

Business Results for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2009

OUTSOURCING Inc. (JASDAQ 2427) February 2010



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Financial Summary for FY12/09



(¥Million)	FY12/08 Full Business Year			FY12/09 Full Business Year		Year-on-Year Change	
	Amount	Compositi on Ratio	Amount	Compositi on Ratio	Amount	Ratio	
Net Sales	24,148	100.0%	17,964	100.0%	∆ 6,183	-25.6%	
Gross Profit	4,495	18.6%	3,386	18.9%	∆ 1,109	-24.7%	
SG&A	3,382	14.0%	3,536	19.7%	154	4.6%	
Operating Income	1,113	4.6%	Δ 150	- 0.8%	∆ 1,263	n.a.	
Ordinary Income	1,134	4.7%	22	0.1%	∆ 1,112	-98.0%	
Current Net Income	641	2.7%	∆ 215	-1.2%	∆ 856	n.a.	

(¥Million)	FY12/08 Full Business Year		FY12 Full Busin		Year-on-Year Change	
	Amount Compositi on Ratio		Amount	Compositi on Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Net Sales	20,528	100.0%	13,823	100.0%	∆ 6,704	-32.7%
Gross Profit	3,769	18.4%	2,609	18.9%	Δ 1,159	-30.8%
SG&A	2,739	13.3%	2,550	18.4%	Δ188	-6.9%
Operating Income	1,029	5.0%	59	0.4%	∆ 970	-94.2%
Ordinary Income	1,027	5.0%	165	1.2%	∆ 862	-83.9%
Current Net Income	589	2.9%	102	0.7%	Δ 487	-82.7%

Summary of FY12/09 Consolidated Balance Sheets

(¥Million)		2/08 ness Year		12/09 iness Year	Year-on Year Change	
[Assets]	Amount	Composition	Amount	Composition	Amount	
Current assets	3,836	63.4%	5,697	60.8%	1,861	Cash increase from M&A of subsidiaries
Noncurrent	2,210	36.5%	3,664	39.1%	1,453 🛰	
assets						No.2 engine test facility
Total assets	6,051	100.0%	9,365	100.0%	3,314	constructed
						Company dormitory constructed
(¥Million)		12/08		12/09	Year-on Year Change	 Post-merger acquisition of property, plant and equipment
【Liabilities /		siness Year Compositio		iness Year Compositio	Ŭ	hears and a dark
Net Assets	Amount	n	Amount	n	Amount	
Current liabilities	2,558	42.3%	4,445	47.5%	1,886	Increase in current payables
Noncurrent liabilities	834	13.8%	1,986	21.2%	1,151	
Total liabilities	3,393	56.1%	6,432	68.7%	3,038	Increased negative goodwill due to
Shareholders' equity	2,542	42.0%	2,857	30.5%	314	 M&A of subsidiaries Increase in long-term debt due to No.2 engine test facility construction
Capital stock	479	7.9%	483	5.2% 9.4%	3	
Capital surplus Retained earnings	590 2,001	9.8% 33.1%	879 1,713	9.4% 18.3%	288 ▲ 288	
Treasury stock	Δ529	-8.8%	Δ218	-2.3%	310	Increase due to mergers
Valuation and transition adjustments	Δ9	-0.2%	Δ1	0.0%	7	Decrease due to post merger partial allotment
Subscription rights to shares	22	0.4%	49	0.5%	27	-
Minority interests	102	1.7%	27	0.3%	Δ74	
Total net assets	2,657	43.9%	2,933	31.3%	275	
Total liabilities and net assets	6,051	100.0%	9,365	100.0%	3,314	

