Press Release of Consolidated Financial Data



For the six months ended September 30, 2005

October 24, 2005

Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.,Ltd.

The seat of headquarters: Tokyo

Listing Code No. 4063

(URL http://www.shinetsu.co.jp/)

Listing Stock Exchange: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya

Representative:

Chihiro Kanagawa (Mr.)

Representative Director-President

Personnel to contact:

Toshiyuki Kasahara (Mr.)

Director, General Manager of Finance & Accounting Department

Telephone: +81-3-3246-5051 Date of Board of Directors Meeting

For the authorization of the consolidated financial statements

for the first half of the current fiscal year ... October 24, 2005

Adoption of U.S. GAAP: No

1).Consolidated Operating Performance for the First Half of the Current Fiscal Year

(From April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005)

(Amounts are stated in millions of Yen by discarding fractional amounts less than 1 million.)

(1)Results of Consolidated operations

	Six months 2005/4-2005/9	Millions of Yen Six months 2004/4-2004/9	Prior fiscal year 2004/4-2005/3
Net sales	535,103	468,532	967,486
Ratio of increase (decrease) over the first half of the prior year	14.2%	15.0%	
Operating income	90,291	76,774	151,734
Ratio of increase (decrease) over the first half of the prior year	17.6%	20.2%	
Ordinary income	90,037	75,815	151,503
Ratio of increase (decrease) over the first half of the prior year	18.8%	20.3 %	
Net income	55,611	46,477	93,160
Ratio of increase (decrease) over the first half of the prior year	19.7%	23.1%	
Net income per share (in yen)	129.68	110.37	219.10
Diluted net income per share (in yen)	129.48	108.18	216.11
(Notes)			
1. Equity in earnings of Affiliates (in millions of yen)	1,182	178	1,615
2. Average number of consolidated shares issued (in share)3. Changes in accounting policies applied: No	428,836,397	421,103,701	423,518,768

(2) Consolidated financial position

Millions of Yen

	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004	March 31, 2005
Total assets	1,551,809	1,433,188	1,476,248
Total stockholders' equity	1,077,074	947,701	996,307
Equity ratio	69.4%	66.1%	67.5%
Stockholders' equity per share (in yen)	2,507.40	2,238.06	2,329.47
(Notes)			
Number of shares issued at year end (in shares)	429,558,242	423,447,630	427,540,080
(3) Consolidated Cash flows statement			
Cash flows from operating activities	100,994	91,737	177,377
Cash flows from investing activities	(50,051)	(69,105)	(108,756)
Cash flows from financing activities	(24,754)	(29,990)	(41,911)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of period	351,646	286,294	317,733
(4) Application of consolidated and equity	method		
Number of consolidated subsidiaries		68	
Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries applied	I to equity method	0	
Number of affiliates applied to equity method	2 2	7	

(5) Changes in scope of consolidation or application of the equity method

Consolidation	Increase	1	Decrease	0
Equity method	Increase	1	Decrease	0

2). The Forecast of Consolidated Operating Performance for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2006 (From April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006)

Millions of Yen Fiscal year 2005/4-2006/3

 Net sales
 1,070,000

 Ordinary income
 180,000

 Net income
 110,000

(Reference)

The forecast of "Net income per share" (from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006) 255.22 yen per share

(Notes)

The forecast of results of operations made in this document involves risks and uncertainties since the forecast is based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the information currently available to it. The reader should be aware that actual results may be materially different from any future results expressed herein due to various factors. Material factors affecting the actual results may include overall economic conditions in which the businesses of our company and our group companies are involved, the relevant market trends and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates of the yen, in particular, the exchange rate between the U.S. dollars and the yen; provided, however, that such factors as may affect results of operations are not limited to those enumerated above.

1. Corporate Overview

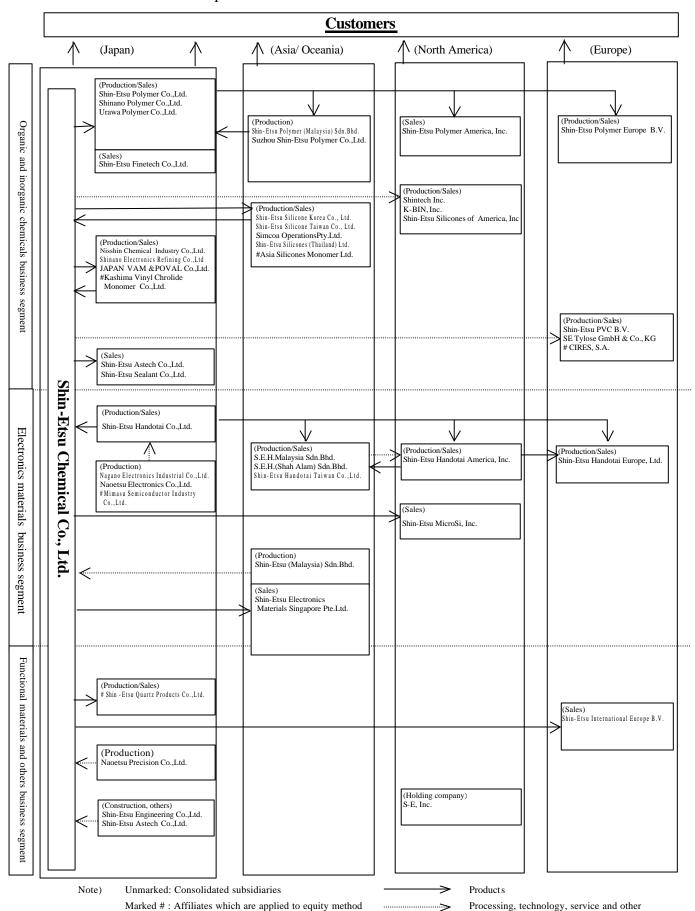
The Shin-Etsu Group is composed of Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), 92 subsidiaries, and 16 affiliates as of September 30, 2005. Business is divided into three segments: Organic and Inorganic Chemicals Segment, which consists mainly of the manufacture and sale of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and silicones; Electronics Materials Segment, which consists mainly of the manufacture and sale of semiconductor silicon; and Functional Materials and Others Segment, which manufactures and sells synthetic quartz and other materials as well as providing various other services, such as construction and repair. The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates share responsibility for sales, manufacturing, and other operations, and corporate with each other to develop business activities.

The Group's business activities, the role and functions of the Company and major subsidiaries and affiliates are described below.

