to resume activities, at least partially, including joint transactions with overseas investors.

(2) On the cost-cutting front, a review of general expenses and personnel expenses led to a considerable decrease in costs.

(3) At the end of September 2010, the balance of investments and loans stood at ¥4.0 billion, reflecting a major reduction in total assets from the ¥63.7 billion peak recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2008. Consequently, interest-bearing debt dropped to ¥2.4 billion as of September 30, 2010, a dramatic decrease from a ¥63.8 billion high at the end of the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

The Group has made steady progress in putting the aforementioned measures into practice and has achieved lower interest-bearing debt. Under these conditions, and considering the probability of securing liquidity in hand through the sale of assets, management feels the Group's burden of financial risk is much lighter and its cash flow situation is no longer a cause for worry. The grave uncertainty that previously cast doubt on the assumption of the Group as a going concern does not exist anymore. Consequently, the note concerning assumption of a going concern was deleted from the consolidated and nonconsolidated financial statements for fiscal 2010.

Notes: 1. Investment and loans: The amount remaining after allowance for doubtful accounts is subtracted from the aggregate total of investments in securities, trade, loans receivable, trade, and real estate for sale.

2. Interest-bearing debt: All interest-bearing debt recorded on the consolidated balance sheets, including zero-coupon convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights.

II. Group Status

The Group, with FinTech Global Incorporated at its core, comprises 12 consolidated subsidiaries and 11 unconsolidated subsidiaries of the Company and operates collectively as a boutique investment bank. Unlike megabanks, which extend various services over a diverse financial spectrum, FGI concentrates solely on structured finance. This narrower focus facilitates the development of more sophisticated and more specialized investment banking services.

The business activities of FGI’s principal consolidated subsidiaries, as of September 30, 2010, are described below.

Investment Banking Business

FinTech Global Securities, Inc., acts as an agent for a specific group of investors. The company provides products, such as privately placed funds registered overseas, and handles private placement of domestic securitized transactions.

FINTECH GIMV FUND, L.P., is a venture fund with an investment spotlight on Japanese and non-Japanese venture companies specializing in technology sectors, particularly information and communications, new materials and life sciences.

Reinsurance/and Financial Guarantee Business

Crane Reinsurance Limited, based in Bermuda, underwrites quality reinsurance risks, primarily accident insurance.

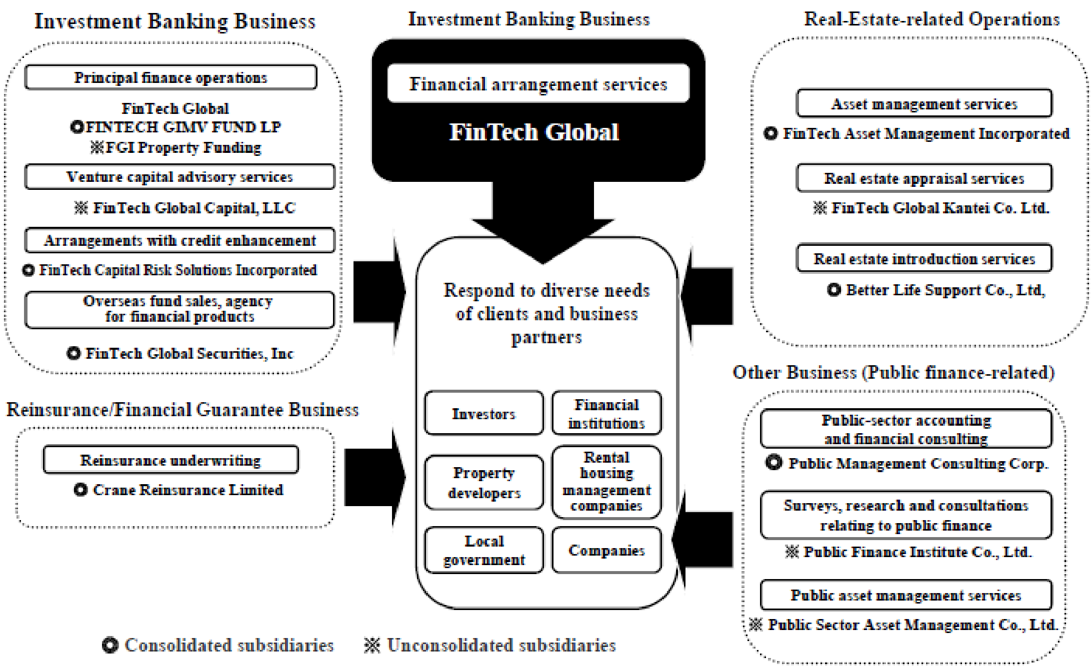
Real Estate-related Business

Better Life Support Co., Ltd., provides rental housing agency services, primarily to major foreign-owned companies, as well as rental and ownership information to employees of such companies.

Other Business

Public Management Consulting Corporation is involved in the development and sale of public accounting-oriented software for local governments and offers advice on public-sector accounting and financial matters.

The Group’s business structure is illustrated on the next page.



Investment Banking Business
Principal finance operations
FinTech Global
FINTECH GIMV FUND LP
※FGI Property Funding
Venture capital advisory services
※ FinTech Global Capital, LLC
Arrangements with credit enhancement
FinTech Capital Risk Solutions Incorporated
Overseas fund sales, agency for financial products
FinTech Global Securities, Inc
Reinsurance/Financial Guarantee Business
Reinsurance underwriting
Crane Reinsurance Limited
Investment Banking Business
Financial arrangement services
FinTech Global
Respond to diverse needs of clients and business partners
Investors
Financial institutions
Property developers
Rental housing management companies
Local government
Companies
Real-Estate-related Operations
Asset management services
FinTech Asset Management Incorporated
Real estate appraisal services
※ FinTech Global Kantei Co. Ltd.
Real estate introduction services
Better Life Support Co., Ltd,
Other Business (Public finance-related)
Public-sector accounting and financial consulting
Public Management Consulting Corp.
Surveys, research and consultations relating to public finance
※ Public Finance Institute Co., Ltd.
Public asset management services
※ Public Sector Asset Management Co., Ltd.
Consolidated subsidiaries
※ Unconsolidated subsidiaries

III. Management Policy

(1) Basic Direction

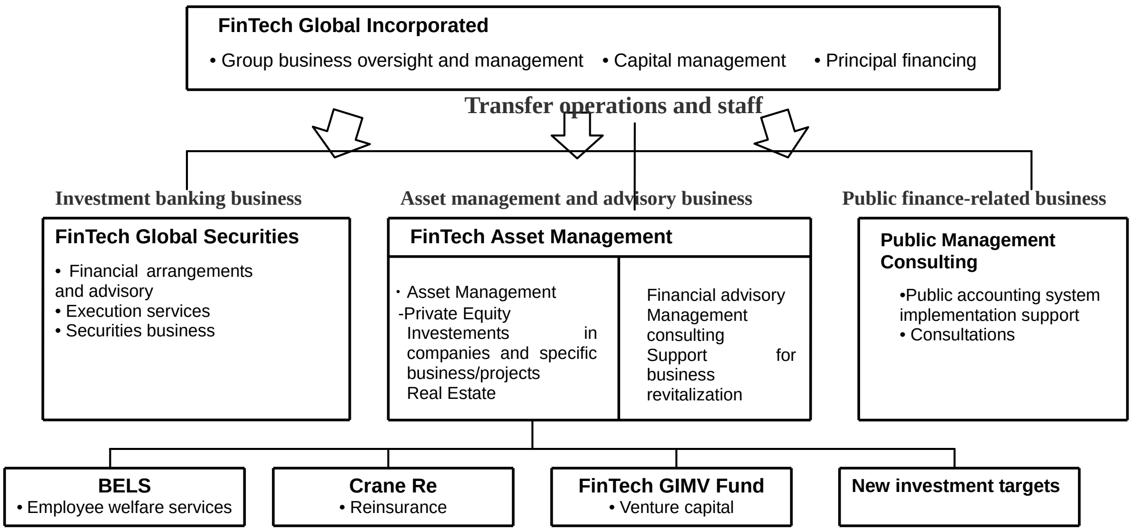
FGI's raison d'être is to make companies in all industries aware of the benefits to be gained through innovative structured finance services. The Company seeks to address the wide-ranging financing needs of its clients with original, leading-edge financial products and schemes geared to the changing financial environment, and strives to satisfy all client-associated stakeholders by achieving the highest level of corporate value and asset value for clients.

(2) Indicators of Business Performance

By restructuring operations through the implementation of the management strategies in (3) below, management intends to return the Group to a profit position and sustain this status. Enhanced revenue will hinge on satisfying clients' financial needs and securing fees from services for institutional investors at home and abroad as well as arrangements that encourage fund suppliers to invest in real estate and property development projects. These fees will be complemented by higher revenue from asset management and public finance-related services—a current focus of business expansion—and steady contributions from projects targeted for investment. end result will be an improvement in return-on-equity.

(3) Medium- to Long-term Management Strategies and Matters Requiring Attention

With the financial restructuring pursued under a defense approach now concluded, the Group is taking a stronger offense approach, relaunching itself under a new business promotion structure from fiscal 2011 that will underpin recovery in profitability. The anticipated allocation of business activities is illustrated below.



FGI will transfer operations to FinTech Global Securities (FGS) and FinTech Asset Management (FAM). The investment banking, and asset management and advisory businesses undertaken by these two subsidiaries, as well as the public finance-related business undertaken by Public Management Consulting (PMC), will be positioned as core businesses, and management resources will be concentrated into these areas. As an operating holding company, FGI will oversee and manage Group activities while retaining its forte field of fund management, including principal financing, to foster enhanced management efficiency and implement reforms in the management structure.

The basic policies that will guide activities in each of the three core businesses are described below.

<u>Investment Banking Business (FGS)</u>

As a boutique investment bank, FGI has accumulated high-value-added information and know-how. FGS will draw on these strengths to provide financial solutions in the following areas perfectly suited to client needs.

1. Financial arrangements and consultations
   Take control of client's financial content and management issues and provide financial arrangement and advisory services geared to needs.
2. Execution services
   Provide accumulated schemes and know-how to allied experts inside and outside the Group in such fields as accounting, taxation, law and real estate appraisals to underpin realization of value-added solutions.
3. Securities business
   Respond flexibly to clients' varied debt and equity procurement needs, including capital increases through

allocation of new shares to third parties as well as issuance of convertible bonds and stock options/share warrants.

Asset Management Advisory Business (FAM)

FAM will guide clients in making the best possible management decisions to enhance operations and achieve stated objectives. As a provider of financial advice and management support underpinned by practical experience and specialized knowledge in corporate management fields, particularly business, finance, accounting and law, FAM will offer know-how and contribute capital, as necessary, on its own and from funds. As a sponsor, the company will assume a client perspective in assisting each client in such efforts as corporate revitalization, M&As and restructuring activities by suggesting wide-ranging business solutions.

