1. Qualitative Information Concerning Consolidated Business Results
(1) Summary of Fiscal 2013 First-Quarter Consolidated Business Results

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	2,082.9	(2%)	21,040
Operating income	55.4	(8.0)	560
EBIT (Earnings before interest and taxes)	58.5	6.3	591
Income before income taxes	55.3	6.5	560
Net income	22.6	2.2	229
Net income attributable to Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders	10.7	3.7	109

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, the U.S. economy continued to experience a recovery, and Southeast Asian countries saw moderate economic expansion. On the other hand, the economic recession continued in Europe due to such factors as ongoing fiscal austerity, and China and India continued to experience slower economic growth. Therefore, as a whole, the global economic climate has continued to be uneven. At the same time, the Japanese economy has improved, due to the yen's correction and higher share prices resulting from massive quantitative easing.

In this overall business environment, the Hitachi Group has worked to win orders in global markets by leveraging its Social Innovation Business. At the same time, Hitachi has worked to strengthen its management base through the Hitachi Smart Transformation Project.

Hitachi's consolidated revenues for the first quarter declined 2% year over year to 2,082.9 billion yen. This result was due mainly to lower revenues in the Power Systems Segment, where sales of preventive maintenance services for nuclear power generation systems declined sharply, and in the Construction Machinery Segments and Electronic Systems & Equipment Segment. Conversely, revenues were higher year over year in the Social Infrastructure & Industrial Systems Segment, due mainly to strong sales of elevators and escalators in China, and in the Information & Telecommunication Systems Segment. In addition, the Digital Media & Consumer Products Segment performed solidly due to strong sales of air conditioners, particularly overseas.

Hitachi posted consolidated operating income of 55.4 billion yen, a decrease of 8.0 billion yen compared to operating income recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2012. This result reflected lower year over year operating income in the Electronic Systems & Equipment Segment due to the ongoing slow pace of recovery in the electronics market, as well as lower operating income in the Power Systems and Construction Machinery segments. Conversely, operating income increased in the High Functional Materials & Components Segment, due mainly to the recovery in automobile-related markets. The Information & Telecommunication Systems Segment recorded better earnings than in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year due to higher sales in service and the depreciation of the yen.

EBIT increased 6.3 billion yen year over year to 58.5 billion yen as a result of foreign exchange gains as well as improved equity in net loss of affiliated companies.

Hitachi recorded net other income of 0.0 billion yen, an improvement of 14.6 billion yen from the first quarter of fiscal 2012.

As a result, Hitachi recorded income before income taxes of 55.3 billion yen, up 6.5 billion yen year over year. After deducting taxes of 32.7 billion yen, Hitachi posted net income of 22.6 billion yen, up 2.2 billion yen year over year. After deducting net income attributable to noncontrolling interests of 11.8 billion yen, Hitachi posted net income attributable to Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders of 10.7 billion yen, up 3.7 billion yen year over year.

(2) Revenues and Operating Income by Segment

Results by segment were as follows:

[Information & Telecommunication Systems]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	391.0	5%	3,950
Operating income	0.0	1.4	1
EBIT	0.6	1.5	6

The segment recorded revenues of 391.0 billion yen, an increase of 5% year over year due mainly to increased sales in services and the beneficial effects of foreign currency fluctuations. However, telecommunications and servers saw sales fall in line with lower demand.

The segment recorded a surplus in operating income, an improvement of 1.4 billion yen year over year, mainly resulting from higher services revenues and improved profitability. However, earnings declined from telecommunications and servers due to the lower sales.

EBIT was 0.6 billion yen, an improvement of 1.5 billion yen from the same quarter of fiscal 2012 due mainly to improved operating income.

[Power Systems]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	155.5	(18%)	1,571
Operating income	(5.8)	(8.3)	(59)
EBIT	(4.1)	(6.1)	(42)

Segment revenues declined 18% year over year to 155.5 billion yen, due mainly to a significant decline in revenues from preventive maintenance services for nuclear power generation systems and a drop-off in new projects and preventive maintenance services for thermal power generation systems in Japan.

The segment recorded an operating loss of 5.8 billion yen, 8.3 billion yen worse than the operating income recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 as a result of the lower revenues.

EBIT was negative 4.1 billion yen, 6.1 billion yen worse than in the first quarter of fiscal 2012 due to a decrease in operating income.