Organic and Inorganic Chemicals business segment	Polyvinyl chloride Silicone Methanol Chloromethanes Cellulose derivatives Caustic soda Silicon metal	Domestic	Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Polymer Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Astech Co., Ltd. JAPAN VAM & POVAL Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Finetech Co., Ltd. Shinano Polymer Co., Ltd. Nissin Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Sealant Co., Ltd. Shinano Electric Refining Co., Ltd. Urawa Polymer Co., Ltd. Kashima Vinyl Chloride Monomer Co., Ltd. 13 other companies Total number of companies: 24
		Overseas	Shintech Inc. Shin-Etsu PVC B.V. Shin-Etsu Silicone Korea Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Silicones (Thailand) Ltd. Shin-Etsu Silicones (Thailand) Ltd. Shin-Etsu Silicones of America, Inc. Shin-Etsu Silicones of America, Inc. Shin-Etsu Polymer (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Shin-Etsu Polymer Europe B.V. Shin-Etsu Polymer America, Inc. Suzhou Shin-Etsu Polymer Co., Ltd. Simcoa Operations Pty. Ltd. SE Tylose GmbH & Co. KG K-Bin, Inc. Asia Silicones Monomer Ltd. CIRES, S.A. 19 other subsidiaries Total number of companies: 34

Electronics materials business segment	Semiconductor silicon, Organic materials for the electronics industry Rare earth magnets for the electronics industry Photo resists	Domestic	Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Handotai Co., Ltd. Nagano Electronics Industrial Co., Ltd. Naoetsu Electronics Industrial Co., Ltd. Mimasu Semiconductor Industry Co., Ltd. 7 other companies Total number of companies: 12
		Overseas	Shin-Etsu Handotai America, Inc. S.E.H. Malaysia Sdn.Bhd. Shin-Etsu Handotai Europe, Ltd. Shin-Etsu Handotai Taiwan Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Electronics Materials Singapore Pte.Ltd. Shin-Etsu (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Shin-Etsu MicroSi, Inc. S.E.H.(Shah Alam) Sdn.Bhd. 7 other companies Total number of companies: 15
Functional materials and others business segment	Synthetic quartz products Oxide single crystals Rare Earth and rare earth magnets Liquid fluoroelastomers Export of technology and plants Export and import of goods Construction and Plant engineering Information processing	Domestic	Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Engineering Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Astech Co., Ltd. Naoetsu Precision Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Quartz Products Co., Ltd. 22 other companies Total number of companies: 27 S-E, Inc. Shin-Etsu Electronics Materials Singapore Pte.Ltd. Shin-Etsu (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Shin-Etsu International Europe B.V. 3 other companies Total number of companies: 7

Note) Some of the companies listed in each business segment may be engaged in business across business segments, and therefore may be listed in more than one category.



2. Management Policies

(1) Basic Management Policies

The basic management policy of Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. is to place No. 1 priority on giving Shin-Etsu's shareholders maximum value by enhancing the worth of Shin-Etsu Group companies.

To achieve this goal, Shin-Etsu strives to secure and further develop its leading world market positions. Shin-Etsu achieves these objectives by developing the world's highest level of technology in its business fields, as well as by attaining superior product quality and the most competitive production costs in the world. In this way, Shin-Etsu establishes stable business relationships with a great number of customers around the world. In addition, Shin-Etsu endeavors to establish a business system that can effectively cope with changes in the economic situation and changing world market conditions.

(2) Main Management Practices

PVC (polyvinyl chloride) is a general-purpose resin that depends less on oil and natural gas resources, and it is a product that has superior properties. It is easy to process and is economical as well. PVC demand is firmly growing not only in China and Southeast Asia but also in North America and Europe. To meet the increase in demand for PVC in the U.S. and the world, Shintech Inc. in the U.S. is now proceeding with its plan to construct a large-scale integrated manufacturing plant from electrolysis to PVC resin. Moreover, Shin-Etsu PVC in The Netherlands is increasing its business steadily and is step-by-step increasing its production capacity to meet the needs of the growing PVC market. By making optimal use its three regional bases – in Japan, the U.S. and Europe – and fully utilizing its sales capabilities nurtured in the world market, Shin-Etsu is striving to further strengthen its world-leading PVC business.

Shin-Etsu's silicone business has a wide diversity of product applications in such industries as electric, electronics, automobile, construction, cosmetics and toiletries, and has expanded its silicone business along with the development of these industries. Shin-Etsu will continue to promote development of new products by making the most of silicone's characteristics, and Shin-Etsu will endeavor to further expand its silicone business globally, by focusing on stable operation of its silicones manufacturing facilities not only in Japan but also in Thailand as well as at its specialty silanes manufacturing facility in the U.S.

In the cellulose business, Shin-Etsu is pursuing the expansion of business by making use of its strength in having a wide range of cellulose products and operating two world production bases – in Japan and Germany. The production capacity of each base is being expanded.

In the semiconductor silicon business, by accurately anticipating the increase in demand for 300mm silicon wafers and going ahead with the expansion of production capacity at Shin-Etsu Handotai's Shirakawa Plant in Japan, and at the same time, by beginning crystal production from May 2005 in the U.S., Shin-Etsu will further strengthen its ability to provide stable product supply from its multiple global production bases. With regard to wafer products of up to 200mm, Shin-Etsu will continue to strive for steady business growth by providing products that can be differentiated from those of its competitors. To further strengthen its silicon wafer business, Shin-Etsu has deepened its capital relationship with Mimasu Semiconductor Industry, a company that it has been commissioning to process its semiconductor silicon wafers. In addition, it is working to expand sales of specialty wafers.

In the synthetic quartz business, sales of large-size photomask substrates used for production of liquid-crystal displays continued to be strong, and Shin-Etsu is endeavoring to implement appropriate measures so as to be ready for future demand expansion. At the same time, Shin-Etsu is working to expand and strengthen its rare earth magnets business, whose product applications are expanding into home appliances and automobiles in addition to product applications for hard disk drives (HDDs), which are in strong demand.

In addition, Shin-Etsu is also aggressively cultivating new businesses aiming towards further business development and growth.

Shin-Etsu makes it a fundamental management principle to pursue the goals of safety-first and environmental conservation. As a basic set of guidelines for the Shin-Etsu Group in carrying out its environmental conservation policies, Shin-Etsu adopted a Basic Environmental Charter, and the Shin-Etsu Group is carrying out its business activities in strict conformity with the principles embodied in this charter.

In all of Shin-Etsu's domestic manufacturing facilities and in the manufacturing facilities in the main Shin-Etsu Group companies, we have obtained ISO-14001 certification, the international standard for environmental management systems. Shin-Etsu endeavors to make useful contributions to the entire society, including the local communities, and to promote environmental conservation.

Furthermore, Shin-Etsu is actively participating in CSR (corporate social responsibility) activities by means of establishing a CSR promotion committee and making efforts to maintain and develop corporate values and to strive to be a corporation that is trusted by society.

An important task to foster the development of a company is to create a work environment in which employees can perform their jobs easily and effectively, and Shin-Etsu is committed to a merit system of employment under which staff members can fully realize their potential.

(3) Basic Policy Regarding Dividends

Emphasizing the long-term perspective with continued stable dividends as its basis, Shin-Etsu would like to return a portion of the company's profits to its shareholders, taking into consideration its business results and other factors while working to increase sales and profits and strengthen the company's business structure.

The company will use its financial reserves for such needs as facility and R&D investment, acquisition of businesses, strengthening the company's global competitive power and developing promising future businesses. Shin-Etsu is making strenuous efforts to enhance the company's value.