1. Asset management services
   FAM will promote private equity services with investment in companies and specific business activities, real estate and various assets class, such as other investment securities and debt, ands will draw on the expertise of FGI and other Group companies to achieve maximum asset value for clients. FAM will also support the voluntary sale or securitization of idle property and real estate used as security on a loan, in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and other related legal procedures.
2. Financial advisory services
   Offer advice on fund procurement and ways to improve financial position, and advice on M&As.
3. Management consulting services
   Undertake business analysis and surveys and management consulting.
4. Revitalization support services
   - Sponsor revitalization process, through FGI Group or FGI-arranged fund, and invite outside participation.
   - Check out revitalization approach and support efforts to reduce credit and restructure finances.
   - Help in considering such steps as the process and structure involved in revitalization-oriented M&As.

Public Finance-related Business (PMC)

Based on fiscal 2010 financial statements checked by Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications for 167 local governments that used or planned to use the standard public accounting system model, 95 that have already implemented the model or plan to do so are clients of Public Management Consulting. This gives the company top share in the industry. In fiscal 2011, PMC will strengthen its operations with the release of PPP 3.0, an upgrade to its principal public accounting software, and begin handling Kaikaku, a financial reform support tool. In addition, PMC will apply Kaikaku to next-stage consultations on financial reform and public finance. This will shift the company's focus from public accounting to public finance.

The company will pursue the basic services and advanced services, in line with its stated business direction.

Basic Services
- Development, sale and consultation on the implementation of public accounting (standard model) systems.
- Development, sale and consultation on the implementation of public accounting (fixed assets ledger) systems.
- Sale of public accounting tool to support financial reform and consultations on financial reform.

Advanced Services (in cooperation with the FGI Group)
- Support for preparing financial white papers.
- Support for preparing public facility management white papers.
- Support for and consultations on public real estate services.
- Other activities, especially business rehabilitation consultations targeting third-sector clients.

Complementing efforts to address key strategies in core businesses, FGI will continue to promote cost-cutting by assuming administrative procedures at principal subsidiaries to achieve higher management efficiency and will strive to boost performance.

In addition, the Group is keenly aware of the importance of establishing and maintaining an internal control structure that responds flexibly to changes in the operating environment and financial system revisions and will uphold compliance practices befitting a provider of financial instruments and exchange products and services.

Ⅳ.Consolidated Financial Statements

FinTech Global Incorporated and Consolidated Subsidiaries

As of and for the year ended September 30, 2010

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (As of September 30, 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)
(Assets)				
Current assets				
Cash and time deposits	※2	5,811,512		829,661
Accounts receivable, trade		186,152		67,083
Trading securities	※6	431,098		—
Investments in securities, trade		6,059,149		5,960,043
Inventory	※5	911,167		1,630,622
Deferred tax assets		1,065		1,083
Loans receivable, trade	※3	11,336,718	※3	5,317,419
Other current assets		1,960,718		329,447
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(12,234,548)		(8,873,539)
Total current assets		14,463,033		5,261,820
Fixed assets				
Property, plant and equipment				
Buildings		183,513		179,543
Accumulated depreciation		(62,254)		(80,036)
Buildings, net		121,259		99,507
Furniture and equipment		182,259		176,391
Accumulated depreciation		(106,870)		(125,844)
Furniture and equipment, net		75,388		50,546
Total property, plant and equipment		196,647		150,054
Intangible fixed assets				
Goodwill		474,371		402,794
Other intangible fixed assets		155,619		39,767
Total intangible fixed assets		629,990		442,561
Investments and other Assets				
Investments in securities, trade	※1	178,747	※1, ※7	1,163,636
Security deposits		241,112		221,535
Others	※1	56,533	※1	112,821
Total investments and other assets		476,393		1,497,993
Total fixed assets		1,303,031		2,090,609
Total assets		15,766,064		7,352,430

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (As of September 30, 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)
(Liabilities)				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable, trade		63,038		14,175
Short-term debt	※2	175,000		66,000
Long-term debt due within one year		260,000	※2	125,000
Accrued liabilities		244,418		92,750
Accrued expenses		85,008		152,530
Income taxes payable		19,068		32,150
Deposits received		—		497,764
Accrued employee bonuses		107,007		42,578
Reserve for guarantee losses		13,006		—
Other current liabilities		715,700		224,770
Total current liabilities		1,682,247		1,247,720
Long-term liabilities				
Bonds with stock acquisition rights		7,950,000		1,200,000
Long-term debt		245,000	※2	1,026,449
Deferred tax liabilities		40,118		56,802
Accrued retirement benefits		78,027		71,834
Reserve for insurance policy		—		442,437
Other long-term liabilities		322,833		142,629
Total long-term liabilities		8,635,980		2,940,154
Total liabilities		10,318,228		4,187,874
(Net assets)				
Shareholders' equity				
Common stock		10,764,317		10,764,317
Additional paid-in capital		10,351,900		10,351,900
Retained earnings		(16,353,913)		(18,583,744)
Total shareholders' equity		4,762,304		2,577,473
Valuation and translation adjustments				
Net unrealized gain / (loss) on other securities		(1,477)		—
Translation adjustments		(107,466)		(130,878)
Total valuation and translation adjustments		(108,944)		(130,878)
Stock acquisition rights		20,572		21,811
Minority interests		773,903		696,149
Total net assets		5,447,836		3,164,555
Total liabilities and net assets		15,766,064		7,352,430

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Revenue				
Investment banking business	※1	1,177,032	※1	316,618
Reinsurance/financial guarantee business	※2	1,556,002	※2	834,388
Real estate related business		7,402,707		2,141,928
Others		249,599		172,562
Total net sales		10,385,341		3,465,497
Cost of revenue		17,711,538		2,530,057
Gross profit/(loss)		(7,326,196)		935,439
Selling, general and administrative expenses				
Directors' bonuses		326,604		291,245
Salaries		742,022		552,092
Transfer to allowance for doubtful accounts		4,431,866		—
Transfer to provision for accrued bonuses		101,515		68,626
Retirement benefit expenses		22,424		35,303
Depreciation		115,245		73,840
Rent		275,359		245,846
Commission paid		1,067,104		562,265
Amortization of goodwill		77,124		144,091
Bad debts expenses		4,965,573		823,857
Others		869,996		645,122
Total selling, general and administrative expenses		12,994,837		3,442,291
Operating loss		(20,321,034)		(2,506,852)
Other income				
Interest income		42,458		11,786
Profits from effect of exchange rate		—		31,277
Amortization of negative goodwill		9,931		—
Refund of defined contribution pension		—		9,110
Others		8,991		13,632
Total other income		61,381		65,807
Other expenses				
Interest expense		89,928		36,414
Loss on trading securities		665,289		80,932
Commission paid		90,612		44,636
Loss from effect of exchange rate		52,186		—
Others		39,636		1,191
Total other expenses		937,653		163,174
Ordinary loss		(21,197,306)		(2,604,219)
Extraordinary profit				
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		—		134,828
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates		68,668		—
Gain on redemption of bonds		9,874,410		448,186
Others		12,484		36,905
Total extraordinary profit		9,955,563		619,920

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Extraordinary loss			
Loss on liquidation of subsidiary		—	291,403
Loss on disposition of fixed assets		3,281	—
Unrealized loss on investments in securities		25,503	0
Loss on sales of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates		25,259	1,805
Loss due to impairment	※3	24,881	—
Special retirement expenses		52,697	13,988
Others		44,093	42,090
Total extraordinary loss		175,718	349,287
Loss before income taxes		(11,417,462)	(2,333,586)
Income taxes		10,769	71,838
Refund of income taxes		(15,501)	—
Income tax adjustment		844,491	16,666
Total income taxes		839,759	88,505
Minority interests		(166,146)	(249,258)
Net loss		(12,091,075)	(2,172,834)

(3) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock		
Balance at the end of last period	10,764,317	10,764,317
Balance at the end of this period	10,764,317	10,764,317
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance at the end of last period	10,351,900	10,351,900
Balance at the end of this period	10,351,900	10,351,900
Retained earnings		
Balance at the end of last period	(4,260,972)	(16,353,913)
Change during this period		
Net loss	(12,091,075)	(2,172,834)
Decrease due to increase in number of consolidated subsidiaries	(1,864)	—
Decrease due to decrease in number of consolidated subsidiaries	—	(11,997)
Total changes during this period	(12,092,940)	(2,184,831)
Balance at the end of this period	(16,353,913)	(18,538,744)
Total shareholders' equity		
Balance at the end of last period	16,855,245	4,762,304
Change during this period		
Net loss	(12,091,075)	(2,172,834)
Decrease due to increase in number of consolidated subsidiaries	(1,864)	—
Decrease due to decrease in number of consolidated subsidiaries	—	(11,997)
Total changes during this period	(12,092,940)	(2,184,831)
Balance at the end of this period	4,762,304	2,577,473
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on other securities		
Balance at the end of last period	(7,346)	(1,477)
Change during this period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	5,868	1,477
Total changes during this period	5,868	1,477
Balance at the end of this period	(1,477)	—
Translation adjustments		
Balance at the end of last period	(40,599)	(107,466)
Change during this period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(66,867)	(23,412)
Total changes during this period	(66,867)	(23,412)
Balance at the end of this period	(107,466)	(130,878)
Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at the end of last period	(47,945)	(108,944)
Change during this period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(60,999)	(21,934)
Total changes during this period	(60,999)	(21,934)
Balance at the end of this period	(108,944)	(130,878)

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Stock acquisition rights		
Balance at the end of last period	17,659	20,572
Change during this period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	2,913	1,239
Total changes during this period	2,913	1,239
Balance at the end of this period	20,572	21,811
Minority interests		
Balance at the end of last period	601,301	773,903
Change during this period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	172,602	(77,754)
Total changes during this period	172,602	(77,754)
Balance at the end of this period	773,903	696,149
Total net assets		
Balance at the end of last period	17,426,259	5,447,836
Change during this period		
Net loss	(12,091,075)	(2,172,834)
Decrease due to increase in number of consolidated subsidiaries	(1,864)	—
Decrease due to decrease in number of consolidated subsidiaries	—	(11,997)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	114,517	(98,449)
Total changes during this period	(11,978,423)	(2,283,280)
Balance at the end of this period	5,447,836	3,164,555