Summary of FY12/09 Consolidated Cash Flow Statements

(¥Million)	FY12/08 Full Business Year Amount	FY12/09 Full Business Year Amount	Year-on-Year Change Amount	
Income before income taxes	1,157	∆177	Δ1,334	
Depreciation	164	211	47	
Amortization on goodwill	57	67	9	
Amortization on negative goodwill	-	△104	Δ104	
Decrease (Increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	272	595	322	Decrease in trade receivables due to net sales decline
Increase (Decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	∆295	△757	∆461 ⁴	
Other	∆810	∆301	509 '	Impairment loss posted
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	547	△465	Δ1,012	
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	∆927	Δ8	918	Decrease due to purchase of property, plant and equipment,
Increase (Decrease) in loans payable	167	794	626	and acquisition of affiliates
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	Δ160	-	160	
Cash dividends paid	Δ58	Δ72	Δ14	 Increase in debt due to M&A
Other	363	65	∆298	
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	179	668	488	
Cash and cash equivalents from mergers	-	848	848	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of term	591	1,634	1,042	

 Earnings recovery steady since the 2H, primarily in our main business line of Production Outsourcing

□ Net sales in Q4 rose 32.6% quarter-on-quarter

- Accurate read of new makers' needs arising from changes in market environment led to increased orders for our Administrative Outsourcing Business, including recruitment agency and outsourced administrative services
- With the expansion of our Administrative Outsourcing Business, our Group's revenue structure improving
 - Q4 operating income rose by 236.7% q/q, while ordinary income rose by 162.4% q/q



Quarterly Consolidated Business Results for FY12/09

	FY12/08	FY12/09					
(¥Million)	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Net Sales	5,836	4,007	3,725	4,397	5,832		
Gross Profit	1,123	487	687	877	1,332		
GP Margin	19.3%	12.2%	18.5 %	20.0 %	22.9%		
SG&A	808	791	758	826	1,159		
SG&A Ratio	13.9%	19.7 %	20.4%	18.8 %	19.9%		
Operating Income	315	Δ303	Δ70	51	172		
Operating Margin	5.4%	-7.6%	-1.9%	1.2 %	3.0%		
Ordinary Income	312	Δ274	Δ32	90	238		
Ordinary Margin	5.4%	-6.9%	-0.9%	2.1%	4.1%		

Quarter-on-Quarter	FY12/08	FY12/09					
Change	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Net Sales	-	-31.3 %	-7.0%	18.0%	32.6%		
Gross Profit	-	-56.6%	41.1%	27.6%	51.8%		
SG&A	-	-2.1%	-4.1%	8.9%	40.4%		
Operating Income	-	-	-	-	236.7%		
Ordinary Income	-	-	-	-	162.4%		

Amendments to FY12/09 Financial Forecasts



• Changes in Operating Environment:

Makers accelerate direct employment of seasonal workers

- In Q4, we began offering our new Full-Range Integrated Administrative Service Contract*, which creates new opportunities for us during the transition period that makers shift from direct employment to outsourced production contracting.
 - * Orders received for packaged services ranging from recruitment agency services related to direct employment, to post-hiring labor affairs and dorm operations, and 3-Cube comprehensive management software system

• Change in Sales Mix:

Strategic shift from manufacturing temporary placement to full-range integrated administrative services

While receiving orders for more than ¥1.1 billion in full-range integrated administrative services contract, sales from manufacturing temporary placement slipped to less than the ¥5.0 billion that was originally forecasted.

Accounting Policy Revised:

Revision in timing of sales posting for full-range integrated administrative service contracts

- Reviewing the sales recognition policy at the end of Q4
 - Recognizes recruitment agency services, outsourced contracting for labor affairs and dorm operations, and software system sales as individual business models
 - Sales for Outsourced Contracting and post-hiring software system sales from FY12/10 to be posted on a per-contract basis with differing contract term lengths



Summary of Amendments to FY12/09 Financial Forecasts

Consolidated (¥Million)	FY12/09 Original Forecast (as of Feb.16, 09) Amount	FY12/09 Amended Forecast (as of Feb.5, 10) Amount	Change Amount	Ratio	FY12/09 Full Business Year Actual
Net Sales	24,300	17,964	∆6,335	-26.1%	17,964
Operating Income	1,150	∆151	∆1,301	-	Δ150
Ordinary Income	1,200	20	∆1,179	-98.3%	22
Current Net Income	670	△229	∆899		Δ215

