This document is an English translation of financial results released on April 30, 2015 and written initially in Japanese. The Japanese original should be considered as the primary version.

April 30, 2015

Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015 <under IFRSs>

Company name:	**Itochu Enex Co., Ltd.**
Listing:	Tokyo Stock Exchange, 1st Section
Stock code:	8133
URL:	http://www.itcenex.com/english/
Representative:	Kenji Okada, President
Contact:	Keisuke Hioki, General Manager, Finance & General Accounting Department Tel: +81 3-6327-8010

Scheduled date of ordinary general meeting of shareholders:	June 18, 2015
Scheduled date to commence dividend payments:	June 19, 2015
Scheduled date to file annual securities report:	June 18, 2015
Preparation of supplementary results briefing material on financial results:	None
Holding of financial results presentation meeting:	None

(Millions of yen with fractional amounts rounded, unless otherwise noted)

1. Consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(1) Consolidated operating results (Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Total trading transactions		Operating profit		Profit before tax		Profit		Profit attributable to owners of the parent		Total comprehensive income	
Fiscal year ended	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
March 31, 2015	1,373,393	(8.8)	13,100	(10.3)	12,155	(12.2)	6,529	(18.9)	5,503	(22.7)	7,087	(11.0)
March 31, 2014	1,506,606	5.3	11,875	(6.8)	13,844	13.2	8,050	8.9	7,124	10.1	7,965	(3.6)

	Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share	Ratio of profit to equity attributable to owners of the parent	Ratio of profit before tax to total assets	Ratio of operating income to net sales
Fiscal year ended	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
March 31, 2015	48.71	–	5.7	3.7	1.0
March 31, 2014	63.05	–	7.8	4.3	0.8

Reference: Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015: (357) million yen
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014: 528 million yen

Note: "Total trading transactions" are presented in accordance with the Japanese accounting practices and represent the total amounts of transactions that the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries conducted as a party in contracts and for which they acted as an agent.
"Operating profit" represents "Profit from operating activities" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.
"Basic earnings per share" are calculated based on "Profit attributable to owners of the parent."

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of the parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets	Equity attributable to owners of the parent per share
As of	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
March 31, 2015	329,059	112,947	97,432	29.6	862.30
March 31, 2014	321,032	103,563	94,144	29.3	833.20

(3) Consolidated cash flows

	Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period
Fiscal year ended	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
March 31, 2015	34,336	(20,410)	(12,115)	16,184
March 31, 2014	17,530	(12,556)	(8,859)	14,251

2. Cash dividends

	Annual cash dividends per share					Total cash dividends (Total)	Dividend payout ratio (Consolidated)	Ratio of total amount of dividends to equity attributable to owners of the parent (Consolidated)
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Fiscal year-end	Total			
Fiscal year ended	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
March 31, 2014	–	8.00	–	12.00	20.00	2,260	31.7	2.5
March 31, 2015	–	11.00	–	11.00	22.00	2,486	45.2	2.6
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (Forecast)	–	12.00	–	12.00	24.00		33.1	

3. Consolidated earnings forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(Percentages indicate year-on-year changes.)

	Total trading transactions		Operating profit		Profit before tax		Profit attributable to owners the of the parent		Basic earnings per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Six months ending September 30, 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016	1,350,000	(1.7)	16,800	28.2	15,200	(25.1)	8,200	49.0	72.57

Note: The Company's performance is evaluated on a fiscal year basis. Accordingly, consolidated earnings forecasts for the first six months of fiscal year are not prepared.

*** Notes**

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period (changes in specified subsidiaries resulting in the change in scope of consolidation): None

(2) Changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates

a. Changes in accounting policies required by IFRS: Yes

b. Changes in accounting policies other than the above: None

c. Changes in accounting estimates: None

For details, please refer to “4. Consolidated Financial Statements (5) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” on page 16 of the attached materials.

(3) Number of issued shares (ordinary shares)

a. Total number of issued shares at end of period (including treasury stock)

As of March 31, 2015	116,881,106 shares
As of March 31, 2014	116,881,106 shares

b. Number of treasury stock at end of period

As of March 31, 2015	3,891,149 shares
As of March 31, 2014	3,890,015 shares

c. Average number of outstanding shares during the period

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015	112,990,565 shares
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	112,991,846 shares

* Indication regarding execution of review procedures

This financial results report is out of the scope of the audit procedures required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. As of the time of disclosure of this financial results, the audit procedures for the financial statements pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act are not complete.

* Proper use of earnings forecasts, and other special notes

The forecasts and other forward-looking statements in this report are based on information currently available to the Company and on certain assumptions deemed to be reasonable by the Company. Actual business and other results may significantly differ from these forecasts due to various factors.

Please refer to “1. Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Position, (1) Analysis of Results of Operations” on page 2 of the attached materials for matters relating to earnings forecasts.

Contents of Attached Materials

1. Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Position

(1) Analysis of Results of Operations

1) Results of operations

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the Japanese economy has been on a moderate recovery trend thanks to improvement of employment and income underpinned by the effects of the government economic policies and ongoing monetary easing by the Bank of Japan. Meanwhile, personal consumption has continued to be sluggish due to such things as the prolonged pullback in demand in the wake of the surge ahead of the consumption tax hike in April 2014.

