

April 30, 2014

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Consolidated)
Full-year Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014

[Japanese GAAP]

Name of listed company: **JSP Corporation**

Stock Exchange Listed: Tokyo (1st Section)

URL: <http://www.jsp.com>Code Number: **7942**

Representative: Kozo Tsukamoto, President, Representative Director

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Scheduled date of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders: June 27 2014

Scheduled date of payment of dividend: June 30, 2014

Scheduled date of filing of Annual Securities Report: June 27, 2014

Preparation of supplementary materials for financial results: Yes

Holding of financial results meeting: Yes (for analysts)

Note: The original disclosure in Japanese was released on April 30, 2014 at 15:00 (GMT +9).

(All amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen)

1. Full-year Results (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014) for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014

(1) Consolidated business performance (Percentages shown for net sales and incomes represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014	112,128	16.8	5,909	29.2	6,509	32.1	4,404	32.5
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013	96,038	2.8	4,575	(13.6)	4,927	(11.0)	3,324	7.2

Note: Comprehensive income: Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014: 10,462 million yen (up 53.7%)

Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013: 6,808 million yen (up 253.8%)

	Net income per share	Fully diluted net income per share	Return on equity	Ordinary income to total assets	Operating income to net sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014	147.73	-	8.2	6.4	5.3
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013	111.49	-	7.0	5.3	4.8

Reference: Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates: Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014: 3 million yen

Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013: (56) million yen

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholders' equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
As of Mar. 31, 2014	108,420	62,375	53.4	1,940.48
As of Mar. 31, 2013	95,565	53,431	52.2	1,671.55

Reference: Shareholders' equity: As of Mar. 31, 2014: 57,853 million yen As of Mar. 31, 2013: 49,838 million yen

(3) Consolidated cash flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014	7,200	(8,430)	190	6,972
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013	7,522	(5,783)	(1,160)	7,015

2. Dividends

	Annual dividends per share					Total amounts of dividends	Payout ratio (consolidated)	Dividend on net assets (consolidated)
	1Q-end	2Q-end	3Q-end	Year-end	Total			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013	-	15.00	-	15.00	30.00	894	26.9	1.9
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014	-	15.00	-	15.00	30.00	894	20.3	1.7
Fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 2015 (forecasts)	-	15.00	-	15.00	30.00		18.3	

3. Forecast for Consolidated Business Performance in the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

(April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Net income per share
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Yen
First half	57,500	5.6	3,100	10.8	3,200	3.4	2,300	0.9	77.14
Full year	117,000	4.3	7,100	20.2	7,200	10.6	4,900	11.3	164.35

*** Notes**

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

Newly added: - Excluded: -

(2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting-based estimates, and restatements

1) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions in accounting standards, others: Yes

2) Changes in accounting policies other than 1) above: None

3) Changes in accounting-based estimates: None

4) Restatements: None

(3) Number of shares outstanding (common stock)

1) Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period including treasury shares

As of Mar. 31, 2014: 31,413,473 shares As of Mar. 31, 2013: 31,413,473 shares

2) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period

As of Mar. 31, 2014: 1,599,366 shares As of Mar. 31, 2013: 1,597,875 shares

3) Average number of shares outstanding during the period

Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014: 29,814,970 shares Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013: 29,815,943 shares

Reference: Overview of Non-Consolidated Operating Performance

Full-year Results (April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014) for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014

(1) Non-consolidated business performance

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014	61,952	11.7	1,307	32.8	3,368	26.0	2,771	35.5
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013	55,442	1.5	984	(44.5)	2,673	(13.1)	2,046	(7.3)

	Net income per share	Fully diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014	92.97	-
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013	68.63	-

(2) Non-consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholders' equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
As of Mar. 31, 2014	75,023	39,657	52.9	1,330.14
As of Mar. 31, 2013	70,949	37,728	53.2	1,265.40

Reference: Shareholders' equity: As of Mar. 31, 2014: 39,657 million yen As of Mar. 31, 2013: 37,728 million yen

* Information regarding the implementation of audit procedures

The current financial summary is exempted from audit procedures based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. At the time of disclosure, the audit procedures for the financial statements have not been completed.