[Social Infrastructure & Industrial Systems]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	257.5	8%	2,602
Operating income	(0.4)	1.5	(4)
EBIT	1.8	3.9	19

Segment revenues increased 8% year over year to 257.5 billion yen, due mainly to strong sales of elevators and escalators in China and other overseas markets.

The segment recorded an operating loss of 0.4 billion yen, 1.5 billion yen better than in the first quarter of fiscal 2012.

EBIT was 1.8 billion yen, a 3.9 billion yen improvement year over year mainly reflecting foreign exchange gain in addition to improvement in operating income.

[Electronic Systems & Equipment]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	225.6	(8%)	2,280
Operating income	0.3	(9.2)	3
EBIT	1.2	(7.1)	13

Segment revenues declined 8% year over year to 225.6 billion yen, reflecting mainly lower sales of semiconductor manufacturing systems and medical analysis systems at Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation.

Segment operating income declined 9.2 billion yen to 0.3 billion yen, due mainly to lower earnings at Hitachi High-Technologies.

EBIT was 1.2 billion yen, down 7.1 billion yen year over year, due to decreased operating income year over year despite foreign exchange gain.

[Construction Machinery]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	178.5	(10%)	1,804
Operating income	11.7	(2.3)	119
EBIT	6.1	(4.6)	62

The segment recorded a 10% year over year decline in revenues to 178.5 billion yen, despite higher sales of hydraulic excavators to China. The overall decline reflected lower sales of mining machinery in Asia and Oceania.

Segment operating income declined 2.3 billion yen to 11.7 billion yen due to the lower revenues.

EBIT declined 4.6 billion yen year over year to 6.1 billion yen due mainly to foreign exchange loss in addition to operating income that decreased year over year.

[High Functional Materials & Components]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	338.1	(1%)	3,416
Operating income	26.0	6.0	263
EBIT	25.2	4.8	255

Segment revenues were down 1% year over year to 338.1 billion yen. Although the segment benefited from increased demand for automobile products and electronics-related materials, the results were impacted by the withdrawal from unprofitable businesses and sluggish hard disk drive-related demand.

Segment operating income increased 6.0 billion yen year over year to 26.0 billion yen, mainly reflecting the benefits of business structure reforms.

EBIT was 25.2 billion yen, up 4.8 billion yen year over year due to improvements in year over year operating income despite restructuring costs recorded.

[Automotive Systems]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	207.8	1%	2,100
Operating income	9.7	0.3	98
EBIT	9.8	1.6	100

Segment revenues increased 1% year over year to 207.8 billion yen, mainly due to robust demand in the automotive markets overseas, in North America and China.

Operating income increased 0.3 billion yen year over year to 9.7 billion yen, mainly due to higher revenues and cost reductions.

EBIT increased 1.6 billion yen to 9.8 billion yen reflecting foreign exchange profit in addition to operating income that improved year over year.

[Digital Media & Consumer Products]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	227.6	4%	2,299
Operating income	0.6	0.5	6
EBIT	1.7	1.7	18

Segment revenues increased 4% year over year to 227.6 billion yen. This result reflected mainly growth in sales of air-conditioning equipment and home appliances, primarily in overseas markets.

The segment recorded operating income of 0.6 billion yen, up 0.5 billion yen year over year. In addition to higher revenues, this result reflected mainly the benefits of business structure reforms in the digital media business.

EBIT increased 1.7 billion yen year over year to 1.7 billion yen, mainly due to improved equity in net loss of affiliated companies in addition to an improvement in operating income year over year.

Note: The optical disk drive operations are conducted by Hitachi-LG Data Storage, Inc. (HLDS), which has a December 31 fiscal year-end, different from Hitachi's March 31 year-end. Hitachi's results for the three months ended June 30, 2013 include operating results of HLDS for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

[Others (Logistics and Other services)]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	263.0	(6%)	2,657
Operating income	7.0	(1.8)	72
EBIT	10.2	1.1	104

The segment reported a 6% year over year decline in revenues to 263.0 billion yen. While revenues at Hitachi Transport System, Ltd. increased, sales were lower for batteries for consumer applications and certain other products.