In the petroleum products distribution industry, the price of crude oil, which had hovered at a high level from the beginning of the fiscal year, began falling in July, and as OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) announced in November that it would postpone a production cut, and the price declined sharply thereafter, future prospects for the economy remain unclear.

The sales volume of domestic gasoline decreased significantly from the corresponding period a year earlier for the first and second quarters of the fiscal year due to consumer reluctance to purchase because of the consumption tax increase and the impact of the unseasonable weather that continued during the summer holiday season; however, for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year, sales volume is on a recovering trend due to the impact of falling crude oil prices.

With regard to the power market, spot prices were trending steadily due to the continued shutdown of nuclear power plant operations. From August, however, demand for electricity declined, affected by the unseasonable weather and temperatures, and due also to the impact of falling raw materials costs, and the like, the spot average price was below that of the corresponding period a year earlier.

In this operating environment, the Itochu Enex Group has formulated its Fiscal 2014 Group Business Plan, "Moving 2014," and pushed ahead with the following six priority measures:

<1> Transform the petroleum and gas business model

<2> Create new businesses to obtain new revenue sources

<3> Further expand existing businesses through M&As

<4> Develop business base and network for power and utility business

<5> Develop and cultivate overseas business

<6> Upgrade "Enex DNA"

As a part of its efforts in promoting these measures, in May, the Company made Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd., which has subsidiaries including Nissan Osaka Sales Co., Ltd., into a subsidiary. By so doing the Company made a full-scale entry into the new car sales business and is pursuing synergies with its existing automobile-related businesses.

Furthermore, in September, the Company concluded a basic agreement to form a joint venture for power retailing with Oji Green Resources Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Oji Holdings Corporation, and it started operation in April this year. Looking ahead to the full liberalization of the electricity retail market in 2016, through facilitation of its internal system, as well as through alliances with companies that have strengths in individual fields, having executed a study memorandum toward an alliance in the electric power business with Hokkaido Gas Co., Ltd., together with the Oji Group in October, the Company will aim to be a first-rank Japanese PPS (Power Producer and Supplier) and will contribute to electricity supply in Japan.

As a result of the above activities, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, revenue decreased 3.0% year on year to ¥936,841 million, due to the impact on sales volume resulting from the decrease in demand for domestic petroleum products and the impact on price, etc. due to the huge decline in the crude oil price in spite of growth in revenue as a result of the new consolidation of Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd., etc.

Through the contribution of the new consolidation into profits, gross profit increased 19.7% year on year to ¥85,720 million despite compression of profit margins as a result of the sudden decline in the import price of LP gas, profit related to operating activities increased 10.3% year on year to 13,100 million thanks to the increase in gross profit, while profit before tax decreased 12.2% year on year to ¥12,155 million, despite an increase in profit related to operating activities, due to the absence of profit from sales of investments in subsidiaries and associates recorded in the previous period, and other factors. Profit attributable to owners of the parent decreased 22.7% year on year to ¥5,503 million, owing to the impact of modification of the amount of deferred tax assets as a result of changes in the corporate tax rate, etc.

2) Results of operations by segment

Home-Life Division

In the Home-Life Division, while the sales volume of LP gas was above the level of the previous fiscal year, in the aspect of profit and loss, profits decreased significantly year-on-year due to compression of profit margins because of the drastic decline in the LP gas import price over the high-demand period.

As for appliance sales, although both the volume and profit were below the numbers for the previous fiscal year, due to the reduction in sales of photovoltaic power generation systems and the consumption tax increase, there has been a high level of attention to “ENE-POWABO S,” a residential lithium-ion electricity storage system of which the Company started sales in December, which has been supported by customers as an “emergency power supply.”

Moreover, toward the full liberalization of the electricity and gas retail market in and after 2016, we have established a new specialized department. In collaboration with the Power and Utility Division, making use of the LP gas nationwide sales network and business know-how built up so far, we will strive to establish a new business model.

As for our social contribution activities, we have continued to implement "the Itadakimasu Support

Manifesto for Kids" and "the Honoo no Chikara Support Manifesto for Kids" at kindergartens and nursery schools all across Japan on the themes of "education on diet" and "education on fire" for children.

As a result of these activities, revenue was ¥107,276 million (down 12.4% year on year), profit from operating activities was ¥2,883 million (down 42.6% year on year), and profit attributable to owners of the parent was ¥931 million (down 67.0% year on year).

Car-Life Division

In the Car-Life Division, due to the consumption tax hike, etc., sales volume was below the previous fiscal year, however, in the aspect of profit and loss, meanwhile, profit was above the corresponding period a year earlier owing to the cost reduction and the contribution of Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd., which became a subsidiary in May.

In the retail strategy, we strove to improve profitability of Car-Life Stations*[1] by sharing successful examples and providing stations with individual support to meet their needs through the "ENEX ACT Program*[2]," which has been developed for the purpose of strengthening competitiveness of Car-Life Stations of the Company.

In the automobile-related business, we have moved forward on creating synergies that make use of the functions of the Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd., and our Car-Life Stations business and Group network in order to expand the number of customers of the Itochu Enex Group and build a car life business that customers will choose.