Nonconsolidated (¥Million)	FY12/09 Original Forecast (as of Feb.16, 09) Amount	FY12/09 Amended Forecast (as of Feb.5, 10) Amount	Change Amount	Ratio	FY12/09 Full Business Year Actual
Net Sales	17,800	13,823	∆3,976	-22.3%	13,823
Operating income	630	58	△571	-90.7%	59
Ordinary Income	700	164	Δ535	-76.5%	165
Current Net Income	400	102	△297	-74.5	102

Management Vision for FY12/10

- Rising above Competitors in Response to Makers' Direct Employment
- Differentiating Ourselves in Shift to Contracted Production Outsourcing
- Streamlining and Upgrading Group Infrastructure



Rising above Competitors in Response to Makers' Direct Employment: Changes in Operating Environment and Market Needs

Concerns over manufacturing temporary placement as a viable alternative

- Makers exercising restraint in usage of manufacturing temporary placement to avoid repeating previous PR hit of mass terminations of temporary placement contracts
- Coalition government led by Democratic Party of Japan poised to amend Worker Dispatch Law prohibiting temporary workers from being placed at manufacturing sites
- Wholesale expiration of manufacturing temporary placement contracts (forcing makers to hire workers on permanent basis)

These factors accelerate makers' shift from temporary placement to direct hiring of seasonal workers

Issues and New Needs for Makers

- Challenges of recruiting workers
 - Recruitment network must be nationwide, not local, in scale as large number of seasonal workers to be hired in the short term

Pre-Direct Employment: Needs for Recruitment Agency Services

- Issues on administrative operations after hiring
 - To hire directly a growing number of seasonal workers, client-makers need to bolster organization capable of various administrative operations—from labor affairs and dorm management, to transportation—despite being hamstrung by shortage of personnel and general affairs staff

Post-Direct Employment: Needs for Outsourced Administrative Services for Seasonal Workers Hired Directly by Maker

Rising above Competitors in Response to Makers' Direct Employment: Worker Dispatch Law Amendment Imminent

Key points of Worker Dispatch Law Amendment

- Manufacturing temporary placement prohibited X1 Excluding full-time employment of more than 1 year
- Registered-type (outsourced) temporary placement prohibited
 - X2 Excludes 26 operations requiring high degree of expertise
- 3-year contract expiration issue remains
- Relaxation of manufacturing temporary placement ban: measure to go into effect within 3 years of amendment's official implementation as an extension period

Issues related to direct employment

	ype of mployment	Conventionally Employed	Registered (Outsourced)	
Industry		1,150	870	
Manufacturing	560	∆ 350 %1	× 200	
26 operations requiring high degree of expertise	1,000	O 57	O 43 ※₂	
Other clerical positions	47	O 23	× 24	

Source: Prepared by OUTSOURCING Inc. based on data from Jan. 18, 2010 article in the Nikkei Shimbun

- With part-time employment likely to undergo strict regulation, part-timers must be given advance notice of their eligibility to become permanent, full-time workers if hired for more than 3 years
- Direct employment by makers is vulnerable to change, making it unsustainable over the long term

While makers move away from temporary placement to direct employment of seasonal workers, the shift is only temporary, with conversion to outsourced contracting expected to accelerate in the next 3 years



(Workers in thousands)

Services provided by subsidiary ORJ INC.

