(JASDAQ :8893)



Reference Material for Presentation on Operating Performance During the First Half of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2010

November 12 (Thursday), 2009 Shin-Nihon Tatemono Co., Ltd.



I. Overview of Consolidated
 Operating Performance During
 the First Half of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2010

— P. 2 to 9

II. Business Environment Data

— P. 10 to 13

- III. Business Plan for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2010, and Future Strategy
- P. 14 to 20

IV. Overview of Shin-Nihon Tatemono

— P. 21 to 24

I. Overview of Consolidated
Operating Performance During
the First Half of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2010



Business environment topic

- Consumer confidence in the housing market picked up, aided by reduced sales prices and policy support.
- Real estate investment remained sluggish, reflecting a difficult financing environment.

Performance topics

- The Company moved into the black in the second quarter (July to September). The loss in the first half declined on a year-on-year basis.
- Cuts in selling, general and administrative expenses, including advertising expenses, and balance sheet streamlining greatly contributed to earnings.
 - => Profit exceeded the initial plan.

Management topic

- Moved forward with a project to bolster the management base.
 - => Concentrated management resources on the condominium purchase/resale business.
 - => Raised a total of 1.8 billion yen through equity financing.

Consolidated Balance Sheet



	Year ended M	arch 31, 2009	Year ending March 31, 2010		
(Unit: million yen)	End of H1	Year end	End of H1	Change	
Cash and deposits	3,086	2,618	1,222	-1,395	
Real estate for sale	11,367	8,231	4,137	-4,094	
Real estate for sale in process	45,376	16,498	12,028	-4,469	
Others	7,298	3,514	2,932	-581	
Total current assets	67,129	30,863	20,322	-10,541	
Total noncurrent assets	2,971	2,441	2,327	-113	
Total assets	70,100	33,304	22,649	-10,654	
Notes and account payable-trade	3,446	5,971	3,234	-2,737	
Short-term loans payable	34,375	17,564	13,494	-4,070	
Current portion of bonds	220	130	100	-30	
Others	6,283	1,430	801	-628	
Total current liabilities	44,325	25,096	17,630	-7,466	
Bonds payable	100	100	_	-100	
Long-term loans payable	6,476	6,328	3,144	-3,183	
Others	714	808	740	-67	
Total noncurrent liabilities	7,290	7,236	3,884	-3,351	
Total liabilities	51,616	32,333	21,515	-10,817	
Capital stock	6,414	6,414	6,590	175	
Capital surplus	6,328	6,328	174	-6,154	
Retained earnings	5,705	-11,735	-5,626	6,108	
Others	35	-37	-3	33	
Total net assets	18,484	971	1,133	162	
Total liabilities and net assets	70,100	33,304	22,649	-10,654	

Decrease of real estate for sale[Breakdown for the H1 of the year ending March 31, 2010]

Liquidation : 3.1 billion yen 4 properties

(of which consolidated SPC : 2.8 billion yen 3 properties)

Condominium unit sales : 0.9 billion yen 33 units

Residential housing sales : - billion yen - houses

Decrease of real estate for sale in process [Breakdown for the H1 of the year ending March 31, 2010]

Liquidation : 6.0 billion yen (of which consolidated SPC : -yen)

Condominium unit sales : 5.7 billion yen

Residential housing sales : 0.1 billion yen

Status of interest-bearing liabilities

Year ended March 31, 2009 24.1 billion yen

(of which consolidated SPC: 2.8 billion yen)

H1 ended 16.7 billion yen

September 30, 2009 (of which consolidated SPC: 2.8 billion yen)