The number of Car-Life Stations of the Itochu Enex Group as of March 31, 2015 was 2,039; a net decrease of 79 stations from the end of the previous fiscal year. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, against the backdrop of the declining trend in the number of gas stations nationwide, we lost 127 stations through disaffiliation of unprofitable and decrepit stations, etc. while adding 48 newly-affiliated stations.

As a result of these activities, revenue was ¥599,550 million (up 4.7% year on year), profit from operating activities was ¥4,510 million (up 85.8% year on year), and profit attributable to owners of the parent was ¥1,450 million (up 27.7% year on year).

*1 Car-Life Stations: Car-Life Stations are service stations providing multiple services provided by Itochu Enex.

*2 ENEX ACT Program: Under this program, we work closely with Car-Life Station operators to raise their competitiveness by analyzing their station operations and competitive climate, conducting group training, and engaging in other activities.

Power & Utility Division

In the Power & Utility Division, although sales volume of electricity and heat was a little below the previous fiscal year, profit was above the corresponding period a year earlier thanks to expansion of the electricity retail business.

In the electricity and steam supply business*[3], regarding the power generation area centering on JEN Holdings Co., Ltd., although the volume of energy production from renewable energy including the wind power generation facilities that went into operation newly was steady, thermal power generation volume was less than in the corresponding period a year earlier due to the impact of the implementation of regular inspections of thermal power plants and the like, overall electricity production was less than the previous fiscal year.

Itochu Enex and Oji Green Resources Co., Ltd., reached a basic agreement on forming a joint venture for power retailing, and a company was established at the end of January of this year, with operations starting in April.

Furthermore, a coal thermal power generation facility in Hofu City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, which had been under construction, was completed at the end of March this year, and supply of electricity was started in April as Itochu Enex's own power source for electricity sales.

Regarding the electricity sales area centering on the Company, through increasing contracts in the areas controlled by the respective power companies in Tohoku, Chubu and Kyushu, where we started business in this fiscal year, and strengthening sales activities in the Tokyo, Kansai and Chugoku areas, the amount of electricity sold retail exceeded that of the previous fiscal year, while the total amount of electricity sold, including wholesale, decreased slightly. Meanwhile, profits were above those of the previous year thanks to the operation of new wind power generation facilities and expansion of the retail business.

In the heat supply business*[4], demand for indoor heating was greater than in the previous fiscal year as the average temperature was lower than in the previous year in the East Japan Region, however, due to the huge impact of the decrease in indoor cooling demand due to unseasonable weather in the summer, when demand for indoor cooling is usually high, the amount of heat sold was less than that of the previous fiscal year. Meanwhile, profits grew year on year due mainly to raw materials cost reductions.

In the LNG sales business, the sales volume increased year on year with increased sales to new customers who began transacting in the previous fiscal year as well as increased demand from existing customers.

As a result of these activities, revenue was ¥34,746 million (up 4.9% year on year), profit from operating activities was ¥3,010 million (up 27.6% year on year), and profit attributable to owners of the parent was ¥1,671 million (down 31.4% year on year).

*3 Electricity and steam supply business: Electricity and steam supply business supplies electricity and steam generated at time of power generation.

*4 Heat supply business: Heat supply business supplies cold and hot water for air conditioning to multiple office buildings and other buildings from a heat source plant using pipes.

Energy Trade Division

In the Energy Trade Division, in addition to the structural decline in demand for domestic petroleum products, because of the impact of the sudden drop in the end price as a result of the sharp fall in the price of crude oil, the business environment remained tough. Nonetheless, profit exceeded that of the previous fiscal year overall thanks to the fleet and AdBlue business and marine fuel business, etc. outperforming the previous fiscal year, despite the extreme underperformance of the asphalt business compared to the previous year due to the impact of the sharp fall in the price of crude oil.

In the Energy Trade Division, we have been establishing a flexible supply system through development and expansion of distribution functions in individual areas, such as 11 asphalt terminals nationwide and three company-owned vessels to carry asphalt, 19 AdBlue supply bases nationwide in the AdBlue sales business, deployment of nine dedicated fuel supply ships at main ports nationwide in marine fuel sales for domestic operations. We will continue working for further optimization and greater sophistication of our distribution functions by understanding diversifying customer needs and responding to market environment changes in Japan and abroad in the sales of industrial fuels and materials, which are the mainstay items of this Division.

As a result of these activities, revenue was ¥195,171 million (down 17.8% year on year), profit from operating activities was ¥2,664 million (up 18.4% year on year), and profit attributable to owners of the parent was ¥1,581 million (up 31.6% year on year).

3) Forecasts of consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016

As a forecast of consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, we are projecting ¥1,350,000 million in sales, down 1.7% year on year, ¥16,800 million in profit from operating activities, up 28.2% year on year, ¥15,200 million in profit before tax, up 25.1% year on year, and ¥8,200 million in profit attributable to owners of the parent, up 49.0% year on year.

Basic earnings per share are projected at ¥72.57.

