1. Basis of Presenting Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Minebea Co., Ltd. (the "Company"), and its consolidated domestic and overseas subsidiaries are stated in Japanese yen, the accounts of which are maintained in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the respective countries and audited by independent auditors in those countries. The Company has made necessary adjustments to its consolidated accounting process regarding overseas subsidiaries to accommodate the application of the Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements (ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 18, issued on May 17, 2006), effective from the year ended March 31, 2009.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been compiled from the consolidated financial statements filed with the Ministry of Finance in Japan as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards. For the purpose of this annual report, certain reclassifications have been made and additional information provided to present the accompanying consolidated financial statements in a format that is familiar to readers outside Japan.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and 39 affiliated companies, including 38 consolidated subsidiaries and 1 equity-method affiliate. All significant intercompany balances, intercompany transactions and unrealized profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

In the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company liquidated 1 subsidiary.

For certain subsidiaries that have a fiscal year-end of December 31, provisional financial statements are prepared as of the Company's balance sheet date. In the year ended March 31, 2010, the balance sheet date for myonic Holding GmbH, myonic GmbH, myonic Limited and myonic s.r.o. was changed from December 31 to March 31.

b) Translation of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in overseas currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, except for certain accounts that were hedged by forward exchange contracts. Translation differences arising from the translation of the financial statements denominated in foreign currencies are recorded as minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries and foreign currency translation adjustments in net assets.

Financial statement items of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen as follows:

Balance sheet items	At the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date
Statement of income items	At the average rate of exchange during the fiscal year

c) Cash equivalents

All highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered to be "cash equivalents."

d) Allowance for doubtful receivables

Allowance for doubtful receivables of the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries is provided for normal receivables based on the historical write-off rate and for uncollectible receivables on a specific identification basis. Allowance for doubtful receivables of consolidated overseas subsidiaries is generally provided for estimated uncollectible receivables.

Allowance for doubtful receivables provided for consolidated subsidiary receivables is eliminated for consolidation purposes.

e) Inventories
Inventories of the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries are stated at cost, as determined mainly by the moving average method, with balance sheet inventory amounts calculated using lowered book values, reflecting a potential decline in profitability. Inventories of the Company's consolidated overseas subsidiaries are stated at the lower of cost or market as determined by the first-in, first-out method or the moving average method.

(Change of accounting policy)
Until the year ended March 31, 2008, inventories held for ordinary sales have been calculated at cost by mainly using the moving average method. However, owing to the application of the Accounting Standard for Measurement of Inventories (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 9, issued on July 5, 2006), from the year ended March 31, 2009, inventories are calculated at cost by mainly using the moving average method, with balance sheet inventory items calculated using lowered book values.

This resulted in a decrease of ¥228 million in operating income and income before income taxes and minority interests for the year ended March 31, 2009, respectively.

Inventories as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, comprised the following:

Inventories

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2010	2009	**2010**
Merchandise and finished goods	**¥15,297**	¥16,840	**$164,416**
Work in process	**11,037**	11,506	**118,621**
Raw materials	**6,729**	7,246	**72,321**
Supplies	**2,849**	3,145	**30,624**
	¥35,912	¥38,737	**$385,982**

f) Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition cost. Depreciation of the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries is computed by the declining balance method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of fixed assets are predominantly 2 to 50 years for buildings and structures, 2 to 15 years for machinery and transportation equipment and 2 to 20 years for tools, furniture and fixtures. In contrast, depreciation of consolidated overseas subsidiaries is computed primarily by the straight-line method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and normal repair expenses are charged against income as incurred, while significant renewals and improvements are capitalized.

(Additional information)
In the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company reassessed the useful lives of its machinery and equipment concurrent with a review of depreciation methods implemented as a result of revisions to tax legislation in year 2008. As a consequence, the useful lives of certain machinery and equipment are different effective from the year ended March 31, 2009. This resulted in a decrease of ¥32 million in operating income and income before income taxes and minority interests for the year ended March 31, 2009, respectively.

g) Investments in securities
Investments in securities consist of equity securities of listed and unlisted companies and government bonds. Available-for-sale securities held by the Company or its domestic or overseas consolidated subsidiaries with fair value are stated at the closing quoted market price on March 31, 2010 and 2009. Resulting valuation gains and losses are included, after the application of tax effect accounting, in net assets in the consolidated balance sheets. The cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving average method. Those securities that fair value are not readily determinable are stated at cost, as determined by the moving average method.