Change -7.3 billion yen

Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement

		Year ended March 31, 2009		Year ending March 31, 2010						
	H1		H1 H1		Year		on-year			
(Unit: million yen)	Actual	% of Total	Initial plan	Actual	% of Total	Change	Change (%)			
Net sales	19,925	100.0%	20,100	• 13,899	100.0%	-6,026	-30.2%			
Cost of sales	17,826	89.5%	_	12,220	87.9%	-5,606	-31.4%			
Gross profit	2,098	10.5%	_	1,678	12.1%	-419	-20.0%			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,758	18.8%	_	1,708	12.3%	-2,049	-54.5%			
Operating income	-1,659	-8.3%	-440	-29	-0.2%	1,629	_			
Non-operating income	851	4.3%	_	286	2.0%	-565	-66.4%			
Non-operating expenses	832	4.2%	_	474	3.4%	-358	-43.0%			
Ordinary income	-1,640	-8.2%	-880	-218	-1.6%	1,422	_			
Extraordinary income	37	0.2%	_	36	0.3%	0	-2.1%			
Extraordinary loss	633	3.2%	_	0	0.0%	-633	-100.0%			
Income before income taxes	-2,237	-11.2%	_	-181	-1.3%	2,055	_			
Income taxes	-768	-3.8%	_	38	0.3%	807	_			
Net income	-1,468	-7.4%	-800	-220	-1.6%	1,248	_			

• Figures for the H1 ended September 30, 2009

Liquidation 4 properties

Condominium unit sales 215units

Residential housing sales 180 houses

Details of selling, general and administrative expenses

(Unit: million yen)	FY 09/3 H1	FY 10/3 H1	Change
Personnel expenses	760	457	-302
Sales commission	509	247	-262
Advertising expenses	1,431	497	-934
Other	1,056	506	-550
Total	3,758	1,708	-2,049

Details of Non-operating expenses

(Unit: million yen)	FY 09/3 H1	FY 10/3 H1	Change
Interest expenses	695	347	-348
Other	136	127	-9
Total	832	474	-358

Net Sales and Operating Income by Segment



- ✓ Operating income was achieved in major businesses.
- ✓ Actual results exceeded initial plans and year-ago levels.

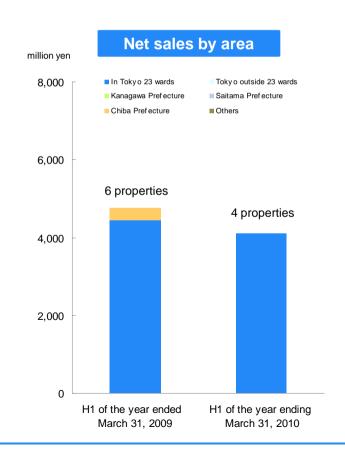
	Year ended March 31, 2009		Year ending March 31, 2010					
	H ²	1	H1 H1		Year-on-year			
(Unit: million yen)	Actual	% of Total	Initial plan	Actual	% of Total	Change	Change (%)	
Liquidation business	4,764	23.9%	7,940	4,113	29.6%	-650	-13.7%	
Condominium unit sales business	8,014	40.2%	9,740	6,991	50.3%	-1,023	-12.8%	
Residential housing sales business	7,057	35.4%	2,110	2,577	18.5%	-4,479	-63.5%	
Other business	88	0.5%	310	216	1.6%	127	143.6%	
Elimination or corporate	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Net sales total	19,925	100.0%	20,100	13,899	100.0%	-6,026	-30.2%	

		Year ended Ma	Year ended March 31, 2009		Year ending March 31, 2010					
		H ⁻	1	H1	H ⁻	1	Year-on-year			
(Unit	: million yen)	Actual	Operating income (%)	Initial plan	Actual	Operating income (%)	Change	Change (%)		
Liquidation I	business	-1,076	-22.6%	390	286	7.0%	1,362	_		
Condominiu business	m unit sales	-333	-4.2%	-20	46	0.7%	380	_		
Residential sales busine		428	6.1%	-250	122	4.7%	-305	-71.4%		
Other busine	ess	-196	-221.4%	-90	-71	-32.9%	125	_		
Elimination	or corporate	-481	_	-470	-413	_	67	_		
Operating inco	me total	-1,659	-8.3%	-440	-29	-0.2%	1,629	_		



- ✓ Completed the delivery of two properties for investment and two properties for development.
- ✓ The sale and delivery of four properties were delayed to the third quarter or beyond. As a result, actual results fell short of the initial plan.

