

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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[Two Year Summary]

	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>	Year ended Mar.31,2002	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>
<b>Consolidated</b>			
Operating revenues (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>¥ 632,725</b>	¥ 571,014	<b>\$5,263,936</b>
Operating income (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>29,282</b>	19,049	<b>243,615</b>
Net income (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>10,373</b>	4,768	<b>86,298</b>
Per share of common stock (Yen / U.S. dollars)	<b>17.24</b>	8.03	<b>0.14</b>
Total Assets (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>515,825</b>	533,295	<b>4,291,389</b>
Shareholders' Equity (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>82,040</b>	77,716	<b>682,526</b>
Per share of common stock (Yen / U.S. dollars)	<b>138.29</b>	130.88	<b>1.15</b>
Net cash provided by operating activities (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>32,936</b>	33,060	<b>274,012</b>
Net cash used in investing activities (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>(23,732)</b>	(18,484)	<b>(197,434)</b>
Net cash used in financing activities (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>(10,656)</b>	(16,120)	<b>(88,655)</b>
<b>Non-consolidated</b>			
Operating revenues (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>499,792</b>	449,153	<b>4,158,003</b>
Operating income (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>19,843</b>	8,299	<b>165,087</b>
Net income (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>6,536</b>	2,787	<b>54,373</b>
Per share of common stock (Yen / U.S. dollars)	<b>10.90</b>	4.69	<b>0.09</b>
Cash dividends (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>2,963</b>	1,781	<b>24,653</b>
Per share of common stock (Yen / U.S. dollars)	<b>5.00</b>	3.00	<b>0.04</b>
Total Assets (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>269,140</b>	259,200	<b>2,239,103</b>
Shareholders' Equity (Millions of yen / Thousands of U.S. dollars)	<b>65,872</b>	64,409	<b>548,020</b>
Per share of common stock (Yen / U.S. dollars)	<b>111.03</b>	108.47	<b>0.92</b>

The U.S. dollar amounts are converted from the yen amount at ¥ 120.20=U.S.\$1.00, The exchange rate prevailing on March 31st, 2003

## **1. Management Policies**

### **1) Fundamental Management Policies**

The following fundamental management policies are summarized herein in order to clarify the significance of the business domain of the entire “K” LINE Group and how their pursuit is being carried out in actual practice.

As a global total logistics company centering on shipping, “K” LINE and its entire group of companies are committed to complying with social norms, having a creative and challenging spirit, pursuing the upgrade of its service quality, making utmost efforts for safety in navigation covering cargo operations/for environmental preservation, trying to best respond to customers' needs and contributing to the well-being of humanity throughout the world.

### **2) Policy for Payment of Dividends**

Company's fundamental policy is payment of dividends consistent with the level of profit actually achieved, and any decision related to dividend payments should be made from both medium- and long-term viewpoints. In that regard, comprehensive and deep consideration should be given to:

- a) Reinforcement of corporate structure in sync with the intensifying competition with which the ocean-going shipping and other related industries are being confronted
- b) Increase retained earnings in anticipation of the evolution of future business
- c) Continuous payment of dividends

A dividend per share for Fiscal 2002 is forecast to increase ¥2.00 to ¥5.00.

### **3) Management Goals (Numerical Targets of Management)**

The numerical targets we would like to reach as of March 31, 2005 when “KV-Plan” will be completed are as follows on a consolidated basis and (in parentheses) on a non-consolidated basis:

Operating revenues ¥650 billion (¥500 billion)

Income before income taxes and extraordinary items ¥35 billion (¥24 billion)

Ratio of shareholders' equity over assets 22% (33%)

ROE 19% (17%)

Liabilities bearing interest ¥275 billion (¥90 billion)

### **4) Management Strategy on Medium- and Long-term Basis**

From April this year, “K” LINE embarked on a new 3-year management plan known as “KV-Plan.” Under this new plan, we are determined to exert all possible energy as an urgent assignment in those situations where our economy

continues to remain in recession whereas some Asian economies are seeing more rapid and economic development centering on China.

In this new management plan, fundamental assignments are itemized as follows:

- a) Further strengthening of the Company's basic structure through cost reductions and effective use of IT, etc.
- b) Enhancement of globalization closely connected to local community and pursuit of synergy between our various business sectors
- c) Redoubling efforts for logistics business
- d) Pursuit of technical innovations in marine transport, perfection in safety of ship navigation/cargo operations and commitment to environmental preservation
- e) Strengthening corporate governance aiming at more transparency and effectiveness of management

#### **5) Assignments to which the Company Is Committed**

In terms of business circumstances surrounding "K" LINE, we can see changes in the global economy after the Iraq War, flagging economic activities incurred by the expansive spread of SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) mainly in China. Despite those uncertain factors, we are rather optimistic to forecast:

With the stable flow of container cargo volumes centering on cargo from Asia, especially China to the U.S.A. and Europe, the demand and supply in ship space tends to be better balanced with restoration of freight rates expected to advance steadily.

In accordance with the "KV-Plan," we are poised to construct an overall system of marine transport in flexible response to changes in global logistics. Simultaneously, we are stepping up our efforts to further strengthen corporate constitutions: as an example, we are carrying out the cost curtail campaign dubbed "Cost Slash-300" on a group basis with the shared recognition that a top-priority imperative be the recovery of containership business. In fact, we have been successful in achieving more than ¥20 billion in reduction of costs, on which basis we are planning on realizing more than ¥30 billion curtailment during the 3-year period originally set.