* Cautionary statement with respect to forward-looking statements

Forecasts of future performance in this report are based on assumptions judged to be valid and information currently available to the Company. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts for a number of factors. Please refer to "1. Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Position, (1) Analysis of Results of Operations" on page 1 of the attached documents for assumptions for forecasts and notes of caution for usage.

1. Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Position

(1) Analysis of Results of Operations

1) Financial Results for the Current Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014

In the current fiscal year, the Japanese economy recovered at a moderate pace. There was a decline in the yen and a stock market rally. Furthermore, demand was boosted by the rush to make purchases prior to the April consumption tax hike. In the global economy, there were positive signs regarding jobs and the housing market in the United States. Economic growth remained strong in Asia and the European economy started to recover due to the moderate improvement in the wake of the debt crisis.

In Japan's foamed plastic industry, market conditions were challenging in the fiscal year's first half because of the much higher cost of raw materials and fuel. In the second half, demand for insulation and cushioning materials increased. The primary cause is the emergence of substantial demand in Japan for consumer durables like houses, automobiles and large appliances as people made purchases before the consumption tax hike in April. However, there was a further increase in the cost of raw materials and fuel, and heavy snowfall in Japan restricted cargo movements. We took many actions in response to the current operating environment. One was revising prices as needed. To meet rising demand, production and sales activities were expanded. We also increased output capacity in growing market sectors and concentrated on selling value-added products that incorporate exclusive technologies.

Net sales in the current fiscal year increased 16.8% year-on-year to 112,128 million yen due to higher yen conversions of foreign-currency-denominated sales because of the yen's weakness and the effect of price revisions. Operating income increased 29.2% to 5,909 million yen, ordinary income increased 32.1% to 6,509 million yen and net income increased 32.5% to 4,404 million yen.

In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, we acquired additional shares of equity-method affiliate Japan Acryace Corporation and made this company a consolidated subsidiary.

Results by business segment were as follows.

Extrusion Business

Sales of Miramat™ (expanded polyethylene sheet used as a cushioning and packaging material) which is used mainly for the transportation of substrates for LCD TVs and other digital home appliances decreased due to lower demand for large digital TVs now that the penetration rate of these TVs is no longer increasing. Sales of Caplon™ (foamed polyethylene cushioning material) increased. A decline in demand associated with home appliances was offset by a new application involving the packaging of parts. Sales of P-Board™ (expanded polypropylene sheet) which is used mainly for transportation containers for automotive parts and home appliances increased because of progress with creating new applications for this material such as transportation of glass substrates used for making smartphones and tablets. Sales of Miraplank™ (extruded board made of expanded polyethylene) which is mainly used as a cushioning material for cargo transported by trucks and returnable containers for parts increased due to an increase in distribution volume. Sales of Styrene Paper™ (expanded polystyrene sheet used in food packaging) which is used in many applications for instant noodles and lunch boxes increased thanks to continued strong demand along with measures to increase sales of new products and target new applications. Sales of Miraboard™ (expanded polystyrene sheet used in advertising displays and folding boxes) increased as the emergence of substantial demand for large appliances as people made purchases before the consumption tax hike in April. Sales of Mirafoam™ (extruded board made of expanded polystyrene that is used as a home insulation material and is a key material for construction and civil engineering materials) increased. The main reason was higher demand for energy-saving materials used to construct houses and condominiums and consumers in Japan rushed to make purchases before the April consumption tax hike. Japan Acryace Corporation became a consolidated subsidiary from the first quarter.

As a result, extrusion segment sales increased 12.7% to 39,614 million yen and operating income decreased 19.3% to 1,926 million yen.