(2) Analysis of Financial Position

1) Assets, liabilities and equity and analysis of cash flows

Assets, liabilities and equity

Total assets amounted to ¥329,059 million as of March 31, 2015, an increase of ¥8,026 million from March 31, 2014. Total liabilities amounted to ¥216,112 million, a decrease of ¥1,358 million from March 31, 2014. This increase in total assets and decrease in total liabilities primarily reflected an increase as a result of the new consolidation of the Osaka Car Life Group Co, Ltd., and other factors. Shareholder’s equity totaled ¥112,947 million, an increase of ¥9,384 million from March 31, 2014, due to an increase of non-controlling interest as a result of the new consolidation of the Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd., and others, and increases in retained earnings as a result of accumulation of profit attributable to owners of the parent and other factors.

We consequently ended the fiscal year with a ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets of 29.6%.

Cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents (net cash) totaled ¥16,184 million on March 31, 2015, an increase of ¥1,933 million from March 31, 2014, due to an increase in cash flows from operating activities, and other factors.

Cash flows from operating activities

Operating activities earned net cash of ¥34,336 million. This was derived mainly from factors including profit before tax of ¥12,155 million and depreciation and amortization of ¥10,535 million, as well as a decrease in funds required for trading of ¥13,236 million.

Cash flows from investing activities

Investing activities used net cash of ¥20,410 million. Major items were proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment, investment property and investments of ¥2,467 million, and expenses including ¥15,911 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets, ¥5,363 million for purchase of investments accounted for by the equity method, and ¥2,430 million for acquisition of subsidiaries as a result of acquisition of Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd.

Cash flows from financing activities

Financing activities used net cash of ¥12,115 million. The main items were expenditures of ¥8,823 million due to reduction of corporate bonds and borrowings, and ¥2,599 million for dividends paid.

2) Cash flow indicators

Fiscal year ended March 31,	2013	2014	2015
Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent to total assets (%)	27.6	29.3	29.6
Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent at market value (%)	19.4	20.9	34.0
Ratio of cash flow to interest-bearing debt (years)	1.8	2.2	1.2
Interest-coverage ratio (times)	32.2	28.5	46.0

Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent: Equity attributable to owners of the parent / Total assets

Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the parent at market value: Market capitalization / Total assets

Ratio of cash flow to interest-bearing debt: Interest-bearing debt / Cash flow

Interest-coverage ratio: Cash flow / Interest expense

(Note 1.) All of the above ratios were calculated using consolidated financial statement data.

(Note 2.) Market capitalization was calculated by multiplying the fiscal-year-end closing share price by the number of shares outstanding at fiscal year-end (net of treasury stock).

(Note 3.) “Cash flow” is “Cash provided by (used in) operating activities” on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

(Note 4.) Interest-bearing debt is all debt, of the debt carried on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, on which interest is payable.

(3) Profit Distribution Policy and Dividends for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2015 and Ending March 31, 2016

In terms of shareholder returns, we aim to maintain a consolidated dividend payout ratio of at least 30% in accord with our policy of paying stable dividends on an ongoing basis while maintaining sustained business growth.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, we plan to pay a year-end dividend of ¥11 per share. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, we plan to pay annual dividends of ¥24 per share (including an interim dividend of ¥12 per share).

With respect to internally retained funds, our basic policy is to use such funds to invest in our business to strengthen our operating foundation and further increase earnings.

2. Management Policies

(1) Basic Management Policies

Itochu Enex is delivering energy to customers nationwide, centering on petroleum products, LP gas and electricity, etc. under the corporate philosophy of "The best partner for life and society -- with Energy, with the Car, with the Home--." We will respond to changes in the environment flexibly, and in every era, as the "best partner for life and society," we will provide customers with optimal energy solutions.

We will also strive to enhance such CSR and compliance functions as environmental consideration and strengthening of security, which remains unchanged as an important theme for Itochu Enex Group, dealing in energy, and contribute to the development of a sustainable society.

Then, by further enhancement of the Corporate Governance System, we will pursue maximization of group corporate value.

(2) Target Management Indicators

Itochu Enex Group uses ROE (ratio of profit to equity attributable to owners of the parent) as management indices and strives to improve asset efficiency and capital efficiency.

(3) Medium- and Long-Term Management Strategies

Carrying on the basic spirit of its Fiscal 2014 Group Business Plan, "Moving 2014," the Itochu Enex Group will formulate a medium-term business plan for two years to realize a strategy for further growth while hastening to prepare a platform for full liberalization of the electricity and gas businesses.

Overview of medium-term business plan

1. Plan Name:

<u>Moving 2016</u>

—Sowing for tomorrow—

2. Period: 2 years (FY2015 to FY2016)

3. Basic policy:

(i) Improvement of profitability

(ii) Sowing seeds for long-term growth strategy

(iii) Reinforcement of organizational strength and fundamental strength

4. Quantitative plan (FY2016):

(i) Profit from operating activities：¥20 billion

(ii) Profit attributable to owners of the parent：¥10 billion

(iii) ROE: 9.0% or above

We plan to use ¥35 billion as the amount of investment in this period (2 years).

Details of the Plan will be publicly announced again in mid May, 2015.