Available-for-sale securities

Millions of yen

	2010			2009		
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Acquisition cost*	*Difference*	*Reported amount in balance sheet*	*Acquisition cost*	*Difference*
Securities whose reported amounts in balance sheet exceed acquisition cost						
Equity securities	**¥1,907**	**¥1,526**	**¥381**	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Bonds	**2,539**	**2,534**	**5**	2,543	2,504	39
Securities whose reported amounts in balance sheet do not exceed acquisition cost						
Equity securities	**1,260**	**1,524**	**(264)**	2,889	3,082	(193)
Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—
Total	**¥5,706**	**¥5,584**	**¥ 122**	¥5,432	¥5,586	¥(154)

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

	2010		
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Acquisition cost*	*Difference*
Securities whose reported amounts in balance sheet exceed acquisition cost			
Equity securities	**$20,498**	**$16,401**	**$ 4,097**
Bonds	**27,288**	**27,241**	**47**
Securities whose reported amounts in balance sheet do not exceed acquisition cost			
Equity securities	**13,543**	**16,378**	**(2,835)**
Bonds	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total	**$61,329**	**$60,020**	**$ 1,309**

Unlisted equity securities are not included in the above, as they do not have quoted market prices, therefore they are extremely difficult to measure their fair value. The amount of unlisted equity securities as of March 31, 2010 and 2009 are ¥2,531 million ($27,211 thousand) and ¥1,531 million, respectively.

Available-for-sale securities sold during each fiscal year

Millions of yen

	2010			2009			2008		
	Amount of sale	*Gain on sale*	*Loss on sale*	*Amount of sale*	*Gain on sale*	*Loss on sale*	*Amount of sale*	*Gain on sale*	*Loss on sale*
Equity securities	**¥65**	**¥32**	**¥—**	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

	2010		
	Amount of sale	*Gain on sale*	*Loss on sale*
Equity securities	**$695**	**$345**	**$—**

h) Accounting for retirement benefits

Effective April 1, 2000, the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries have adopted the accounting standards for retirement benefits. To provide for the payment of retirement benefits to employees, the Company has made provisions based on the projected benefit obligations and the estimated plan assets as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, calculated on the basis of accrued retirement benefit obligations and prepaid pension costs as of March 31, 2010 and 2009.

Prepaid pension costs and accrued retirement benefits as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, are included in “Other” in “Investments and Other Assets” and “Other” in “Long-term Liabilities”, respectively.

Prior service costs are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 10 years.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 5 years, from the period subsequent to the period in which they are incurred.

Unrecognized prior service costs of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 10 years.

Actuarial gains and losses of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 5 to 10 years, from the period subsequent to the period in which they are incurred.

(Change of accounting policy)

In the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company adopted the “Partial Amendments to “Accounting Standards for Retirement Benefits” (Part3)” (ASBJ Statement No. 19, issued on July 31, 2008).

There was no effect of this change on profits and losses for the year ended March 31, 2010.

(Additional information)

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company and certain consolidated domestics subsidiaries terminated the tax-qualified pension plan it had previously employed and switched to a defined contribution pension plan and a defined benefit pension plan. Accordingly, the Company has applied the Guidance for Accounting for the Transfer between Retirement Benefit Plans (ASBJ Guidance No. 1, issued on January 31, 2002).

Unrecognized prior service costs resulting from this change are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 10 years.

Retirement benefit plans

Projected benefit obligations and the components thereof as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
Projected Benefit Obligations	**2010**	2009	**2010**
Projected benefit obligations	**¥(33,511)**	¥(29,725)	**$(360,183)**
Plan assets at fair value	**21,816**	17,741	**234,480**
Unfunded projected benefit obligations	**(11,695)**	(11,984)	**(125,703)**
Unrecognized prior service costs	**2,647**	2,978	**28,451**
Unrecognized actuarial losses	**4,519**	4,758	**48,569**
Net amount recognized on consolidated balance sheets	**(4,529)**	(4,248)	**(48,683)**
Prepaid pension costs	**278**	873	**2,986**
Accrued retirement benefits	**¥ (4,807)**	¥ (5,121)	**$ (51,669)**

Net retirement benefit costs used for calculation for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

	Millions of yen			*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
Net Retirement Benefit Costs	**2010**	2009	2008	**2010**
Service cost	**¥1,372**	¥ 1,433	¥ 1,279	**$14,742**
Interest cost	**1,207**	1,187	1,266	**12,976**
Expected return on plan assets	**(833)**	(1,050)	(1,403)	**(8,954)**
Amortization of prior service costs	**333**	332	2	**3,576**
Amortization of actuarial losses (gains)	**1,392**	281	(311)	**14,964**
Retirement benefit costs	**¥3,471**	¥ 2,183	¥ 833	**$37,304**
Loss on transition of retirement benefit plan	**—**	375	—	**—**
Special severance payments	**—**	985	165	**—**
Contributions to defined contribution pension plans	**159**	143	—	**1,711**
Total	**¥3,630**	¥ 3,686	¥ 998	**$39,015**

Other than the above retirement benefit costs, in the year ended March 31, 2008, we posted ¥116 million in retirement benefit costs for overseas subsidiaries in other expenses.

