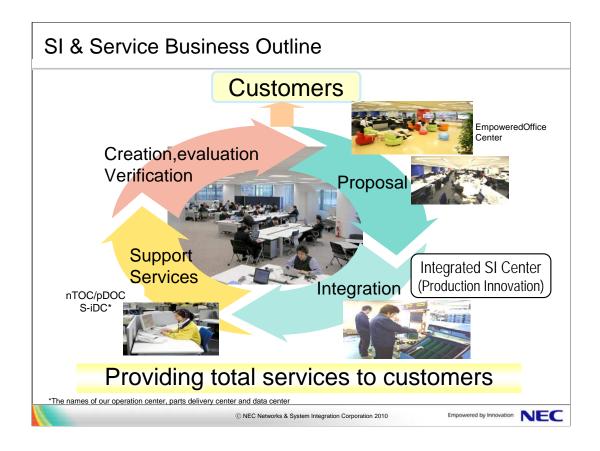
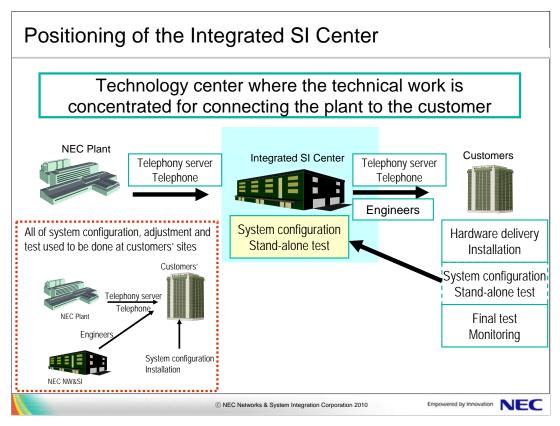


As an example of the AC-I activities, I will be providing you with an overview of the Integrated SI Center.



I am in charge of the SI & Services Operations Unit, which provides corporate network systems. The unit proposes systems to customers, builds systems, and provides support services after the systems are installed. Moreover, the unit provides total services that manage the lifecycle of customers' systems, including an evaluation and analysis of the operation of the systems, and proposals for solving problems. The Integrated SI Center that I am introducing today is responsible for building systems into the workflow I have just described.

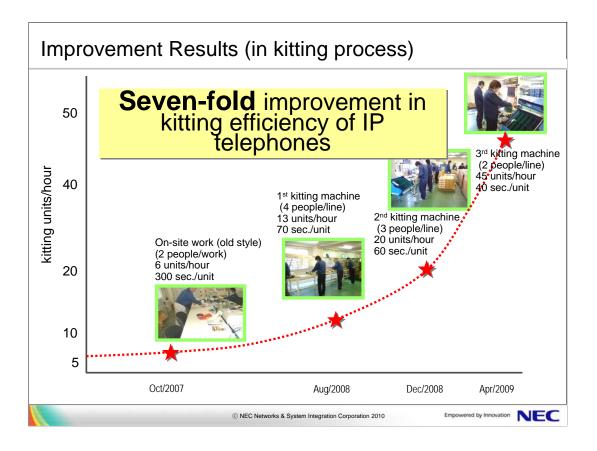


The Integrated SI Center performs system configuration, testing, and adjustments, primarily for telephones and for PBX equipment and telephony servers with exchange functions used in inhouse telephone systems. As shown in the chart in the bottom left corner, telephony servers and telephones were delivered from an NEC plant to customers' offices where the systems were installed, and engineers and technicians from NEC Networks and System Integration performed system construction, including the setup and installation of equipment, testing, and adjustments, at customers' offices. For example, information on extension numbers, which says, "The extension number of the phone on this desk is XXXX," and other data necessary for settings were all entered into telephones and telephony servers at customers' sites.

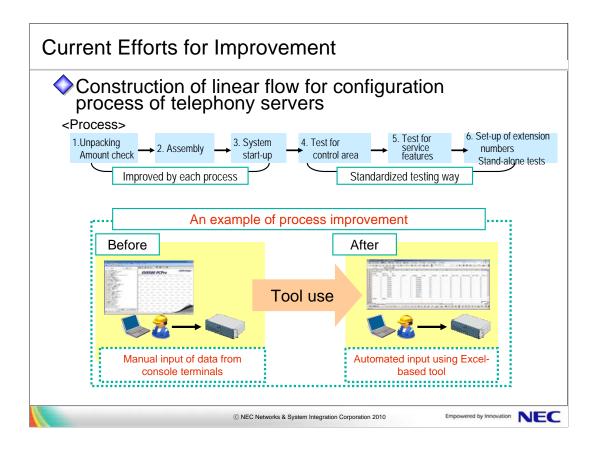
However, as system construction technologies are becoming increasingly sophisticated in association with the introduction of IP and software for equipment, cultivating and securing advanced technicians who can handle increasing numbers of projects and the expanding project scale is becoming increasingly difficult. In large-scale projects where many telephones were installed, there were differences in skill among technicians, and errors and failures occurred. In some cases, technicians were not able to work for a day, because equipment was not delivered to the site.