(4) Issues to Be Addressed

Recently, we are confronted with a tough business environment in the domestic energy industry sector, with such things as changes in consumer awareness, progress in energy saving and efficiency, and long-term decrease in demand as a result of the aging population combined with the low birthrate. In addition, the situation around energy has been rapidly changing, as seen in the recent status of domestic power demand and supply, and the economic trends in Europe, America, and the emerging countries of Asia, and is predicted to accelerate even further.

Meanwhile, with the full liberalization of the electricity and gas retail sales scheduled for FY2016 and thereafter, intensified competition by existing and new business operators is predicted over opening of markets.

In such an environment, the Itochu Enex Group will aim at realization of a growth strategy based on the basic policies of its “Moving 2016--- sowing for tomorrow”

Home-Life Division

Although the environment surrounding the LP gas business has been changing daily due to major factors such as changes in the energy structure and declining population, since the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, the importance of LP gas as decentralized energy has been recognized anew. We will create new demand not only for the supply of LP gas for household-use, but also through heating and cooling systems for business and fuel conversion from other sources of energy, etc.

In addition to the sales of photovoltaic power generation systems and ENEFARM residential fuel cells, as well as sales of ENE-POWABO S, a residential lithium-ion electricity storage system, which we have been pushing forward, we will do a fresh review of sales of electricity for full liberalization of electricity retail sales scheduled for FY2016. As a Group overall, to match the lifestyles of customers even further, Itochu Enex will make further optimal and pleasant energy proposals.

In addition, we established J-Cylinder Services Co., Ltd. in April of this year, which will be one of the largest gas container pressure resistance inspection companies in the Kanto region. We will pursue efficiency and reinforce the safety element through upgrading facilities, contributing to improvement of the profits of the overall Group.

Car-Life Division

We recognize that demand for petroleum oil is projected to decline even further due to violent fluctuations in the price of crude oil, further uptake of fuel efficient cars, and the growing tendency for young people not to use cars, and other factors.

In this Division, we will target growth in the number of customers, and by building the “Car Life Business that Customers Choose” through provision of high added-value services to customers, we will strive to improve profitability of dealers and group companies.

Moreover, starting with Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd., which became a subsidiary of Itochu Enex in May, 2014, we will promote greater depth and expansion of car-related businesses, and aim at reinforcement of profitability by expanding the business domain for creation of new customers.

Power & Utility Division

For full liberalization of the retail sales of electricity scheduled for FY2016, in the power market going forward intensification of competition is predicted through new participation from various types of business.

The Power & Utility Division is aiming at expansion of business with strengths in integrated systems -- from power generation to sales -- aiming at becoming a “Prime PPS*5,” which will be required by society. In addition, making use of Itochu Enex’s core business network, in the petroleum products sales and LP gas businesses, we will promote expansion of sales outlets for electricity.

In the electricity and steam supply business, through the achievement of stable operation of coal thermal power generation facilities in Hofu City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, which went into operation in April of this year, we will make a major contribution to expansion of the electricity sales business as Itochu Enex’s own power source, which we will carry out ourselves. Moreover, we will actively promote the development of renewable energy power sources, which have low environmental impact.

In the heat supply business, we will promote reinforcement of area management services in the Region.

*5 Prime means “(adj.) first, fundamental, major, best, excellent, and (n.) prime number.”

PPS is an abbreviation for Power Production Supplier.

Energy Trade Division

In the Energy Trade Division, we will continue to work toward optimization and sophistication of distribution functions to meet the needs of customers, construction of a business portfolio to respond flexibly to changes in the surrounding environment and further enhance the risk management system.

In addition, from the current period, the LNG business and the overseas business exploration section have been transferred to this Division. In the LNG business, we will aim at expansion of sales bases by building alliances in each area. In exploration of overseas business, we will collect information widely, making use of our network, which includes customers, to the fullest extent and explore new cases. Furthermore, we will actively make efforts for new business with Group companies in an integrated fashion.

3. Basic concepts underlying selection of accounting standards

Itochu Enex Group adopted IFRS (International Financing Reporting Standards) from the fiscal year ended March 2014, in order to improve international comparability and the convenience of financial information in capital markets.

4. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2014	As of March 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	14,251	16,184
Trade receivables	140,289	98,449
Other current financial assets	11,213	11,431
Inventories	18,655	27,794
Trade advances paid	2,108	2,332
Other current assets	1,677	1,518
Total current assets	188,193	157,708
Non-current assets		
Investments accounted for by the equity method	5,927	10,551
Other investments	7,349	8,924
Non-current financial assets other than investments	10,598	9,987
Property, plant and equipment	66,988	88,836
Investment property	14,236	14,369
Goodwill	229	108
Intangible assets	10,280	23,474
Deferred tax assets	15,470	13,448
Other non-current assets	1,762	1,653
Total non-current assets	132,839	171,351
Total assets	321,032	329,059