Assumptions used for calculation for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

Assumptions Used for Calculation	2010	2009	2008
Discount rate	**mainly 2.0%**	mainly 2.0%	mainly 2.5%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**mainly 2.0%**	mainly 2.5%	mainly 2.5%
Allocation of estimated amount of all retirement benefits to be paid at future retirement dates	**Equally to each service year using the estimated number of total service years**	Equally to each service year using the estimated number of total service years	Equally to each service year using the estimated number of total service years

i) Leases

Non-cancellable finance lease transactions except for those that stipulate the transfer of ownership of the leased property to the lessee are depreciated using the straight-line method, whereby the lease term is the depreciable life of the asset and the salvage value is zero.

(Change of accounting policy)

Until the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company has accounted for finance leases, except those that stipulate the transfer of ownership of the leased property to the lessee, using the same accounting method as for rental agreements. In the year ended March 31, 2009, however, the Company adopted the same accounting method as for ordinary sales transactions, in line with the Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions (ASBJ Statement No. 13, issued on June 17, 1993, and revised on March 30, 2007), and the Guidance on Accounting Standards for Lease Transactions (ASBJ Guidance No. 16, issued on January 18, 1994, Accounting System Committee of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and revised on March 30, 2007).

The effect of this change was insignificant for the year ended March 31, 2009.

j) Hedge accounting

Method of hedge accounting

The Company has adopted the allocation method to account for the forward exchange contracts for foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables, and the deferred hedge method to account for the forward exchange contracts for foreign currency-denominated anticipated transactions. The Company has also adopted the special method to account for the interest rate swaps, which meet the requirements of special accounting.

Hedging vehicles and hedged items

(Hedging vehicles)

Forward exchange contracts

Interest rate swaps

(Hedged items)

Monetary receivables and payables in foreign currency

Anticipated transaction in foreign currencies

Interest rates on borrowings

Hedge policy

Under the guidance of its Finance Department, the Company makes forward exchange contracts to hedge risks in foreign exchange fluctuations arising from export and import transactions, and from lending in foreign currency. The Company also makes interest rate swaps to hedge fluctuation risks in interest rates on borrowings.

Method of assessing hedge effectiveness

Regarding forward exchange contracts, in principle, the Company allocates them to monetary receivables and payables with same maturities and same amounts in foreign currency at closing of forward exchange contracts in accordance with the risk management policy. This completely ensures correlations reflecting subsequent exchange rate fluctuations. The Company assesses hedge effectiveness based upon such correlations. Also, regarding interest rate swaps, the Company assesses hedge effectiveness based upon the fulfillment of the accounting requirements for special treatment.

k) Goodwill and negative goodwill
Excess of cost over net assets acquired for business acquisitions for the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is amortized, amounting to ¥1,059 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, on a straight-line basis over a period ranging from 5 to 40 years in accordance with accounting procedures in their respective countries of domicile. For the year ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, the amount was ¥1,352 million ($14,533 thousand) and ¥1,039 million, respectively, which is amortized on a straight-line basis over a period ranging from 5 to 10 years.

l) Current accounting for overseas subsidiaries
The Company has made necessary adjustments to its consolidated accounting process to accommodate the application of the Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements (ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 18, issued on May 17, 2006), effective from the year ended March 31, 2009.

This resulted in an increase of ¥217 million in operating income and income before income taxes and minority interests, respectively.

m) Change in classification
Until the year ended March 31, 2008, income from scrap sales has been included primarily in other income, as the amount incurred was minor. However, the materiality of the incurred amount has increased recently. With improvement of management system, accurate segmentation has become possible, and the Company changed its treatment of income from scrap sales from the year ended March 31, 2009, deducting it from cost of sales rather than including it in other income.

This resulted in a decrease of ¥223 million in cost of sales and other income, respectively, and corresponding increases in gross profit and operating income, but had no impact on income before income taxes and minority interests for the year ended March 31, 2009.

n) Reclassifications
Certain reclassifications of previous years' figures have been made to conform with the current year's classification.