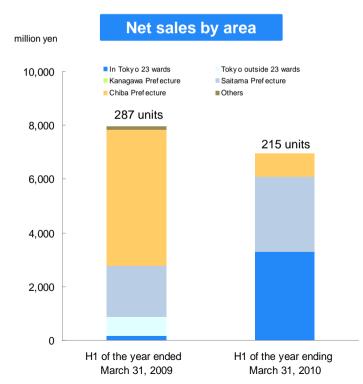
	Year ended March 31, 2009		Year ending Ma	arch 31, 2010	
	H1	H1	H1		
(Unit: million yen)	Actual	Initial plan	Actual	Year-on- year	Vs. plan
Net sales	4,764	7,940	4,113	-13.7%	-48.2%
Gross Profit	-419	630	419	_	-33.4%
Operating income	-1,076	390	286	_	-26.7%





- ✓ All 52 units of Renaissance Kasai Dual Fort, a new property, were sold when it was completed. A total of 215 units, primarily units sold from the Company's inventory, were delivered (a decline of 72 units year on year).
- ✓ Operating income was posted, reflecting reductions in advertising expenses.
- ✓ Units in inventory sold steadily. =>The number of completed, open condominiums at the end of September 2009 was 18.

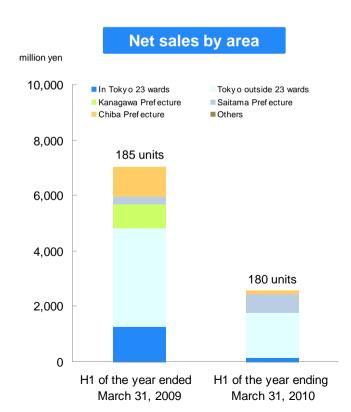
	Year ended March 31, 2009	Year ending March 31, 2010				
	H1	H1	H1			
(Unit: million yen)	Actual	Initial plan	Actual	Year-on- year	Vs. plan	
Net sales	8,014	9,740	6,991	-12.8%	-28.2%	
Gross Profit	1,573	1,870	935	-40.5%	-50.0%	
Operating income	-333	-20	46	_	_	





- ✓ Both net sales and income exceeded the initial plan, thanks to the sale of housing sites in addition to houses to meet customer needs.
- ✓ Operating income was recorded, reflecting changes in the earnings structure, including the consolidation of sales offices.

	Year ended March 31, 2009	Year ending March 31, 2010				
	H1	H1	H1			
(Unit: million yen)	Actual	Initial plan	Actual	Year-on- year	Vs. plan	
Net sales	7,057	2,110	2,577	-63.5%	22.2%	
Gross Profit	1,094	-20	323	-70.5%	_	
Operating income	428	-250	122	-71.4%	_	



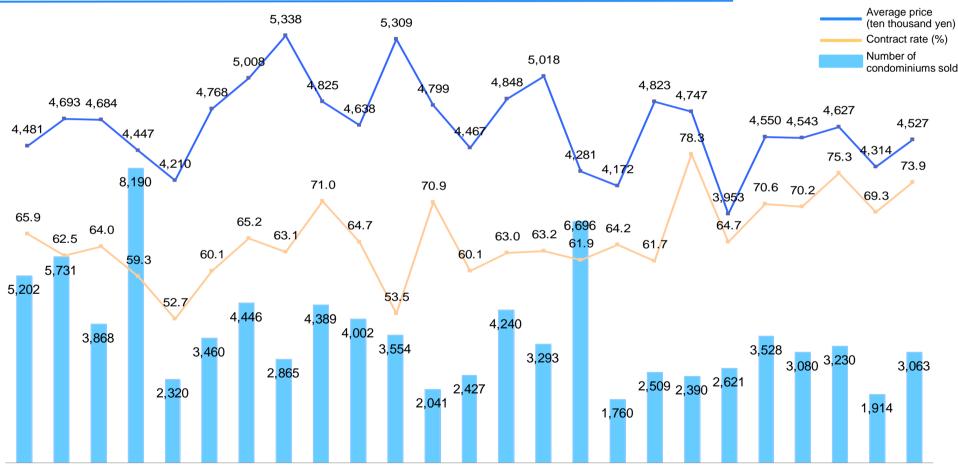
II. Business Environment Data

Trends in Condominium Market in Tokyo Area (1)



- The monthly number of units sold rose year on year for the first time in 25 months.
- The average price is on a downward trend. The contract rate is trending upwards.