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
I Cash flows from operating activities				
Income/(loss) before income taxes		(11,417,462)		(2,333,586)
Depreciation and amortization		141,027		153,810
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts		4,404,321		(3,354,769)
Increase in accrued employee bonuses		(33,155)		(60,772)
Increase in accrued retirement benefits		5,675		(6,193)
Interest income		(42,470)		(11,789)
Cost of funds and interest expenses		214,610		68,332
Loss on liquidation of subsidiaries		—		291,403
Net loss on trading of investment securities for sale		8,375,280		—
Loss on trading securities		665,289		80,932
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries and affiliates		(43,408)		1,805
Profit on redemption of bonds with stock acquisition rights		(9,874,410)		(448,186)
(Increase)/decrease in deposits		1,995		—
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivable		67,399		23,669
(Increase)/decrease in investments in securities, trade		(339,325)		26,331
(Increase)/decrease in inventory		5,275,062		(719,454)
(Increase)/decrease in loans receivable, trade		11,024,681		6,019,299
(Increase)/decrease in accounts due		(778,300)		411,773
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable, trade		5,001		(8,915)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued liabilities		(454,168)		16,729
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses		172,905		16,032
Increase/(decrease)in advance receipts		—		153,669
Increase/(decrease)in deposits received		—		151,000
Others		7,494		174,981
Sub-total		7,378,045		646,101
Interest income received		37,987		16,263
Interest expense paid		(244,835)		(15,495)
Income taxes paid		1,162,635		(20,038)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		8,333,833		626,830
Ⅱ Cash flows from investing activities				
Additional investments in securities		—		(2,895,138)
(Increase)/decrease in trading securities		3,252,356		120,212
(Increase)/decrease in short-term loan receivable		(443,786)		361,158
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(30,103)		(5,961)
Proceeds from sale of investments in securities		22,478		18,882
Cash paid for purchase of newly consolidated subsidiaries	※2	(1,967,915)		—
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries' shares resulting change in scope of consolidation		7,626,292	※3	320,111
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries' shares with the change of scope of consolidation.	※3	(586,252)	※3	(115,635)
Payment for acquiring investment in capital		(27,500)		(71,020)
Payment of security deposits		(6,899)		(3,762)
Refund of security deposits		10,605		2,321

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Others	(161,531)	(12,765)
Net cash used in investing activities	7,687,744	(2,281,596)
Ⅲ Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in short-term debt	(10,138,647)	(9,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	―	907,451
Repayment of long-term debt	(5,385,900)	(261,002)
Proceeds from issuance of stocks to minority shareholders	428,145	289,120
Dividends paid	(3,107)	(1,218)
Redemption of bonds	(4,575,090)	(4,301,500)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(19,674,600)	(3,376,149)
IV Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(33,853)	(15,902)
V Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(3,686,875)	(5,046,818)
VI Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,500,189	5,811,512
VII Increase in cash and cash equivalents of newly consolidated subsidiaries	―	64,967
VIII Decrease in cash and cash equivalents due to deconsolidation of subsidiaries	(1,801)	―
IX Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	※1 5,811,512	※1 829,661

(5) Assumption of a Going Concern

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
The FinTech Global Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") and its subsidiaries (hereinafter together referred to as "the Group") have been affected by the worldwide financial crisis and recession. Consequently, the Group has reduced its assets drastically by creating reserves against receivable loan obligations resulting in the Group recording valuation losses, loss on sales, and transfers to allowance for doubtful accounts, which has led to a consolidated operating loss for the year of ¥20,321,034 thousand. In addition, in view of the present share price and bond conversion price, a large percentage of the outstanding Euro-Yen convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights due 2012 (outstanding balance of ¥7,950,000 thousand as of 30th Sep. 2009. hereinafter referred to as "the bonds") are expected to be redeemed for value 8th Feb. 2010 at the choice of the bond holders (hereinafter referred to as "the voluntary redemption"). As a result, necessary funds to cover this prospective voluntary redemption need to be secured. However, the schedule for collection of operating loans receivable, or procurement of funding to enable this to occur has not been confirmed at present. The above-mentioned situation has raised certain doubts about the Group's long term viability as a going concern. The Group will seek to remove any doubt about its future viability through the measures described below. (1) Early establishment of the profit base The Group expects an early establishment of profit by raising funds from international and domestic investors and arranging these investments into the Company's projects as new profit-earning opportunities, in addition to conventional debt finance arrangements. As well as sourcing investment projects and more actively encouraging investor development, the Group will enhance the capability of its asset management and securities functions, and consider alliances and acquisitions where necessary. As for public goods related projects, as well as expanding its public accounting, PPP (Public Private Partnership), and financial consulting and accumulating know-how, the Group will work to provide financial arrangement and asset management services. (2) Continued reduction in costs Although the Group has substantially revised its expense budget during the fiscal year, it will continue to trim the excesses from its business promotion. (3) Collection of loans receivable, trade The Group will continue negotiations with third parties regarding the collection of operating loans receivable, deciding the schedule as early as possible, and will seek to secure the necessary funds for redemption of bonds.	―――

Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(4) Fund-procurement through loans from financial institutions and investors The Group will consider all possible financing methods for the procurement of funding, such as new loans from financial institutions and investors. (5) Retirement by purchase before voluntary redemption The Group will consider retirement of the bonds by purchase from the bondholders in advance of the voluntary redemption. The Group will seek to restore profitability and operating income and secure the necessary funds for redemption of bonds through the above measures. The measures to increase profitability are currently being implemented, and the Company is in negotiation with each of its stakeholders in relation to securing the funds for redemption of the bonds. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern.	

(6) Significant Policies in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
1. Scope of Consolidation	(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 13 Names of major consolidated subsidiaries: •FinTech Global Securities, Inc. •Stellar Capital AG •Crane Reinsurance Limited •Entrust, Inc. •SP&W Asklepius Investment Partnership No. 4 •FINTECH GIMV FUND, L. P. (FGF) •Public Management Consulting, Inc. Yugen Kaisha Hibiki, RF Funding One Co., Ltd. FGI Medical Finance, Inc. and FinTech Principal Investment, Inc. have been excluded from the scope of consolidation due to completion of liquidation. . Yugen Kaisha NJ Steel Beta, Godo Kaisha TSM Sixty Four Alfa, and Godo Kaisha TSM Sixty Four Beta have been excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of disposal. Reliable Factors Co., Ltd. has been excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of the repurchase of all its own shares owned by the Company. BELS Co., Ltd. and Shinei Realty Development Co., Ltd. have been consolidated due to the acquisition of their voting rights. Antares asset Godo Kaisha has been consolidated due to the fact that the Company substantially assumes the majority of rights and duties as well as risks associated with profits and losses of this company.	(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 12 Names of major consolidated subsidiaries: •FinTech Global Securities, Inc. •Stellar Capital AG in Liquidation •Crane Reinsurance Limited •SP&W Asklepius Investment Partnership No. 4 •FINTECH GIMV FUND, L. P. (FGF) •Public Management Consulting, Inc. •BELS Co.,Lts. Entrust, Inc. has been excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of disposal. Blenheim Partners One Incorporated has been excluded from the scope of consolidation due to completion of liquidation. Shinei Realty Development Co., Ltd. has been excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of the repurchase of part of its own shares owned by the Company. In addition, FinTech Asset Management, Inc. has been included in the scope of consolidation due to increase in materiality. Godo Kaisha Sunduell Nakayama has been included in the scope of consolidation due to the fact that the Company substantially assumes the majority of rights and duties as well as risks associated with profits and losses of this company.
	(2) Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries: • FGI Property Funding Incorporated • FinTech Global Capital, LLC (3)Reasons for excluding from the scope of consolidation The unconsolidated subsidiaries are small, and their total assets, revenue, net income and losses (amount proportionate to equity share), and retained earnings (amount proportionate to equity share) have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.	(2) Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries: Same as at left (3)Reasons for excluding from the scope of consolidation Same as at left
2. Application of the Equity method	(1) Number of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method: ―――	(1) Number of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method: ―――

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
	(2) Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates which are not accounted for by the equity method: • FGI Property Funding Incorporated • FinTech Global Capital, LLC (3)Reasons for not applying the equity method The equity method of accounting has not been applied to the company because it has immaterial impact on the net income or losses (amount proportionate to equity share), and the retained earnings (amount proportionate to equity share) of the consolidated financial statements.	(2) Names of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates which are not accounted for by the equity method: Same as at left (3)Reasons for not applying the equity method Same as at left
3. Fiscal Year Ends of Consolidated Subsidiaries	Fiscal year ends of consolidated subsidiaries: End of March: 1 End of June: 2 End of August 2 End of September: 5 End of December: 3 Subsidiaries with the fiscal year ends at March 31 and December 31 are consolidated based on preliminary results determined as of the consolidated balance sheet date. Subsidiaries with the fiscal year ends at June 30 and August 31 are consolidated based on the financial statements for their respective fiscal year ends. Significant transactions occurring during the intervening periods are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.	Fiscal year ends of consolidated subsidiaries: End of March: 1 End of June: 1 As of July 29 1 End of August 1 End of September: 5 End of December: 3 Subsidiaries with the fiscal year ends at March 31 and December 31 are consolidated based on preliminary results determined as of the consolidated balance sheet date. Subsidiaries with the fiscal year ends at June 30 July 29 and August 31 are consolidated based on the financial statements for their respective fiscal year ends. Significant transactions occurring during the intervening periods are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.
4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (1) Bases and methods of valuation of important assets	(i) Trading securities Other securities with fair market value: Other securities with fair market value are stated at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses, net of the related tax effect, are recorded as an accumulated comprehensive income until realized. Costs are determined by the moving-average method. Other securities with no fair market value: Other securities with no fair market value are stated at cost. Costs are determined by the moving-average method. However, investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei-Kumiai) are determined by the specific-identification method. Details are shown in “(5) Other significant policies to prepare consolidated financial statements (ii) Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei-Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade.	(i) Trading securities Other securities with fair market value: Same as at left Other securities with no fair market value: Same as at left