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2014	As of March 31, 2015
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Short-term bonds and borrowings	11,499	14,208
Trade payables	125,655	104,564
Other current financial liabilities	5,891	9,784
Income taxes payable	4,021	2,489
Advances from customers	5,648	7,078
Other current liabilities	6,487	11,320
Total current liabilities	159,201	149,443
Non-current liabilities		
Non-current bonds and borrowings	27,099	26,746
Other non-current financial liabilities	17,660	22,283
Non-current liabilities for employee benefits	7,042	9,350
Deferred tax liabilities	2,409	2,747
Provisions	3,372	4,961
Other non-current liabilities	686	582
Total non-current liabilities	58,268	66,669
Total liabilities	217,469	216,112
Equity		
Common stock	19,878	19,878
Capital surplus	18,737	18,743
Retained earnings	59,378	62,223
Other components of equity	(2,098)	(1,661)
Treasury stock	(1,750)	(1,751)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	94,144	97,432
Non-controlling interests	9,419	15,515
Total equity	103,563	112,947
Total liabilities and equity	321,032	329,059

(2) Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Revenue	966,044	936,841
Cost of sales	(894,445)	(851,121)
Gross profit	71,599	85,720
Other expense		
Selling, general and administrative expense	(57,862)	(71,184)
Profit (loss) from tangible assets, intangible assets and goodwill	(1,460)	(1,825)
Other – net	(402)	389
Total other expense	(59,724)	(72,620)
Profit from operating activities	11,875	13,100
Financial income and costs		
Interest income	22	53
Dividends received	248	236
Interest expense	(721)	(878)
Other financial income and costs – net	(5)	8
Total financial income and costs	(456)	(581)
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for by the equity method	528	(357)
Profit from sale of investments in subsidiaries and associates	1,897	(7)
Profit before tax	13,844	12,155
Income tax expense	(5,794)	(5,626)
Profit	8,050	6,529
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	7,124	5,503
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	925	1,026

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Other comprehensive income (net of tax effect)		
Items that will not be transferred to profit or loss		
FVTOCI financial assets	102	685
Remeasurement of net defined pension liability	58	199
Other comprehensive income in associates accounted for by the equity method	1	0
Items that may be transferred to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	21	83
Cash flow hedges	(313)	(463)
Other comprehensive income in associates accounted for by the equity method	47	54
Total other comprehensive income (net of tax effect)	(84)	558
Comprehensive income	7,965	7,087
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	7,040	5,880
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	925	1,207

(Yen)

Earnings per share (attributable to owners of the parent)		
Basic	63.05	48.71
Diluted	–	–

(Millions of yen)

Total trading transactions	1,506,606	1,373,393

(Note) Total trading transactions are presented in accordance with the Japanese accounting practices and represent the total amounts of transactions that the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries conducted as a party in contracts and for which they acted as an agent. This is the item voluntarily disclosed by the Company for investors' convenience and is not required to be disclosed under IFRSs.

(3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Equity		
Common stock		
Balance at the beginning of the period	19,878	19,878
Balance at the end of the period	19,878	19,878
Capital surplus		
Balance at the beginning of the period	18,737	18,737
Net change in purchase of subsidiaries	–	6
Balance at the end of the period	18,737	18,743
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the period	53,575	59,378
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	7,124	5,503
Transfer from other components of equity	487	(60)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	(1,808)	(2,599)
Balance at the end of the period	59,378	62,223
Other components of equity		
Balance at the beginning of the period	(1,527)	(2,098)
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	(84)	377
Transfer to retained earnings	(487)	60
Balance at the end of the period	(2,098)	1,661
Treasury stock		
Balance at the beginning of the period	(1,750)	(1,750)
Purchase and disposal of treasury stock	(1)	(1)
Balance at the end of the period	(1,750)	(1,751)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	94,144	97,432
Non-controlling interests		
Balance at the beginning of the period	8,175	9,419
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	925	1,026
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	0	181
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(175)	(215)
Changes due to additional acquisition and sale of interests in subsidiaries	494	5,105
Balance at the end of the period	9,419	15,515
Total equity	103,563	112,947

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	13,844	12,155
Depreciation and amortization	10,226	10,535
Loss from tangible assets, intangible assets and goodwill	1,460	1,825
Financial income and costs	456	581
Share of loss (profit) of investments accounted for by the equity method	(528)	357
Loss (profit) from sale of investments in subsidiaries and associates	(1,897)	7
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	(4,098)	42,785
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(129)	1,944
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	1,309	(31,493)
Other – net	3,186	2,426
Interest and dividends received	440	513
Interest expense	(614)	(747)
Income taxes paid	(6,125)	(6,552)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	17,530	34,336
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of investments accounted for by the equity method	0	(5,363)
Proceeds from sales of investments accounted for by the equity method	2,397	2
Purchase of investments	(917)	(598)
Proceeds from sales of investments	2,830	972
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(1,426)	(2,430)
Payment for loans receivable	(1,958)	(2,903)
Collection of loans receivable	1,190	2,987
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment and investment property	(15,105)	(14,054)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and investment property	1,704	1,495
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,385)	(1,857)
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	114	82
Other – net	–	1,257
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(12,556)	(20,410)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from bonds and borrowings	992	5,058
Repayments of bonds and borrowings	(7,872)	(4,041)
Net increase in short-term borrowings	5	(9,840)
Capital transactions with non-controlling interests	–	(478)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	(1,808)	(2,599)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(175)	(215)
Other – net	(1)	0
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(8,859)	(12,115)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,885)	1,811
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	18,062	14,251
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	74	122
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	14,251	16,184

(5) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Business Combinations

(Acquisition of shares of Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd.)