(4) Basic Position on Corporate Governance and its Implementation

By following corporate policies based on the spirit of respecting the law, the basic stance of Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. is to proactively carry out corporate information disclosure policies and PR activities aimed at shareholders and investors. These policies and activities all embody the basic principles that Shin-Etsu is following regarding corporate governance, and the company considers these activities to be one of the most important tasks of management.

Shin-Etsu employs a statutory auditor system. Presently there are 16 members of Shin-Etsu Chemical's Board of Directors (including 2 external directors) and there are 4 statutory auditors (including 3 external statutory auditors). With regard to the investigative/decision-making level of business execution, a Managing Directors Committee meeting and a meeting of the Board of Directors carefully hold discussions, deliberations, and make decisions on important matters. Moreover, Frank Peter Popoff, the former CEO of The Dow Chemical Company in the United States, and Shunji Kono, counselor of The Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., are serving Shin-Etsu as external directors. In this way, Shin-Etsu is obtaining not only an independent audit perspective but also a great deal of useful advice on global corporate management.

Statutory Auditors attend not only meetings of the Board of Directors but also other important incompany meetings, and they carry out audits concerning Shin-Etsu's business operations. They also exchange information and opinions with accounting auditors from the Chuo Aoyama Audit Corp. With regard to decisions about reviewing and recognizing board members' remuneration, Shin-Etsu has an officers' remuneration committee that is chaired by Mr. Popoff.

Shin-Etsu has also established a risk management committee to effectively ascertain risk and take preventive measures regarding the various kinds of risks that could possible occur during its business operations.

In addition, the Auditing Department is a specific department dedicated to taking charge of matters concerning internal company business auditing and internal control systems. In these ways, Shin-Etsu is striving to further strengthen its corporate governance.

3. Results of Operations and Financial Position

(1) Results of operations

General Overview

During the first half of the current fiscal year, FY 2006 consolidated business results term (April 1, 2005 to September 30, 2005), the Japanese economy showed a modest recovery supported by improvement in the employment environment in addition to strength in facility investment as well as a trend toward increased personal consumption. At the same time, economic growth continued in the economies of the U.S., China and Southeast Asia.

Under these circumstances, the Shin-Etsu Group continued its strong sales efforts with regard to its worldwide customers by emphasizing the special features of Shin-Etsu's products and also by utilizing to the maximum the Group companies' sales power that was nurtured in the world market. At the same time, Shin-Etsu aggressively promoted efforts for the further growth and development of its businesses by making strategic investments and pursuing rationalization and higher efficiency of management systems.

Both domestically and overseas, business was generally good in each of the Group's business fields. The Shin-Etsu Group accurately anticipated the market changes in the chemicals and electronics materials industries, and through the cumulative effects of various management policies, including those strategic investments that were targeted to increase profit, the Group achieved substantially increased earnings.

As a result, the consolidated business results for the first half of the current fiscal year show that net sales increased by 14.2% (¥66,571 million) compared to the first half of the previous fiscal year to become ¥535,103 million. Compared to the performance of the first half of the previous fiscal year, operating income increased 17.6% (¥13,517 million) to ¥90,291 million, ordinary income increased 18.8% (¥14,222 million) to ¥90,037 million and net income increased 19.7% (¥9,134 million) to ¥55,611 million.

Business Segment Overview

Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

In the PVC business, Shintech Inc., Shin-Etsu's U.S. PVC base, supported by vigorous demand mainly for construction and housing applications in North America, continued full production at its plants in Texas and Louisiana. In addition, while Shintech was carrying out sales activities that accurately anticipated market trends, the sales price of PVC moved up to a higher level due to the rise in raw materials prices, such as for crude oil and natural gas. As a result, Shintech greatly increased its net sales and operating income. Shin-Etsu PVC B.V. in The Netherlands did well supported by bullish demand throughout Europe. With regard to Shin-Etsu's domestic PVC business, domestic demand remained at the same level as the first half of the previous fiscal year. However, there was a slight slowdown in the growth of exports from Japan to China. Furthermore, costs rose due to the steep rise in the price of crude oil, and so earnings gradually declined. At this time, Shin-Etsu Chemical is

implementing an upward PVC price adjustment in Japan, starting from October 2005.

As a result, in the first half of FY 2006, net sales of the Shin-Etsu Group's PVC business favorably increased, and a large increase in operating income was also attained.

Silicones are used in a wide range of applications. Domestic silicones sales during the first half of FY 2006 were generally bullish, starting with such application fields as electric and electronics and extending to automobiles and cosmetics, and the implementation of an upward price revision for exports combined to result in a great increase in net sales and net income for the silicone business. Shin-Etsu's silicones plant in Thailand, which is now in its second year of its operations, also increased its earnings. Sales of silicone-related products, such as the keypads for mobile phones of Shin-Etsu Polymer Co., Ltd., were also firm

Sales of cellulose derivatives continued strong in the domestic market for such application areas as pharmaceuticals as well as automobile-related applications. SE Tylose in Germany continued full production, mainly for building materials applications. Accordingly, both Shin-Etsu's operations in Japan and Europe contributed to achieving good business results. Moreover, JAPAN VAM & POVAL Co., Ltd., whose business results were newly incorporated into the Shin-Etsu Group's consolidated business statement as a subsidiary company from the end of FY 2005 (April 1, 2004 to March 31,2005), also contributed to the good business results achieved in first half of FY 2006.

Accordingly, the net sales of this business segment increased 15.7% (¥41,008 million) to ¥302,406 million, compared to the first half of the previous fiscal year. Operating income increased 22.2% (¥8,517 million) to ¥46,891 million.

Electronics Materials

In the semiconductor silicon business, demand for wafers expanded from semiconductor divice makers in a wide range of application fields such as PCs, mobile phones, digital home appliances and automobiles. Shin-Etsu's aggressive strategic investments to strengthen its production system for 300mm wafers were based on its accurate reading of future market trends and enabled Shin-Etsu to meet increases in market demand. In addition, for wafer products up to 200mm, towards the latter quarter of this first half of FY 2006 there was a heightened sense of a surge in business. Both net sales and operating income of the semiconductor silicon business increased greatly.

In addition, sales of rare earth magnets for the electronics industry did well in their various hard disk drive (HDD) applications, such as for mobile digital audio players, as well as in their applications for PCs, servers and visual recording media. Organic materials for the electronics industry and photoresists products also increased in earnings because Shin-Etsu accurately anticipated the technical advances in the semiconductor device application field.

As a consequence, net sales of this business segment increased 12.0% (\$18,128 million), compared to the first half of the previous fiscal year, to \$168,915 million. Operating income increased 14.6% (\$4,005 million) to \$31,483 million.

Functional Materials and Others

The synthetic quartz products business increased its net sales and operating income mainly as a result of good demand for large-size photomask substrates used for LCDs.

Sales of general-purpose rare earth magnets continued to be strong, mainly for applications in air-conditioners, automobile-related products and FA (factory automation) equipment. In addition, sales of liquid fluoroelastomers, whose applications are expanding into such areas as automobiles, did well.