By this means, we will target the building of a stable profitability system free from changes in the business environment.

We also recognize that "safety in ship navigation and cargo operations" and "preservation of the earthly environment" are among the most important assignments the Company is required to tackle as a unified group.

More specifically, the ISM Code has been applied to our entire fleet since July 2002. With this application in place, every ship is being operated in compliance

with a common manual "Safety Management System" manual where all possible types of preparedness and responsiveness are explained concisely and readily experienced.

Concurrently, a Committee for Promotion of Safe Ship Management was established for the entire fleet, including charter-in vessels. The committee members consist of directors of "K" LINE and its group ship management companies. Within the Committee, various measures for safe ship/cargo operations are mapped out. The committee members take on visiting ships for safety verification purposes along "K" LINE's own guidelines for ship quality, i.e. KL-QUALITY so that the Company is assured of providing stable and high-quality transportation service to customers.

When it comes to preservation of the earthly environment, "K" LINE Group's Environmental Policy was established in May 2001. We sense with acuteness and in-depth urgency that consumption of mobile energy needed by logistics business, as well as exhausts/wastes resulting from business activity, should produce minimal environmental loads to limited resources and earthly/marine environment. We also properly understand how important it is to prevent marine pollution incurred by marine accidents, regarding preservation of the earthly environment as a perpetual management assignment.

More concretely, we acquired ISO 14001 certification from a third party certification authority in February 2002, and are wholeheartedly practicing an Environmental Management System for the group ship management companies as well as "K" LINE.

## **6) Corporate Governance: Fundamental Way of Thinking and Measures Taken in Practice**

### **6-1) Corporate Governance: Fundamental Way of Thinking**

Company's fundamental direction is innovative management, giving deep consideration to such global standards as ensuring transparency and fairness of management and speedier decision-making on management matters. The Board of Directors is positioned to determine the fundamental direction of management, legally-stipulated matters and any other important issues relevant to management and to supervision for expedient execution of our work.

In the meantime, the Director Council convenes about twice a month with participation by directors and the Chairman of the Auditor Committee in an effort for speedier decision-making.

To enhance the Company's IR activities, an IR Division has been established to clarify a window for these activities and is now ready with an all-company supporting system to elevate quality of, and increase opportunities for,

communication activities with investors.

Remuneration to directors is based on a fixed amount.

Apart from remuneration, Company grants stock options to them as an added incentive.

By setting up a Compliance Office and also establishing a Compliance Committee, we are now in a position to act for ensuring legal compliance, fairness and ethics.

We will aim at enhancement of compliance functions by not only making oversight functions of the Board of Directors more active, but also by strengthening auditing through an increase in number of outside auditors to half of all corporate auditors ahead of the amendment to the Commercial Code of Japan taking effect.

We also guarantee appropriateness with regard to rewards for auditing to the auditing corporation on a contractual basis.

## **6-2) Corporate Governance: Measures Taken in Practice**

- a) How administrative organization of management relevant to decision-making/execution/oversight and other corporate governance systems is in reality

An auditing system by corporate auditors is already available

- No outside corporate directors but 2 outside corporate auditors have been selected
- Corporate auditors including outside corporate auditors are helped by an assistant to them
- The Board of Directors is positioned to function as an organization for decision-making on fundamental directions of management, legally-stipulated matters/other important management issues, and as well as providing supervision that will assume expedition in execution of work. It also convenes the Director Council which is committed to report and decide important matters. Thereby, the Council performs perfection of compliance and plays a vital role in securing transparency in execution of work.
- The Compliance Committee was established on April 1, 2003, responding to a variety of compliance issues when caught through the in-house reporting system implemented at the same time.
- Regarding how we interact with lawyers, auditing corporations or any other 3rd party advisers, it should be made clear that we consult with corporation lawyers or attorneys in particular when legal judgments are necessary on management or daily jobs. The same practice assumes that

management is under legal control at all times.

Arrangements are being made so that corporate lawyers assume a certain role in the already-mentioned inside reporting system. More concretely, we consult with them when there is a need for looking into the contents of information reported on the system or for any other consultation with them. Furthermore, when and if an inside reporter wishes, he or she will be given the opportunity for consulting with corporate lawyers.

The auditing corporation audits and reviews accounting of the “K” LINE Group every quarter, performing a large role in promoting corporate governance for the whole group.

- b) Outline of human, capital and business relationships and any others interests between the Company and outside directors/outside auditors

We do not select any outside corporate directors. Regarding outside corporate auditors, the Company has no personnel, capital or business relationships with them, their families or any companies in which they hold directorship. None of the outside corporate auditors are from its group companies.

- c) How the Company has handled the assignments relevant to corporate governance during the recent one year

The Company makes it a rule to convene the Board of the Directors a minimum of once a month for determining fundamental directions and other important matters. In the meantime, the Director Council is participated in by not only directors in charge of jobs but the chairman of the Auditor Committee at every meeting. We are making efforts to strengthen corporate governance in this manner. In addition, we have decided on establishment of a Compliance Committee and introduction of an inside reporting system.

## **2. Results of Business Operations and Financial Status**

### **1) Overview of Business Operations during Fiscal 2002**

General characterization of the global economy during Fiscal 2002:

Global inventory saw the completion of one round of adjustments in the field of information-related goods, etc.

The U.S.A. saw a mild recovery. European economic recovery, however, fell short of steam with its condition worsening towards the closing of the fiscal year due to impacts of appreciation of the euro since last autumn.