Monthly changes in the number of condominiums sold, contract rate, and average price in the Tokyo area



09/07 10/07 11/07 12/07 01/08 02/08 03/08 04/08 05/08 06/08 07/08 08/08 09/08 10/08 11/08 12/08 01/09 02/09 03/09 04/09 05/09 06/09 07/09 08/09 09/09

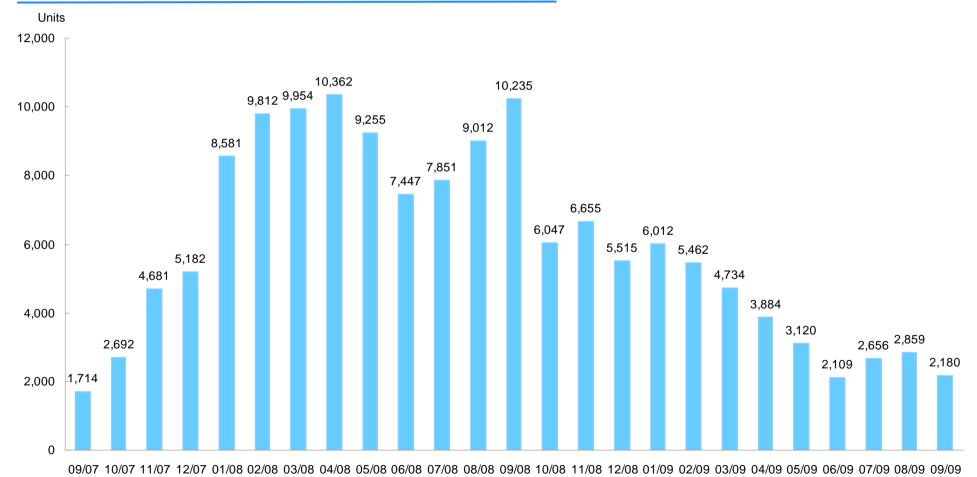
Source: Real Estate Economic Institute

Trends in Condominium Market in Tokyo Area (2)



The number of condominiums starts in the Tokyo area recovered in 2008 to the level prior to the revision of the Building Standards Act, but has been on a downward trend since January 2009.

Changes in the monthly number of condominiums started in the Tokyo area



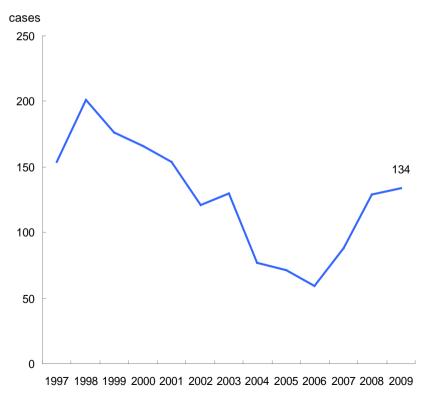
Source: "Statistics of Building Construction Starts" by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Real Estate Company Failures



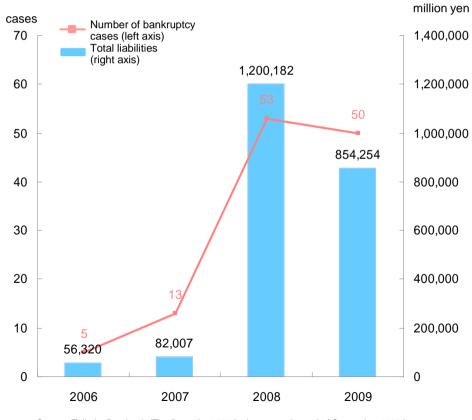
- The bankruptcies involving large real estate companies seen since 2008 have paused. However, the number of bankruptcies and total liabilities remains large, and there are few indicators of a rapid recovery.
- Comparatively cheaper properties and real estate-backed loans, which were initially expected to be sold at once, are now likely to be sold in the market slowly.

Changes in the number of bankruptcy cases of real estate companies



Note: Total number of building trading businesses Source: Teikoku Databank (The latest data are as of the end of September 2009.)

Number of bankruptcy cases of condominium sales companies and their total liabilities



Source: Teikoku Databank (The figure for 2009 is data up to the end of September 2009.)

III. Business Plan for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2010, and Future Strategy

Our Views of the Business Environment



Business trend

- The business confidence of domestic companies is improving as overseas economies recover.
- On the other hand, the employment and income situations have stalled. Consumer confidence remains sluggish.