Furthermore, other businesses, such as the design, construction and shipment of equipment for various kinds of plants, were all bullish.

As a result, the net sales of this business segment increased 13.2% (\$7,435 million), compared to the first half of the previous fiscal year, to \$63,781 million. Operating income increased 10.6% (\$1,153 million) to \$12,028 million.

Dividends

The Company has decided to declare an interim dividend of ¥17.5 per share, which is ¥2.5 higher than that announced on May 16, 2005 as an expected interim dividend at the beginning of the fiscal year, and ¥7.5 higher than that paid as an interim dividend of the prior fiscal year.

Business prospects

Regarding Shin-Etsu's business forecast for FY 2006, although the modest economic recovery trend in Japan is expected to continue, there are concerns about the effects of the sharp rise in raw material prices and the future prospects of both the U.S. and Chinese economies. Accordingly, the business outlook for the fiscal year that began in April 2005 is quite uncertain.

Under these circumstances, the Shin-Etsu Group will further strengthen each of its manufacturing, sales and technology spheres and will focus on expanding sales of products for which demand is increasing, such as 300mm wafers. In addition, Shin-Etsu will endeavor to develop products that have unique characteristics, and at the same time, will strive to strengthen its global competitive power in manufacturing cost and aim to further enhance its business structure.

Our business FY 2006 is as follows:

	Billions of yen		
	Consolidated	Non-consolidated	
Net sales	1,070	550	
Ratio of increase (decrease) over the prior fiscal year	10.6%	5.7%	
Ordinary income	180	72	
Ratio of increase (decrease) over the prior fiscal year	18.8%	16.1%	
Net income	110	45	
Ratio of increase (decrease) over the prior fiscal year	18.1%	15.3%	

The year-end dividend is expected to be ¥17.5 per share. As a result, the annual dividend will be ¥35 per share, which is ¥5 higher than that announced on May 16, 2005 as an expected annual dividend at the beginning of the fiscal year, and ¥15 higher than that paid as a dividend of the previous fiscal year.

(Note)

The forecast of results of operations made in this document involves risks and uncertainties since the forecast is based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the information currently available to it. The reader should be aware that actual results may be materially different from any future results expressed herein due to various factors. Material factors affecting the actual results may include overall economic conditions in which the businesses of our company and our group companies are involved, the relevant market trends and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates of the yen, in particular, the exchange rate between the U.S. dollars and the yen; provided, however, that such factors as may affect results of operations are not limited to those enumerated above.

(2)Financial Position

Millions of Yen

	For the period ended			
	September 30, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2005	September 30, 2004 (B)	Increase (Decrease) (A-B)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fiscal year	317,733	292,978	292,978	24,755
Cash flows from operating activities	100,994	177,377	91,737	9,257
Cash flows from investing activities	(50,051)	(108,756)	(69,105)	19,054
Cash flows from financing activities	(24,754)	(41,911)	(29,990)	5,236
Effect of foreign exchange and others	7,723	(1,955)	674	7,049
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33,912	24,755	(6,684)	40,596
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	351,646	317,733	286,294	65,352

The balance of cash and cash equivalents at end of the first half of this fiscal year increased by 10.7% (¥33,912million) over that of the prior year, to become ¥351,646 million.

Cash flows from operating activities

The Increase in cash flows provided by operating activity amounted to ¥100,994 million. This was mainly due to income before income tax of ¥90,037 million and depreciation expense of ¥49,065 million.

Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used for investing activities amounted to ¥50,051million. This was mainly due to expenditures for purchase of tangible fixed assets of ¥52,631 million.

Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash used for financing activities amounted to ¥24,754 million. This was mainly due to net decrease in short term debt of ¥16,248 million.

The trend of cash flow indices is as follows

	For the period ended					
	September 30,	March 31,	September 30,	March 31,	September 30,	
	2005	2005	2004	2004	2003	
Shareholder's equity ratio(%)	69.4	67.5	66.1	65.0	66.2	
Shareholder's equity ratio on market value basis(%)	137.0	117.6	117.0	132.9	131.1	
Redemption years for debt	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	
Interest coverage ratio	75.4	57.2	54.0	38.3	36.0	

(Notes) Shareholder's equity ratio: shareholders' equity / total assets Shareholder's equity ratio at market value:

Aggregate market value of common stock / total assets

Debt repayment period: interest-bearing liabilities / cash flows from operating activities

Interest coverage ratio: cash flows from operating activities / interest payments

- 1. All indices based on consolidated financial figures.
- Aggregate market value of common stock:
 Market price at the period end x number of shares outstanding at the period end (excluding treasury stock)
- 3. Cash flow from operating activities corresponds to the cash flow from operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows. Interest-bearing liabilities include all liabilities for which the Company is paying interest among the liabilities reported on the consolidated balance sheet. Interest expenses correspond to the interest expenses in the consolidated statement of cash flows.
- 4.Cash flow from operating activities is doubled into yearly basis to calculate the redemption years for debt for the six months period of each year.

(3) Business Risk Statement

The risks discussed hereinafter could potentially influence such key business matters as the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results, financial status and cash flow.

The Shin-Etsu Group endeavors to reduce these risks by preventing, dispersing or hedging them. However, if any unforeseeable event occurs, there is a possibility it could have serious consequences for the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results.

As of the end of the first half of FY 2006, the types of risks listed below are those that the Shin-Etsu Group considers most significant. This list does not represent an attempt to discuss all possible risks that could impact on the Shin-Etsu Group.

(1) Influence of economic trends and product markets

Trends in the economic situation of a country or in local areas where the Shin-Etsu Group's key products are marketed can have an impact on the results of the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations.

In addition, among the Shin-Etsu Group's key products, some products could be affected by large price fluctuations due to the global supply and demand environment. Although the Shin-Etsu Group is hedging its risks by such strategies as diversifying and globalizing its business, demand for certain of its products could decrease and price competition could escalate. Such a pattern of events can have huge consequences for the results of the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations.

(2) Influence of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates

The Shin-Etsu Group is actively going forward with the expansion of its global business activities. The yen conversion amount of such items included in the Shin-Etsu Group's consolidated financial statements related to the results of the Group's consolidated subsidiary companies are influenced by the exchange rate. In case of a large fluctuation in exchange rates, there is a possibility of a major impact on the business operations results of the whole Shin-Etsu Group. In addition, for transactions in foreign currencies, to reduce risks Shin-Etsu is taking such measures as making forward-exchange contracts; however, a similar major impact might occur.

(3) Influence of natural disasters, unexpected disasters or unforeseen accidents

To minimize the damage that could be caused by an interruption of production activities, the Shin-Etsu Group's production facilities implement such measures as conducting regular disaster prevention checks, carrying out a constant program of facility maintenance activities and making facility investment for safety enhancement. However, unexpected disasters, natural calamities or the effects of unforeseen accidents may cause damage to production facilities and other areas. Such circumstances could have a major impact on the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results.