The overall Asian economy could sustain its recovery thanks to foreign demand driven by the support of steadily – increasing exports.

In Japan, the economy also stayed on track with a weak recovery sustained by

recovering exports in the 2nd half in response to the above-mentioned overseas circumstances.

Under this situation, and in compliance with the “KV-Plan,” we carried out our maximum efforts for strengthening competitiveness and expanding business scale focusing mainly on cost curtailment. Eventually, consolidated operating revenues amounted to ¥632.725 billion, a 10.8% increase as compared with ¥571.014 billion last year. Consolidate income before income taxes and extraordinary items reached ¥23.673 billion, a 97.8% increase as compared with ¥11.969 billion in the previous year. After adjustment of special accounts for profit/loss, etc. consolidated net income amounted to ¥10.373 billion, a 117.6% increase as compared with ¥4.768 billion last year.

Business activities by segment are as follows:

**a) Marine Transportation**

<Containership Business>

In Asia/North America trade, while there remained a host of unfavorable influences from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in America, and our being obliged to accept a huge drop of ocean freight rates resulting from the rate revisions taking place in early 2002, tonnage movement could achieve a large amount of growth owing to the increase in housing-related cargo under the support of the U.S. Government’s low interest policy, solid personal consumption and the shift in purchasing merchandise in Asia, especially China.

In Asia/Europe trade, steady cargo movement prevailed and as a result, the falling freight rates since last year touched bottom. With brisk demands in place, we could occasionally achieve some rate restoration.

Under the circumstances, “K” LINE commenced a new North America/Asia/Europe service from the start of the fiscal year making maximum use of 13 larger 5,500-teu newbuildings. Operational efforts were promoted for direct callings at Chinese ports where a spectacular increase in cargo movement was available, leading to an upgrade of service both in quality and quantity. In the meantime, rationalization was practiced in drastic measure in the Atlantic trade where there was no or little improvement in supply and demand balance. Furthermore, we persevered in our determination to innovate our Asia services in response to the China shift.

Overall, operational revenues stood much better than last year, mainly attributable to various favorable effects from the introduction of the larger newbuildings. Despite the many minus factors such as huge fall in freight rates mainly in the North America trade, the hike in bunker price, the port lockout on the West Coast of the U.S.A due to labor dispute, we could prevail over them by

carrying out maximum efforts for reduction in ship costs through injection of the newbuildings, curtailment of operational costs/expenses and rationalization of less profitable service routes.

Bottom line for operating income reached the same level as last year.

#### **<Bulk Carrier and Car Carrier Business>**

Bulk carriers:

The global economy of Fiscal 2002 started with a weak recovery in early 2002 with markets for large/medium/small bulk carriers proceeding low-key in an opaque state. Since last summer, however, the markets turned upward and continued on an upward swing, attributed to: a) brisk demands for iron and steel in Asia centering on China; b) increased demand for coal in Japan and changes in the grain trade incurred by droughts in grain producing countries such as Australia and Canada, etc.

Under the prevailing circumstances, we dedicated ourselves to efficient deployment and operation of the entire fleet.

Car carriers:

While Japanese car manufacturers expanded their production overseas, transported cars increased with steadiness from Japan to Europe, the United States, the Middle East, Australia and Asian nations due to positive sales activities in the regional markets. Operating revenues could be better than last year. Simultaneously, we made positive efforts for further progress in the off-Japan trade: export of complete vehicles from Europe to North America and Mexico; export of complete vehicles from Thailand to other countries. We could attain better results than last year as was also the case in the trade from Japan. There was the minus factor of a hike in bunker-oil price, but which we could overcome by timely arrangements for short-term charter-in-carriers from a perspective of securing every opportunity for profit and by curtailment of operational costs.

The overall bottom line could reach better operating revenues and accomplish a stable amount of operating income.

#### **<Energy Transportation and Tanker Services>**

LNG Carriers: A total of 22 LNG carriers deployed for respective projects performed as well as expected, securing a stable amount of operating revenues.

Thermal Coal Carriers: one wider-hull/shallower-draft ship with specs tailored for transport of thermal coal (the Corona Series) entered service, bringing the total fleet of that series to 7 ships. The entire fleet including other dedicated ships numbered 11 ships, carrying 11 million tons in total, allowing us to

accomplish an expansion of business scale.

Tankers: During the 1st half of Fiscal 2002, business was unfavorably influenced by the decreased cargo movement attributable to the turndown of the global economy and the drop in production by OPEC. Proceeding to the 2nd half, the freight market steeply turned upward due to anxieties over the strike in Venezuela and the Iraq War in addition to the increased seasonable demand. In addition, one new LPG carrier entered service. We could achieve better operating revenues than last year.

To propel the Company's policy of realization of regionally- rooted globalization, arrangements were made for "K" Line Pte Ltd to manage 100,000 dwt tankers under their own responsibility and account, which started from January 2003. We could produce better operating revenues than last year and secured a stable amount of operating income.

#### <Coastal Shipping>

Domestic Tramp Business: Both limestone and coal carriers could be favored with a stable amount of tonnage destined to steel and cement manufacturing companies on the basis of long-term contracts.

Domestic Liner Business: Efforts were made with success to replace a paper-in-rolls carrier with a Roll-on/Roll-off ship, which could stabilize profitability through a joint operation with other shipping company. On the service routes: Hitachi/Kushiro and Hitachi-Naka/Tomakomai, we could secure a stable amount of cargo due to increased demand for raw milk and general cargo resulting from the very hot summer and by providing a daily service through the space charter contracts with other shipping companies.