- Growing need to hire seasonal works directly
 - Demand for direct employment grows since last autumn with recovery in production: Estimated 90,000 workers
 - Emerging needs related to direct employment when temporary manufacturing placement contracts mature: Est. 400,000 workers

Recruitment agency business

- Set up framework to provide a comprehensive array of services, ranging from recruiting candidate-workers and the entire hiring process via "C-Cube (3-Cube)" system, to such services as dorm management and outplacement of workers at the expiration of their contracts
- Scheduled to hire some 2,000 workers for Company T, a transportation equipment maker ; Company M, a precision instruments maker, and Companies N and J, makers of automotive components

Post-employment outsourced administrative service contracting

- Scheduled to receive administrative service orders for some 3,000 workers who will be changing from temporary manufacturing placement to direct employment contracts
- Provides an integrated, full-range contracting service that covers pre- and post-employment administration of seasonal workers hired directly through proprietary C-Cube (3-Cube) system
- Provides high-value added property management services through ORJ, established jointly with Relo Holdings, Inc., which holds a business model patent, Relo Compensation, that reduces property management costs with regards to dorm
 - Relo Compensation simplifies recurring transaction operations by managing deposits, security deposits and unit restoration activities.

Rising above Competitors in Response to Makers' Direct Employment: Environmental Changes and Market Needs

- Market transitions from direct employment by makers to outsourced contracting
 - Direct employment cannot respond to diversifying consumer needs and makers' need to adjust payroll to meet fluctuations in the economy, both of which are crucial to operating productive manufacturing sites
 - Due to the amended Part-Time Employment Act, makers face the risk of having to hire part-timers who are now doing the same work as full-time counterparts, as permanent employees
- OUTSOURCING will be converting the contracts covering the production processes operated by seasonal workers hired directly by makers and managed by ORJ, a leader in outsourced administrative service contracting.
 - Industry shakeout to occur as providers, lacking in the business resources to enable makers to convert to outsourced contracting, perform poorly and can no longer compete
 - Additional providers are weeded out as makers choose outsourcing companies that can convert a manufacturing site to outsourced contracting
 - At OUTSOURCING, approximately 80% of production processes operated by some 6,700 workers, including those assigned under conventional outsourced administrative service contracts, are scheduled for conversion to outsourced production contracting

Production processes operated by some 5,000 workers under ORJ administration will be converted to outsourced production contracting contracts.

Rising above Competitors in Response to Makers' Direct Employment: Environmental Changes and Market Needs

- Paradigm shift in manufactured goods, which will be primarily concentrated on environmental and eco-friendly products
 - Transportation equipment: Electric/hybrid automobiles, vehicular lithium batteries
 - Home appliances: Focus on "white goods" (refrigerators, washers, microwave cookers and other appliances) that are environmentally safe, energy efficient and recyclable
 - Semiconductors: Power chips to save energy, lower costs and downsize electrical/electronic devices
 - Others: LED, photovoltaic batteries, products for water treatment, including processing films and their manufacturing equipment
- Environmental and eco-friendly products: Requires concentrated research and development based on advanced new technologies
- To meet increasing diversification of consumer needs and shorter product life cycles, need to shorten development times for new products

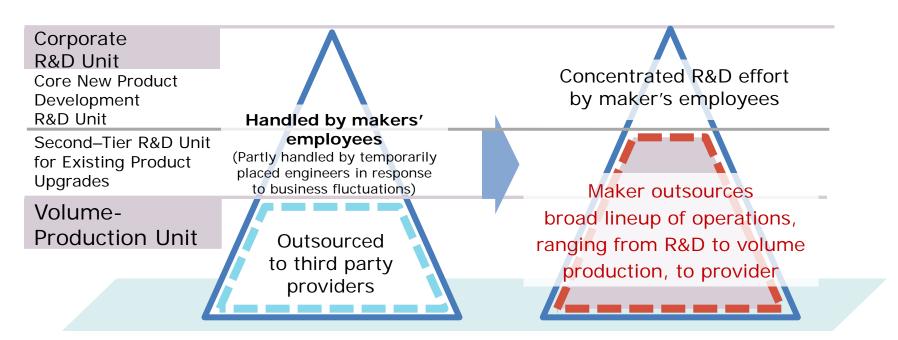
Growing need to strengthen research and development capacity

Differentiating Ourselves in Shift to Contracted Production Outsourcing: Approach to Maker's Second-Tier R&D Unit