3. Translation into U.S. Dollars

The accompanying financial statements are expressed in Japanese yen and, solely for the convenience of the reader, have also been translated into U.S. dollar amounts at the rate of ¥93.04=US$1, the approximate rate of exchange on March 31, 2010. The translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been or could in the future be converted into U.S. dollars.

4. Short-Term Loans Payable and Long-Term Debt

Short-term loans payable consists of notes payable to banks, principally due in 30 to 180 days. The weighted average rates of short-term loans as of March 31, 2010 and 2009 are 1.06% and 1.44%, respectively.

Short-term loans payable as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, consists of the follows:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2010	2009	**2010**
Notes payable to banks	**¥51,655**	¥58,890	**$555,196**
Total	**¥51,655**	¥58,890	**$555,196**

Long-term debt as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, consists of the following:

	Millions of yen 2010	Millions of yen 2009	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3) 2010
1.39% unsecured bonds payable in Japanese yen due November 2010	**¥10,000**	¥10,000	**$107,481**
1.26% unsecured bonds payable in Japanese yen due December 2011	**10,000**	10,000	**107,481**
1.70% unsecured bonds payable in Japanese yen due March 2012	**1,500**	1,500	**16,122**
0.85% to 2.05% loans from banks, other	**50,245**	57,500	**540,035**
Lease obligations	**963**	1,988	**10,358**
	72,708	80,988	**781,477**
Less current portion	**13,571**	22,958	**145,867**
	¥59,137	¥58,030	**$635,610**

The aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt outstanding as of March 31, 2010, are as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
2011	**¥13,571**	**$145,867**
2012	**22,885**	**245,970**
2013	**13,723**	**147,493**
2014	**18,154**	**195,124**
2015 and thereafter	**4,375**	**47,023**
	¥72,708	**$781,477**

5. Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets

The asset groups for which the Company recognized impairment losses for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

Losses on impairment

Use	*Location*	*Type of assets*	Millions of yen 2010	Millions of yen 2009	Millions of yen 2008	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3) 2010
Idle assets	5 facilities, which are a plant in Malaysia, former Kyoto Plant, former Ibaraki Plant former Ichinoseki Plant and former Kanegasaki Plant (Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture and others)	Buildings and structures	**¥ 7**	¥—	¥—	**$ 77**
		Machinery and transportation equipment	**—**	19	—	**—**
		Land	**24**	4	72	**261**
		Total	**¥31**	¥23	¥72	**$338**

Method to group the assets

Assets are generally grouped by the lowest level that generate independent cash flow, based on the business segmentation.

Reason for impairment losses having been recognized

The fixed assets (buildings and structures, machinery and transportation equipment, land and others) for which impairment losses were recognized for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are currently idle assets and are not expected to be utilized effectively. In addition, the land price dropped significantly.

Method to calculate the recoverable amounts

The recoverable amounts were measured by the net realizable value, which is mainly based on real estate valuation standards. Assets that cannot be sold or diverted to other usage are valued at zero.

6. Income Taxes

The Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries are subject to a number of different taxes based on income which, in the aggregate, resulted in an effective statutory rate of 39.0% for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The income taxes of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are generally levied at lower rates than those currently applied in Japan. In addition, consolidated subsidiaries in Thailand are granted a tax exempt status by the Promotion of Investment Act, whereby earnings derived from the manufacture or sale of qualifying products are fully exempt from Thai income tax for a period of 3 to 8 years.

The income tax effect is recognized for temporary differences resulting from elimination of intercompany profit and certain adjustments made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Net deferred tax assets of ¥9,546 million ($102,602 thousand) and ¥10,009 million as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are composed of the following:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
Deferred Tax Assets	**2010**	2009	**2010**
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to accrued bonuses	**¥ 970**	¥ 860	**$ 10,428**
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to reserve for retirement benefits	**1,563**	1,772	**16,796**
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	**351**	363	**3,773**
Unrealized gains on sales of inventories	**968**	755	**10,407**
Unrealized gains on sales of fixed assets	**732**	928	**7,870**
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to depreciation	**1,510**	1,246	**16,230**
Impairment loss	**405**	129	**4,353**
Tax losses carried forward	**4,648**	3,343	**49,961**
Foreign tax credit carried forward	**1,458**	1,086	**15,671**
Others	**1,891**	1,733	**20,318**
Subtotal	**14,496**	12,215	**155,807**
Valuation allowance	**(3,480)**	(690)	**(37,401)**
Total deferred tax assets	**¥11,016**	¥11,525	**$118,406**