Segment operating income declined 1.8 billion yen year over year to 7.0 billion yen. In addition to lower revenues, losses in this segment reflected lower earnings due to a decline in freight volume for automotive-related customers in Japan and cost increases for new projects at Hitachi Transport System, Ltd.

EBIT increased 1.1 billion yen to 10.2 billion yen, mainly reflecting dividends received despite decrease in operating income year over year.

Note: On April 1, 2013, the former "Others" was renamed "Others (Logistics and Other services)".

[Financial Services]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	81.7	(14%)	825
Operating income	8.2	1.0	84
EBIT	9.4	1.7	96

Segment revenues declined 14% year over year to 81.7 billion yen, despite strong results in the overseas business, particularly at Hitachi Capital Corporation in Asia. The year over year decline reflected the absence of recording sales related to a large cancellation in the previous fiscal year.

Segment operating income increased 1.0 billion yen year over year to 8.2 billion yen. This result reflected the consolidation of NBL CO., LTD. in April 2013 and higher revenues in the overseas business at Hitachi Capital Corporation.

EBIT increased 1.7 billion yen year over year to 9.4 billion yen reflecting higher operating income.

(3) Revenues by Market

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year % change	U.S. dollars (millions)
Japan	1,087.7	(10%)	10,987
Outside Japan	995.2	9%	10,053
Asia	482.0	15%	4,869
North America	215.9	6%	2,181
Europe	167.6	2%	1,693
Other Areas	129.6	(1%)	1,309

Revenues in Japan were 1,087.7 billion yen, down 10% year over year. This mainly reflected lower revenues in the Power Systems Segment due to lower sales of preventive maintenance services for nuclear power generation systems, and lower revenues in the High Functional Materials & Components Segment and Information & Telecommunication Systems Segment.

Outside Japan revenues increased 9% to 995.2 billion yen. In addition to higher revenues in the Social Infrastructure & Industrial Systems Segment due to strong sales of elevators and escalators to China, this result reflected increased revenues in the High Functional Materials & Components Segment and the Automotive Systems Segment, both of which benefited from growth in global automobile demand.

As a result, the ratio of overseas revenues to consolidated revenues was 48%, 5 points higher year over year.

(4) Capital Expenditures, Depreciation and R&D Expenditures

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Capital expenditures [Manufacturing, Services and Others]	92.3	2.5	933
Depreciation [Manufacturing, Services and Others]	63.7	7.0	644
R&D expenditures	81.8	2.8	827

Capital expenditures in Manufacturing, Services and Others were 92.3 billion yen, up 2.5 billion yen year over year. This result reflected investments to increase production, mainly overseas in the Automotive Systems Segment.

Depreciation in Manufacturing, Services and Others increased 7.0 billion yen year over year to 63.7 billion yen.

Including Financial Services, capital expenditures were 211.4 billion yen, while depreciation was 80.0 billion yen.

R&D expenditures increased 2.8 billion yen year over year to 81.8 billion yen, reflecting continued investment in research and development to strengthen the Social Innovation Business.

2. Financial Position
(1) Financial Position

	As of June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Change from March 31, 2013	U.S. dollars (millions)
Total assets	10,293.6	484.4	103,976
Total liabilities	7,014.3	384.3	70,851
Interest-bearing debt	2,804.0	433.9	28,324
Total Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders' equity	2,161.9	79.3	21,838
Noncontrolling interests	1,117.3	20.6	11,287
Total Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders' equity ratio	21.0%	0.2 point decrease	-
Total Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders' equity ratio [Manufacturing, Services and Others]	23.6%	0.4 point increase	-
D/E ratio (including noncontrolling interests)	0.86 times	0.11 point increase	-
D/E ratio (including noncontrolling interests) [Manufacturing, Services and Others]	0.50 times	0.03 point increase	-

Total assets as of June 30, 2013 increased 484.4 billion yen from March 31, 2013 to 10,293.6 billion yen. Interest-bearing debt increased 433.9 billion yen to 2,804.0 billion yen, mainly due to the impact of acquiring NBL CO., LTD., a leasing company to strengthen the financial services business. Stockholders' equity increased 79.3 billion yen to 2,161.9 billion yen, mainly reflecting a decrease in the accumulated other comprehensive loss due to the yen's depreciation and rising share prices. As a result, the total Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders' equity ratio was 21.0%. The debt-to-equity ratio, including noncontrolling interests, was 0.86 times. The total Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders' equity ratio excluding Financial Services was 23.6%, up 0.4 of a point year over year, and the debt-to-equity ratio was 0.50 times, up 0.03 of a point.