Following a resolution at a Board of Directors' meeting held on April 17, 2014 to acquire 200 issued shares (51.95% of the total number of issued shares) of Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd. ("OCG"), which owns subsidiaries including Nissan Osaka Sales Co., Ltd., thereby making it into a subsidiary, the Company concluded a share transfer agreement with NMC 2007 Investment Limited Partnership as of the same date and acquired the shares for ¥6,000 million on May 27, 2014. The aim of this acquisition of shares is for the Company's Car-Life Division to extend its reach beyond sales of fuel among others and the operation of Car-Life Stations by making a full-scale entry into the automobile-related business. In this way, the move will contribute to the division's aims of "strengthening the Car-Life value chain" and "increasing added value across the entire value chain." Organically combining the business assets of OCG and the Company will further enhance the existing business base of the Company, which primarily includes fuel sales. Moreover, the Company will also pursue synergies to propose new value for customers' motoring lifestyles.

(1) The fair values of consideration paid, assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests as of the acquisition date are shown below:

(Millions of yen)

Item	Amount
Fair value of consideration paid (Notes 1 and 2)	6,000
Fair value of non-controlling interests	5,550
Total	11,550
Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Current assets	16,915
Non-current assets	30,789
Current liabilities	(24,513)
Non-current liabilities	(11,641)
Net assets	11,550

(Notes) 1. The consideration paid was settled in cash.

2. There is no contingent consideration.

The fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed and non-controlling interests were determined comprehensively taking into account the financial and assets conditions reviewed through due diligence by a third party, assessment of corporate value by a financial advisor and other factors.

Acquisition-related costs of ¥97 million for this business combination were recorded in selling, general and administrative expense.

(2) Performance from the acquisition date

Operating results of Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries from the acquisition date, which are included in the condensed quarterly consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, are shown below:

(Millions of yen)

Item	Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Revenue	82,581
Profit for the period	818
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent	425

(3) Pro forma information

Pro forma information (unaudited information) in the case of assuming that the business combination of Osaka Car Life Group Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries had been carried out on April 1, 2014, the beginning of the current fiscal year, is omitted, because the approximate amount of this impact is insignificant.

Segment Information

i) Outline of Reportable Segments

The reportable segments of the Group are components of the Group whose separate financial information is available. These segments are periodically evaluated by the Board of Directors in deciding how to allocate management resources and in assessing performance.

The Group has adopted the business division system. Each business division plans strategies for each category of target customers and markets and develops business activities. The Group has four reportable segments that correspond to the business divisions, namely the “Home-Life Division,” “Car-Life Division,” “Power & Utility Division” and “Energy Trade Division.”

Home-Life Division:

Sales and services of LP gas, high-pressure gas, gas equipment (combustion equipment, kitchen equipment, air-conditioning equipment, and household equipment, etc.), and new energy equipment (photovoltaic power generation systems, fuel cells, etc.), pressure resistance inspecting, and other household living-related products and goods.

Car-Life Division:

Consumer sales and services, mainly at Car-Life Stations, including gasoline, light diesel oil, kerosene, heavy fuel oil, lubricants, car, car-related products, car-related services including car inspection, maintenance, and car rental services.

Power & Utility Division:

Electricity and steam supply business (power and steam); heat supply business and sales of LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas)

Energy Trade Division:

Industrial energy and material supplies, sales of asphalt, high-grade urea solution (AdBlue), sales of marine fuels and lubricants, imports and exports of petroleum products, regulation of supply of and demand for petroleum products in Japan, chartering and operation of tankers, and logistics services for petroleum storage tanks and facilities.

Other Business Division:

Overseas project business development and promotion, etc.

From the period of the first three months ending June 30, 2015, we changed the name of the Total Home-Life Division to Home-Life Division. For the segment information for the previous consolidated fiscal year, the name after the change is indicated.

In addition, in the report segment we formerly used numbers based on income before income tax as income, this time in the medium-term business plan, profit related to operating activities and profit attributable to owners of the parent is used as the target number in the quantitative plan, therefore, from this consolidated fiscal year, the extent of profit attributable to owners of the parent is indicated.

In the same way, in the segment information for the previous consolidated fiscal year as well, the extent of profit attributable to owners of the parent is indicated.

ii) Information on Reportable Segments

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segment								
	Home-Life	Car-Life	Power & Utility	Energy Trade	Total	Other	Total	Adjustment	Consolidated
Revenue									
Revenue from external customers	122,503	572,879	33,117	237,461	965,960	84	966,044	–	966,044
Intersegment revenue	657	12,725	–	252	13,634	184	13,818	(13,818)	–
Total revenue	123,160	585,604	33,117	237,713	979,594	268	979,862	(13,818)	966,044
Gross profit	27,250	31,292	5,359	7,620	71,521	78	71,599	–	71,599
Selling, general and administrative expense	(22,442)	(28,035)	(2,392)	(4,925)	(57,794)	(68)	(57,862)	(0)	(57,862)
Profit (loss) from tangible assets, intangible assets and goodwill	(17)	(810)	(680)	(102)	(1,609)	(1)	(1,610)	150	(1,460)
Other profit (loss)	229	(19)	72	(342)	(60)	(10)	(70)	(332)	(402)
Profit from operating activities	5,020	2,428	2,359	2,251	12,058	(1)	12,057	(182)	11,875
Financial income and costs	31	(181)	(102)	(242)	(494)	(3)	(497)	41	(456)
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method	538	17	(14)	8	549	–	549	(21)	528
Profit from sales of investments in subsidiaries and associates	–	–	1,897	–	1,897	–	1,897	–	1,897