 Needs of makers as to ways using production outsourcing services are evolving

Traditional need for production outsourcing

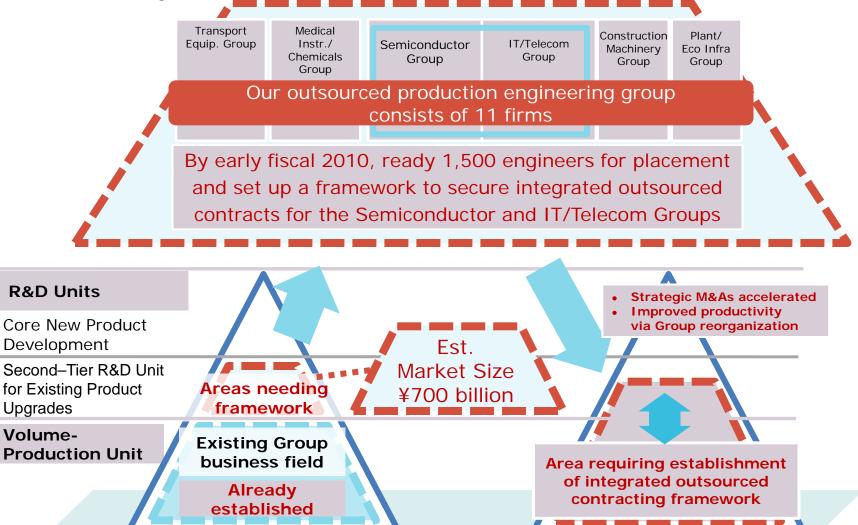
Need for production outsourcing as R&D competition intensifies



As a maker concentrates its internal human resources on its core R&D unit, everything from second-tier R&D for existing product upgrades is being outsourced on an integrated basis to providers

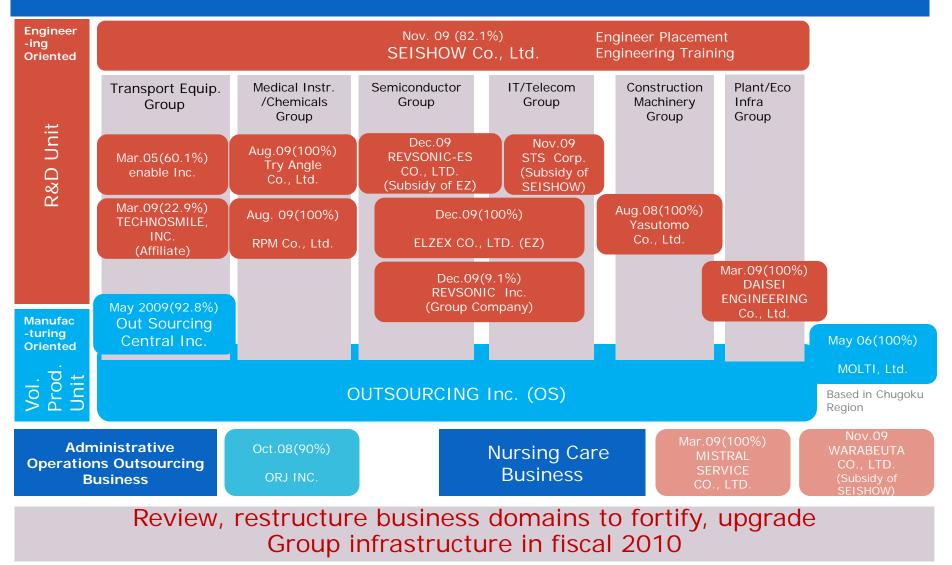
Differentiating Ourselves in Shift to Contracted Production Outsourcing: Our Group's Integrated Outsourced Contracting Business

- Our Group establishes a framework to provide integrated outsourced contracting services
 - Organizes engineering group to upgrade ability to secure R&D oriented outsourced contracting orders