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
	(ii) Derivatives All derivatives are stated at fair value with changes in fair value being charged to net income or loss for the period in which they arise except for derivatives that are designated and qualified as hedging instruments. (iii) Inventory Real estate for sale: Stated at cost determined by the specific identification method (reduction of book value based on declining profitability method).	(ii) Derivatives Same as at left (iii) Inventory Same as at left
(2) Depreciation of important assets	(i) Property, plant and equipment(except for leased assets) Depreciation is computed, using the declining balance method. For building acquired since April 1st 1998, straight-line method is adopted. Useful lives for major assets are as follows: • Buildings: 3-24 years • Furniture and equipment: 2-20 years (ii) Intangible fixed assets(except for leased assets) Stated at cost determined, by using the straight-line method. Software for in-house use is accounted for with the straight-line method over useful life (three to five years). (iii) Leased assets Stated at cost determined by using the straight-line method with useful life as the lease period and residual value as zero. Also, for finance leases were in place which before the amendment to the Accounting Standard for Leases are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases	(i) Property, plant and equipment(except for leased assets) Same as at left Useful lives for major assets • Buildings: 6-24 years • Furniture and equipment: 2-20 years (ii) Intangible fixed assets(except for leased assets) Same as at left (iii) Leased assets Same as at left
(3) Important allowances	(i) Allowance for doubtful accounts The Company provides allowances for doubtful accounts by the method that compares on the rates of its own historical actual bad debt loss against the balance of total receivables as well as the amount of uncollectible receivables estimated on an individual basis. (ii) Accrued employee bonuses Accrued employee bonuses are provided for at amount which is expected to be paid for employee bonuses. (iii) Reserve for guarantee losses To provide loss on guarantee liability, the amount for the allowance has been recorded by the mark-to-market method in line with the internal policies	(i) Allowance for doubtful accounts Same as at left (ii) Accrued employee bonuses Same as at left (iii) Reserve for guarantee losses ―――

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
	(iv) Accrued retirement benefits Accrued retirement benefits are provided at the amount that would be required to be paid if all the eligible employees voluntarily retire at the end of the consolidated fiscal year. The simplified method is adopted since the number of employees covered by the retirement benefits plan is less than 300.	(iv) Accrued retirement benefits Same as at left
(4) Important hedge accounting	(i) Methods of hedge accounting For interest rate swaps that meet the requirements for special treatment, special accounting treatment is adopted. (ii) Hedging vehicles and hedged items a) Hedging vehicles: Interest rate swaps b) Hedged items: Bank loans (iii) Hedging policy The Company has a policy to utilize the hedging instruments above in order to reduce their exposure to the risk of interest rate fluctuation. (iv) Methods of hedge efficiency assessment Efficiency assessment for interest rate swaps is omitted as they meet the requirements for special treatment.	(i) Methods of hedge accounting Deferral hedge treatment is adopted. (ii) Hedging vehicles and hedged items Same as at left (iii) Hedging policy Same as at left (iv) Methods of hedge efficiency assessment From the inception of hedge to the point of assessment, efficiency assessment is executed by comparing the cumulative changes in hedged items and hedging vehicles in the market and using them as a basis.
(5) Other significant policies to prepare consolidated financial statements	(i) Accounting for consumption taxes Consumption tax and local consumption tax are excluded from the revenue and expense accounts which are subject to such taxes. (ii) Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei-Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei-Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade are stated at cost, adjusted for equity in earnings and losses of partnership. The adjustments are recognized as “Operating income”. (iii) Methods for allocating financing expenses The financing expenses of the Company providing with lending services are classified into financing expenses associated with operating revenues and other financing expenses. In allocating those expenses, the total assets are allocated between assets for business transactions and other assets, and based on the balance of the allocated assets, the financing expenses for the operating assets are classified as the cost of revenue, and the financing expenses for other	(i) Accounting for consumption taxes Same as at left (ii) Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei-Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade Same as at left (iii) Methods for allocating financing expenses Same as at left

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
	assets are classified as other expense.	
5. Valuation of assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries	Assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiaries are initially recorded at fair value.	Same as at left
6. Amortization of Goodwill	Goodwill is amortized by the straight-line method over 5 years.	Goodwill is amortized by the straight-line method over 5years except for ones which have no material impact on financial statements.
7. Cash and Cash Equivalents	For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with an insignificant risk of changes in value and with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.	Same as at left

(7) Changes in Accounting Policy

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(Accounting standard for valuation of inventory) Costs for inventory held for sales have been traditionally determined by the specific-identification method, however the specific identification method (reduction of book value based on declining profitability method) has been used to determine costs in the current fiscal year as a result of the application of "Accounting standard for valuation of inventory" (issued on 5th July 2006 in Corporate accounting standard No.9). There is no significant impact on income and losses in the consolidated financial statements.	―――
(Change in investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei-Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade) The group has been investing in Silent Partnerships. Investments in securities, trade had been stated at cost, adjusted for equity in earnings and losses of partnership and the adjustments had been recognized as "Revenue". However from this fiscal year, investments in securities, trade have been stated at cost, adjusted for equity in earnings and losses of partnership and the adjustments have been recognized as "Operating income". There is no impact on profit and losses in the consolidated financial statements.	―――
(Accounting standard for Leases) Finance leases under which there is no transfer of ownership had been traditionally accounted for in the same manner as operating leases, however from this fiscal year they are accounted for in accordance with "Accounting standard for Leases" (issued on 17th June 1993 in Corporate accounting standard No.13 by the first panel of the Accounting Standard Boards of Japan, and amended on 30th March 2007) and "Application Guidelines for Accounting standard for Leases" (issued on 18th Jan. 1994 in Application Guidelines for Corporate accounting standard No.16 by Accounting System Committee of Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and amended on 30th March 2007). Finance leases under which there is no transfer of ownership and which had occurred before the first year of application of amendment to Accounting standard for Leases were accounted for in the same manner as operating leases. There is a minimal impact on profit and loss in the consolidated financial statements.	―――

Changes in Presentation

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(Note to consolidated balance sheets) Accrued income (balance of ¥635,277 thousand at the fiscal year end), which had been separately disclosed in the fiscal year 2008, was included in “Others” under current assets on the consolidated balance sheet of the fiscal year 2009 since the amount was less than 5% of total assets.	(Note to consolidated balance sheets) Deposits received was included in “Others” under current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet of the fiscal year 2009, however, it was separately disclosed in the fiscal year 2010 since the amount exceeded 5% of total assets and losses. Deposits received which had been included in “Others” under current liabilities in the fiscal year 2009 was ¥608,570 thousand. Reserve for insurance policy was included in “Others” under long-term liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet of the fiscal year 2009, however, it was separately disclosed in the fiscal year 2010 since the amount exceeded 5% of total assets and losses. Reserve for insurance policy which had been included in “Others” under long-term liabilities in the fiscal year 2009 was ¥170,103 thousand.
(Note to consolidated statements of income) Bad debts loss, amounting to ¥999,999 thousand, was included in "Others" under selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income of the fiscal year 2008. However, bad debts loss was separately disclosed in the fiscal year 2009 since the amount exceeded 10% of the total selling, general and administrative expenses.	———

(8) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statement
Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheets

Fiscal Year2009 (As of September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year2010** (As of September 30, 2010)
※1. Investment in securities of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are as follows: (Thousands of yen) Investment in securities, trade (other securities) ¥155,061 Investments in capital ¥54,223	※1. Investment in securities of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are as follows: (Thousands of yen) Investment in securities, trade (other securities) ¥30,334 Investments in capital ¥365
※2. Pledged assets and secured debts Assets pledged as collateral for bank loans were as follows: (Thousands of yen) Cash and time deposit ¥100,119 Total ¥100,119	※2. Pledged assets and secured debts Assets pledged as collateral for bank loans were as follows: (Thousands of yen) Cash and time deposit — Total — Other than above, ¥58,000 thousands of investments in shares of subsidiaries and affiliates that were offset on the consolidated balance sheet were pledged.
Collateralized loans from banks were as follows: (Thousands of yen) Short-term debt ¥100,000 Total ¥100,000	Collateralized loans from banks were as follows: (Thousands of yen) Long-term debt ¥120,000 Long-term debt due within one year ¥80,000 Total ¥200,000
※3. Bad debts included in loans receivable (Thousands of yen) Past due loans ¥8,079,304 Past due loans are nonaccrual loans, other than loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy and loans whose interest payments have been rescheduled in order to support the restructuring of the borrowers.	※3. Bad debts included in loans receivable (Thousands of yen) Past due loans ¥2,257,000 Past due loans are nonaccrual loans, other than loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy and loans whose interest payments have been rescheduled in order to support the restructuring of the borrowers.
※4. Contingent Liabilities (i) Guarantee liability The Company guarantees borrowings of the following companies: (Thousands of yen) AKIMURA CIX INCOPORATED ¥211,236 Total ¥211,236 (ii) Joint guarantee liability (Thousands of yen) Amount equivalent to maximum guarantee limit for rent guarantee service ¥189,507,193 (The amount was calculated by multiplying the number of tenants by the average rent and guarantee period)	———

<table>
<tr><th>Fiscal Year2009
(As of September 30, 2009)</th><th>Fiscal Year2010
(As of September 30, 2010)</th></tr>
<tr><td>※5. The following special purpose companies have been consolidated due to the fact that the Company substantially assumes the majority of rights and duties as well as the risks associated with the profits and losses of those companies.
• Blenheim Partners One Incorporated
• Antares Asset Godo Kaisha

Major assets and liabilities of the above special purpose companies, which are included in the consolidated balance sheet, are as follows:
(Thousands of yen)
Inventory ¥552,000

※6. Trading securities include bonds with carrying value of ¥229,500 thousand (face value of ¥270,000 thousand).

———</td><td>※5. The following special purpose companies have been consolidated due to the fact that the Company substantially assumes the majority of rights and duties as well as the risks associated with the profits and losses of those companies.
• Antares Asset Godo Kaisha
• Godo kaisha Sunduell Nakayama

———

※7. Trading securities include bonds with carrying value of ¥1,124,325 thousand (face value of ¥1,200,000 thousand)</td></tr>
</table>

Notes to Consolidated Statements of Income

Fiscal Year 2009
(From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)

※1. The following is the breakdown of revenue from investment banking business:

	(Thousands of yen)
Arrangement operations:	¥603,315
Principal finance operations:	448,805
Other investment banking operations:	124,912
Total	¥1,177,032

※2. The following is the breakdown of revenue from the reinsurance/financial guarantee businesses:

(Financial Guarantee Business)

	(Thousands of yen)
Gross guarantee fees	¥915,815
Decrease/(increase) in unearned guarantee fees	310,881
Total	¥1,226,696

(Reinsurance Business)

	(Thousands of yen)
Reinsurance premiums assumed	¥375,805
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(46,500)
Total	¥329,305

※3. Loss due to impairment
Loss due to impairment was recognized on the following asset groups in the fiscal year.

(1) Assets on which impairment loss recognized

(Thousands of yen)

Area	Purpose	Type of asset	Loss due to impairment
Switzerland	Assets for business	Buildings	¥7,937
		Furniture and equipment	¥14,646
		Software	¥2,298

(2) Reasons for recognition
The Company groups recognized impairment loss under extraordinary loss since expected future cash flows from the investments are not considered to be fully recoverable.

(3) Grouping assets
For the purpose of determining fixed assets that are impaired, the Company groups its fixed assets based on the type of business and business condition.

(4) Method for calculating collectible amount
The recoverable amount for the Group was calculated by using utility value, and expected future cash flows were discounted 6.77%.