Ferry business: Positive sales efforts were executed to induce/increase reefer vans and trucks.

The bottom line is operating revenues exceeded last year and operating income stayed stable.

In the end, operating revenues of Marine Transportation reached ¥530.228 billion (10.2% increase as compared with last year) meanwhile operating income amounted to ¥22.384 billion (70.2% increase as compared with last year).

#### **b) Services Incidental to Transportation**

Operating revenues increased centering on domestic businesses related to airfreight forwarding and harbor transportation. On a group basis, operating revenues amounted to ¥88.774 billion (17.2% increase as compared with last

year) and operating income ¥4.801 billion (5.8% increase as compared with last year).

**c) Others**

In land transportation business and other business not mentioned in the above, operating revenues were ¥13.723 billion (2.4% decrease) and operating income amounted to ¥2.087 billion (63.8% increase).

**2) Outlook for Fiscal 2003**

Forecast for Fiscal 2003 global economy comments:

In the U.S., there are strong worries over sustainability of personal consumption that has so far been driving strong housing and car sales, and the employment landscape is worsening. Those factors are likely to cause an expected recovery to be somewhat milder than anticipated.

The European economy is also expected to experience a weakness in recovery. The Japanese economy is seeing a continuing fall in stock prices, which is exerting a serious influence on corporate financial status and the financial system. No definite recovery can be expected yet. The Iraq War was ended in a relatively short time, but there is still uncertainty as to the long-term economic fallout from that conflict.

Containership Business: We are faced with various uncertain factors, i.e. changes in the global economy after the Iraq War and flagging economic activities caused by the expansive spread of SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) mainly in China. Confidently, however, we will be able to enjoy improved operating income with the already executed measures for voyage rationalizations and cost curtailment, while our work on normalization of ocean freight rates goes on as expected.

Bulk Carrier and Car Carrier Business:

In bulk carrier business, we will continue our construction of a cost-competitive fleet and efficient operations.

In car carrier business, worries are prevailing over a delay in recovery of the global economy since the Iraq War gave unfavorable influence to demand for car purchases in every country. We will actively try, however, to secure stable profitability in response to surrounding circumstances and in pursuit of efficient ship operation and further cost reductions.

Energy Transportation and Tanker Services:

We will continue to pursue expansion of business scale including input of newbuildings.

Coastal Shipping:

We will make positive sales efforts, giving full-fledged consideration to efficient ship allocation and improvement of services.

Services Incidental to Transportation:

The know-how and business assets from containership business and logistical group companies in Japan and overseas are to be efficiently and effectively combined. We will continually come to grips with logistical business to successfully satisfy customer needs.

In this manner, we are forecasting that on a consolidated and yearly basis, operating revenues will be ¥675 billion, income before income taxes and extraordinary items ¥43 billion and net income ¥18.5 billion. The preconditions are: yearly-averaged exchange rate ¥120.00 per U.S. Dollar, bunker-oil price U.S.\$160.00 per ton.

Regarding dividend for Fiscal 2003, interim dividend will be ¥3.00 per share and ¥6.00 per share on a yearly basis.

### **3) Review of Financial Status for Fiscal 2002**

Regarding dividend for Fiscal 2003, interim dividend will be ¥3.00 per share and ¥6.00 per share on a yearly basis.

Cash flow from investment activities ended with minus ¥23.731 billion due to expenditures for acquisition of vessels, etc.

As of the closure of consolidated Fiscal 2002, cash and cash equivalents (called funds) were ¥18.780 billion, a ¥1.902 billion decrease as compared with the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year. Cash flows were as follows:

Cash flow from operating activities resulted in plus ¥32.936 billion from interim net profit prior to tax adjustments and depreciation costs.

Cash flow from investment activities ended with minus ¥23.732 billion due to expenditures for acquisition of vessels, etc.

Cash flow from financial activities was minus ¥10.656 billion due to expenditures for return of borrowed money.

Regarding cash flows during Fiscal 2003, our prospects are as follows:

Cash flow operating activities will amount to plus ¥47 billion.

Cash flow from investment activities will be minus ¥43 billion. It is mainly attributed to that payable amount for construction of 8 Panamax containerships that are expected to complete in 2004 and 2005 are being posted at the account of construction in progress.

Cash flow from financial activities will reach minus ¥4 billion in view of return of borrowed money.

In the aggregate, cash and cash equivalents will be roughly at the same level as the end of consolidated Fiscal 2002.

Trends of cash flow indices of the “K” LINE Group are as follows:

	Fiscal 1999	Fiscal 2000	Fiscal 2001	Fiscal 2002
Ratio of shareholders' equity (%)	14.4	13.4	14.6	15.9
Ratio of shareholders' equity on the basis of market price (%)	20.8	21.4	17.1	30.0
Years of redemption (years)	7.8	7.4	10.2	9.3
Interest coverage ratio (times)	3.8	3.7	3.3	5.0

Ratio of shareholders' equity: shareholders' equity

Ratio of shareholders' equity on the basis of market price:

Aggregate of stock price on market price/total assets

Years of redemption: liabilities bearing interest/cash flow of business activities