Streamlining and Upgrading Group Infrastructure

Production Outsourcing Business



Financial Forecasts for FY12/10



(¥Million)		2/10 tual	FY12/10 Forecast		Year-on-Year Change	
	Amount	Composition	Amount	Composition	Amount	Ratio
Net Sales	17,964	100.0%	26,000	100.0%	8,036	44.7%
Operating Income	Δ 150	- 0.8%	1,600	6.2%	1,750	-
Ordinary Income	22	0.1%	1,700	6.5%	1,678	-
Current Net Income	Δ 215	-1.2%	1,000	3.8%	1,015	-

Forecast by Business Segment for FY12/10

	(No. of Workers)	FY12/09		FY	12/10 Forecast		
	(¥Million)	Q4 Act.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Full Year
Production	No. of Worksite Employees at Term's End	6,109	6,100	6,150	6,400	6,700	-
Outsourcing *	Net Sales	5,569	5,822	5,860	6,177	6,499	24,360
	Operating Income	160	134	192	234	312	874
Administrative	Net Sales	85	109	206	347	370	1,033
Operations Outsourcing	Operating Income	3	55	142	261	273	733
Others (incl. Nursing-	Net Sales	177	160	160	160	160	640
Care Service)	Operating Income	27	20	20	20	20	80
Eliminations	Operating Income	∆20	∆20	∆20	Δ20	∆20	∆80
	Net Sales	5,832	6,091	6,227	6,685	7,029	26,033
Total	Operating Income	172	191	334	495	586	1,607
	Operating Margin	2.9%	3.1%	5.4%	7.4%	8.3%	6.2%

* Includes sales of subsidiaries from recruitment agency services with the exception of ORJ

 Of the orders of integrated contracts for full-scale administrative services received at the end of fiscal 2009, some ¥700 million in operating income they represent will be posted in fiscal 2010.

Overseas Business Development



Background to Overseas Business Development

- Local production/local consumption trend progresses due to foreign exchange risks and such environmental issues as CO2 reduction
- While populations of developed nations stagnate, populations of emerging economies, particularly in Asia, are growing
- Primary axis of global economic growth shifting to emerging economies centered on China
- World's leading makers shifting production to Asia, whose economies have begun emphasizing domestic consumption
- Given its location in Asia, Japan is being presented with lucrative opportunities as companies around the world set up factories in the emerging Asian countries

Given the sustainable growth potential of markets overseas for many years to come, our Group is committed to developing its overseas businesses as a major profit driver by directing the full force of our expertise in production outsourcing.



Our Vision for International Markets

 By providing the best of Japan's engineering knowhow, expertise and services to foreign markets, we aim to achieve sustained growth over the mid- and long-term

Business Profile

- Overseas Business Unit established in December 2009
 - Recruited management personnel from a major competitor with expertise in launching operations in China and other countries
- Target Markets
 - Phase One (Asia Region): FY12/10 FY12/11
 - China, Korea, Taiwan Indonesia, Thailand, India
 - Phase Two (South/Latin America; Other Regions): FY12/11 FY12/12
 - Russia, Brazil, Middle East, Africa

Business Profile

- Target Markets
 - Local transplants of Japanese companies
 - Large local manufacturers, state-run manufacturers
 - Companies developing technologies specializing in such areas the environment, alternative fuels and safety-related products
- Business Domains
 - To encompass OUTSOURCING Group's entire business line, from Production Outsourcing to Outsourced Administrative services

FY12/10 Business Plan

- Domestic Operations: Aggressively expand opportunities to tap the market to train foreign workers in Japan as a pre-emptive measure before current regulations relaxed
- Overseas Operations: Cater to high demand for engineers and technicians at local manufacturing sites, especially for automotive industry