Bead Business

P-Block™/ARPRO™ (expanded polypropylene) is used in automotive parts, for instance, as a bumper core material, interior auto parts, and seat cores; it is also used as an insulation and cushioning material for prefabricated bathroom units, a cushioning and packaging material in returnable containers for transporting IT equipment, a cushioning and packaging material for home appliances, and an impact protection material for artificial sports surfaces. We manufacture and sell P-Block™/ARPRO™ worldwide. In Japan, sales of P-Block™/ARPRO™ were higher for automotive materials because of a recovery in automobile exports from Japan to North America and a rush to buy automobiles in Japan before the April 2014 consumption tax hike. In the cushioning and packaging materials category, sales were higher because of growth in demand for insulation and cushioning materials for prefabricated bathroom units, despite the negative effect of the transfer of production to other countries by manufacturers of home appliances. In North America and Brazil, sales increased because of continued favorable performance by the automobile market. In Europe, sales were down on a local-currency basis but yen-denominated sales were higher because of the decline in the yen's value. In Asia, sales increased because of a continuation of strong growth in sales of automobiles and home appliances. Sales of Styrodia™ (expandable polystyrene beads) increased. Overall demand for cushioning and packaging materials used in the fisheries and agriculture and home appliance sectors was about the same as in the previous fiscal year, although there were seasonal fluctuations in this demand. Demand increased in the construction and civil engineering sectors and price revisions to reflect the higher cost of raw materials and fuel. Sales of Foamcore™ (a hybrid molded product used as a ceiling material for prefabricated bathroom units) increased along with strong demand of new models.

As a result, bead segment sales increased 20.9% to 67,034 million yen and operating income increased 69.1% to 4,545 million yen.

Other

Sales of general packaging materials increased in response to the substantial demand for large appliances as people made purchases before the April consumption tax hike in Japan. In China, sales decreased as demand was sluggish in part because of the end of subsidies for the purchases of energy-efficient home appliances.

As a result, sales in other segment increased 0.7% to 5,479 million yen and there was an operating loss of 32 million yen (compared with operating income of 1 million yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year).

2) Outlook for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

Positive signs are emerging for the Japanese economic outlook in the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2015. Export-oriented industries are recovering due to the weaker yen. There are demand associated with earthquake reconstruction, higher demand for energy conservation materials, and an increase in public-works expenditures to prepare for the Tokyo Olympics.

In the United States, consumer spending remains healthy and automobile sales is expected to recover to the level before the Lehman Shock. In Europe as well, the economy is expected to recover slowly. In Asia, the Chinese economy is expected to continue to grow, although not at the high rate of prior years. The outlook is for steady economy in other emerging countries too, resulting in ongoing strong economic growth in Asia overall.

We foresee growth in demand for materials used in automotive parts, chiefly cushioning materials, packaging materials for tablets and other multi-function electronic devices, and thermal insulation materials.

Based on this outlook and the expected benefit of the weaker yen, we forecast another year of growth in sales and earnings with a 4.3% increase in net sales to a record high of 117,000 million yen and 20.2% increase in operating income to 7,100 million yen.

Earnings forecasts for the March 2015 fiscal year are as follows.

Net sales	117,000 million yen	(up 4.3% year-on-year)
Operating income	7,100 million yen	(up 20.2% year-on-year)
Ordinary income	7,200 million yen	(up 10.6% year-on-year)
Net income	4,900 million yen	(up 11.3% year-on-year)

Forecasts of future performance in this report are based on assumptions judged to be valid and information currently available to the Company. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts for a number of factors.

(2) Analysis of Financial Position

1) Balance Sheet Position

Total assets as of March 31, 2014 were 108,420 million yen, up 12,855 million yen from March 31, 2013. Current assets increased 6,372 million yen, while non-current assets increased 6,482 million yen.

Total liabilities were 46,044 million yen, up 3,911 million yen. Current liabilities increased 1,153 million yen and non-current liabilities increased 2,757 million yen.

As a result, net assets totaled 62,375 million yen and the shareholders' equity ratio increased 1.2 percentage points to 53.4%.

2) Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled 7,200 million yen, a decrease of 322 million yen from the previous fiscal year. Inflows included 6,536 million yen from income before income taxes and 4,865 million yen from depreciation. Outflows included an increase of 1,436 million yen in notes and accounts receivable-trade, and income taxes paid of 1,424 million yen.

Cash flows from investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities totaled 8,430 million yen, an increase of 2,646 million yen. Inflows included 1,775 million yen from a net decrease in time deposits, and outflows included 8,735 million yen for the purchase of non-current assets.

Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled 190 million yen, compared with outflow of 1,160 million yen in the previous fiscal year. Inflows included 6,900 million yen in proceeds from long-term loans payable, and outflows included 5,639 million yen for the repayment of long-term loans payable and the cash dividends paid of 894 million yen.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents totaled 6,972 million yen as of March 31, 2014, down 42 million yen from March 31, 2013.

Reference: Cash flow indicators

	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2011	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2012	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2013	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2014
Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	49.2	50.2	52.2	53.4
Shareholders' equity ratio based on market prices (%)	51.3	41.3	43.5	43.8
Cash flow to debt ratio (years)	2.9	3.7	2.7	3.1
Interest coverage ratio	32.4	24.2	35.4	32.5

Shareholders' equity ratio: Shareholders' equity / Total assets

Shareholders' equity ratio based on market prices: Market capitalization / Total assets

Cash flow to debt ratio: Interest-bearing debt / Operating cash flows

Interest coverage ratio: Operating cash flows / Interest payments

Notes: 1. All indicators are calculated based on consolidated figures.

2. Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the share price at the end of the period by the number of shares issued and outstanding at the end of the period, net of treasury shares.

3. Operating cash flows are calculated using the figures for "Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities" on the consolidated statement of cash flows.

4. Interest-bearing debt includes all liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet that incur interest. Interest payments are calculated using the figures for "Interest expenses paid" in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(3) Profit Allocation Policy and Dividends for the Current and Next Fiscal Years

Distributing earnings to shareholders is one of the highest priorities of JSP Corporation. Our policy is to make stable dividend payments after taking into consideration all applicable factors, including consolidated performance in each fiscal year and the need to retain earnings for strengthening the base of future business activities.

Retained earnings are used to increase financial soundness, R&D expenditures for new products and technologies, and capital expenditures for new businesses.

As prescribed in Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act of Japan, the JSP Corporation Articles of Incorporation allow the Board of Directors to approve the payment of dividends from retained earnings. The basic policy is to pay an interim and year-end dividend based on resolutions of the Board of Directors.

For the fiscal year that ended on March 31, 2014 in consideration of results of operations, the operating environment, dividend stability and other items, we plan to pay a dividend of 30 yen per share. Since an interim dividend of 15 yen per share has been paid, this will result in a year-end dividend of 15 yen per share. In the fiscal year ending on March 31, 2015, we plan to pay an interim and year-end dividend of 15 yen per share each, a total of 30 yen.

(4) Business Risks

The following is a list of items that may have an effect on our results of operations, financial position, cash flows and other aspects of operations. This list is based on the judgments of management as of the end of March 2014 and is not intended to be a complete list of business and other risks.

1) Volatility of prices of raw materials

Prices of raw materials and fuel used by JSP companies may vary significantly because these prices are linked to changes in the cost of crude oil and naphtha. If we are unable to increase prices of its products to offset the higher cost of raw materials and fuel, there may be a negative impact on our results of operations or the financial condition.

2) Global events

JSP does business in North America, Europe, Asia and other areas of the world. As a result, political, economic and social events, changes in the regulatory climate and exchange rate fluctuations can affect demand for its products in these regions and have an impact on its business operations.

3) Natural disasters

JSP operates many plants worldwide. Although these plants have measures in place to prepare for an earthquake, a typhoon, flood or other natural disaster that is more severe than anticipated could significantly damage these plants and have a significant negative impact on its results of operations or the financial condition.

4) Protection of intellectual property

JSP holds international patents and many other types of intellectual property. Protecting this property is vital to its ability to earn profits in the future. A patent infringement or patent dispute with another company may have a negative impact on business. Consequently, we have established systems worldwide to prevent such problems.

5) Compliance and internal controls

JSP has established and manage an effective internal control framework for compliance and other items. However, we may be unable to comply with laws and regulations at times due to revisions to laws and regulations in various countries. Consequently, there is no assurance that we will not violate a law or regulation in the future. This could result in additional expenses for compliance programs.