(2) Cash Flows

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Cash flows from operating activities	42.9	(0.4)	434
Cash flows from investing activities	(148.0)	(58.8)	(1,496)
Free cash flows	(105.1)	(59.3)	(1,062)
Core free cash flows	(128.1)	(50.5)	(1,295)
Cash flows from financing activities	163.3	131.5	1,650

Cash Flows [Manufacturing, Services and Others]

	Three months ended June 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Cash flows from operating activities	105.9	60.2	1,070
Cash flows from investing activities	(122.1)	(54.8)	(1,233)
Free cash flows	(16.1)	5.4	(163)
Core free cash flows	(8.7)	61.6	(89)
Cash flows from financing activities	68.9	57.1	697

Note: "Core free cash flows" are operating cash flows plus collection of investments in leases less cash outflows for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, software, and the assets to be leased.

Operating activities in Manufacturing, Services and Others provided net cash of 105.9 billion yen, up 60.2 billion yen year over year. This increase mainly reflected progress in collecting accounts receivable recorded as of March 31, 2013.

Investing activities in Manufacturing, Services and Others used net cash of 122.1 billion yen, 54.8 billion yen more than in the first quarter of fiscal 2012. The main use of cash was for increasing production overseas.

Free cash flows in Manufacturing, Services and Others, the sum of cash flows from operating and investing activities, improved 5.4 billion yen to a negative 16.1 billion yen. Core free cash flow in manufacturing and services was negative 8.7 billion yen, an improvement of 61.6 billion yen from the first quarter of fiscal 2012.

Financing activities in Manufacturing, Services and Others provided net cash of 68.9 billion yen, up 57.1 billion yen year over year, due mainly to an increase in long-term debt.

Including financial services, operating activities provided net cash of 42.9 billion yen, and investing activities used net cash of 148.0 billion yen, while financing activities provided net cash of 163.3 billion yen.

The net result was an increase of 75.6 billion yen in cash and cash equivalents to 603.2 billion yen.

3. Outlook for First Half of Fiscal 2013 and the Full Year of Fiscal 2013

	The first half of fiscal 2013 ending September 30, 2013		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	4,400.0	1%	46,316
Operating income	145.0	(18.6)	1,526
EBIT	120.0	(4.0)	1,263
Income before income taxes	115.0	(1.2)	1,211
Net income	50.0	(15.5)	526
Net income attributable to Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders	15.0	(15.1)	158

	Year ending March 31, 2014		
	Yen (billions)	Year over year change (% or billion yen)	U.S. dollars (millions)
Revenues	9,200.0	2%	96,842
Operating income	500.0	77.9	5,263
EBIT	440.0	81.9	4,632
Income before income taxes	425.0	80.4	4,474
Net income	305.0	67.2	3,211
Net income attributable to Hitachi, Ltd. stockholders	210.0	34.6	2,211

Note: All fiscal 2013 outlook figures were converted using 95 yen to the U.S. dollar.

In terms of the overall business environment going forward, the U.S. and Japan are both expected to see further economic recovery, and Southeast Asian countries are forecast to experience mild economic growth. On the other hand, Europe is expected to see economic sluggishness in the region, while China and India may experience a further economic slowdown.

Under this overall business environment, Hitachi will work to expand orders in global markets centered on the Social Innovation Business. At the same time, Hitachi will promote reforms to strengthen its management base through the Hitachi Smart Transformation Project. While working to achieve growth in global markets, Hitachi also aims to become a major global player.

Hitachi has raised its overall forecasts for the first half of fiscal 2013 from the forecasts announced when Hitachi released its fiscal 2012 full-year results. Projections for the second quarter of fiscal 2013 assume exchange rates of 95 yen to the U.S. dollar and 125 yen to the euro.

Hitachi has not revised its full-year forecasts at this time because of considerable uncertainty surrounding the business environment in the second half of fiscal 2013. Uncertain factors include trends in the global economy, especially in the U.S., Europe and China, foreign currency fluctuations, and fluctuations in raw materials prices.

