About Hoover’s Handbook of World Business 2007

This 14th edition of Hoover’s Handbook of World Business is focused on its mission of providing you with premier coverage of the global business scene. Featuring 300 of the world’s most influential companies based outside of the United States, this book is one of the most complete sources of in-depth information on large, non-US-based business enterprises available anywhere.

Hoover’s Handbook of World Business is one of our four-title series of handbooks that covers, literally, the world of business. The series is available as an indexed set, and also includes Hoover’s Handbook of American Business, Hoover’s Handbook of Private Companies, and Hoover’s Handbook of Emerging Companies. This series brings you information on the biggest, fastest-growing, and most influential enterprises in the world.

HOOVER’S ONLINE FOR BUSINESS NEEDS

In addition to the 2,550 companies featured in our handbooks, comprehensive coverage of more than 40,000 business enterprises is available in electronic format on our Web site, Hoover’s Online (www.hoovers.com). Our goal is to provide one site that offers authoritative, updated intelligence on US and global companies, industries, and the people who shape them. Hoover’s has partnered with other prestigious business information and service providers to bring you all the right business information, services, and links in one place.

We welcome the recognition we have received as the premier provider of high-quality company information — online, electronically, and in print — and continue to look for ways to make our products more available and more useful to you.

We believe that anyone who buys from, sells to, invests in, lends to, competes with, interviews with, or works for a company should know all there is to know about that enterprise. Taken together, this book and the other Hoover’s products and resources represent the most complete source of basic corporate information readily available to the general public.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book has four sections:

1. “Using Hoover’s Handbooks” describes the contents of our profiles and explains the ways in which we gather and compile our data.

2. “A List-Lover’s Compendium” contains lists of the largest, fastest-growing, and most valuable companies of global importance.

3. The company profiles section makes up the largest and most important part of the book — 300 profiles of major business enterprises, arranged alphabetically.

4. Three indexes complete the book. The first sorts companies by industry groups, the second by headquarters location. The third index is a list of all the executives found in the Executives section of each company profile.

As always, we hope you find our books useful. We invite your comments via phone (512-374-4500), fax (512-374-4538), mail (5800 Airport Boulevard, Austin, Texas 78752), or e-mail (custsupport@hoovers.com).

The Editors,
Austin, Texas,
January 2007
Reuters

Reuters Group helps you stay informed on the business of business and just about everything else. One of the world’s leading providers of news and information, the company provides global access to financial data, news feeds, and corporate information though its operations in more than 120 countries. It yields information from more than 300 stock exchanges and gathers information on more than 40,000 companies worldwide with nearly 190 news bureaus. Reuters ranks as the world’s largest international news agency, publishing stories in almost 20 languages. It also has a 50% stake in news and information joint venture Factiva with Dow Jones, which it is selling to Dow Jones for about $160 million.

While probably best known for its international news reporting, the company gets just 5% of its revenue from its media operations. Financial data and software tools for traders and sales people, meanwhile, makes up more than 40% of Reuters’ business. Almost three-quarters of the company’s business comes through subscriptions or other recurring revenue streams.

Reuters has been struggling to get through a difficult recovery period after a near collapse of its business in 2001. Under the leadership of CEO Tom Glocer, the company has slashed headcount and closed down several operations in order to get costs under control. It has also sold off many operations, including two consulting and advisory businesses (TowerGroup and Yankee Group), most of its stake in TIBCO Software, and its Radianz network service business. In 2005 Reuters sold its 62% stake in Instinet to NASDAQ for $1.1 billion. However, the company did acquire Moneyle Telerate, a leading supplier of money market information, for about $145 million in 2005.

To complete its turnaround, though, Reuters is hoping to move beyond its core institutional and enterprise customers and become more of a consumer-oriented business. In 2004 it re-launched its reuters.com Web site as an advertising-supported news and information portal serving a general audience, and in 2005 the company brought in former MSNBC executive Ron Wright to take charge of its consumer-products operation. The company has also reduced the amount of news it sells to customers such as Yahoo! and MSN and it is exploring ways to distribute content through subscriptions directly to consumers on mobile devices. Reuters marked another momentous change in 2005 when it left London’s Fleet Street, historically the city’s home for journalists, and moved into a new headquarters at Canary Wharf.

As a public company with a vested interest in maintaining the objectivity of its news and information, Reuters is ultimately controlled by the Founders Share Company, an organization established in 1984 that is overseen by representatives of four major news organizations.