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**2010**	2009	**2010**
Depreciation allowed to overseas subsidiaries	**¥1,149**	¥ 1,077	**$ 12,356**
Differences on revaluation of available-for-sale securities	**37**	27	**393**
Prepaid pension costs	**37**	333	**400**
Others	**247**	79	**2,655**
Total deferred tax liabilities	**1,470**	1,516	**15,804**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥9,546**	¥10,009	**$102,602**

Net deferred tax assets are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2010	2009	**2010**
Current assets—Deferred tax assets	**¥ 5,779**	¥ 3,144	**$ 62,115**
Fixed assets—Deferred tax assets	**4,923**	7,979	**52,918**
Current liabilities—Others	**(12)**	(16)	**(133)**
Long-term liabilities—Others	**(1,144)**	(1,098)	**(12,298)**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥ 9,546**	¥10,009	**$102,602**

The reconciliation of the statutory tax rate in Japan and the effective tax rates appearing in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, is shown below:

	2010	2009	2008
Statutory tax rate in Japan	**39.0%**	39.0%	39.0%
Adjustments:			
Amortization of goodwill	**5.7**	5.9	1.2
Difference of rates applied to overseas subsidiaries	**(18.1)**	(8.9)	(12.9)
Valuation allowance for operating losses of consolidated subsidiaries	**3.7**	—	(4.3)
Effect of dividend income eliminated for consolidation	**29.1**	57.4	8.3
Dividend income and other items not included in income for tax purposes	**(22.7)**	—	—
Changes in tax rates	**—**	(16.7)	—
Prior year's income taxes	**—**	(15.0)	—
Income tax refund	**(20.6)**	—	—
Withholding income taxes	**5.8**	—	—
Other	**2.4**	0.1	0.0
Effective income tax rate	**24.3%**	61.8%	31.3%

7. Leases

Pro forma information for finance leases, except lease agreements which stipulate the transfer of ownership of the leased assets to the lessee, is as follows:

Actual lease payments and depreciation expense

	Millions of yen
	2008
Actual lease payments	¥1,144
Depreciation	1,144

Depreciation of leased assets is computed on the straight-line method over the lease term with no residual value.

No impairment losses have been allocated to leased assets.

Outstanding future lease payments for non-cancellable operating leases, is as follows:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2010	2009	**2010**
Due within 1 year	**¥ 842**	¥—	**$ 9,045**
Due after 1 year	**1,305**	—	**14,030**
Total	**¥2,147**	¥—	**$23,075**

8. Financial Instruments

a) Qualitative information on financial instruments

Financial instrument policies

The Company procures necessary funds (mainly through bank loans and issuance of bonds) based on the capital investment plan. Temporary surplus funds are managed in highly liquid financial assets and short-term operating funds are procured through bank loans. Derivatives are utilized to avoid the risks mentioned subsequently, and speculative trading is not included in the policy.

Details of financial instruments and its risks

Notes and accounts receivable, which are trade receivables, are exposed to credit risk deriving from clients. On the other hand, trade receivables in foreign currency produced in overseas business operations are subject to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations, although basically, are hedged using forward exchange contracts, other than those within the balance of the foreign currency trade accounts payable.

Securities and investments in securities are bonds and equity securities of companies with business relations, and are categorized as available-for-sale securities. These securities are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuation. Long-term loans receivable are also provided to employees.

Notes and accounts payable, which are trade payables, are mostly due within 6 months.

Foreign currency trade accounts payable are exposed to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations, but are hedged using forward exchange contacts, other than those within the balance of the foreign currency trade accounts receivable.

Borrowings, bonds, and lease obligations concerned with finance lease transactions primarily serve the purpose of financing for capital investment, and the redemption date is up to 7 years from the balance sheet date. A part of these are exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations, but are hedged by derivative transactions (interest rate swap transactions).

Derivative transactions include the forward exchange contract transactions that are intended to hedge against the fluctuation risks for trade receivables and payables in foreign currency and the interest rate swap transactions that are intended to hedge the fluctuation risks in the interest rates of its borrowings.

Risk management for financial instruments

• Management of credit risks (risks of clients' failure to perform contracted obligations)
The Sales Division & Administration Department of the Company periodically monitors the status of major clients regarding trade receivables based on the Company's credit management policies. In addition, the Office manages the payment due date and outstanding amount per client every month, as well as annual revisions of credit ratings and credit limits for early discovery and reduction of uncollectable receivables due to deteriorated financial conditions and such. Similar management is conducted at consolidated subsidiaries in keeping with the Company's credit management policies.