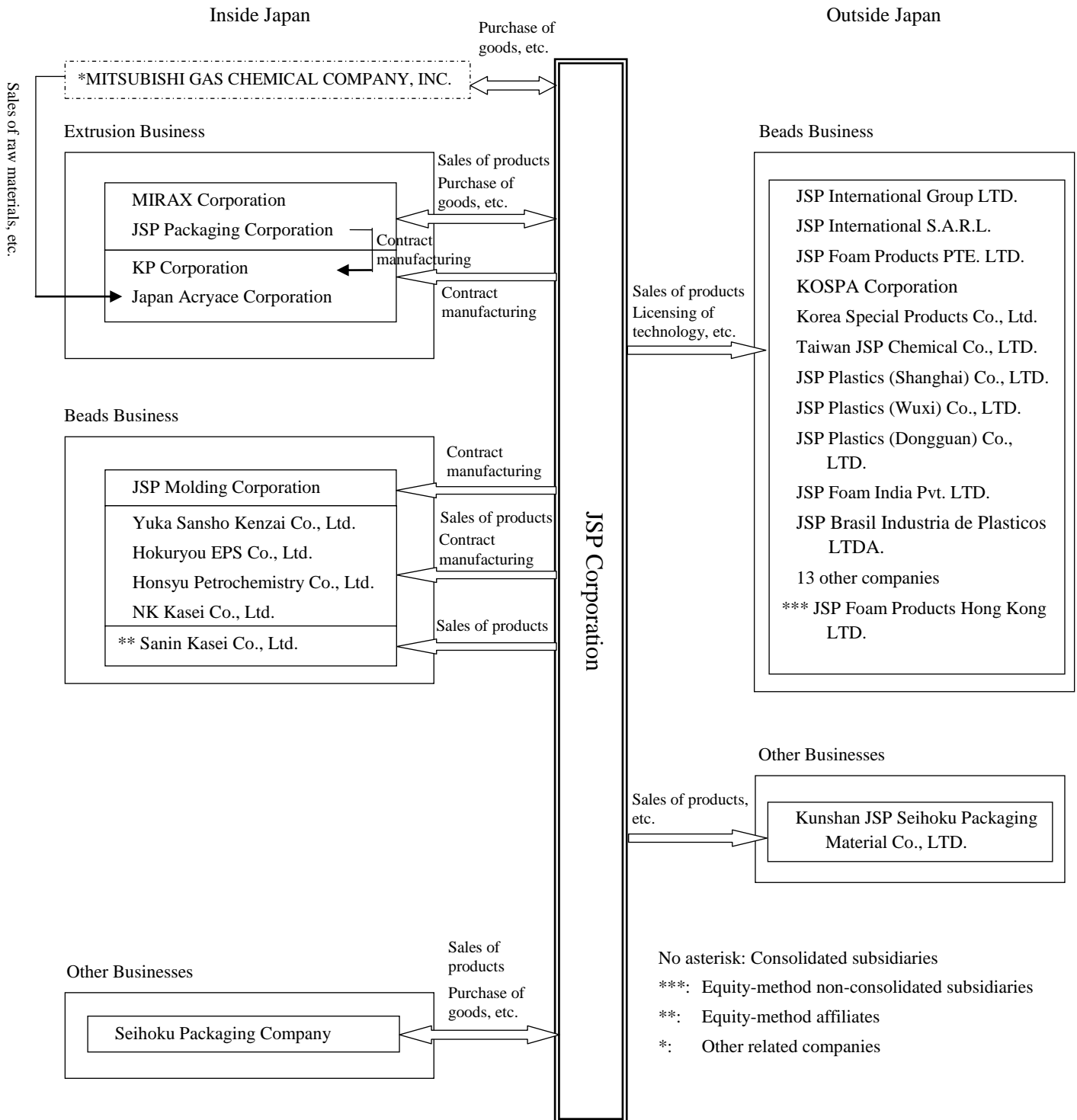
2. Corporate Group

The JSP Group is made up of JSP Corporation, 11 subsidiaries in Japan, 27 subsidiaries in other countries, and five affiliates. The primary business is the manufacture and sale of plastic products, chiefly using foaming technology, that provide functional and economic benefits. We are also engaged in activities associated with this core business.

The roles of these companies within the group and relationships with business segments are shown below.