HISTORY

In 1849 German news correspondent Paul Julius Reuter seized the chance to scoop his competitors by using carrier pigeons to bridge the telegraph gap between Aachen, Germany, and Brussels. He moved to London in 1851 and began telegraphing stock quotes between Paris and London. In 1865 Reuter’s Telegram Co. was organized as a limited company.

Reuter ceded management to his son Herbert in 1878 and died in 1899. Herbert made the disastrous decision to establish Reuter’s Bank in 1913. Two years later, under the strain of WWI anti-German sentiment and the death of his wife, Herbert committed suicide. Successor Roderick Jones changed the company’s name to Reuters Ltd. and took it private in 1916 to avoid a hostile takeover. Reuters advanced into new technology by using radios and teleprinters in the 1920s. By 1925 The Press Association owned a majority of the company; it ousted Jones in 1941, displeased with his relationship to the British government. In an attempt to uphold Reuters’ independence, The Reuters Trust was created that year.

Reuters established international bureaus during the 1940s and 1950s, but its owners’ focus on the bottom line limited the scale of expansion. The company partnered with Ultronic Systems Corporation in 1964 to launch Stockmaster, a financial data transmission system. Nine years later Reuters introduced its Monitor electronic marketplace II to track the foreign exchange market. Monitor Deal- ing, introduced in 1981, enabled dealers to trade currencies online.

The company went public in 1984 as Reuters Holdings PLC, and with the new capital, it accelerated acquisitions. It bought Visnews (now Reuters Television, 1985), Instinet (1986), TIBCO (1994), and Quotron (1994). The company also acquired a new CEO during this time when Peter Job, a journalist who joined Reuters in 1963, was named to the top spot in 1991. In 1994 the company launched Reuters Television for financial markets. The following year it agreed to make its information available on the Internet via IBM’s infoMarket service. In 1997 the FBI began investigating whether Reuters illegally used information from rival Bloomberg (the case was dropped two years later).

With competition from the Internet nipping at its heels, Reuters restructured in 1998 to refocus on product lines (which led to the creation of holding company Reuters Group PLC). In 1999 Reuters and Dow Jones & Company launched a joint venture combining their on-line news databases.

In 2000 Reuters announced a joint venture with online investment information provider Murex.com (to launch an Internet portal for European investors). It also purchased The Yankee Group from fellow financial information provider Primark.

Job retired as CEO in 2001 and was replaced by Tom Glocer, the second American and first non-journalist (he’s a lawyer) to hold the position. During his first week on the job, Glocer announced that the company would cut about 1,800 jobs by the end of 2002. Also in 2001 Reuters took Instinet public (retaining about a 60% stake).

In late 2002 the company purchased foreign exchange transaction technology specialist AWT Technologies. The company reduced its stake in TIBCO Software in 2004 to less than 10%. It also sold The Yankee Group to private investors.

In 2005 Reuters moved into a new headquarters building at Canary Wharf, leaving its Fleet Street offices after 66 years. Late that year the company sold its stake in Instinet to Nasdaq for $1.1 billion.

EXECUTIVES

Chairman: Niall Fitzgerald, age 61, $860,200 pay
CEO and Director: Thomas H. (Tom) Glocer, age 46, $2,919,518 pay
COO and Director: Devin N. Wenig, age 39
Chief Technology Officer: David J. Grigson, age 51, $1,397,504 pay
VP Media Sales: Walter Jacobs
VP Mobile and Emerging Media: Stephen Smyth
Chief Technology Officer: Roy Lawrence
CIO: David Lester, age 45
Chief Marketing Officer: Lee Ann Daly
Managing Director, Global Sales and Service Operations: Christopher Hagman, age 47
Global Head of Operations and Technology: Michael (Mike) Sayers, age 51
Chairman, Factiva: Clare Hart, age 45
Investor CEO, Factiva
President, Investment Banking and Brokerage: Issak Karave, age 55
President, Reuters Japan: Yuji Takei, age 45
President, Reuters Media: Chris Abeearn
EVP of Marketing, Reuters Media: Janet Scardino
EVP Sales and Training, Reuters America: Michael Steinhart
Group Human Resources Director: Stephen Dando, age 44
Global Head of Corporate Affairs: Simon Walker, age 51
Global Managing Editor and Head of Editorial Operations: David Schlesinger, age 43
Global Head of Public Relations: Stephen Naru
Editor-in-Chief and Global Head of Content: Chairman, Reuters Foundation: Geert Lernheunck, age 49
General Counsel and Company Secretary: Rosemary Martin, age 46
Head of Investor Relations: Miriam McKay
Auditors: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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US Phone: 646-223-4000
US Fax: 646-223-4001

Web: www.reuters.com

Reuters Group has operations in more than 120 countries.