Interest coverage ratio: Cash flow of business activities/ interest payment

1. Every index is figured on the basis of financial figures on a consolidated basis.
2. Aggregate of stock price on market price is calculated in the formula:  
Final stock price on market at the closing of Fiscal 2002 X Number of outstanding shares at the same closing
3. The amount of cash flow from business activities corresponds to that of Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Liabilities bearing interest are equivalent to all liabilities bearing interest listed up in Consolidated Balance Sheets. Coupon payment corresponds to the amount of paid interest appearing in Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2002 and 2003

### ASSETS

(Millions of Yen / Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Year ended <b>Mar.31,2003</b>	Year ended Mar.31,2002	Year ended <b>Mar.31,2003</b>
Current assets :			
Cash and time deposits	¥ 18,988	¥ 20,926	\$ 157,973
Marketable securities	73	87	609
Accounts and notes receivable - trade	74,843	63,086	622,654
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(663)	(669)	(5,520)
Fuel and supplies	10,662	7,240	88,703
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	18,223	15,289	151,609
Deferred income taxes	2,667	2,480	22,187
Other current assets	11,717	16,629	97,477
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>136,510</b>	125,068	<b>1,135,692</b>
Investments and long-term receivables :			
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	10,698	10,268	89,003
Investments in other securities	48,658	57,052	404,811
Long-term loans receivable	3,050	2,791	25,374
Other investments	16,323	16,537	135,793
Deferred income taxes	9,476	7,430	78,833
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(622)	(621)	(5,172)
<b>Total investments and long-term receivables</b>	<b>87,583</b>	93,457	<b>728,642</b>
Vessels, property and equipment :			
Vessels	433,723	461,359	3,608,341
Buildings and equipment	99,635	97,537	828,909
Accumulated depreciation	(293,172)	(295,649)	(2,439,036)
	240,186	263,247	1,998,214
Land	36,013	36,243	299,608
Construction in progress	9,681	9,588	80,544
<b>Vessels, property and equipment net</b>	<b>285,880</b>	309,078	<b>2,378,366</b>
Other assets	5,852	5,692	48,689
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>¥ 515,825</b>	¥ 533,295	<b>\$ 4,291,389</b>

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2002 and 2003

### LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Millions of Yen / Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>	Year ended Mar.31,2002	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>
Current liabilities :			
Short-term loans	¥ 35,194	¥ 41,477	\$ 292,798
Current portion of long-term debt	44,863	56,169	373,233
Accounts and notes payable – trade	60,004	57,185	499,197
Deferred income	11,696	13,975	97,308
Current portion of obligations under finance leases	1,393	3,227	11,590
Other current liabilities	13,611	10,483	113,237
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>166,761</b>	182,516	<b>1,387,363</b>
Long-term liabilities :			
Long-term debt, less current portion	215,644	216,128	1,794,041
Allowance for employees' retirement benefits	14,551	16,094	121,054
Allowance for directors' and statutory auditors' retirement benefits	2,044	2,092	17,008
Accrued expenses for overhaul of vessels	7,530	4,482	62,644
Obligations under finance leases	9,481	18,621	78,881
Deferred income taxes	1,033	1,123	8,595
Other long-term liabilities	9,496	7,314	79,004
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>	<b>259,779</b>	265,854	<b>2,161,227</b>
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	7,245	7,209	60,273
Shareholders' equity :			
Common stock:			
Authorized 1,080,000,000 shares			
Issued 593,796,875 shares	29,690	29,690	247,004
Capital surplus	14,535	14,535	120,922
Retained earnings	39,694	31,200	330,233
Revaluation reserve for land	4,848	4,811	40,338
Unrealized holding gains or losses on investment securities	(2,530)	(93)	(21,047)
Translation adjustments	(3,912)	(2,424)	(32,550)
<b>Treasury stock, at cost</b>	<b>82,325</b>	77,719	<b>684,900</b>
	(285)	(3)	(2,374)
<b>Total Shareholders' equity</b>	<b>82,040</b>	77,716	<b>682,526</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>¥ 515,825</b>	¥ 533,295	<b>\$ 4,291,389</b>

## Consolidated Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2002 and 2003

(Millions of Yen / Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Year ended <b>Mar.31,2003</b>	Year ended Mar.31,2002	Year ended <b>Mar.31,2003</b>
Operating revenues :			
Freight and charter of vessels	¥ 540,208	¥ 493,832	\$ 4,494,244
Operating revenues other than shipping	92,517	77,182	769,692
Total operating revenues	<b>632,725</b>	571,014	<b>5,263,936</b>
Operating expenses :			
Expenses, other than depreciation, for vessels	422,570	382,667	3,515,557
Depreciation of vessels	23,619	27,356	196,500
Cost of operation revenues other than shipping	105,817	92,740	880,339
Selling, general and administrative expenses	51,437	49,202	427,925
Total operating expenses	<b>603,443</b>	551,965	<b>5,020,321</b>
Operating income	<b>29,282</b>	19,049	<b>243,615</b>
Other income (expense):			
Interest and dividends income	1,333	1,464	11,086
Interest expenses	(6,488)	(9,478)	(53,972)
Others, net	(5,447)	(2,787)	(45,318)
Total other income (expense)	<b>(10,602)</b>	(10,801)	<b>(88,204)</b>
Income before income taxes	<b>18,680</b>	8,248	<b>155,411</b>
Income taxes current	8,662	3,985	72,064
deferred	(873)	(1,090)	(7,262)
Total income taxes	<b>7,789</b>	2,895	<b>64,802</b>
Minority interest	518	585	4,311
Net income	<b>10,373</b>	4,768	<b>86,298</b>
Retained earnings at beginning of the year	<b>31,200</b>	29,539	<b>259,564</b>
Adjustments to retained earnings at beginning of the year for inclusion in or exclusion from consolidation	26	6	216
Cash dividends	(1,781)	(2,969)	(14,820)
Bonuses to directors and statutory auditors	(124)	(144)	(1,025)
Retained earnings at end of the year	<b>¥ 39,694</b>	¥ 31,200	<b>\$ 330,233</b>

