

(Form 5-1)

Loans to Others:

Code (Note 1)	Lender	Borrower	General ledger account (Note 2)	Related party transaction (Yes or no)	Highest balance during the period) (Note 3)	Balance at period end (Note 8)	Amount actually drawn down	Interest rate range	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Amount of business transactions with borrower (Note 5)	Reason for necessity of short- term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for uncollectable accounts	Collateral		Limit on loans to a single borrower (Note 7)	Aggregate limit on all loans (Note 7)
													Item(s)	Value		
Total																
Remark																

Note 1: The number indicates the following:

(1) The issuer is "0".

(2) Each subsidiary is numbered in sequential order starting from "1".

Note 2: Fill in the accounting item under which the loans are classified, such as receivables-affiliates, receivables-related parties, current account with

stockholders, prepayments, temporary payments...etc.

Note 3: Fill in the highest balance of the loans to others during the fiscal year.

Note 4: In the “Nature of loan” column fill in “Business transaction” or “Short-term financing”.

Note 5: If the nature of the loan is “business transaction” fill in the “Amount of business transactions with borrower”. “Amount of business transactions with borrower” means the amount of business transactions between the creditor and borrower in the most recent fiscal year.

Note 6: If the nature of the loan is short-term financing, specify the concrete reason for the necessity of the loan and the borrower’s purpose for the funds, e.g., repayment of borrowings, purchase of equipment, working capital...etc.

Note 7: Fill in the limit on the amount of loans to a single borrower and the aggregate limit on all loans as prescribed in the issuer’s Operational Procedures for Loaning Funds to Others, and in the “Remarks” field state the method of calculation of the limit on loans to a single borrower and of the aggregate limit.

Note 8: If a public company submits loans for approval on a case-by-case basis by the board of directors in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, then even if the funds have not yet been disbursed, the amounts that are approved by the board should still be included in the reported balances of loans to disclose the risk the issuer bears. However, when such loans are subsequently repaid, the balances after repayment should be disclosed, to reflect the adjustment to the risk. If the board of directors of a public company has authorized the chairman to loan funds in installments or grant revolving credit lines within certain monetary limits and within a period not exceeding one year in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, the reported balances of loans should include the amount of credit available under such installment loans or credit lines approved by the board, and such credit should not be excluded from the balances even when the funds are subsequently repaid, considering that they could still be drawn down again.