Fiscal Year 2010
(From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)

※1. The following is the breakdown of revenue from investment banking business:

	(Thousands of yen)
Arrangement operations:	¥175,152
Principal finance operations:	109,323
Other investment banking operations:	32,142
Total	¥316,618

※2. The following is the breakdown of revenue from the reinsurance/financial guarantee businesses:

(Financial Guarantee Business)

	(Thousands of yen)
Gross guarantee fees	¥342,303
Decrease/(increase) in unearned guarantee fees	—
Total	¥342,303

(Reinsurance Business)

	(Thousands of yen)
Reinsurance premiums assumed	¥518,863
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(26,779)
Total	¥492,084

———

Notes to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)

1. The type of issued stock and the number of shares

Type of stock	Number of shares as of September 30, 2008	Increases	Decreases	Number of shares as of September 30, 2009
Issued stock Common stock	1,208,135	-	-	1,208,135

2. Stock acquisition rights

Name of company	Details	Type of stock to be issued	Number of shares to be issued for the stock acquisition rights				Balance as of September 30, 2009 (Thousands of yen)
			As of September 30, 2008	Increases	Decreases	As of September 30, 2009	
FinTech Global Incorporated	Stock acquisition rights on the Euro-yen denominated bonds issued in February 2007	Common stock	139,785	- (1,702)	89,659	50,126 (1,702)	-
	Stock acquisition rights (stock options)	-	-	-	-	-	20,572
Total			139,785	- (1,702)	89,659	50,126 (1,702)	20,572

Note:

(1) Number of shares to be issued for the stock acquisition rights represents the maximum number of shares derived through the exercise of stock actuation rights.

(2) Equity warrants on treasury stocks are shown in parentheses.

(3) Outline of the change in the number of shares to be issued;
The decrease in the number of Stock acquisition rights on the Euro-yen denominated bonds with stock acquisition rights issued in February 2007 is due to retirement by purchase. Also the increase in the number of equity warrants on treasury stocks is due to acquisition.

(4) The first day of the exercise period for the part of the fifth Stock acquisition rights and the sixth Stock acquisition rights has not yet arrived.

3. Dividends

(1) Dividends paid
Not applicable

(2) Dividends of which the record date falls in the current fiscal year but the effective date falls in the following fiscal year.
Not applicable

Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2010)

1. The type of issued stock and the number of shares

Type of stock	Number of shares as of September 30, 2009	Increases	Decreases	Number of shares as of September 30, 2010
Issued stock Common stock	1,208,135	-	-	1,208,135

2. Stock acquisition rights

Name of company	Details	Type of stock to be issued	Number of shares to be issued for the stock acquisition rights				Balance as of September 30, 2010 (Thousands of yen)
			As of September 30, 2009	Increases	Decreases	As of September 30, 2010	
FinTech Global Incorporated	Stock acquisition rights on the Euro-yen denominated bonds issued in February 2007	Common stock	50,126 (1,702)	- (7,566)	42,560 (1,702)	7,566 (7,566)	-
	Stock acquisition rights (stock options)	-	-	-	-	-	21,811
Total			50,126 (1,702)	- (7,566)	42,560 (1,702)	7,566 (7,566)	21,811

Note:

(1) Number of shares to be issued for the stock acquisition rights represents the maximum number of shares derived through the exercise of stock actuation rights.

(2) Equity warrants on treasury stocks are shown in parentheses.

(3) Outline of the change in the number of shares to be issued;
The decrease in the number of Stock acquisition rights on the Euro-yen denominated bonds with stock acquisition rights issued in February 2007 is due to retirement by purchase and advance redemption. Also the increase in the number of equity warrants on treasury stocks is due to acquisition by subsidiaries and the decrease in the number is due to loss on bond with stock acquisition rights.

(4) The first day of the exercise period for the part of the fifth Stock acquisition rights and the sixth Stock acquisition rights has not yet arrived.

3. Dividends

(1) Dividends paid
Not applicable

(2) Dividends of which the record date falls in the current fiscal year but the effective date falls in the following fiscal year.
Not applicable

Notes to Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
※1. Cash and cash equivalents was computed as follows: (Thousands of yen) Cash and time deposits ¥5,811,512 Cash and cash equivalents ¥5,811,512	※1. Cash and cash equivalents was computed as follows: (Thousands of yen) Cash and time deposits ¥829,661 Cash and cash equivalents ¥829,661
※2. The assets and liabilities of newly consolidated subsidiary are as follows: (Thousands of yen) Antares Asset Godo Kaisha: Current assets ¥4,400,444 Fixed assets 25,903 Goodwill 5,548 Current liabilities (15,175) Long-term liabilities (2,216,421) Minority interests (300) Acquisition cost of the shares ¥2,200,000 Cash and cash equivalents (232,084) Amount paid for acquisition ¥1,967,915 BELS Co., Ltd: Current assets ¥147,645 Fixed assets 500,215 Negative Goodwill (10,385) Current liabilities (154,543) Long-term liabilities (416,015) Minority interests (8,916) Acquisition price of the shares ¥58,000 Cash and cash equivalents (58,901) Proceeds from acquisition ¥(901)	―――

Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
※3. The assets and liabilities of a subsidiary not subject to consolidation are as follows	※3. The assets and liabilities of a subsidiary not subject to consolidation are as follows

(Thousands of yen)

Yugen Kaisha NJ Steel Beta:	
Current assets	¥29,874,677
Fixed assets	529
Current liabilities	(21,500,000)
Minority interests	(3,000)
Loss on sales of Investments in securities, trade	(8,372,206)
Sale price	¥0
Cash and cash equivalents	(502,905)
Payment for sale	¥(502,905)

Godo Kaisha TSM Sixty Four Beta:	
Current assets	¥5,007,075
Current liabilities	(5,002,399)
Long-term liabilities	(602)
Loss on sales of Investments in securities, trade	(3,074)
Valuation losses of Investments in securities, trade	(1,000)
Sales price	¥0
Cash and cash equivalents	(59,765)
Balance: Godo Kaisha TSM Sixty Four Beta:	
Payment for sale	¥(59,765)

(Thousands of yen)

Entrust, Inc. :	
Current assets	¥976,287
Fixed assets	50,936
Current liabilities	(279,494)
Minority interests	(50,086)
Loss on liquidation of Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	(291,403)
Adjustment of allowance for doubtful accounts	(6,240)
Sales price	¥400,000
Cash and cash equivalents	(79,888)
Balance: Entrust, Inc. Proceeds from sale	¥320,111

Shinei Realty Development Co., Ltd.:	
Current assets	¥143,561
Fixed assets	4,452
Current liabilities	(64,871)
Minority interests	(41,571)
Investments after sale of shares	(3,800)
Net decrease in retained earnings due to decrease in number of consolidated subsidiaries	(11,997)
Loss on sales of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	(1,805)
Sale price	23,969
Shinei Realty Development Co., Ltd.	
Cash and cash equivalents	(139,595)
Balance: Shinei Realty Development Co., Ltd.	
Payment for sale	(115,626)

(Omission of disclosure)

Notes in respect of leases, marketable securities, derivative transaction, retirement benefits, Financial Instruments, deferred tax, and stock options are not presented due to the fact that they are not considered necessary to be disclosed. In addition, a note in respect to business combination and rented real properties are omitted due to the fact that there was no event to be disclosed.

Segment Information
1. Segment information by business

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)

(Thousands of yen)

	Investment banking business	Reinsurance/ financial guarantee business	Real estate related business	Other business	Total	Elimination or corporate	Consolidated total
I Revenue and operating income							
Revenue							
(1) Revenue to third party	¥1,177,032	¥1,556,002	¥7,402,707	¥249,599	¥10,385,341	—	¥10,385,341
(2) Inter-segment revenue	39,258	—	—	—	39,258	(39,258)	—
Total	1,216,291	¥1,556,002	¥7,402,707	¥249,599	10,424,600	(39,258)	10,385,341
Operating expenses	22,086,782	1,533,667	8,547,601	311,543	32,479,594	(1,773,218)	30,706,376
Operating income (loss)	(20,870,491)	22,335	(1,144,894)	(61,944)	(22,054,994)	1,733,960	(20,321,034)
II Assets, depreciation, loss due to impairment and capital expenditure							
Assets	10,825,779	9,054,247	2,693,991	370,252	22,944,270	(7,178,205)	15,766,064
Depreciation	63,268	24,902	75,703	54,277	218,152	—	218,152
Loss due to impairment	—	24,881	—	—	24,881	—	24,881
Capital expenditure	9,463	25,186	489,548	37,355	561,554	—	561,554

Notes: 1. Business segments are grouped according to the market similarities.
2. Principal business activities in each segment
(1) Investment banking business: Arrangement operations, principal finance operations, and other investment banking operations
(2) Reinsurance/financial guarantee business: Credit enhancement and reinsurance underwriting
(3) Real estate related business: Real estate development and trade, lease and brokerage
(4) Other business: Sale and development of software for public accounting and consulting services
3. There are no non-allocable operating expenses in “elimination or corporate”.
4. There are no corporate assets in “elimination or corporate”.

Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)

(Thousands of yen)

	Investment banking business	Reinsurance/ financial guarantee business	Real estate related business	Other business	Total	Elimination or corporate	Consolidated total
I Revenue and operating income							
Revenue							
(1) Revenue to third party	¥316,618	¥834,388	¥2,141,928	¥172,562	¥3,465,497	—	¥3,465,497
(2) Inter-segment revenue	65,063	—	—	—	65,063	(65,063)	—
Total	381,682	¥834,388	¥2,141,928	¥172,562	3,530,561	(66,063)	3,465,497
Operating expenses	2,716,486	1,014,844	1,905,419	377,116	6,013,867	(41,517)	5,972,349
Operating income (loss)	(2,334,803)	(180,456)	(236,508)	(204,553)	(2,483,305)	(23,546)	(2,506,852)
II Assets, depreciation, loss due to impairment and capital expenditure							
Assets	7,301,356	3,384,258	2,643,828	167,524	13,496,968	(6,144,538)	7,352,430
Depreciation	45,007	4,523	23,587	80,691	153,810	—	153,810
Capital expenditure	3,161	8,129	3,570	10,150	25,190	—	25,190

Notes: 1. Business segments are grouped according to the market similarities.
2. Principal business activities in each segment
(1) Investment banking business: Arrangement operations, principal finance operations, and other investment banking operations
(2) Reinsurance/financial guarantee business: Credit enhancement and reinsurance underwriting
(3) Real estate related business: Real estate development and trade, lease and brokerage
(4) Other business: Sale and development of software for public accounting and consulting services
3. There are no non-allocable operating expenses in “elimination or corporate”.