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2002 and 2003

(Millions of Yen/Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Year ended Mar.31,2003	Year ended Mar.31,2002	Year ended Mar.31,2003
Cash flows from operating activities :			
Income before income taxes	¥ 18,680	¥ 8,248	\$ 155,411
Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for employees' retirement benefits	(1,543)	(2,349)	(12,837)
Accrued expenses for overhaul of vessels	3,129	933	26,028
Provision for directors' and statutory auditors' retirement benefits	(48)	(136)	(399)
Depreciation and amortization	29,511	33,274	245,515
Interest and dividend income	(1,333)	(1,464)	(11,086)
Interest expenses	6,488	9,478	53,972
Increase in accounts and notes receivable – trade	(12,497)	(2,584)	(103,967)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(3,456)	14	(28,752)
Increase in short-term assets	(2,423)	(1,295)	(20,159)
Increase in investments and other assets	(942)	(2,278)	(7,836)
Increase in accounts and notes payable – trade	2,793	7,362	23,238
Loss on devaluation of marketable and investment securities	3,211	-	26,714
Loss on sale of marketable and investment securities	3,289	1,329	27,362
Gain on sale of vessels, property, and equipment	(3,630)	(3,623)	(30,197)
Loss on sale of vessels, property, and equipment	1,306	4,133	10,861
Others, net	(694)	43	(5,773)
Sub-total	41,841	51,085	348,095
Interest and dividends received	1,603	1,142	13,337
Interest paid	(6,600)	(9,986)	(54,909)
Income taxes paid	(3,908)	(9,181)	(32,511)
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,936	33,060	274,012
Cash flows from investing activities :			
Purchases of securities and other investments	(8,395)	(36,600)	(69,845)
Gain on sale of marketable and investment securities	3,835	35,636	31,905
Investment on subsidiaries with newly inclusion in consolidation	-	(146)	-
Purchases of vessels, property and equipment	(69,938)	(47,566)	(581,843)
Proceeds from sale of vessels, property and equipment	57,806	31,794	480,914
Expenditures for intangible fixed assets	(1,527)	(2,982)	(12,702)
Others, net	(5,513)	1,380	(45,863)
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,732)	(18,484)	(197,434)
Cash flows from financing activities :			
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	9,938	-	82,677
Proceeds from loans	55,890	61,997	464,976
Repayment of loans and obligations under finance leases	(55,403)	(64,074)	(460,921)
Repayment of bonds	(13,500)	(7,000)	(112,313)
Net decrease of short-term loans	(5,512)	(3,984)	(45,856)
Cash dividends paid	(1,783)	(2,967)	(14,830)
Cash dividends paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders	(94)	(89)	(784)
Others, net	(192)	(3)	(1,604)
Net cash used in financing activities	(10,656)	(16,120)	(88,655)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(553)	1,040	(4,600)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,005)	(504)	(16,677)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	20,682	20,467	172,061
Increase in cash and cash equivalents arising from inclusion of subsidiaries in consolidation	103	719	859
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	18,780	20,682	156,243

## Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. for the years ended March 31, 2003 and 2002

### ASSETS

(Millions of Yen/Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Year ended Mar.31,2003	Year ended Mar.31,2002	Year ended Mar.31,2003
Current assets :			
Cash and time deposits	¥ 5,621	¥7,930	\$46,760
Accounts and notes receivable - trade	53,788	40,657	447,492
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(396)	(2,417)	(3,295)
Fuel and supplies	9,069	5,792	75,450
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	17,957	15,526	149,395
Other current assets	10,461	9,194	87,031
Total current assets	96,500	76,682	802,833
Investments and long-term receivables :			
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries and affiliates	38,706	36,110	322,012
Investments in other securities	41,619	48,644	346,253
Long-term loans receivable	2,375	2,115	19,756
Other investments	5,806	5,265	48,300
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(394)	(317)	(3,280)
Total investments and long-term receivables	88,112	91,817	733,041
Vessels, property and equipment :			
Vessels	154,525	154,514	1,285,564
Buildings and equipment	12,616	12,668	104,961
Accumulated depreciation	(113,385)	(108,190)	(943,306)
	53,756	58,992	447,219
Land	23,421	23,503	194,847
Construction in progress	1	331	14
Vessels, property and equipment, net	77,178	82,826	642,080
Other assets	7,350	7,875	61,149
Total assets	¥ 269,140	¥ 259,200	\$2,239,103

## Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. for the years ended March 31, 2003 and 2002

### LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Millions of Yen/Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Year ended Mar.31,2003	Year ended Mar.31,2002	Year ended Mar.31,2003
Current liabilities :			
Short-term loans	¥ 4,891	¥ 7,037	\$ 40,690
Current portion of long-term debt	26,008	28,408	216,370
Accounts and notes payable - trade	51,339	44,555	427,115
Deferred income	11,111	10,772	92,439
Other current liabilities	16,497	11,212	137,245
Total current liabilities	109,846	101,984	913,859
Long-term liabilities :			
Long-term debt, less current portion	85,548	83,432	711,717
Allowance for employees' retirement benefits	2,890	4,011	24,040
Allowance for directors' and statutory auditors' retirement benefits	1,212	1,344	10,084
Accrued expenses for overhaul of vessels	1,439	1,685	11,974
Deferred income taxes for land revaluation	1,806	1,822	15,021
Other long-term liabilities	527	513	4,388
Total long-term liabilities	93,422	92,807	777,224
Shareholders' equity :			
Common stock :			
Authorized 1,080,000,000 shares			
Issued 593,796,875 shares	29,690	29,690	247,004
Capital surplus	14,535	14,535	120,922
Legal reserve	2,540	2,540	21,134
Revaluation reserve for land	2,996	2,973	24,928
Special reserve	11,850	9,641	98,587
Retained earnings	6,905	4,413	57,442
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on investment securities	(2,461)	620	(20,477)
Less : treasury stock, at cost	(183)	(3)	(1,520)
Total shareholders' equity	65,872	64,409	548,020
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	¥ 269,140	¥ 259,200	\$ 2,239,103

## Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. for the years ended March 31, 2003 and 2002

(Millions of Yen/Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>	Year ended Mar.31,2002	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>
Operating revenues :			
Freight and charter of vessels	¥ 499,011	¥ 448,354	\$ 4,151,509
Other revenues	781	799	6,494
Total operating revenues	<b>499,792</b>	449,153	<b>4,158,003</b>
Operating expenses :			
Expenses, other than depreciation, for vessels	460,966	419,746	3,834,991
Depreciation of vessels	5,692	6,120	47,353
Selling, general and administrative expenses	12,848	14,447	106,888
Other expenses	443	541	3,684
Total operating expenses	<b>479,949</b>	440,854	<b>3,992,916</b>
Operating income	<b>19,843</b>	8,299	<b>165,087</b>
Other income (expense) :			
Interest and dividend income	1,266	3,363	10,531
Interest expense	(3,199)	(3,992)	(26,619)
Others, net	(5,947)	(3,359)	(49,472)
Total other income (expense)	<b>(7,880)</b>	(3,988)	<b>(65,560)</b>
Income before income taxes	<b>11,963</b>	4,311	<b>99,527</b>
Income taxes	5,427	1,524	45,154
Net income	<b>6,536</b>	¥ 2,787	<b>54,373</b>
Retained earnings at beginning of the year	373	1,626	3,105
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land	(4)	-	(36)
Unappropriated retained earnings at March 31	<b>¥ 6,905</b>	¥ 4,413	<b>\$ 57,442</b>

## Non-Consolidated Proposed Appropriation of Retained Earnings

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. for the years ended March 31, 2003 and 2002

(Millions of Yen/Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>	Year ended Mar.31,2002	<b>Year ended Mar.31,2003</b>
Unappropriated retained earnings at March 31	<b>¥ 6,905</b>	¥ 4,413	<b>\$ 57,442</b>
Reversal of special reserve	<b>876</b>	1,128	<b>7,293</b>
Cash dividends	<b>(2,963)</b>	(1,781)	<b>(24,653)</b>
Bonus to Directors	<b>(70)</b>	(50)	<b>(582)</b>
Transfer to special reserve	<b>(4,500)</b>	(3,337)	<b>(37,437)</b>
Retained earnings at end of the year	<b>¥ 248</b>	¥ 373	<b>\$ 2,063</b>

## Consolidated Segment Information

### (a) Business segment information

Year ended Mar.31,2003

(Millions of Yen)

	Marine Transportation	Service incidental to transportation	Others	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues						
(1) Operating revenues	¥ 530,228	¥ 88,774	¥ 13,723	¥ 632,725	¥ -	¥ 632,725
(2) Inter-group sales and transfers	2,853	48,983	8,777	60,613	(60,613)	-
Total revenues	533,081	137,757	22,500	693,338	(60,613)	632,725
Operating expenses	510,697	132,956	20,413	664,066	(60,623)	603,443
Operating income	¥ 22,384	¥ 4,801	¥ 2,087	¥ 29,272	¥ 10	¥ 29,282
Total assets	¥ 430,006	¥ 104,951	¥ 49,167	¥ 584,124	(¥ 68,299)	¥ 515,825
Depreciation	¥ 23,820	¥ 4,283	¥ 1,408	¥ 29,511	¥ -	¥ 29,511
Capital expenditures	¥ 64,235	¥ 6,631	¥ 802	¥ 71,668	¥ -	¥ 71,668

Year ended Mar.31,2002

(Millions of Yen)

	Marine Transportation	Service incidental to transportation	Others	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues						
(1) Operating revenues	¥ 481,200	¥ 75,758	¥ 14,056	¥ 571,014	¥ -	¥ 571,014
(2) Inter-group sales and transfers	2,129	43,138	7,651	52,918	(52,918)	-
Total revenues	483,329	118,896	21,707	623,932	(52,918)	571,014
Operating expenses	470,180	114,360	20,432	604,972	(53,007)	551,965
Operating income	¥ 13,149	¥ 4,536	¥ 1,275	¥ 18,960	¥ 89	¥ 19,049
Total assets	¥ 439,380	¥ 94,440	¥ 58,966	¥ 592,786	(¥ 59,491)	¥ 533,295
Depreciation	¥ 28,278	¥ 4,023	¥ 973	¥ 33,274	¥ -	¥ 33,274
Capital expenditures	¥ 42,754	¥ 8,098	¥ 227	¥ 51,079	¥ -	¥ 51,079