A number of us, including senior executives, discussed an AC-I activity to solve the problem. We concluded that we should establish a technology center that performs advanced tasks, including the setup of equipment, which was done onsite using equipment delivered directly to the site from a plant. That is, all difficult tasks should be performed at the Integrated SI Center, and only a minimum of work, such as wiring, is carried out onsite.

The delivery of equipment via the technology center appears to be a waste of effort in terms of logistics, but we have achieved results that have more than offset that apparent waste. First, experienced engineers carry out system configuration including data entry at the technology center, and as a result, quality has been stabilized, and work hours have been reduced. Second, since equipment is delivered from the technology center, a facility of the Company, to customers' sites, coordination between the technology center and customers' sites has improved, and technicians at the site no longer have to wait for equipment to be delivered. The new linear connection between customers and the plant has improved the situation significantly.

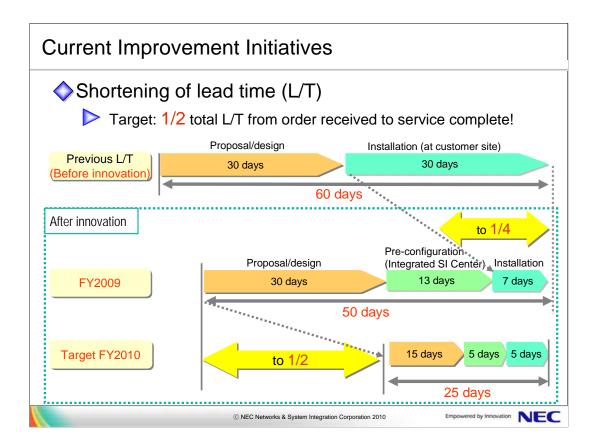


We have been consciously establishing new workflows in the Integrated SI Center. We have been checking and reviewing the processes through day-to-day improvement activities to improve work efficiency, shorten delivery times, and enhance quality. We first improved our work on IP telephones. As shown in the graph, efficiency in the kitting of IP telephones has improved to 45 units per person per hour, or 40 seconds per unit. We have created the first, second, and third kitting work tables since October 2007. We are continuing and will continue to promote improvements.

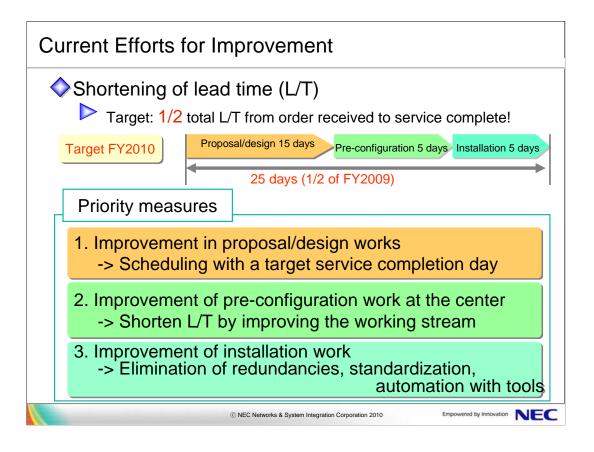


Next, I would like to talk about the improvement in the configuration process of telephony servers. In the past, a server was worked on by a single technician, and we were not able to tell where the problems and difficulties lay. We then visualized the work by having each part of the process, such as the unpacking of cardboard boxes of equipment, assembly, and system configuration and adjustments, worked on in different places. Since the process has been divided up into stages, the work line has become a little longer physically. We are shortening the line gradually by, for example, using computers to automate parts of the process and omitting other parts.