4. There are no corporate assets in “elimination or corporate”.

2. Segment information by geographical areas

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)

(Thousands of yen)

	Japan	Europe and Americas	Total	Elimination or corporate	Consolidated total
I Revenue and operating income					
Revenue					
(1) Revenue to third party	9,997,367	387,974	10,385,341	—	10,385,341
(2) Inter-segment revenue	—	1,874	1,874	(1,874)	—
Total	9,997,367	389,849	10,387,216	(1,874)	10,385,341
Operating expenses	29,721,922	1,064,340	30,786,263	(79,887)	30,706,376
Operating income	(19,724,555)	(674,491)	(20,399,046)	78,012	(20,321,034)
II Assets	11,878,924	9,035,124	20,914,048	(5,147,983)	15,766,064

Notes: 1. National and regional segments are grouped according to the geographical proximity.
2. Countries and regions associated with the geographical segments outside of Japan
Europe and America: Switzerland and Bermuda
3. There are no non-allocable operating expenses in “elimination or corporate”.
4. There are no corporate assets in “elimination or corporate”.

Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)

(Thousands of yen)

	Japan	Europe and Americas	Total	Elimination or corporate	Consolidated total
I Revenue and operating income					
Revenue					
(1) Revenue to third party	2,973,412	492,084	3,465,497	—	3,465,497
(2) Inter-segment revenue	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,973,412	492,084	3,465,497	—	3,465,497
Operating expenses	4,864,644	1,,130,401	5,995,046	(22,696)	5,972,349
Operating income	(1,891,232)	(638,316)	(2,529,549)	22,696	(2,506,852)
II Assets	6,917,594	4,586,838	11,504,433	(4,152,003)	7,352,430

Notes: 1. National and regional segments are grouped according to the geographical proximity.
2. Countries and regions associated with the geographical segments outside of Japan
Europe and America: Switzerland ,Bermuda and the Channel Islands
3. There are no non-allocable operating expenses in “elimination or corporate”.
4. There are no corporate assets in “elimination or corporate”.

3. Overseas Sales

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)

Because sales overseas correspond to less than 10% of total sales, the information regarding overseas sales was omitted from the fiscal year 2009.

Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)

	Europe and America	Total
I Overseas net revenue (Thousand of yen)	492,084	492,084
II Consolidated net revenue (Thousands of yen)	—	3,465,497
III Percentage of Overseas net revenue to Consolidated net revenue (%)	14.2	14.2

Notes: 1. National and regional segments are grouped according to the geographical proximity.
2. Countries and regions associated with the geographical segments outside of Japan
Europe and America: Bermuda
3. Overseas net revenue consists of the revenue of the Company and consolidated subsidiaries outside of Japan.

Per Share Information

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(Yen) Net assets per share ¥3,851.31 Net loss per share ¥10,008.43 Net income (diluted) per share is not presented in the fiscal year 2009 due to the net loss per share.	(Yen) Net assets per share ¥2,024.72 Net loss per share ¥1,798.88 Net income (diluted) per share is not presented in the fiscal year 2010 due to the net loss per share.

Note: Underlying information for calculation of net income per share and net income per share after adjusting for dilution effects are as follows:

Items	**Fiscal Year 2009** (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Net income (Net loss) per share		
Net income (loss) (Thousands of yen)	¥(12,091,075)	¥(2,172,834)
Amounts not reverting to ordinary shareholders	453	453
Net income (loss) for common stock (Thousands of yen)	(12,091,529)	(2,173,287)
Average number of common stock	1,208,135	1,208,135

Items	**Fiscal Year 2009** (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Detail of potential common stock excluded from the calculation of the diluted net income per share as a result of non-dilution effects	FinTech Global Incorporated: Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 25, 2001: (Common stock: 725shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 16, 2004 and December 14, 2004 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on June 16, 2004: 451 units (Common stock: 33,825shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 2, 2005 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 3, 2004: 111 units (Common stock: 8,325shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on April 27, 2006 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2005: 75 units (Common stock: 375shares) Stock acquisition rights on Euro-Yen convertible bonds with attaching stock acquisition rights issued on February 8, 2007: 795 units (Common stock: 50,126shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 4, 2007 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2006: 808units (Common stock: 808shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 29, 2008 based on the special resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting held on December 19, 2008: 250 units (Common stock: 250 shares) Consolidated subsidiaries: Entrust, Inc.: Stock acquisition rights (Stock option) 76 units (Common stock 76 shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock option) 101 units (Common stock 101 shares)	FinTech Global Incorporated: Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 25, 2001: (Common stock: 725shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 16, 2004 and December 14, 2004 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on June 16, 2004: 448 units (Common stock: 33,600 shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 2, 2005 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 3, 2004: 78 units (Common stock: 5,850 shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on April 27, 2006 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2005: 75 units (Common stock: 375shares) Stock acquisition rights on Euro-Yen convertible bonds with attaching stock acquisition rights issued on February 8, 2007: 120 units (Common stock: 7,566shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 4, 2007 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2006: 718 units (Common stock: 718 shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 29, 2008 based on the special resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting held on December 19, 2008: 214 units (Common stock: 214 shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 28, 2009 based on the special resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting held on December 18, 2009: 240 units (Common stock: 240 shares)

Subsequent Events

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
―――	(Reduction of common stock and capital surplus) The company has determined at the board meeting on Nov. 12 2010 that “reduction of common stock and capital surplus and disposal of surplus” is to be discussed at general shareholders' meeting which is expected to be held on Dec. 21 2010. 1 Purpose of reduction of common stock and capital surplus For the purpose of covering losses carried forward, achieving good financial standing, and securing flexibility and mobility in capital policy such as dividends, common stock and capital surplus are reduced and such amount of additional paid-in capital is transferred to retained earnings carried forward in order to clear losses carried forward. 2 Amount of reduced common stock and capital surplus ¥8,454,298,746 of capital stock ¥10,764,317,950 as of Sep. 30 2010 and all of capital surplus ¥10,351,900,000 are reduced. This amount is to be transferred to other additional paid-in capital. 3 Method for reducing common stock and capital surplus Only the amount of common stock and capital surplus is to be reduced without changing the total number of issued stock. 4 Disposal of surplus Appropriate for covering losses by transferring all of other additional paid-in capital ¥18,806,198,746 increased due to above mentioned in section 2 to retained earnings carried forward. 5 Schedule ① Nov. 12 2010 Board meeting resolution ② Dec. 21 2010 General shareholders' meeting resolution (scheduled) ③ Dec. 24 2010 Creditors objection publication (scheduled) ④ Jan. 24 2011 Final due date for creditors objection publication (scheduled) ⑤ Jan. 25 2011 Date of coming into force (scheduled)

V. Non-consolidated Financial Statements
FinTech Global Incorporated
As of and for the year ended September 30, 2010

(1) Non-consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (As of September 30, 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)
(Assets)				
Current assets				
Cash and time deposits	※1	3,320,962		344,469
Accounts receivable, trade		18,094		631
Trading securities	※7	229,500		—
Investments in securities, trade	※3	6,513,910	※3	5,864,973
Real estate for sale		359,167		1,630,622
Prepaid expenses		36,912		34,225
Loans receivable, trade	※3,4,5	11,347,678	※3,4,5	5,654,379
Short-term loans, receivable	※3	908,346	※3	57,628
Other current assets		116,248		53,673
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(12,240,726)		(8,880,782)
Total current assets		10,610,094		4,759,820
Fixed assets				
Property, plant and equipment				
Buildings		179,543		179,543
Accumulated depreciation		(60,607)		(80,036)
Buildings, net		118,935		99,507
Furniture and equipment		156,434		156,214
Accumulated depreciation		(96,080)		(115,130)
Furniture and equipment, net		60,353		41,083
Total property, plant and equipment		179,289		140,590
Intangible fixed assets				
Software		15,916		12,688
Other intangible fixed assets		532		532
Total intangible fixed assets		16,449		13,221
Investments and other Assets				
Investments in securities, trade		23,686		8,975
Investments in shares of subsidiaries and affiliates		11,091,198	※1	2,931,792
Other investments in subsidiaries and affiliates		49		49
Investments in capital	※3	57,223	※3	110,973
Long-term loans receivable	※3	65,828		70,167
Long-term period expenses		204		291
Security deposits		198,111		197,632
Others		761		749
Total investments and other assets		11,437,063		3,320,631
Total fixed assets		11,632,803		3,474,443
Total assets		22,242,898		8,234,264

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (As of September 30, 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010 (As of September 30, 2010)
(Liabilities)				
Current liabilities				
Short-term debt	※3	7,644,686	※3	1,149,175
Long-term debt due within one year		180,000		45,000
Accrued liabilities		32,761	※3	1,092,051
Accrued expenses		27,786		69,197
Income taxes payable		15,770		29,362
Deposits from customers	※3	1,201,803	※3	1,176,626
Advance receipts		—	※3	1,056,461
Advance received profit		48,108		2,467
Accrued employee bonuses		90,000		40,000
Reserve for guarantee losses		13,006		—
Other current liabilities		27,301		5,808
Total current liabilities		9,281,224		4,666,151
Long-term liabilities				
Bonds with stock acquisition rights		7,950,000		1,200,000
Long-term debt	※1	45,000		—
Accrued retirement benefits		39,382		18,615
Others		—		17,666
Total long-term liabilities		8,034,382		1,236,281
Total liabilities		17,315,607		5,902,433
(Net assets)				
Shareholders' equity				
Common stock		10,764,317		10,764,317
Additional paid-in capital				
Capital surplus		10,351,900		10,351,900
Total additional paid-in capital		10,351,900		10,351,900
Retained earnings				
Other retained earnings				
Retained earnings carried forward		(16,208,021)		(18,806,198)
Total retained earnings		(16,208,021)		(18,806,198)
Total shareholders' equity		4,908,196		2,310,019
Valuation and translation adjustments				
Net unrealized gain / (loss) on other securities		(1,477)		—
Total valuation and translation adjustments		(1,477)		—
Stock acquisition rights		20,572		21,811
Total net assets		4,927,291		2,331,831
Total liabilities and net assets		22,242,898		8,234,264

