To whom it may concern,

Company name: Takara Holdings Inc. Stock exchange listings: Tokyo (1<sup>st</sup> section)

Securities code: 2531

Company representative: Toshio Kakimoto, President

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Notice Regarding the Completion of the Acquisition of Treasury Stock (Acquisition of treasury stock pursuant to the provisions of Article 165 (2), of the Companies Law)

Kyoto, Japan—Takara Holdings announced today that it has completed an acquisition of treasury stock based on the provisions for Article 156 of the Companies Law described in Article 165 (3) of the same law.

With this acquisition, all acquisitions of treasury stock that were approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 1, 2013, have been completed.

Classification of stock acquired:
 Number of shares acquired:
 Total cost of acquisition:

Common stock
1.5 million shares
¥1,471,912,000

4. Period of acquisition: November 7 to November 27, 2013

5. Method of acquisition: Open market purchase through the Tokyo Stock Exchange

(Reference) Acquisition details approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on November 1, 2013

(1) Classification of stock to be acquired: Common stock

(2) Number of shares to be acquired: 1.5 million shares (Upper limit)

(0.74% of total number of shares issued and outstanding)

(3) Total cost of acquisition: ¥1.5 billion (Upper limit)

(4) Period of acquisition: November 7 to December 6, 2013

Statements in this document, other than those based on historical fact, concerning the current plans, prospects, strategies and expectations of the Company represent forecasts of future results. While such statements are based on the conclusions of management according to information available at the time of writing, they reflect many assumptions and opinions derived from information that includes major risks and uncertainties. Actual results may vary significantly from these forecasts due to various factors. Factors that could influence actual results include, but are not limited to, economic conditions, especially trends in consumer spending, as well as exchange rate fluctuations, changes in laws and government systems, pressure from competitors' prices and product strategies, declines in selling power of the Company's existing and new products, disruptions to production, violations of the Company's intellectual property rights, rapid advances in technology and unfavorable verdicts in major litigation.