Other

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period (changes in specified subsidiaries causing changes in scope of consolidation)

None

(2) Application of simple accounting treatment and/or specific accounting treatment in preparing the quarterly consolidated financial statements

Yes

Hitachi computes interim income tax provisions by applying an estimated annual effective tax rate, which is reasonably determined considering the factors that will affect the tax rate including non-taxable transactions, tax credits and valuation allowances, to income before income taxes.

(3) Changes in accounting principles, procedures and presentation methods for preparing quarterly consolidated financial statements.

None

Cautionary Statement

Certain statements found in this document may constitute “forward-looking statements” as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such “forward-looking statements” reflect management’s current views with respect to certain future events and financial performance and include any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “intend,” “plan,” “project” and similar expressions which indicate future events and trends may identify “forward-looking statements.” Such statements are based on currently available information and are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or implied in the “forward-looking statements” and from historical trends. Certain “forward-looking statements” are based upon current assumptions of future events which may not prove to be accurate. Undue reliance should not be placed on “forward-looking statements,” as such statements speak only as of the date of this document.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or implied in any “forward-looking statement” and from historical trends include, but are not limited to:

- economic conditions, including consumer spending and plant and equipment investment in Hitachi’s major markets, particularly Japan, Asia, the United States and Europe, as well as levels of demand in the major industrial sectors Hitachi serves, including, without limitation, the information, electronics, automotive, construction and financial sectors;
- exchange rate fluctuations of the yen against other currencies in which Hitachi makes significant sales or in which Hitachi’s assets and liabilities are denominated, particularly against the U.S. dollar and the euro;
- uncertainty as to Hitachi’s ability to access, or access on favorable terms, liquidity or long-term financing;
- uncertainty as to general market price levels for equity securities, declines in which may require Hitachi to write down equity securities that it holds;
- the potential for significant losses on Hitachi’s investments in equity method affiliates;
- increased commoditization of information technology products and digital media-related products and intensifying price competition for such products, particularly in the Digital Media & Consumer Products segment;
- uncertainty as to Hitachi’s ability to continue to develop and market products that incorporate new technologies on a timely and cost-effective basis and to achieve market acceptance for such products;
- rapid technological innovation;
- the possibility of cost fluctuations during the lifetime of, or cancellation of, long-term contracts for which Hitachi uses the percentage-of-completion method to recognize revenue from sales;
- fluctuations in the price of raw materials including, without limitation, petroleum and other materials, such as copper, steel, aluminum, synthetic resins, rare metals and rare-earth minerals, or shortages of materials, parts and components;
- fluctuations in product demand and industry capacity;
- uncertainty as to Hitachi’s ability to implement measures to reduce the potential negative impact of fluctuations in product demand, exchange rates and/or price of raw materials or shortages of materials, parts and components;
- uncertainty as to Hitachi’s ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of its strategy to strengthen its Social Innovation Business;
- uncertainty as to the success of restructuring efforts to improve management efficiency by divesting or otherwise exiting underperforming businesses and to strengthen competitiveness;
- uncertainty as to the success of cost reduction measures;
- general socioeconomic and political conditions and the regulatory and trade environment of countries where Hitachi conducts business, particularly Japan, Asia, the United States and Europe, including, without limitation, direct or indirect restrictions by other nations on imports

and differences in commercial and business customs including, without limitation, contract terms and conditions and labor relations;

- uncertainty as to the success of alliances upon which Hitachi depends, some of which Hitachi may not control, with other corporations in the design and development of certain key products;
- uncertainty as to Hitachi's access to, or ability to protect, certain intellectual property rights, particularly those related to electronics and data processing technologies;
- uncertainty as to the outcome of litigation, regulatory investigations and other legal proceedings of which the Company, its subsidiaries or its equity method affiliates have become or may become parties;
- the possibility of incurring expenses resulting from any defects in products or services of Hitachi;
- the possibility of disruption of Hitachi's operations by earthquakes, tsunamis or other natural disasters;
- uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to maintain the integrity of its information systems, as well as Hitachi's ability to protect its confidential information or that of its customers;
- uncertainty as to the accuracy of key assumptions Hitachi uses to evaluate its significant employee benefit-related costs; and
- uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to attract and retain skilled personnel.

The factors listed above are not all-inclusive and are in addition to other factors contained in other materials published by Hitachi.