(4) Influence of public regulatory requirements and law

In the countries or local areas where the Shin-Etsu Group is carrying out business activities, in addition to approval and licensing requirements regarding investment and import/export regulations, various laws, particularly those concerning commercial transactions, labor, patents, taxes and exchange rates, apply to the Group's business activities. Any changes in these regulations or laws could have a major impact on the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results.

(5) Influence of supply factors on procurement of materials

The Shin-Etsu Group uses various raw materials in its production activities, and strives to assure steady procurement of these materials by diversifying raw material supply sources. However, in cases where tightening or delays of supplies in these materials occur, resulting in price increases, there is a possibility of a major impact on the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results.

(6) Influence on development of new products and technologies

Development of new products and technologies in the electronics industry is very rapid, and this industry is an important market for some of the products of Shin-Etsu Group companies. Accordingly, Shin-Etsu is continuously striving to develop the most advanced materials so it can meet customers' needs for speedy technological innovation. However, if the Shin-Etsu Group should be unable to accurately anticipate and take prompt appropriate measures to respond to changes in industries and markets, such a situation could have a major impact on the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results.

(7) Influence of environmental problems

The Shin-Etsu Group handles various kinds of chemical substances, and strictly adheres to various laws and regulations concerning the environment. At the same time, the Group is dedicating its all-out efforts to achieve energy-savings to help contribute to the prevention of global warming, and it also is endeavoring to severely curb the emission of any substance that could have an impact on the environment. However, if regulations concerning the environment become more severe than presently anticipated and it becomes necessary to implement large facility investments, such investments could have a major impact on the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results.

(8) Influence of product liability

The Shin-Etsu Group is making enormous efforts to secure optimum product quality appropriate to the products' characteristics. However, in case a product-quality problem occurs due to unforeseen circumstances, there is a possibility of product-liability issues having a major impact on the Shin-Etsu Group's business operations results.

4. Consolidated Financial Statements

4-1 Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheets
As of September 30, 2005, March 31, 2005 and September 30, 2004.

Millions of Yen

ASSETS

	September 30, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2005 (B)	September 30, 2004	Increase (Decrease) (A-B)
Current Assets:				
Cash and time deposits	246,474	246,741	218,375	(267)
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	251,115	236,366	241,432	14,749
Securities	149,430	105,839	112,979	43,591
Inventories	139,394	135,225	118,174	4,169
Deferred taxes, current	31,419	27,760	24,005	3,659
Others	33,834	33,684	37,498	150
less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,953)	(4,784)	(4,958)	(169)
Total current assets	846,716	780,833	747,508	65,883
Fixed Assets:				
Property, plant and equipment				
Buildings and structures	155,896	154,920	154,205	976
Machinery and equipment	206,200	213,238	209,201	(7,038)
Land	52,864	48,662	40,061	4,202
Construction in progress	27,728	21,072	32,132	6,656
Others	10,152	10,291	9,827	(139)
Total property, plant and equipment	452,842	448,184	445,428	4,658
Intangible fixed assets	25,237	28,637	24,762	(3,400)
Investments and other assets				
Investments in securities	190,995	180,588	190,003	10,407
Deferred taxes, non-current	15,337	14,842	13,821	495
Others	20,699	23,181	11,688	(2,482)
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(19)	(19)	(23)	-
Total investments and other assets	227,012	218,593	215,489	8,419
Total fixed assets	705,093	695,415	685,680	9,678
TOTAL ASSETS	1,551,809	1,476,248	1,433,188	75,561

Millions of Yen

		September 30, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2005 (B)	September 30, 2004	Increase (Decrease) (A-B)
LIABILI	ΠES				()
	Liabilities:				
Note	s and accounts payable-trade	122,069	114,667	123,614	7,402
	t-term borrowings	21,765	37,616	38,678	(15,851)
	entures of redemption within one year	7,212	2,084	-	5,128
	vertible debentures of redemption	-	3,816	11,599	(3,816)
	n one year ounts payable-others	49,123	52,306	56,294	(3,183)
	ued income taxes	36,220	35,974	28,594	246
	ued expenses	77,684	76,869	69,258	815
Othe	•	12,142	7,844	8,335	4,298
To	otal current liabilities	326,218	331,179	336,374	(4,961)
Long-terr	n Liabilities:				
	entures	22,000	27,000	29,168	(5,000)
Long	-term borrowings	45,848	49,905	53,639	(4,057)
	rred taxes, non-current	39,492	33,416	30,678	6,076
	ued retirement benefits	8,442	7,677	6,687	765
Othe	rs	1,445	1,697	1,305	(252)
To	otal long-term liabilities	117,228	119,697	121,479	(2,469)
TO	OTAL LIABILITIES	443,447	450,876	457,854	(7,429)
	TY INTERESTS ISOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	31,288	29,065	27,632	2,223
STOCKE	IOLDERS' EQUITY				
Com	mon stock	119,419	117,513	113,619	1,906
	tional paid-in capital	128,178	126,274	122,384	1,904
	ined earnings	831,121	780,198	737,760	50,923
	alized gain(loss) on available-for-sale curities	23,684	13,687	9,932	9,997
	gn currency translation adjustment	(14,396)	(30,275)	(24,762)	15,879
Less:	Treasury stock, at cost	(10,934)	(11,091)	(11,233)	157
TO	OTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	1,077,074	996,307	947,701	80,767
	OTAL LIABILITIES ND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	1,551,809	1,476,248	1,433,188	75,561
(Notes)	Accumulated depreciation of propert plant and equipment	957,142	909,532	862,944	
	2. Contingent liabilities for guarantee	1,178	393	543	

4-2 Comparative Consolidated Income Statements

For the six months period ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

Millions of Yen

		IVIIIIOII	13 O1 1 C11		
	For	the period en	ded		
	September 30, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2005	September 30, 2004 (B)	Increase (Decrease) (A-B)	
Operating Income and Evpanger	(A)		(B)	(A-D)	
Operating Income and Expenses: Net sales	535,103	967,486	468,532	66,571	
Cost of sales	391,173	715,143	342,865	48,308	
Cost of sales	391,173	/13,143	342,803	46,306	
Gross profit	143,929	252,343	125,666	18,263	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	53,638	100,608	48,892	4,746	
	23,030	100,000	10,092		
Operating income	90,291	151,734	76,774	13,517	
Non-operating Income:					
Interest income	2,661	3,852	1,652	1,009	
Dividend income	581	773	497	84	
Equity in earnings of affiliates	1,182	1,615	178	1,004	
Foreign exchange gain	-	934	54	(54)	
Other income	810	1,898	1,238	(428)	
	5,236	9,075	3,622	1,614	
Non-operating Expenses:	,	,	,	,	
Interest expenses	1,318	3,014	1,653	(335)	
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	269	3,296	2,200	(1,931)	
Foreign exchange loss	2,134	-	-	2,134	
Other expenses	1,767	2,994	727	1,040	
	5,489	9,305	4,581	908	
Ordinary income	90,037	151,503	75,815	14,222	
Income before income taxes	00.027	151 502	75 015	14 222	
income before income taxes	90,037	151,503	75,815	14,222	
Income taxes-Current	38,660	63,754	31,304	7,356	
Income taxes-Deferred	(6,135)	(8,535)	(3,484)	(2,651)	
Minority interest in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	1,900	3,123	1,519	381	
Net income	55,611	93,160	46,477	9,134	