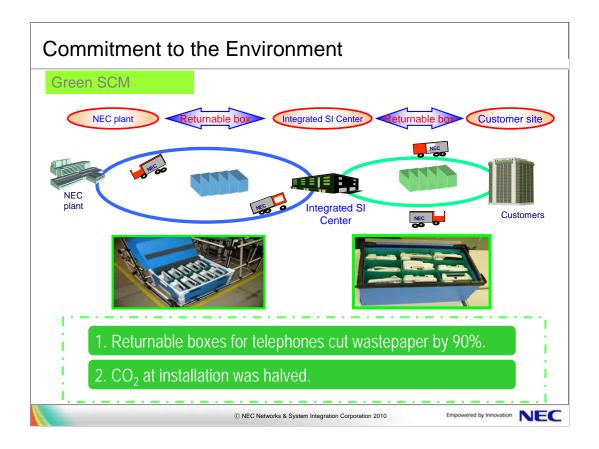
The chart in the lower part of this page shows an example of the improvement of work efficiency at the technology center. We have developed a tool allowing data to be entered into the system, using Excel. It took a day to enter a set of data manually, but with the tool, the data entry is now done instantly. Using approaches like this, we are shortening the work line by correcting needless work that has become visible in parts of the process.



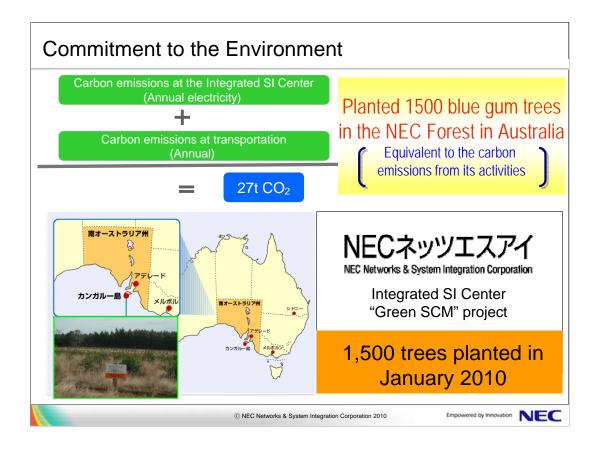
When we started the operation, it took on average 60 days to build an IP telephony system. However, with the establishment of the Integrated SI Center, the period has been shortened to 50 days.



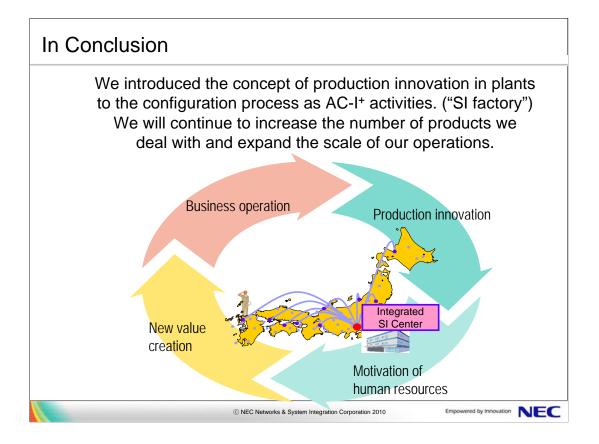
The shortening of the lead time has been achieved by improvements made in the proposal and design stage, in the pre-configuration stage including the setting of equipment, and in work at customer sites through AC-I small-group activities at each stage. We are continuing improvement through the activities, aiming to halve the current lead time in fiscal 2010.



Next, let me explain Green SCM. The Integrated SI Center uses returnable boxes, which can be reused, for the transportation of equipment between the NEC plant and the center and between the center and customers. By using returnable boxes, we have been able to reduce the volume of cardboard boxes discarded as trash after unpacking. Moreover, the use of returnable boxes has enabled us to deliver telephones and other equipment in accordance with the positions of floors and desks at the customer's site and to install telephones and other equipment, moving them along the shortest route. As a result, we have shortened the time for work and checking and have reduced errors at the customer's site.



Even though we reduce waste by using returnable boxes, the Integrated SI Center uses electricity in the installation of telephones and telephony servers and emits CO2 in transportation. We have planted 1,500 blue gum trees in the NEC Forest, that is equivalent to the amount of CO2 emitted in relation to the activities of the center. We aim to build IP telephony systems related to the Integrated SI Center that are almost free of CO2.



As I have just described, we are pursuing production innovation in telephony system configuration through the AC-I activities. The Integrated SI Center is focusing on telephony systems but will expand the scope of operations to include network equipment and servers, while expanding target areas from the Tokyo, Nagoya, and Osaka areas to other areas. We are undertaking activities that competitors are not tackling, and will take the lead in those activities. We will enhance the quality of our operations through AC-I activities in our unique system configuration process.

## **Cautionary Statement**

The results forecasts contained in this document are future estimates and are thus inclusive of risks and uncertainties since they are not based on definite facts. Please be aware that a variety of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Major factors influencing actual results include the economic climate and social trends surrounding the business of the Group, changes in consumer preferences concerning the systems and services offered by the Group, as well as pressure to lower prices and the ability to succeed in an increasingly competitive market.

Factors affecting results are not limited to those described above.

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