As for bonds categorized as available-for-sale securities, according to the fund management policy, the Company only handles U.S. Treasury securities and thus the credit risks are not significant.

Derivative transactions are deemed to have remote credit risk, as the Company limits making such transactions with highly rated and reliable financial institutions.

• Management of market risks (fluctuation risks in exchange rates and interest rates, etc.)
In principle, the Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge against the fluctuation risks in foreign currency exchange rates by month and by currency for trade receivables and payables in foreign currency. The Company also adopts forward exchange contracts for foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables that are certain to arise from anticipated export transactions. The Company makes interest rate swap transactions to reduce risks of interest rate fluctuations from the repayment of its borrowings and bonds.

For securities and investment securities, fair values and the financial conditions of issuing entities (client firms) are periodically reviewed.

Based on the approval of the authorized personnel, the relevant department executes and manages derivative transactions according to the marketability risk management policies that specify transaction authorities and transaction amount limits. The monthly transaction results are reported to the executive officer in charge of finance of the Company.

Consolidated subsidiaries are also managed in pursuant to the Company's marketability risk management policies.

• Management of liquidity risks in financing (risks of failure to pay by payment due date)
The Company manages liquidity risks through the maintenance of short-term liquidity. The relevant departments of the Company create and update cash flow plans as necessary based on reports from each departments. Similar management is also implemented in consolidated subsidiaries.

Supplemental information on fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments include both the amount based on market price, and when market price is not available, the amount is rationally calculated. Due to the integration of fluctuation factors in the calculation of such amount, the amount may vary depending on which preconditions are adopted. The contracted amount in derivative transactions mentioned in the note "9. Derivatives" do not in themselves represent the market risks in the derivative transactions.

b) Fair values of financial instruments

The reported amounts in the consolidated balance sheet, fair values and their differences as of March 31, 2010 are as follows, which does not contain items whose fair value was extremely difficult to measure.

	Millions of yen			*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*		
	2010			2010		
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Fair value*	*Difference*	*Reported amount in balance sheet*	*Fair value*	*Difference*
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 24,855	¥ 24,855	¥ —	$ 267,149	$ 267,149	$ —
Time deposits	1,652	1,652	—	17,752	17,752	—
Notes and accounts receivable—trade	52,184	52,184	—	560,884	560,884	—
Securities and investments in securities	5,706	5,706	—	61,329	61,329	—
Total assets	¥ 84,397	¥ 84,397	¥ —	$ 907,114	$ 907,114	—
Notes and accounts payable—trade	16,464	16,464	—	176,959	176,959	—
Short-term loans payable	51,655	51,655	—	555,196	555,196	—
Current portion of long-term debt	13,100	13,226	126	140,800	142,163	1,363
Long-term debt	58,645	59,400	755	630,319	638,441	8,122
Total liabilities	¥139,864	¥140,745	¥881	$1,503,274	$1,512,759	$9,485
Derivative transactions*	¥ 28	¥ 28	¥ —	$ 301	$ 301	$ —

* Net receivables and payables deriving from derivative transactions are offset.

Calculation of fair value of financial instruments and matters related to securities and derivative transactions are as follows.

Assets

• Cash and cash equivalents • Time deposits • Notes and accounts receivable—trade

Book values are applied, as these items are settled in a short period, and their book values approximate fair values.

• Securities and investments in securities

Fair values for these items are based on market prices or by prices provided by the financial institution for bonds, and based on market prices for equity securities. Please refer to the note “2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies g) Investments in securities”for the details of securities by each holding purposes.

Liabilities

• Notes and accounts payable—trade • Short-term loans payable

Book values are applied, as these items are settled in a short period, and their book values approximate fair values.

• Current portion of long-term debt • Long-term debt

As for loans payable, book values are applied for those with floating interest rates, as they are settled in a short period, and their book values approximate fair values. For those with fixed interest rates, sum of the principal and interests are discounted using the rate assumed when a similar borrowing is made.

As for bonds, those with market prices are based on such market prices, and for those with no market prices, sum of the principal and interests are discounted using the rate assumed when a similar issuance is made.

Derivative transactions

Please refer to the note “9. Derivatives”.

Financial instruments whose fair value is extremely difficult to measure

	Millions of yen	*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2010	**2010**
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Reported amount in balance sheet*
Unlisted stocks	**¥2,531**	**$27,211**

The above item is not included in "Securities and investments in securities" as it does not have a market price and is deemed extremely difficult to measure its fair value.