4-3 Comparative Consolidated statements of additional paid-in capital and retained earningsFor the six months period ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

Millions of Yen

	For			
	September 30, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2005	September 30, 2004 (B)	Increase (Decrease) (A-B)
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL				
Balance at beginning of period	126,274	119,261	119,261	7,013
Conversion of convertible debentures	1,904	7,012	3,123	(1,219)
Total increase	1,904	7,012	3,123	(1,219)
Balance at end of period	128,178	126,274	122,384	5,794
RETAINED EARNINGS				
Balance at beginning of period	780,198	694,996	694,996	85,202
Net income Effect of increase in consolidated subsidiaries	55,611	93,160	46,477	9,134
Total increase	55,620	93,160	46,477	9,143
Cash dividends Directors' and statutory auditors' bonuses Loss on disposal sales of treasury stocks	4,275 351 70	7,600 315 42	3,365 315 31	910 36 39
Total decrease	4,697	7,958	3,713	984
Balance at end of period	831,121	780,198	737,760	93,361

<u>4-4 Comparative Consolidated statements of cash flows</u>
For the six months period ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

	Millions of Yen For the period ended					
	September 30, 2005 (A)	March 31, 2005	September 30, 2004 (B)	Increase (Decrease) (A-B)		
1.Cash flows from operating activities		_				
Income before income taxes	90,037	151,503	75,815	14,222		
Depreciation and amortization	49,065	90,874	41,431	7,634		
Increase (decrease) in accrued retirement benefits	748	1,384	679	69		
Loss on write-down of investment securities	-	40	8	(8)		
Interest and dividend income	(3,243)	(4,626)	(2,150)	(1,093)		
Interest expenses	1,318	3,014	1,653	(335)		
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(484)	(14)	1,045	(1,529)		
Equity in earnings of affiliates	(1,182)	(1,615)	(178)	(1,004)		
(Increase) decrease in notes and accounts receivable	(10,856)	(11,646)	(17,242)	6,386		
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(2,231)	(16,706)	(1,616)	(615)		
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable	5,868	7,687	21,835	(15,967)		
Other, net	8,342	13,384	2,167	6,175		
Subtotal	137,382	233,279	123,448	13,934		
Proceeds from interest and dividends	3,268	4,773	2,237	1,031		
Payment of interest	(1,338)	(3,099)	(1,698)	360		
Payment of income taxes	(38,317)	(57,576)	(32,249)	(6,068)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	100,994	177,377	91,737	9,257		
2.Cash flows from investing activities	100,22.	,	71,707	>,== /		
Net (increase) decrease in marketable securities	117	4,261	2,930	(2,813)		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(52,631)	(95,501)	(48,779)	(3,852)		
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	1,383	726	135	1,248		
Purchase of intangible fixed asset	(523)	(1,270)	(626)	103		
Purchase of investment securities	(26,886)	(44,711)	(39,151)	12,265		
Proceeds from sales and redemption of		, , ,	, , ,			
investment securities	27,246	44,349	18,308	8,938		
Payment for purchase of new consolidated subsidiaries'	_	(5,705)	_	_		
Shares and acquisition of business	(1)	(383)	(30)	20		
Payments of loans	` '	` '	` '	29		
Proceeds from collection of loans	1,532	2,100	1,019	513		
Deposits in long-term time deposits	(207)	(10,000)	(2.011)	2 (24		
Other, net	(287)	(2,622)	(2,911)	2,624		
Net cash used for investing activities	(50,051)	(108,756)	(69,105)	19,054		
3.Cash flows from financing activities	(1.2.2.10)	(10.072)	/ ·	-0.4		
Net increase (decrease) in short term debt	(16,248)	(18,873)	(16,632)	384		
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,060	2,426	1,070	(10)		
Repayment of long-term debt	(4,878)	(13,132)	(6,461)	1,583		
Proceeds from issuance of debentures	-	8,000	8,000	(8,000)		
Payment of debentures on redemption	(5)	(10,164)	(10,170)	10,165		
Cash dividends paid	(4,275)	(7,600)	(3,365)	(910)		
Other, net	(406)	(2,566)	(2,431)	2,025		
Net cash used for financing activities	(24,754)	(41,911)	(29,990)	5,236		
4.Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents 5. Not increase (decrease) in each	7,484	(1,955)	674	6,810		
5.Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	33,673	24,755	(6,684)	40,357		
6.Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	317,733	292,978	292,978	24,755		
7.Net increase in cash and cash equivalents by change of consolidation scope	239	-	-	239		
8.Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	351,646	317,733	286,294	65,352		

4-5 Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statement

1. Scope of Consolidation

Consolidated Subsidiaries 68 Shintech, Inc.(Overseas subsidiary)

Shin-Etsu Handotai Co., Ltd.

Shin-Etsu Handotai America, Inc.(Overseas subsidiary)

Shin-Etsu Polymer Co., Ltd.

S.E.H. Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.(Overseas subsidiary)

Shin-Etsu PVC B.V.(Overseas subsidiary)

Shin-Etsu Engineering Co., Ltd.

SE Tylose GmbH&Co.KG (Overseas subsidiary) Shin-Etsu Handotai Europe, Ltd. (Overseas subsidiary)

Nagano Electronics Industrial Co., Ltd.

Shin-Etsu Handotai Taiwan Co., Ltd. (Overseas subsidialy)

Naoetsu Electronics Co., Ltd. Shin-Etsu Astech Co., Ltd. 55 other subsidiaries

Unconsolidated Subsidiaries 24

2. Application of Equity Method

The Company had 24 unconsolidated subsidiaries and 16 affiliates. The equity method is applied to the investments in 7 major affiliates – Shin-Etsu Quartz Products Co., Ltd., Kashima Vinyl Chloride Monomer Co., Ltd., Mimasu Semiconductor Industry Co., Ltd. and 4 other affiliates.

3. Fiscal Year of Consolidated Subsidiaries

40 subsidiaries adopt six months period ending on June 30, and 7 subsidiaries adopt that ending on August 31, respectively. For consolidation of these subsidiaries whose fiscal years do not correspond to the Company's ones, necessary adjustments are made on significant inter-company transactions which occurred during the periods between the fiscal period-end of respective consolidated subsidiaries and that of the Company.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Valuation policy and method of significant assets

a)Securities

Bonds held to maturity Amortized cost method(Straight-line method)

Available-for-sale securities

Marketable securities Market value method based on the fair market value as of

the balance sheet date. (Net unrealized gains or losses on these securities are reported as a separate item in the shareholders' equity at net-of-tax amount. Costs of sales of these securities are principally calculated based on a

moving average cost method)

Non-marketable securities Mainly moving average cost method

b)Inventories Mainly average cost method

c)Derivatives Market value method

(2) Depreciation method of significant depreciable assets

..... Mainly declining-balance method

(3) Calculation method of significant allowances

a)Allowance for doubtful accounts The Company and consolidated subsidiaries provide the

allowance for doubtful accounts by the method which uses the percentage of its own actual experience of bad debt loss written off against the balance of general receivables plus the amount deemed necessary to cover individual accounts

estimated to be uncollectible.

b)Accrued retirement benefits

Pension and severance costs for employees are accrued based on the estimates of the pension obligations and the plan assets at the end of current fiscal year. The actuarial difference is amortized over five-year period, which is within the average remaining service period, using straight-line method from the fiscal year when the difference was generated. The prior service cost is amortized over ten-year period, which is within the average remaining service period using straight-line method from the time when the difference was generated.