(2) Non-consolidated Statements of Income

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

		Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)		Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Revenue				
Arrangement operations		603,315		175,152
Principal finance operations		483,674		176,089
Other investment banking operations		74,490		21,795
Guarantee operations		13,168		31,416
Real estate related business		3,670,853		629,390
Total revenue		4,845,502		1,033,845
Cost of revenue				
Arrangement operations		4,059		—
Principal finance operations		10,522,216		70,630
Other investment banking operations		690		—
Real estate related business		3,601,458		528,177
Total cost of revenue		14,128,425		598,807
Gross profit/(loss)		(9,282,922)		435,037
Selling, general and administrative expenses				
Directors' bonuses		143,656		115,099
Salaries		462,960		267,650
Transfer to allowance for doubtful accounts		4,469,340		420
Transfer to provision for accrued bonuses		97,298		68,626
Retirement benefit expenses		41,086		28,595
Entertainment expenses		17,218		18,727
Advertisement expenses		27,346		2,226
Depreciation and amortization		62,951		44,903
Rent		185,900		181,434
Tax and dues		100,041		94,754
Commission paid		511,296		247,862
Bad debts expenses		4,937,918		782,365
Others		301,051		210,897
Total selling, general and administrative Expenses		11,358,066		2,063,563
Operating Income/(loss)		(20,640,989)		(1,628,525)
Other income				
Interest income	※1	24,893	※1	32,537
Dividends received		12		503
Commission paid for contracts		—	※1	8,690
Refund of defined contribution pension		—		9,110
Others	※1	6,147		5,834
Total other income		31,053		56,675
Other expenses				
Interest expense	※1	49,149	※1	33,600
Commission paid		16,024		163
Others		5,016		255
Total other expenses		70,189		34,019
Ordinary profit/(loss)		(20,680,125)		(1,605,869)
Extraordinary profit				
Reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts		—		120,964
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries and Affiliates		68,668		17,769
Gain on redemption of bonds		9,874,410		448,186

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Others	768	22,657
Total extraordinary profit	9,943,847	609,577
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on disposition of fixed assets	36	134
Loss on reorganization of subsidiary	4,497	243,760
Valuation loss on investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	1,378,747	1,331,130
Others	137,255	23,059
Total extraordinary loss	1,520,537	1,598,084
Income/(loss) before income taxes	(12,256,815)	(2,594,376)
Income taxes	4,637	3,800
Tax refund of income taxes	(15,501)	—
Income taxes adjustment	678,323	—
Total income taxes	667,460	3,800
Net income/(loss)	(12,924,275)	(2,598,176)

(3) Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(Unit: Thousands of yen)

	Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock		
Balance at the end of last period	10,764,317	10,764,317
Balance at the end of this period	10,764,317	10,764,317
Additional paid-in capital		
Capital surplus		
Balance at the end of last period	10,351,900	10,351,900
Balance at the end of this period	10,351,900	10,351,900
Retained earnings		
Other retained earnings		
Retained earnings carried forward		
Balance at the end of last period	(3,283,746)	(16,208,021)
Change during this period		
Net loss	(12,924,275)	(2,598,176)
Total changes during this period	(12,924,275)	(2,598,176)
Balance at the end of this period	(16,208,021)	(18,806,198)
Total shareholders' equity		
Balance at the end of last period	17,832,471	4,908,196
Change during this period		
Net loss	(12,924,275)	(2,598,176)
Total changes during this period	(12,924,275)	(2,598,176)
Balance at the end of this period	4,908,196	2,310,019
Valuation and translation adjustments		
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on other securities		
Balance at the end of last period	(7,346)	(1,477)
Change during this period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	5,868	1,477
Total changes during this period	5,868	1,477
Balance at the end of this period	(1,477)	—
Stock acquisition rights		
Balance at the end of last period	17,659	20,572
Change during this period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	2,913	1,239
Total changes during this period	2,913	1,239
Balance at the end of this period	20,572	21,811
Total net assets		
Balance at the end of last period	17,842,784	4,927,291
Change during this period		
Net loss	(12,924,275)	(2,598,176)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	8,781	2,716
Total changes during this period	(12,915,493)	(2,595,459)
Balance at the end of this period	4,927,291	2,331,831

(4)Assumption of a Going Concern

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
The FinTech Global Incorporated (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") has been affected by the worldwide financial crisis and recession. Consequently, the Company has reduced its assets drastically by creating reserves against receivable loan obligations resulting in the Company recording valuation losses, loss on sales, and transfers to allowance for doubtful accounts, which has led to an operating loss for the year of ¥20,640,989 thousand. In addition, in view of the present share price and bond conversion price, a large percentage of the outstanding Euro-Yen convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights due 2012 (outstanding balance of ¥7,950,000 thousand as of 30th Sep. 2009. hereinafter referred to as "the bonds") are expected to be redeemed for value 8th Feb. 2010 at the choice of the bond holders (hereinafter referred to as "the voluntary redemption". As a result, necessary funds to cover this prospective voluntary redemption need to be secured. However, the schedule for collection of operating loans receivable, or procurement of funding to enable this to occur has not been confirmed at present. The above-mentioned situation has raised certain doubts about the Company's long term viability as a going concern. The Company will seek to remove any doubt about its future viability through the measures described below. (1) Early establishment of the profit base The Company expects an early establishment of profit by raising funds from international and domestic investors and arranging these investments into the Company's projects as new profit-earning opportunities, in addition to conventional debt finance arrangements. As well as sourcing investment projects and more actively encouraging investor development, the Company will enhance the capability of its asset management and securities functions, and consider alliances and acquisitions where necessary. As for public goods related projects, as well as expanding its public accounting, PPP (Public Private Partnership), and financial consulting and accumulating know-how, the Company will work to provide financial arrangement and asset management services. (2) Continued reduction in costs Although the Company has substantially revised its expense budget during the fiscal year, it will continue to trim the excesses from its business promotion. (3) Collection of loans receivable, trade The Company will continue negotiations with third parties regarding the collection of operating loans receivable, deciding the schedule as early as possible, and will seek to secure the necessary funds for redemption of bonds.	―――

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(4) Fund-procurement through loans from financial institutions and investors The Company will consider all possible financing methods for the procurement of funding, such as new loans from financial institutions and investors. (5) Retirement by purchase before voluntary redemption The Company will consider retirement of the bonds by purchase from the bondholders in advance of the voluntary redemption. The Company will seek to restore profitability and operating income and secure the necessary funds for redemption of bonds through the above measures. The measures to increase profitability are currently being implemented, and the Company is in negotiation with each of its stakeholders in relation to securing the funds for redemption of the bonds. Accordingly, the non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern.	

(5) Significant Policies in Preparation of Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
1. Bases and valuation methods of securities	(i) Investments in shares of subsidiaries and affiliates: Stated at cost using the moving-average method (ii) Other securities with fair market value: Other securities with fair market value are stated at fair value. Unrealized holding gains and losses, net of the related tax effect, are recorded as an accumulated comprehensive income until realized. Costs are determined by the moving-average method. Other securities with no fair market value: Other securities with no fair market value are stated at cost. Costs are determined by the moving-average method. However, investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei Kumiai) are determined by the specific-identification method. Details are shown in "7. Other significant policies to prepare non-consolidated financial statements (ii) Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade.	(i) Investments in shares of subsidiaries and affiliates: Same as at left (ii) Other securities with fair market value: Same as at left Other securities with no fair market value Same as at left
2. Bases and valuation methods of derivatives	All derivatives are stated at fair value with changes in fair value being charged to net income or loss for the period in which they arise except for derivatives that are designated and qualified as hedging instruments.	Same as at left
3. Bases and valuation methods of inventory	Real estate for sale: Stated at cost determined by the specific identification method (reduction of book value based on declining profitability method).	Real estate for sale: Same as at left
4. Depreciation of fixed assets	(i) Property, plant and equipment(except for leased assets) Depreciation is computed, using the declining balance method. For buildings acquired since April 1st 1998 , straight-line method is adopted. Useful lives for major assets are as follows: • Buildings: 6-24 years • Furniture and equipment: 2-20 years (ii) Intangible fixed assets(except for leased assets) Stated at cost determined, by using the straight-line method. Software for in-house use is accounted for with the straight-line method over useful life (three to five years). (□) Leased assets Stated at cost determined by using the straight-line method with useful life as the lease period and residual value as zero. Also, for finance leases under which occurred before the first year of application of amendment to	(i) Property, plant and equipment(except for leased assets) Same as at left Useful lives for major assets Same as at left (ii) Intangible fixed assets(except for leased assets) Same as at left (□) Leased assets: Same as at left

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
	the Accounting Standard for Leases are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases	
5. Allowances	(i) Allowance for doubtful accounts The Company provides allowances for doubtful accounts by the method that compares on the rates of its own historical actual bad debt loss against the balance of total receivables as well as the amount of uncollectible receivables estimated on an individual basis.	(i) Allowance for doubtful accounts Same as at left
	(ii) Accrued employee bonuses Accrued employee bonuses are provided for at amount which is expected to be paid for employee bonuses.	(ii) Accrued employee bonuses Same as at left
	(iii) Accrued retirement benefits Accrued retirement benefits are provided at the amount which would be required to be paid if all the eligible employees voluntarily retire at the non-consolidated balance sheet date. The simplified method is adopted since the number of employees covered by the retirement benefits plan is less than 300.	(iii) Accrued retirement benefits Same as at left
	(□) Reserve for guarantee loss In preparation for the future execution of guarantees over liabilities, a provision for the loss was recognized, calculated in line with the balance of guarantees.	―――
6. Hedge accounting	(i) Methods of hedge accounting For interest rate swaps that meet the requirements for special treatment, special accounting treatment is adopted.	(i) Methods of hedge accounting Deferral hedge treatment is adopted.
	(ii) Hedging vehicles and hedged items a) Hedging vehicles: Interest rate swaps b) Hedged items: Bank loans	(ii) Hedging vehicles and hedged items Same as at left
	(iii) Hedging policy The Company has a policy to utilize the hedging instruments above in order to reduce their exposure to the risk of interest rate fluctuation.	(iii) Hedging policy Same as at left
	(iv) Methods of hedge efficiency assessment Efficiency assessment for interest rate swaps is omitted as they meet the requirements for special treatment.	(iv) Methods of hedge efficiency assessment From the inception of hedge to the point of assessment, efficiency assessment is executed by comparing the cumulative changes in hedged items and hedging vehicles in the market and using them as a basis.
7. Other significant policies to prepare financial statements	(i) Accounting for consumption tax and local consumption tax Consumption taxes are excluded from the revenue and expense accounts which are subject to such taxes.	(i) Accounting for consumption tax and local consumption tax Same as at left

Item	Fiscal year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	Fiscal year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
	(ii) Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade are stated at cost, adjusted for equity in earnings and losses of partnership. The adjustments are recognized as “Operating income”. (iii) Methods for allocating financing expenses Financing expenses are classified into financing expenses associated with operating revenues and other financing expenses. In allocating those expenses, the total assets are allocated between assets for business transactions and other assets, and based on the balance of the allocated assets, the financing expenses for the operating assets are classified as the cost of revenue, and the financing expenses for other assets are classified as other expense.	(ii) Investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade Investments in Silent Partnership Same as at left (iii) Methods for allocating financing expenses Same as at left .