Domestic real estate market

- Transactions involving high-end properties for investment are struggling with a large demand-supply disparity.
- Transactions involving offices require a recovery in the real economy, which supports demand. Owners of large buildings in central Tokyo are adjusting rents to stop the vacancy rate rising.
- General operating companies, school corporations, religious corporations, and individual investors see opportunities to buy properties and have a strong willingness to buy.
- Supply is declining in the condominium market. Condominiums, especially those in suburban areas for first-time buyers, are getting scarce.
- Reasonably priced properties are selling well in the residential housing market, reflecting declining supply.

There are signs of a gradual recovery in the domestic real estate market. Real estate companies will develop new strategies for a recovery phase.

Direction of Strategies of Shin-Nihon Tatemono



Basic policies

Focus on the residential real-estate business in the Tokyo area.

Concentrate resources on businesses that provide a quick return on investment.

- => Improve investment efficiency
- => Mitigate the risk of sales market fluctuations

Strategy

Strengths of the Company

×

Changes in the external environment

=>

Establish an optimal growth model.

Future core businesses

Condominium purchase/resale business

The Company expects high profitability and certain collection of funds in a short period.

The Company can harness its capacity to research, assess, and sell properties and to coordinate interests.

Residential housing sales business

The Company has recorded stable earnings in this business, which has operated since the Company was founded.

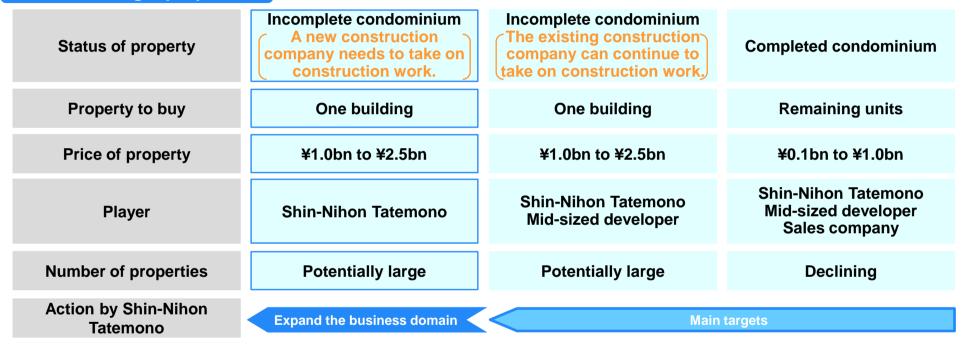
The Company has established a unique position in terms of areas of housing supply and product planning.

Policy for Condominium Purchase/Resale Business



■ Strengthen the foundations for sustainable growth in the condominium purchase/resale business as a company having a unique position and superiority in purchase competition.

Outline of target properties



Future policy

Expertise as a developer that the Company has cultivated

Construction function of the Company

Establish superiority in purchase competition

Promote commercialization of incomplete condominiums

Condominium Purchase/Resale Projects



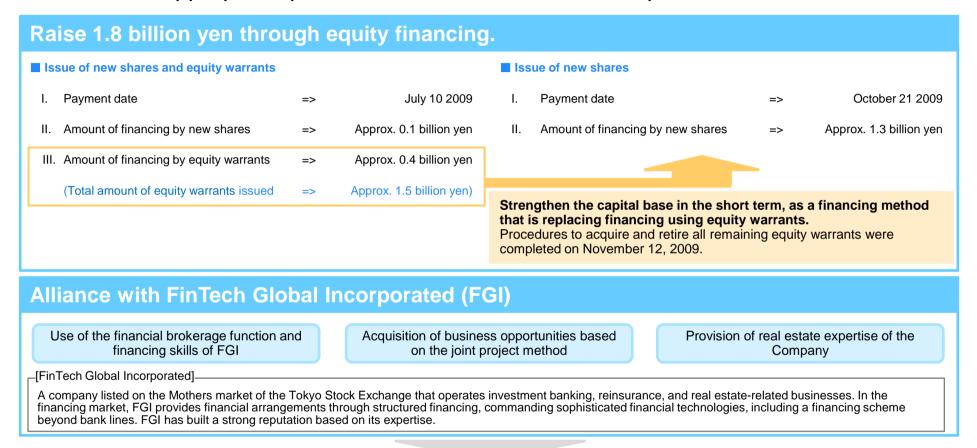
 Expand earnings opportunities by establishing an edge in purchase competition and diversifying business projects