Reference I : Financial Data



Quarterly Results by Business Segment for FY12/09

		FY12	2/09		
(¥Million)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Production Outsourcing	Net Sales	3,908	3,548	4,174	5,5 <mark>6</mark> 9
Business *	Operating Income	∆300	Δ89	11	160
Administrative Operations	Net Sales	7	36	54	85
Administrative Operations Outsourcing Business	Operating Income	0	15	16	3
	Net Sales	35	100	104	107
Nursing-Care Business	Operating Income	8	19	19	21
	Net Sales	56	40	64	70
Other Businesses	Operating Income	6	0	8	6
Eliminations	Operating Income	Δ17	Δ17	∆4	∆20
	Net Sales	4,007	3,725	4,397	5,832
Total	Operating Income	Δ303	Δ70	51	172

* Includes sales of subsidiaries from recruitment agency services with the exception of ORJ

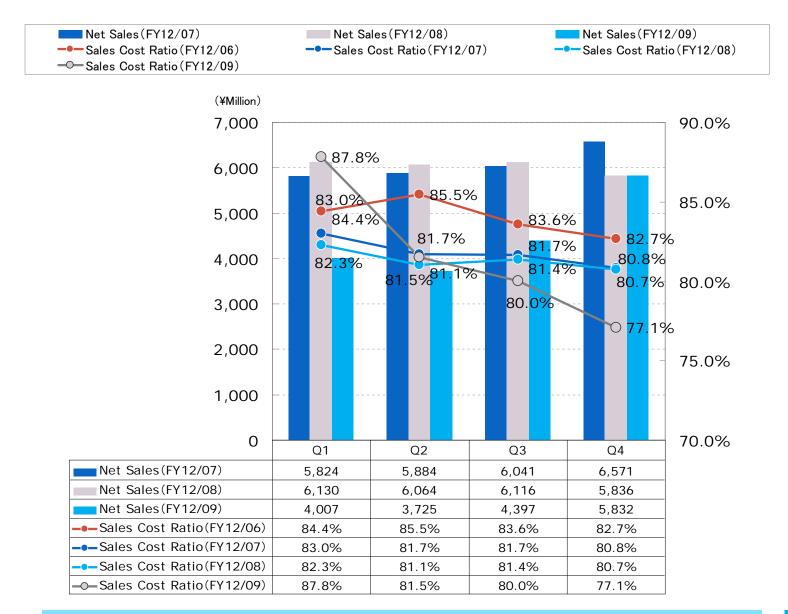
	FY12/09							
(¥Million)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Production Outsourcing Business	3,908	3,548	4,174	5,569				
Foods	1,044	873	843	675				
Electric Equipment	994	1,081	1,052	1,614				
Transport Equipment	465	261	751	1,332				
Chemicals/Medicals	849	810	938	1,070				
Metals	119	52	61	98				
Others	435	467	527	777				

Sizable contribution in transportation equipment-related sales generated by OUTSOURCING CENTRAL CO., LTD., a joint venture with a major automaker's subsidiary that we acquired in June 2009.