Segments	Major products/merchandise	Main group companies	
Extrusion Business	Styrene Paper™ Miraboard™ P-Board™ P-Mat™ Miramat™ Caplon™ Mirafoam™ Miraplank™ J Slit™	Manufacturing and sales companies	JSP Corporation JSP Packaging Corporation MIRAX Corporation
		Contract manufacturing company	KP Corporation Japan Acryace Corporation
Beads Business	P-Block™ (ARPRO™) L-Block™ Styrodia™ Heatpor™ Clearpor™ Elempor™ Foamcore™ Super Foam™	Manufacturing and sales companies	JSP Corporation Yuka Sansho Kenzai Co., Ltd. Hokuryou EPS Co., Ltd. Honsyu Petrochemistry Co., Ltd. NK Kasei Co., Ltd. JSP International Group LTD. JSP International S.A.R.L. JSP Foam Products PTE. LTD. KOSPA Corporation Korea Special Products Co., Ltd. Taiwan JSP Chemical Co., LTD. JSP Plastics (Shanghai) Co., LTD. JSP Plastics (Wuxi) Co., LTD. JSP Plastics (Dongguan) Co., LTD. JSP Foam India Pvt. LTD. JSP Brasil Industria de Plasticos LTDA. Sanin Kasei Co., Ltd.
		Contract manufacturing company	JSP Molding Corporation
Other Businesses	General packaging materials	Manufacturing and sales companies	Kunshan JSP Seihoku Packaging Material Co., LTD.
		Sales company	Seihoku Packaging Company

A flowchart of business operations is as follows.



3. Management Policy

(1) Fundamental Management Policy

The social mission of JSP is to use its core businesses of foamed synthetic resins foaming and new materials to consistently supply products that help improve social activities by conserving resources and energy. Our goal is to remain a globally competitive and profitable organization by responding accurately to continuous changes in market needs by using exclusive technologies to supply value-added products.

As an environmentally-focused company, JSP is working in many ways to lower its environmental impact in order to protect the global environment and conduct business activities in an environmentally responsible manner. This commitment includes activities to conserve resources and energy and promote recycling.

(2) Key Performance Indicators

JSP places priority on ROE, ROA and other indicators to evaluate results of operations. To achieve consistent growth with profitability, which is the goal of the consolidated medium-term management plan, the fundamental performance indicators are net sales for monitoring growth and the operating income for monitoring profitability.

(3) Medium and Long-term Management Strategies

JSP is a globally competitive organization with a commitment to safety and the environment. Our mission is to contribute to society by manufacturing environmentally friendly products.

The central theme of the consolidated medium-term management plan is “Deepen & Grow.” To achieve sustained growth, we plan to upgrade existing technologies by brushing up this know-how. In addition, we will strengthen and expand our base of operations by creating new technologies in order to enter new business domains and adding applications to foster the development of new markets.

We have formulated a consolidated medium-term management plan “Deepen & Grow” that will end on March 31, 2015. This plan has the following goals.

- 1) Strengthen current business activities
- 2) Expand business activities outside Japan
- 3) Start new business activities

Numerical targets for the plan’s final year, which ends on March 31, 2015, are as follows.

- 1) Net sales: 110,000 million yen
- 2) Operating margin: 8%

Our earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2015 is presented on page 2.

(4) Important Issues

JSP is working in many ways to lower its environmental impact in order to protect the global environment and conduct business activities in an environmentally responsible manner. This commitment includes activities to conserve resources and energy and promote recycling. We believe that these activities will help us earn the public’s trust and become more competitive.

Demand in Japan is expected to decline as the population ages while the number of children decreases and the hollowing out of industrial activity continues. To achieve sustained growth, we must create as many value-added products as possible that incorporate our highly innovative technologies. Accomplishing this goal will be vital to reaching our next targets. We are determined to strengthen and enlarge our base of operations in accordance with the management strategies and basic policies of the consolidated medium-term management plan “Deepen & Grow.”

** This summary report is solely a translation of “Kessan Tanshin” (in Japanese, including the attachments), which has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, for the convenience of readers who prefer an English translation.*