Expected redemption amounts for monetary receivables and securities with maturity

	Millions of yen			
	2010			
	Within 1 year	*Over 1 year Within 5 year*	*Over 5 year Within 10 year*	*Over 10 year*
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥24,855**	**¥ —**	**¥—**	**¥—**
Time deposits	**1,652**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Notes and accounts receivable–trade	**52,184**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Securities and investments in securities				
Available-for-sale securities with maturity				
(U.S. Treasury securities)	**857**	**1,681**	**—**	**—**
Total	**¥79,548**	**¥1,681**	**¥—**	**¥—**

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)			
	2010			
	Within 1 year	*Over 1 year Within 5 year*	*Over 5 year Within 10 year*	*Over 10 year*
Cash and cash equivalents	**$267,149**	**$ —**	**$—**	**$—**
Time deposits	**17,752**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Notes and accounts receivable–trade	**560,884**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Securities and investments in securities				
Available-for-sale securities with maturity				
(U.S. Treasury securities)	**9,215**	**18,073**	**—**	**—**
Total	**$855,000**	**$18,073**	**$—**	**$—**

Expected repayment and redemption for loans payable and bonds
Please refer to the note "4. Short-Term Loans Payable and Long-Term Debt."

(Additional information)
In the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company adopted the "Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No.10, revised on March 10, 2008) and the "Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No.19, issued on March 10, 2008).

9. Derivatives

Derivative transactions which hedge accounting are applied as of March 31, 2010, are as follows:

Currency related

Allocation method of forward exchange contracts

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	*Millions of yen* 2010 Contracted amount	Contracted amount exceeding 1year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Short-term loans payable			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		¥ 4,313	¥—	¥ (23)
Japanese yen		14,777	—	(603)
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		13,269	—	(9)
Euro		2,136	—	32
Sterling pounds		28	—	0
Japanese yen		1,043	—	69
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		780	—	(9)
Japanese yen		496	—	(27)

Allocation method of forward exchange contracts

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)* 2010 Contracted amount	Contracted amount exceeding 1year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Short-term loans payable			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		$ 46,359	$—	$ (256)
Japanese yen		158,827	—	(6,489)
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		142,626	—	(106)
Euro		22,958	—	346
Sterling pounds		303	—	2
Japanese yen		11,212	—	751
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		8,385	—	(98)
Japanese yen		5,337	—	(298)

General accounting method

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	*Millions of yen* 2010 Contracted amount	Contracted amount exceeding 1year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		¥1,597	¥—	¥ (7)
Euro		648	—	5
Sterling pounds		41	—	(0)
Japanese yen		624	—	22
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		422	—	(3)
Euro		37	—	(0)
Singapore dollars		760	—	3
Japanese yen		69	—	(2)

General accounting method

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contracted amount (Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3), 2010)	Contracted amount exceeding 1year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**$17,165**	**$—**	**$ (82)**
Euro		**6,968**	**—**	**61**
Sterling pounds		**450**	**—**	**(4)**
Japanese yen		**6,713**	**—**	**240**
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**4,543**	**—**	**(43)**
Euro		**408**	**—**	**(6)**
Singapore dollars		**8,175**	**—**	**37**
Japanese yen		**749**	**—**	**(31)**

Deferred hedge accounting

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contracted amount (Millions of Japanese yen, 2010)	Contracted amount exceeding 1year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts receivable–trade)			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**¥5,939**	**¥—**	**¥ 4**
Euro		**782**	**—**	**1**
Sterling pounds		**14**	**—**	**0**
Japanese yen		**494**	**—**	**2**
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts payable–trade)			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**329**	**—**	**(0)**
Euro		**2**	**—**	**(0)**
Sterling pounds		**3**	**—**	**0**
Singapore dollars		**418**	**—**	**0**
Hong Kong dollars		**59**	**—**	**0**
Japanese yen		**491**	**—**	**3**

Deferred hedge accounting

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contracted amount (Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3), 2010)	Contracted amount exceeding 1year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts receivable–trade)			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**$63,835**	**$—**	**$45**
Euro		**8,408**	**—**	**18**
Sterling pounds		**151**	**—**	**0**
Japanese yen		**5,313**	**—**	**28**
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts payable–trade)			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**3,545**	**—**	**(4)**
Euro		**27**	**—**	**(0)**
Sterling pounds		**34**	**—**	**0**
Singapore dollars		**4,495**	**—**	**2**
Hong Kong dollars		**645**	**—**	**0**
Japanese yen		**5,278**	**—**	**40**

Note: Calculation of fair values

Fair values are calculated based on the prices provided by financial institutions.