(6) Changes in Accounting Policy

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(Accounting standard for valuation of inventory) Costs for inventory held for sales have been traditionally determined by the specific-identification method, however the specific identification method (reduction of book value based on declining profitability method) has been used to determine costs in the current fiscal year as a result of the application of "Accounting standard for valuation of inventory" (issued on 5th July 2006 in Corporate accounting standard No.9). There is no significant impact on income and losses in the non-consolidated financial statements.	―――
(Change in investments in Silent Partnership (Tokumei-Kumiai) included in investments in securities, trade) The Company has been investing in Silent Partnerships. Investments in securities, trade had been stated at cost, adjusted for equity in earnings and losses of partnership and the adjustments had been recognized as "Revenue". However from this fiscal year, investments in securities, trade have been stated at cost, adjusted for equity in earnings and losses of partnership and the adjustments have been recognized as "Operating income". There is no impact on profit and losses in the non-consolidated financial statements.	―――
(Accounting standard for Leases) Finance leases under which there is no transfer of ownership had been traditionally accounted for in the same manner as operating leases, however from this fiscal year they are accounted for in accordance with "Accounting standard for Leases" (issued on 17th June 1993 in Corporate accounting standard No.13 by the first panel of the Accounting Standard Boards of Japan, and amended on 30th March 2007) and "Application guidelines for Accounting standard for Leases" (issued on 18th Jan. 1994 in Application Guidelines for Corporate accounting standard No.16 by Accounting System Committee of Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and amended on 30th March 2007). Finance leases under which there is no transfer of ownership and which had occurred before the first year of application of amendment to Accounting standard for Leases were accounted for in the same manner as operating leases. There is no impact on profit and losses in the non-consolidated financial statement	―――

Changes in Presentation

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(Note to balance sheets) Accrued income (balance of ¥43,366 thousand at the fiscal year end), which had been separately disclosed in the fiscal year 2008, was included in “Others” under current assets on the non-consolidated balance sheet of the fiscal year 2009 since the amount was less than 1% of total assets.	———
———	(Note to profit and loss sheets) Commission paid for contracts was included in “Others” under non-operating income on the consolidated balance sheet of the fiscal year 2009. However, it was separately disclosed in the fiscal year 2010 since the amount exceeded 10% of total assets and losses. Commission paid for contracts which had been included in “Others” under non-operating income in the fiscal year 2009 was ¥5,096 thousand.

(7)Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statement

Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

Fiscal Year2009
(As of September 30, 2009)

※1. Pledged assets and secured debts
Assets pledged as collateral for bank loans were as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Cash and time deposits	¥100,119
Total	¥100,119

Collateralized loans from banks were as follows:

―――

2. Loan Commitment Line Contract
In the principal finance operations, the Company is committed to provide a loan to a customer. The outstanding commitment balance was as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Total commitment	¥1,995,000
Executed loans	995,000
Unused balance	¥1,000,000

Under this contract, the loan is provided after the examination of the purpose of use and credit standing of the debtor and therefore, the commitment amount may not be executed in full.

※3. Major loans and debts due to or from affiliates are as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Loans receivable, trade	¥1,797,496
Short-term loans receivables	905,000
Investments in securities, trade	1,412,210
Investm nts in capital	42,619
Long-term loans receivables	65,828
Short-term debts	7,569,686
Deposits	735,920

Fiscal Year2010
(As of September 30, 2010)

※1. Pledged assets and secured debts
Assets pledged as collateral for bank loans were as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Investments in shares of subsidiaries and affiliates	¥58,000
Total	¥58,000

Collateralized loans from banks were as follows:

―――

2. Loan Commitment Line Contract
In the principal finance operations, the Company is committed to provide a loan to a customer. The outstanding commitment balance was as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Total commitment	¥240,000
Executed loans	55,000
Unused balance	¥185,000

Under this contract, the loan is provided after the examination of the purpose of use and credit standing of the debtor and therefore, the commitment amount may not be executed in full.

※3. Major loans and debts due to or from affiliates are as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Loans receivable, trade	¥2,097,217
Investments in securities, trade	860,210
Investments in capital	105,369
Short-term debts	1,149,175
Accrued liabilities	1,036,701
Deposits	715,346
Advance receipts	850,400

Fiscal Year2009

※4. The breakdown of loans receivable, trade is as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Loans on deeds	¥11,347,678
Total	¥11,347,678

※5. Bad debts included in loans receivable, trade

	(Thousands of yen)
Past due loans	9,876,800

Past due loans are non-accrual loans, other than loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy and loans whose interest payments have been rescheduled in order to support the restructuring of the borrowers.

Fiscal Year2010

※4. The breakdown of loans receivable, trade is as follows:

	(Thousands of yen)
Loans on deeds	¥5,654,379
Total	¥5,654,379

※5. Bad debts included in loans receivable, trade

	(Thousands of yen)
Past due loans	3,918,217

Past due loans are non-accrual loans, other than loans to borrowers in legal bankruptcy and loans whose interest payments have been rescheduled in order to support the restructuring of the borrowers.

<table>
<tr><th>Fiscal Year2009
(As of September 30, 2009)</th><th>Fiscal Year2010
(As of September 30, 2010)</th></tr>
<tr><td>6. Contingent Liabilities
Guarantee liability
The Company guarantees borrowings of the following companies:
(Thousands of yen)
Entrust, Inc. ¥100,000
BELS Co., Ltd. 260,000
AKIMURA CIX INCOPORATED 211,236
Total ¥571,236
※7. Trading securities include bonds with carrying value of ¥229,500 thousand (face value of ¥270,000 thousand).</td><td>6. Contingent Liabilities
Guarantee liability
The Company guarantees borrowings of the following companies:
(Thousands of yen)
BELS Co., Ltd. 180,000
Total ¥180,000
――</td></tr>
</table>

Notes to Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

<table>
<tr><th>Fiscal Year 2009
(From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)</th><th>Fiscal Year 2010
(From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)</th></tr>
<tr><td>※1. Major income or expenses for affiliates are as follows:
(Thousands of yen)
Interest income ¥21,725
Other non-operating ncome ¥5,096
Interest expenses ¥31,537</td><td>※1. Major income or expenses for affiliates are as follows:
(Thousands of yen)
Interest income ¥25,397
Commission paid for contracts ¥8,690
Interest expenses ¥3, 941</td></tr>
</table>

Notes to Non-Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)

There are no treasury stocks during the fiscal year 2009.

Fiscal Year 2010 (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)

There are no treasury stocks during the fiscal year 2010.

Per Share Information

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
(Yen) Net assets per share ¥4,061.40 Net loss per share ¥10,967.71 Net income (diluted) per share is not presented in the fiscal year 2009 due to the net loss per share.	(Yen) Net assets per share ¥1,912.05 Net loss per share ¥2,150.57 Net income (diluted) per share is not presented in the fiscal year 2010 due to the net loss per share.

Note: Underlying information for calculation of net income per share and net income per share after adjusting for dilution effects are as follows:

Items	**Fiscal Year 2009** (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Net income (Net loss) per share		
Net income (loss) (Thousands of yen)	¥(12,924,275)	¥(2,598,176)
Amounts not reverting to ordinary shareholders	—	—
Net income (loss) for common stock (Thousands of yen)	¥(12,924,275)	¥(2,598,176)
Average number of common stock	1,208,135	1,208,135

Items	**Fiscal Year 2009** (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
Detail of potential common stock excluded from the calculation of the diluted net income per share as a result of non-dilution effects	FinTech Global Incorporated: Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 25, 2001: (Common stock: 725shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 16, 2004 and December 14, 2004 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on June 16, 2004: 451 units (Common stock: 33,825shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 2, 2005 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 3, 2004: 111 units (Common stock: 8,325shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on April 27, 2006 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2005: 75 units (Common stock: 375shares) Stock acquisition rights on Euro-Yen convertible bonds with attaching stock acquisition rights issued on February 8, 2007: 795 units (Common stock: 50,126shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 4, 2007 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2006: 808 units (Common stock: 808shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 29, 2008 based on the special resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting held on December 19, 2008: 250 units (Common stock: 250shares)	FinTech Global Incorporated: Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 25, 2001: (Common stock: 725shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 16, 2004 and December 14, 2004 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on June 16, 2004: 448 units (Common stock: 33,600shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 2, 2005 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 3, 2004: 78 units (Common stock: 5,850shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on April 27, 2006 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2005: 75 units (Common stock: 375shares) Stock acquisition rights on Euro-Yen convertible bonds with attaching stock acquisition rights issued on February 8, 2007: 120 units (Common stock: 7,566shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on June 4, 2007 based on the special resolution at the shareholders' meeting held on December 20, 2006: 718 units (Common stock: 718shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 29, 2008 based on the special resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting held on December 19, 2008: 214 units (Common stock: 214shares) Stock acquisition rights (Stock options) issued on December 28, 2009 based on the special resolution passed at the shareholders' meeting held on December 18, 2009: 240 units (Common stock: 240shares)

Subsequent Events

Fiscal Year 2009 (From October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009)	**Fiscal Year 2010** (From October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010)
―――	(Reduction of common stock and capital surplus) The company has determined at the board meeting on Nov. 12 2010 that “reduction of common stock and capital surplus and disposal of surplus” is to be discussed at general shareholders' meeting which is expected to be held on Dec. 21 2010. 1 Purpose of reduction of common stock and capital surplus For the purpose of covering losses carried forward, achieving good financial standing, and securing flexibility and mobility in capital policy such as dividends, common stock and capital surplus are reduced and such amount of additional paid-in capital is transferred to retained earnings carried forward in order to clear losses carried forward. 2 Amount of reduced common stock and capital surplus ¥8,454,298,746 of capital stock ¥10,764,317,950 as of Sep. 30 2010 and all of capital surplus ¥10,351,900,000 are reduced. This amount is to be transferred to other additional paid-in capital. 3 Method for reducing common stock and capital surplus Only the amount of common stock and capital surplus is to be reduced without changing the total number of issued stock. 4 Disposal of surplus Appropriate for covering losses by transferring all of other additional paid-in capital ¥18,806,198,746 increased due to above mentioned in section 2 to retained earnings carried forward. 5 Schedule ① Nov. 12 2010 Board meeting resolution ② Dec. 21 2010 General shareholders' meeting resolution (scheduled) ③ Dec. 24 2010 Creditors objection publication (scheduled) ④ Jan. 24 2011 Final due date for creditors objection publication (scheduled) ⑤ Jan. 25 2011 Date of coming into force (scheduled)

Ⅵ. Others

(1) Change of Board member

This will be disclosed once the details are concluded.

(2) Others

Not applicable