(4) Accounting method of significant lease transactions

Accounting method in connection with the contracts of finance leases other than those which are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to lessees is mainly according to that of operating lease transactions.

5. Nature of Fund on Interim Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Fund (cash and cash equivalents) on the consolidated statements of cash flows consists of cash on hand, deposit that can be withdrawn without limitation and liquid investment which are easily convertible into cash, and are matured within approximately three months since acquisition date, and has insignificant risk exposure in terms of fluctuation on value of the investments.

4-6 Changes in Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statement

The accounting standards for impairment of fixed assets

On August 9, 2002, the Business Accounting Council of Japan issued new accounting standards entitled "Statement of Opinion on the Establishment of Accounting Standards for impairment of Fixed Assets". Further, on October 31, 2003, the Accounting Standards Boards of Japan issued Financial Accounting Standards Implementation Guidance No 6 "Application Guidance on Accounting Standards for impairment on Fixed Assets". These new standards have been adopted from the first half of the current fiscal year.

As a result of adopting these new accounting standards, "Other Expenses" in "Non-operating Expenses" for the first half of the fiscal year increased by ¥365 million, and "Ordinary income" and "Income before income taxes" decreased by the same amount. Accumulated impairment losses are directly credited from the related assets under the new rules of The Presentation of Interim Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements.

(Segment Information)

1. Business Segment Information

3 4	11.	CXT
M ₁	llions	of Yen

_									
<u> </u>	For the six months period ended September 30, 2005								
	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	Electronics Materials	Functional Materials and Others	Total	Elimination or Common assets	Consolidated total			
Sales to outside customers	302,406	168,915	63,781	535,103	-	535,103			
Intersegment sales	4,706	2,029	29,127	35,863	(35,863)				
Total	307,113	170,944	92,908	570,966	(35,863)	535,103			
Operating costs and expenses	260,221	139,461	80,880	480,563	(35,751)	444,811			
Operating income	46,891	31,483	12,028	90,403	(111)	90,291			
Depreciation	12,805	32,348	3,962	49,116	(50)	49,065			
Capital expenditures(Footnote) 19,618	25,265	3,235	48,119	(135)	47,983			

(Footnote)

Mimasu Semiconductor Industry Co., Ltd., which is under the Electronics Materials segment, is now included in the affiliates where the equity method accounting is applied at the end of six months period, as a result of the additional acquisition of shares during this six months period. Payment for this acquisition was \mathbb{1}0,710 million, which is not included in the "Capital expenditures" in the chart above. If this amount were included, capital expenditures for the first half of this fiscal year would be \mathbb{1}58,693 million.

Millions of Yen

		For the six months period ended September 30, 2004							
	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	Electronics Materials	Functional Materials and Others	Total	Elimination or Common assets	Consolidated Total			
Sales to outside customers	261,398	150,787	56,346	468,532	-	468,532			
Intersegment sales	4,568	1,016	32,969	38,554	(38,554)				
Total	265,966	151,804	89,315	507,086	(38,554)	468,532			
Operating costs and expenses	227,591	124,325	78,440	430,357	(38,600)	391,757			
Operating income	38,374	27,478	10,875	76,728	45	76,774			
Depreciation	11,500	25,242	4,737	41,480	(49)	41,431			
Capital expenditures	12,869	36,893	3,212	52,975	(54)	52,920			

Millions of Yen

<u> </u>	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005								
	Organic and Inorganic Chemicals	Electronics Materials	Functional Materials and Others	Total	Elimination or Corporate assets	Consolidated total			
Sales to outside customers	548,950	306,925	111,610	967,486	-	967,486			
Intersegment sales	8,475	2,471	66,552	77,499	(77,499)				
Total	557,425	309,397	178,162	1,044,985	(77,499)	967,486			
Operating costs and expenses	479,531	255,712	158,039	893,283	(77,531)	815,752			
Operating income	77,894	53,684	20,123	151,702	32	151,734			
Depreciation	26,075	55,030	9,998	91,104	(230)	90,874			
Capital expenditures(Footnote	30,341	66,674	9,369	106,474	(253)	106,221			

(Footnote)

As a result of additional acquisition of shares at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, JAPAN VAM&POVAL Co., Ltd., which is under the Organic and Inorganic Chemicals segment, became wholly owned consolidated subsidiary. Previously, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004, as an affiliated company, it was included in the scope of the equity method of accounting. Payment for this acquisition was ¥ 6,998 million. Only ¥2,943 million, which is equivalent to consolidated adjustment account, is included in the above Capital expenditures. If the remaining ¥4,055 million would be included, the total amount of the capital expenditures would come to ¥110,277 million.

(Notes) The following three lines of business are divided from point of view of kinds of products and markets.

Organic and Inorganic Chemicals business segment	Polyvinyl chloride, Silicone, Methanol, Chloromethanes, Cellulose derivatives, Caustic soda, and Silicon metal
Electronics Materials business segment	Semiconductor silicon, Organic materials for the electronics industry, Rare earth magnets for the electronics industry, and Photoresists
Functional Materials and Others business segment	Synthetic quartz products, Oxide single crystals, Rare earths and rare earth magnets, Liquid fluoroelastomers, Export of technology and plants, Export and import of goods, Construction and plant engineering, and Information processing

2. Geographical Segment information

Millions of Yen

		For the six months period ended September 30, 2005							
		North	Asia/			Elimination or	Consolidated		
	Japan	America	Oceania	Europe	Total	Corporate assets	total		
	•	•	•			_			
Sales to outside customers	276,428	129,626	60,790	68,256	535,103	-	535,103		
Intersegment sales	85,418	11,560	28,097	313	125,389	(125,389)	_		
Total	361,847	141,187	88,888	68,570	660,492	(125,389)	535,103		
Operation costs and expenses	298,953	124,530	83,783	62,137	569,405	(124,593)	444,811		
Operating income	62,893	16,656	5,104	6,432	91,086	(795)	90,291		

Millions of Yen

William of Ten									
		For the six months period ended September 30, 2004							
		North	Asia/			Elimination or	Consolidated		
	Japan	America	Oceania	Europe	Total	Corporate assets	Total		
Sales to outside customers	242,705	113,660	53,090	59,075	468,532	-	468,532		
Intersegment sales	72,981	15,598	19,439	387	108,406	(108,406)	_		
Total	315,687	129,259	72,530	59,462	576,938	(108,406)	468,532		
Operation costs and expenses	261,773	115,723	67,516	54,918	499,932	(108,174)	391,757		
Operating income	53,913	13,535	5,014	4,544	77,006	(232)	76,774		

Millions of Yen

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005								
		North	Asia/			Elimination or	Consolidated		
	Japan	America	Oceania	Europe	Total	Corporate assets	Total		
Sales to outside customers	494,851	236,524	110,173	125,936	967,486	-	967,486		
Intersegment sales	147,771	31,252	45,901	912	225,839	(225,839)	_		
Total	642,623	267,777	156,075	126,848	1,193,325	(225,839)	967,486		
Operation costs and expenses	533,230	245,028	145,572	117,242	1,041,073	(225,321)	815,752		
Operating income	109,392	22,749	10,503	9,606	152,251	(517)	151,734		

(Notes) 1. Main countries or areas other than Japan

North America : U.S.