2005 Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe, Middle East &amp; Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCTS/OPERATIONS

Sales & trading | 66 |
Enterprise | 16 |
Asset management & research | 11 |
Media | 7 |
| Total | 100 |

Selected Products

Enterprise
Datafeeds
Risk management
Financial desktop

Reuters Knowledge family (company and industry-specific news)
Reuters Trader family (basic sales, trading, and portfolio management)
Reuters Xtra family (sophisticated sales, trading, and portfolio management)
Media (broadcast news, video, and photographic coverage)
HISTORY
Ricoh began in 1936 as the Riken Kankoshi Company, making photographic paper. With founder Kiyoshi Ichimura at the helm, the company soon became the leader in Japan’s sensitized-paper market. It changed its name to Riken Optical Company in 1938 and started making cameras. Two years later it produced its first camera under the Ricoh brand.

By 1954 Ricoh cameras were Japan’s #1 sellers and were also popular abroad. The next year the company entered the office machine market with its compact mimeograph machine. Ricoh followed that in 1960 with an offset duplicator.

Ricoh built its business in the 1960s with a range of office machines, including reproduc- tion and data processing equipment and retrieval systems. The company began establishing oper- ations overseas, including US subsidiary Ricoh Industries U.S.A. in 1962. The US unit started marketing cameras but found greener pastures in the copier industry, where Ricoh’s products were sold under the Pitney Bowes and Savin brand names. The company changed its name to Ricoh Company in 1963. Two years later Ricoh entered the emerging field of office computers and introduced an electrostatic copier. In 1968 Ichimura died, and Mikio Tatebayashi took over as president for the next eight years.

During the 1970s Ricoh debuted the first high- speed fax machine and began consolidating its network outside Japan. In 1973 Ricoh established a second US subsidiary — Ricoh Electronics — to assemble copier supplies and parts, becoming the first Japanese company to produce copiers in the US. It released a plain-paper copier in 1975, followed the next year by a daisy wheel printer and its first word processor, Tatebayashi died in 1976 and was replaced by Takeshi Ouyee as president. Subsidiary Rapicom was established in 1978 in Japan to develop fax products.

Throughout the 1970s Savin and Pitney Bowes continued to brand and sell Ricoh-made prod- ucts in the US, but in the early 1980s Ricoh started marketing products under its own name. It introduced a PC and its first laser printer in 1983. By the next year Ricoh had 7% of the US copier market. Other products introduced in the 1980s included a color copier, minicomputers developed with AT&T, and (in Japan) a digital copier that could also be used as an input/output station for electronic filing systems. Ricoh’s overseas sales continued to grow in the late 1980s and for a while exceeded its domestic sales. In 1983 Ouyee turned over leadership of the company to Hiroshi Hamada.

Ricoh moved its US activities from New Jersey to Savin headquarters in Orange, New Jersey, in 1987.

In 1999 Ricoh acquired CSK Imaging, a maker of scanners and document management systems, and the following year bought the Savin Group, which marketed products primarily in the US. Ricoh has also made acquisitions abroad. A 2003 purchase gave it control of Lanier Worldwide, a leading provider of office products and services in the US.

Ricoh’s strategic thrust has been on digital technologies, which include laser printers, copiers, and document management software and systems. The company has also moved beyond its core office products into related services, including systems customization, integration, consulting, and facilities management.

EXECUTIVES
President, CEO, and COO: Masamitsu Sakurai, age 64
Deputy President: Tatsuo Hirakawa
Executive Director: Koichi Endo
Executive Director: Masayuki Matsumoto
Executive Director: Katsumi (Kirk) Yoshida
Managing Director: Kazunori Azuma
Managing Director: Makoto Hashimoto
Managing Director: Yoji Inoue
Managing Director: Shunro Kodoh
Managing Director: Zenji Miura
Managing Director: Takashi Nakamura
Managing Director: Kiyoshi Sakai
Managing Director: Katsu Togashi
EVP; Chairman and CEO, Ricoh Corporation: Susumu (Sam) Ichikawa
EVP: Kenji Hatansaka
EVP: Etsuo Kobayashi
EVP: Hideko Kunii
EVP: Hiroshi Kobayashi
EVP: Haruo Nakamura
EVP: Terumoto Nonaka
EVP: Tadatoshi Sakamaki
EVP: Hiroshi Tategami
Auditors: KPMG AzSA & Co.

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Web: www.ricoh.com

Ricoh Company has more than 400 subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide. The company has manufacturing plants in China, France, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the UK, and the US.

2006 Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Americas</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCTS/OPERATIONS

2006 Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imaging</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network systems</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial products</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>