

July 27, 2012

To whom it may concern,

Company name:	Takara Holdings Inc.
Stock exchange listings:	Tokyo (1 <sup>st</sup> section) and Osaka (1 <sup>st</sup> section)
Securities code:	2531
Company representative:	Toshio Kakimoto, President
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## Notice Regarding 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, based on the provisions for Article 156, of the Companies Law described in Article 165 (3), of the same law, the acquisition of treasury stock was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held on July 27, 2012.

### 1. Reason for the acquisition of treasury stock

Treasury stock is to be acquired to promote the efficient use of capital and as a part of the Company's comprehensive shareholder returns policies.

### 2. Details of acquisition

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| (1) Classification of stock to be acquired: | Common stock   |
| (2) Number of shares to be acquired:        | 2.8 million shares (Upper limit)<br>(1.36% of total number of shares issued and outstanding) |
| (3) Total cost of acquisition:              | ¥1.6 billion (Upper limit)   |
| (4) Period of acquisition:                  | August 2 to September 20, 2012   |

(Reference) Number of shares as of June 30, 2012

Issued and outstanding:	205,687,430
Treasury stock:	12,012,313

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#### Cautionary Statement on the Use of This Document

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.