Asia/ Oceania : Malaysia, Singapore, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Australia

Europe : U.K., the Netherlands, Germany

2. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, the Company revised the classification of geographic areas as follows, due to increased business in Europe, which was previously included in "Other Areas". As a result of this change, the previous classification "Japan", "North America", "Asia", and "Other Areas" was revised to the new classification "Japan", "North America", "Asia/Oceania", and "Europe". The above information for the six months period ended September 30, 2004 has been restated to conform to the current classification.

3. Overseas sales information

	Millions of Yen							
	For the six months period ended September 30, 2005							
	North							
	America	Oceania	Europe	Area	Total			
Overseas sales	121,998	152,569	63,506	18,581	356,657			
Consolidated sales					535,103			
Percentage of overseas sales over consolidated sales	22.8	28.5	11.9	3.5	66.7			

_	Millions of Yen							
	For the six months period ended September 30, 2004							
	North	Asia/		Other				
	America	Oceania	Europe	Area	Total			
Overseas sales	107,738	133,430	56,580	10,854	308,604			
Consolidated sales					468,532			
Percentage of overseas sales over consolidated sales	23.0	28.5	12.1	2.3	65.9			

	Millions of Yen							
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005							
	North America	Asia/ Oceania	Europe	Other Area	Total			
Overseas sales	216,703	280,851	119,151	31,895	648,601			
Consolidated sales					967,486			
Percentage of overseas sales over consolidated sales	22.4	29.0	12.3	3.3	67.0			

(Notes) 1. Main countries or areas

North America : U.S., Canada

Asia/ Oceania : China, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia

Europe : Germany, France, Portugal

Other Areas : Middle South America, Middle East

- 2. "Overseas sales" means sales to outside Japan by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.
- 3. Sales to China included in "Asia/Oceania" for the six months period ended September 30, 2004 and 2005, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 were \\ \pm 40,294 \text{ million, } \\ \pm 38,560 \text{ million and } \\ \pm 77,933 \text{ million, respectively.}
- 4. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, the Company revised the classification of geographic areas as follows, due to increased sales in Europe, which was previously included in "Other Areas". As a result of this change, the previous classification "North America", "Asia", and "Other Areas" was revised to the new classification "North America", "Asia/Oceania", "Europe", "Other Areas". The above information for the six months period ended September 30, 2004 has been restated to conform to the current classification.

[Supplementary data: Details of Business Segment Information (Net Sales and Operating Income)]

	Billions of Yen						
_		Net Sales		Operating Income			
	Six months 2005/4-2005/9	Six months 2004/4-2004/9	Increase (Decrease)	Six months 2005/4-2005/9	Six months 2004/4-2004/9	Increase (Decrease)	
Polyvinyl chloride	160.9	139.7	21.2	18.2	15.9	2.3	
Silicones	86.2	73.7	12.5	19.3	14.0	5.3	
Others	55.3	48.0	7.3	9.4	8.5	0.9	
Total Organic and inorganic		[15.7%]			[22.2%]		
chemicals Segment	302.4	261.4	41.0	46.9	38.4	8.5	
Semiconductor silicon	142.9	125.8	17.1	25.8	23.3	2.5	
Others	26.0	25.0	1.0	5.7	4.2	1.5	
Total Electronics materials			[12.0%]		[14.6%]		
Segment	168.9	150.8	18.1	31.5	27.5	4.0	
Synthetic quartz products	15.8	14.1	1.7	6.7	5.8	0.9	
Rare earth magnets and other Functional materials	14.8	13.8	1.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	
Others	33.2	28.4	4.8	2.5	2.3	0.2	
Total Functional materials	rials [13.2%]				[10.6%]		
and Others Segment	63.8	56.3	7.5	12.0	10.9	1.1	
Elimination or Common asse	ets -	-	-	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	
			[14.2%]			[17.6%]	
Total	535.1	468.5	66.6	90.3	76.8	13.5	

(Lease Transactions)

According to disclosure through EDINET, detailed information about Lease transactions is being omitted from this report.

(Securities)

(1) Market value of bonds held to maturity

Millions of Yen

	September 30, 2005		March 31, 2005			September 30, 2004			
	Book value	Market value	Unrealized gain(loss)	Book value	Market value	Unrealized gain(loss)	Book value	Market value	Unrealized gain(loss)
National and local government bonds and others	1,613	1,614	1	1,236	1,236	0	1,230	1,230	0
Debentures	40,154	40,141	(12)	35,794	35,840	46	15,868	15,886	18
Others	18,940	18,953	12	18,968	18,991	22	20,496	20,507	11
Total	60,708	60,710	1	55,998	56,067	68	37,595	37,624	29

(2) Available-for-sale securities with defined fair values

Millions of Yen

	Septe	September 30, 2005		Marc	March 31, 2005			September 30, 2004		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Unrealized gain(loss)	Acquisition <u>cost</u>	Book value	Unrealized gain(loss)	Acquisition <u>cost</u>	Book value	Unrealized gain(loss)	
1.Stocks	29,123	68,616	39,492	29,827	52,818	22,991	29,531	46,355	16,824	
2.Bonds Debentures	-	-	-	4	4	0	4	4	0	
3.Others	1,808	1,922	113	1,839	1,650	(188)	1,839	1,593	(245)	
Total	30,932	70,538	39,606	31,671	54,473	22,802	31,374	47,952	16,578	

(3) Major components and book values of securities without market value

Millions of Yen

	Transcons of Ten	
September 30, 2005	March 31, 2005	September 30, 2004
Book value	Book value	Book value
-	-	14,438
1	1	2
35,999	49,449	59,659
40,292	27,853	30,579
2,653	2,225	2,382
126,762	92,421	106,091
3,469	4,004	4,281
	Book value 1 35,999 40,292 2,653 126,762	Book value Book value 1 1 35,999 49,449 40,292 27,853 2,653 2,225 126,762 92,421

(Derivative Transactions)

According to disclosure through EDINET, detailed information about Derivative transactions is being omitted from this report.