No.	Name of Project	Total number of units	Selling period	Sales	Status at the time of	Remaining construction	Appearance
INO.	Name of Froject	Number of units sold	(plan)	(plan)	acquisition	work	Дрреагапсе
1	REVI KAMEIDO	78 units	8 months	Approx.	Incomplete	The existing construction company	
ı	(Koto-ku, Tokyo)	78 units	o monuis	¥2.1bn		continues to take on construction work.	A CONTRACTOR
2	Luichatelet Todakoen Celesta	70 units	2 months	Approx.	Completed	_	
	(Toda-shi, Saitama)						
3	Villa Kohoku NT Indy 8 (Yokohama,	8 units	2 months	Approx.	Approx. Incomplete	The existing construction company	
	Kanagawa)	8 units	2 111011(113	¥0.3bn	continues to take on construction work.		
4	Renaissance Fuchinobe Manor	52 units	5 months	Approx.	Incomplete	The existing construction company	
	House (Sagamihara, Kanagawa)	52 units	3 months	¥1.4bn	n	continues to take on construction work.	
5	Shiraoka Project (tentative name)	54 units	5 months	Approx.	Incomplete	The Company takes on	
5	(Shiraoka-machi, Saitama)	54 units	5 monus	¥1.0bn Incomplete			

Topics for "Project to Reinforce the Management Base"



■ Establish a system that can respond quickly to capital requirements for new projects that will create appropriate profits, such as the condominium purchase/resale business.

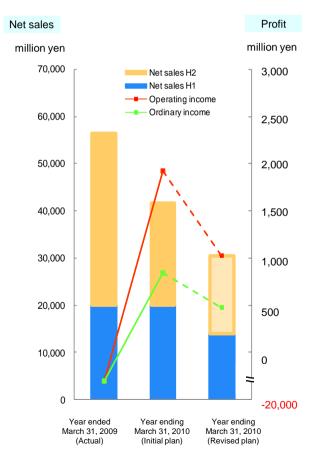


Financial base and financing channels that support business growth

Revision of Full-Year Plan for Fiscal Year Ending March 2010 A ** **

■ The Company has revised the full-year plan as it sought to acquire incomplete condominiums as well as completed condominiums in the condominium purchase/resale business. It has also conservatively reviewed the number of properties that it will be able to sell in the current fiscal year.

	Year ended March 31, 2009	Year ending March 31, 2010					
	Actual	Initial plan	Revised plan	Vs. init	ial plan	Year-on- year	
(Unit: million yen)				Change	Change (%)		
Net sales	56,337	41,600	30,400	-11,200	-26.9%	-46.0%	
Operating income	-16,420	1,920	1,020	-900	-46.9%	_	
Ordinary income	-16,177	840	470	-370	-44.0%	_	
Net income	-18,909	800	450	-350	-43.8%	_	