Profit before tax	5,589	2,264	4,140	2,017	14,010	(4)	14,006	(162)	13,844
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	2,825	1,135	2,434	1,201	7,595	(5)	7,590	(466)	7,124

Other items									
Depreciation and amortization expense	(2,887)	(2,810)	(3,239)	(760)	(9,696)	(8)	(9,704)	(522)	(10,226)
Impairment loss	(70)	(740)	(283)	(80)	(1,173)	–	(1,173)	(190)	(1,363)
Total assets	64,293	99,405	44,759	93,256	301,713	694	302,407	18,625	321,032
Investments accounted for by the equity method	4,718	107	549	100	5,474	–	5,474	453	5,927
Capital expenditures	2,865	2,976	8,807	955	15,603	–	15,603	887	16,490
Net sales	126,846	612,259	36,438	730,505	1,506,048	558	1,506,606	–	1,506,606

(Note) Intersegment transactions have been conducted at ordinary transaction prices.

The adjustment of ¥ (466) million to profit attributable to owners of the parent represents corporate profit (loss) not allocated to reportable segments.

The adjustment of ¥18,625 million to total assets represents corporate profit (loss) not allocated to reportable segments.

“Total trading transactions” is an item voluntarily disclosed by the Company and represents the amount of net sales in accordance with Japanese accounting practices.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segment								
	Home-Life	Car-Life	Power & Utility	Energy Trade	Total	Other	Total	Adjustment	Consolidated
Revenue									
Revenue from external customers	107,276	599,550	34,746	195,171	936,743	98	936,841	–	936,841
Intersegment revenue	633	2,654	–	759	4,046	190	4,236	(4,236)	–
Total revenue	107,909	602,204	34,746	195,930	940,789	288	941,077	(4,236)	936,841

Gross profit	24,922	47,218	5,570	7,911	85,621	99	85,720	–	85,720
Selling, general and administrative expense	(22,276)	(41,666)	(2,425)	(4,858)	(71,225)	(58)	(71,283)	99	(71,184)
Profit (loss) from tangible assets, intangible assets and goodwill	28	(1,186)	(491)	(72)	(1,721)	(0)	(1,721)	(104)	(1,825)
Other profit (loss)	209	144	356	(317)	392	(9)	383	6	389
Profit from operating activities	2,883	4,510	3,010	2,664	13,067	32	13,099	1	13,100
Financial income and costs	56	(450)	(138)	(83)	(615)	(3)	(618)	37	(581)
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for by the equity method	(256)	13	(112)	4	(351)	–	(351)	(6)	(357)
Profit from sales of investments in subsidiaries and associates	(7)	–	–	–	(7)	–	(7)	–	(7)
Profit before tax	2,676	4,073	2,760	2,585	12,094	29	12,123	32	12,155
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	931	1,450	1,671	1,581	5,633	(3)	5,630	(127)	5,503

Other items

Depreciation and amortization expense	(3,375)	(2,942)	(3,086)	(627)	(10,030)	(4)	(10,034)	(501)	(10,535)
Impairment loss	(46)	(1,314)	(201)	(15)	(1,576)	–	(1,576)	(104)	(1,680)
Total assets	61,069	131,256	55,720	66,839	314,884	2	314,886	14,173	329,059

Investments accounted for by the equity method	6,722	179	3,080	102	10,083	–	10,083	468	10,551
Capital expenditures	3,897	2,438	8,750	623	15,708	12	15,720	191	15,911
Net sales	111,588	638,848	38,743	584,078	1,373,257	136	1,373,393	–	1,373,393

(Note) Intersegment transactions have been conducted at ordinary transaction prices.

The adjustment of ¥ (127) million to profit attributable to owners of the parent represents corporate profit (loss) not allocated to reportable segments.

The adjustment of ¥14,173 million to total assets represents corporate profit (loss) not allocated to reportable segments.

"Total trading transactions" is an item voluntarily disclosed by the Company and represents the amount of net sales in accordance with Japanese accounting practices.

iii) Products and Services Information

This information is omitted because the classification of products and services is the same as the classification of reportable segments.

iv) Geographic Information

This information is omitted because revenue from external customers in Japan accounts for a large percentage of the revenue recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015.

v) Major Customers Information

This information is omitted because there is no major external customer from which revenue accounts for 10% or more of the revenue recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015.

Per Share Information

Basic earnings per share for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 were calculated as follows:

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	7,124	5,503
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (Thousands of shares)	112,992	112,991
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	63.05	48.71

(Note) Diluted earnings per share are not presented because there were no dilutive potential shares.

Significant Events after the Reporting Period

Not applicable.