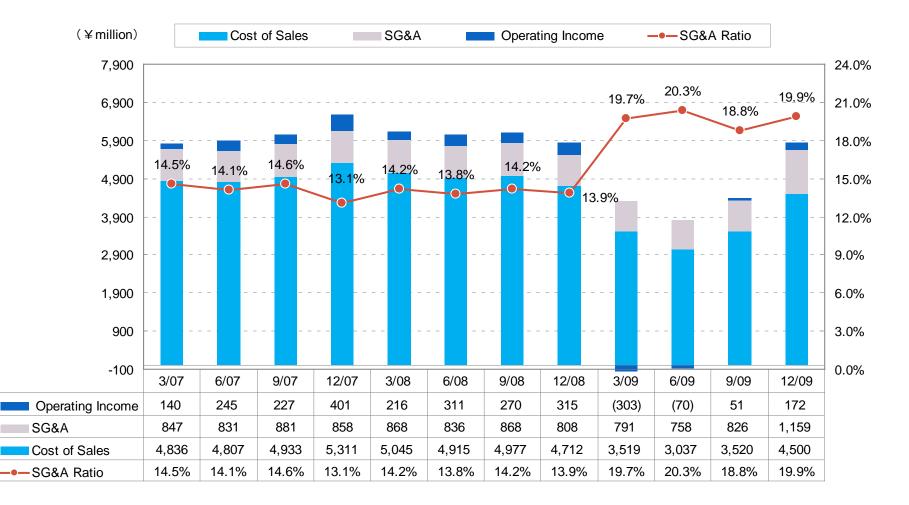
Reference II : Corporate Indices



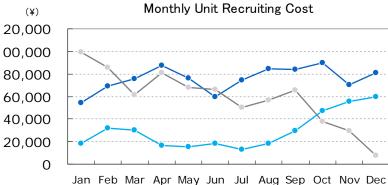
Quarterly Changes in Net Sales and Cost Ratio (Consolidated)



Out-Sourcing!

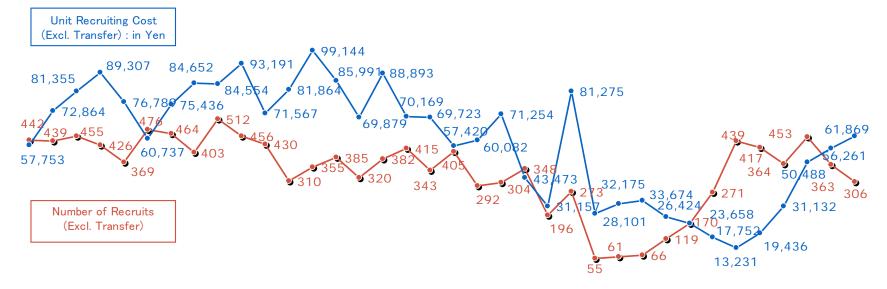






	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
No. of Recruits (incl. Transfer) in 2007	470	462	489	435	372	486	469	404	516	472	438	314
No. of Recruits (incl. Transfer) in 2008	355	387	362	420	430	361	463	308	331	399	205	290
No. of Recruits (incl. Transfer) in 2009	85	61	74	193	261	290	452	436	385	485	366	318
Unit Recruiting Cost (incl. Transfer) in 2007	54,313	69,236	75,699	87,460	76,169	59,487	74,631	84,442	83,899	90,032	70,259	80,819
Unit Recruiting Cost (incl. Transfer) in 2008	99,144	85,546	61,772	80,850	67,721	66,247	50,227	56,961	65,441	37,917	29,789	7,790
Unit Recruiting Cost (incl. Transfer) in 2009	18,183	32,175	30,034	16,292	15,410	18,458	12,850	18,589	29,434	47,157	55,800	59,534

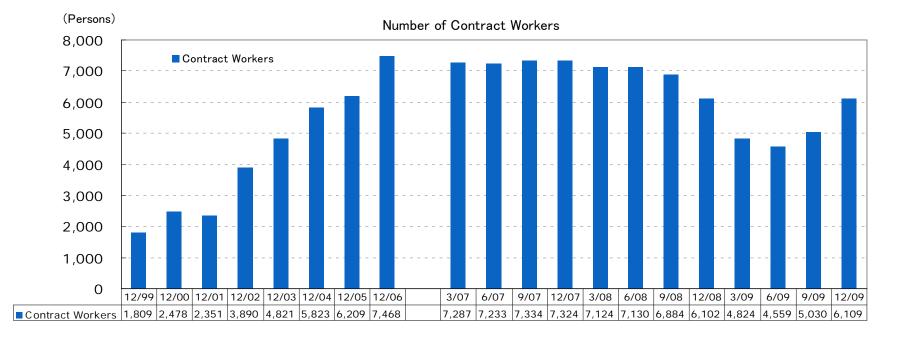
Monthly Changes in General Applicants Recruitment



(¥Thousand)



Out-Sourcing!



A cautionary note on forward-looking statements:

This material contains forward-looking statements about the Company's future plans and forecasts, which are based on the Company's assumptions and beliefs judged from the information currently available and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. This may cause actual results differ materially from those projected



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