IV. Overview of Shin-Nihon Tatemono

Corporate Outline

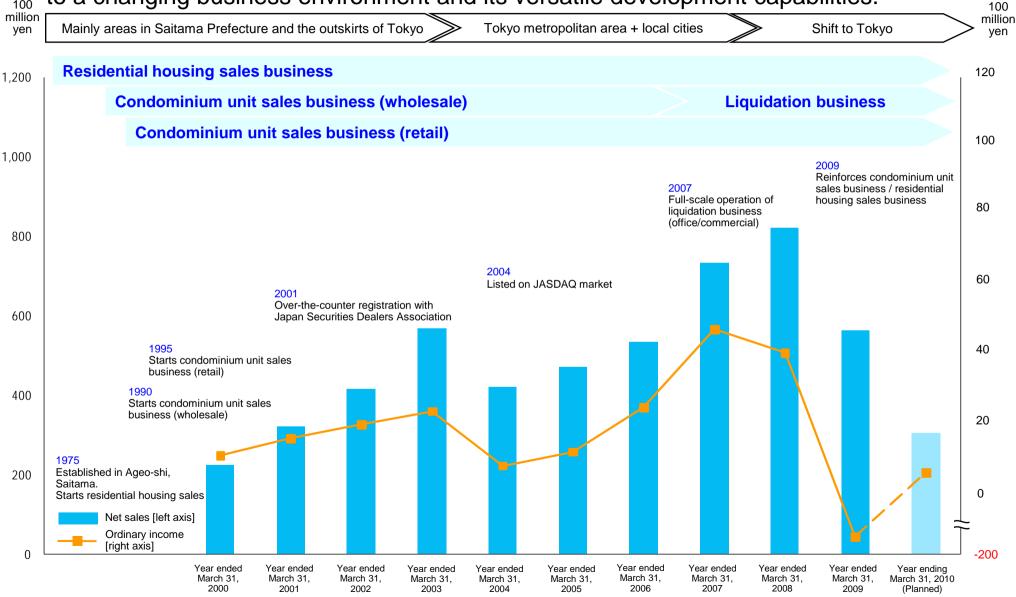


Corporate name	SHIN-NIHON TATEMONO CO., Ltd.			
Established	April 8, 1975			
Listed on	JASDAQ (stock code 8893)			
Capital	6,590,340,000 yen			
Representative	President and Chief Executive Officer Ya	asuharu Suzuki		
Businesses	Liquidation, condominium unit sales, res	idential housing sales, oth	ner	
Settlement	March 31			
Employees	49 people [non-consolidated] and 99 pe	ople [consolidated]		
Location	Kita-Kanto Branch Sonic C		akuragi-ch	20F., 3-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo o Omiya-ku Saitamas-shi, Saitama Tachikawa-shi, Tokyo
Issued shares	38,233,566 shares (61,347,686 shares	s, as of November 12, 200	09)	
Shareholders	11,927			[Shareholder breakdown by number of shares] Overseas Securities
	Columbus, Co., Ltd	11,043,000 shares	28.88%	institutions: companies: 1.61%
	Saburo Murakami	3,202,400 shares	8.38%	
	High Village, Co., Ltd.	1,700,000 shares	4.45%	Other domestic corporations: 37.69% Individuals / others: 52.36%
	Japan Securities Finance Co., Ltd.	1,401,200 shares	3.66%	
*As of September 30, 2009	RBC DEXIA INVESTOR SERVICES TRUST LONDON-CLIENTS ACCOUNT	860,600 shares	2.25%	Financial institutions: 5.09%

Business History

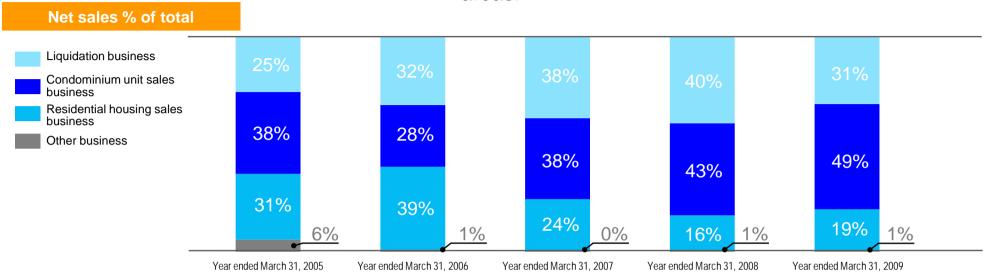


Shin-Nihon Tatemono has sought to increase earnings using its ability to flexibly adapt to a changing business environment and its versatile development capabilities.





Shin-Nihon Tatemono has tailored its portfolio management to concentrate its resources on promising areas.



^{*} The year ended March 31, 2005 and the year ended March 31, 2006 are shown based on the current business classification.

Business flow chart



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This material is intended for providing information about the operating performance of our Company during the first half of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010 and is not intended for soliciting investment for the shares issued by the Company.

This material has been prepared with information available as at the time of publication. Any opinion, plan, forecast, or other forward-looking statement that appears in this material is based on the Company's judgment at the time of writing, and should not be construed as a guarantee or promise of accuracy or completeness. Information in this material is subject to change without notice in the future, for instance, due to changes in the business environment.