Year ended Mar.31,2003

(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Marine Transportation	Service incidental to transportation	Others	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues						
(1) Operating revenues	\$ 4,411,218	\$ 738,551	\$ 114,167	\$ 5,263,936	\$ -	\$ 5,263,936
(2) Inter-group sales and transfers	23,733	407,511	73,027	504,271	(504,271)	-
Total revenues	4,434,951	1,146,062	187,194	5,768,207	(504,271)	5,263,936
Operating expenses	4,248,728	1,106,126	169,824	5,524,678	(504,357)	5,020,321
Operating income	\$ 186,223	\$ 39,936	\$ 17,370	\$ 243,529	\$ 86	\$ 243,615
Total assets	\$ 3,577,420	\$ 873,134	\$ 409,044	\$ 4,859,598	(\$ 568,209)	\$ 4,291,389
Depreciation	\$ 198,173	\$ 35,630	\$ 11,712	\$ 245,515	\$ -	\$ 245,515
Capital expenditures	\$ 534,405	\$ 55,168	\$ 6,670	\$ 596,243	\$ -	\$ 596,243

## (b) Geographical segment information

Year ended Mar.31,2003

(Millions of Yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues								
(1) Operating revenues	¥ 605,153	¥ 14,755	¥ 4,216	¥ 8,560	¥ 41	¥ 632,725	¥ -	¥ 632,725
(2) Inter-group sales and transfers	3,280	20,216	4,596	7,149	646	35,887	(35,887)	-
Total revenues	608,433	34,971	8,812	15,709	687	668,612	(35,887)	632,725
Operating expenses	582,674	33,308	8,975	13,730	652	639,339	(35,896)	603,443
Operating income(loss)	¥ 25,759	¥ 1,663	(¥ 163)	¥ 1,979	¥ 35	¥ 29,273	¥ 9	¥ 29,282
Total assets	¥ 489,410	¥ 23,264	¥ 27,725	¥ 22,758	¥ 1,696	¥ 564,853	(¥ 49,028)	¥ 515,825

Year ended Mar.31,2002

(Millions of Yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues								
(1) Operating revenues	¥ 545,345	¥ 16,495	¥ 4,952	¥ 4,075	¥ 147	¥ 571,014	¥ -	¥ 571,014
(2) Inter-group sales and transfers	919	21,811	4,217	6,347	538	33,832	(33,832)	-
Total revenues	546,264	38,306	9,169	10,422	685	604,846	(33,832)	571,014
Operating expenses	530,669	36,997	9,190	8,404	629	585,889	(33,924)	551,965
Operating income	¥ 15,595	¥ 1,309	(¥ 21)	¥ 2,018	¥ 56	¥ 18,957	¥ 92	¥ 19,049
Total assets	¥ 506,588	¥ 24,344	¥ 32,094	¥ 14,539	¥ 1,659	¥ 579,224	(¥ 45,929)	¥ 533,295

Year ended Mar.31,2003

(Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues								
(1) Operating revenues	\$5,034,548	\$122,757	\$35,072	\$71,217	\$342	\$5,263,936	\$ -	\$5,263,936
(2) Inter-group sales and transfers	27,289	168,189	38,237	59,477	5,370	298,562	(298,562)	-
Total revenues	5,061,837	290,946	73,309	130,694	5,712	5,562,498	(298,562)	5,263,936
Operating expenses	4,847,540	277,110	74,663	114,231	5,420	5,318,964	(298,643)	5,020,321
Operating income(loss)	\$214,297	\$13,836	(\$1,354)	\$16,463	\$292	\$243,534	\$81	\$243,615
Total assets	\$4,071,634	\$193,547	\$230,660	\$189,332	\$14,105	\$4,699,278	(\$407,889)	\$4,291,389

Each segment principally covers the following countries or regions:

North America: U.S.A. and Canada

Europe: U.K., Germany, the Netherlands and France

Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Korea and Malaysia

Other: Australia

(c) International Business information

Year ended Mar.31,2003 (Millions of Yen)

	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Total
<b>International revenues</b>	¥176,531	¥111,586	¥94,358	¥116,095	¥498,570
<b>Consolidated revenues</b>					632,725
International revenues as a percentage of consolidated revenues	27.9%	17.6%	14.9%	18.4%	78.8%

Year ended Mar.31,2002 (Millions of Yen)

	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Total
International revenues	¥164,256	¥103,792	¥80,383	¥106,797	¥455,228
Consolidated revenues					571,014
International revenues as a percentage of consolidated revenues	28.7%	18.2%	14.1%	18.7%	79.7%

Year ended Mar.31,2003 (Thousands of U.S.Dollars)

	North America	Europe	Asia	Other	Total
<b>International revenues</b>	\$1,468,644	\$928,338	\$785,008	\$965,845	\$4,147,835
<b>Consolidated revenues</b>					5,263,936
International revenues as a percentage of consolidated revenues	27.9%	17.6%	14.9%	18.4%	78.8%

These international revenues consist mainly of revenues from the marine transportation business earned outside Japan.

Each segment principally covers following countries or regions:

North America: U.S.A. and Canada

Europe: U.K., Germany, the Netherlands and France

Asia: South-East Asia, The Middle East, the People's Republic of China and India

Other: Central and South America, Africa, and Australia