Fair values of derivatives that allocation method of forward exchange contracts are applied are included in the fair values of short-term loans payable, accounts receivable–trade, accounts payable–trade and others, as they are accounted for as a unit with their hedging vehicles.

Interest rate related

Special accounting for interest rate swaps		Millions of yen		
		2010		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1year*	*Fair value*
Interest rate swap transaction	Long-term debt			
Floating/fixed rate cash flow		**¥37,800**	**¥35,100**	**¥(570)**

Special accounting for interest rate swaps		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)		
		2010		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1year*	*Fair value*
Interest rate swap transaction	Long-term debt			
Floating/fixed rate cash flow		**$406,277**	**$377,257**	**$(6,122)**

Note: Calculation of fair values
Fair values are calculated based on the prices provided by financial institutions.
Fair values of derivatives that special accounting for interest rate swaps are applied are included in the fair values of long-term debt, as they are accounted for as a unit with their hedging vehicles.

10. Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses incurred by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are included in selling, general and administrative expenses and manufacturing costs.

Research and development expenses for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, amounted to ¥8,410 million ($90,391 thousand), ¥9,458 million and ¥9,950 million, respectively.

11. Shareholders' Equity

The Corporation Law of Japan requires that an amount equivalent to 10% of cash dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve or as additional paid-in capital upon the payment of said cash dividends until the aggregate of the legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of common stock. Under the Corporation Law, the legal reserve and additional paid-in capital may be reversed without restriction on amount.

The Corporation Law also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings may be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions by resolution of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders.

The maximum amount that the Company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Corporation Law.

Dividends are not accrued in the consolidated financial statements for the corresponding period, but are recorded in the subsequent accounting period after shareholders' approval has been obtained.

As of March 31, 2010, retained earnings included year-end dividends of ¥1,528 million ($16,421 thousand), or ¥4.00 ($0.04) per share, which was approved at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held on June 29, 2010.

12. Per Share Data

Dividends per share shown in the consolidated statements of income have been presented on an accrual basis and include, in each fiscal year, dividends approved or to be approved after the fiscal year-end but applicable to the fiscal year.

Basic net income per share is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each fiscal year.

The number of shares used in calculating net income per share for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, is as follows:

	Thousands of shares		
	2010	2009	2008
Basic	**387,296**	394,853	399,013
Diluted	—	—	—

Note: There are no shares of common stock with dilutive effects.

13. Cash Flow Information

In the year ended March 31, 2009, newly acquired subsidiaries NMB Mechatronics Co., Ltd. and myonic Holding GmbH and their four consolidated subsidiaries (NMB Mechatronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd., myonic GmbH, myonic Limited and myonic s.r.o.), were included in the Company's consolidated accounts. The composition of assets and liabilities at time of acquisition of, and payments for purchase of shares in these new consolidated subsidiaries is as follows:

NMB Mechatronics Co., Ltd.

	Millions of yen
Current assets	¥ 3,025
Fixed assets	657
Goodwill	2,335
Current liabilities	(3,101)
Long-term liabilities	(20)
Acquisition cost	2,896
Cash and cash equivalents	991
Payments for purchase of shares in subsidiaries	¥ 1,905

myonic Holding GmbH

	Millions of yen
Current assets	¥ 2,022
Fixed assets	1,433
Goodwill	3,718
Current liabilities	(1,419)
Long-term liabilities	(69)
Acquisition cost	5,685
Cash and cash equivalents	325
Payments for purchase of shares in subsidiaries	¥ 5,360

14. Litigation

As of March 31, 2010, Thailand-based consolidated subsidiary NMB-Minebea Thai Ltd. received a revised assessment of income tax liability in the amount of 502 million baht from the Revenue Department of the Kingdom of Thailand. The Company has not accepted this revised assessment, believing it to be unjust and without legal grounds, and has petitioned the Revenue Department for redress.

On September 22, 2008, payment of this amount was made in subrogation using a surety bond from a bank with which the Company does business.

15. Contingent Liabilities

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries had no material contingent liabilities as of March 31, 2010 or as of March 31, 2009.

16. Segment Information

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are engaged in two business segments: machined components, which includes bearings and bearing-related products, notably ball bearings, rod-end and spherical bearings and pivot assemblies, as well as other machined components, such as fasteners, and special machined components; and electronic devices and components, encompassing rotary components and other electronic devices and components, primarily PC keyboards and speakers.

The business segments of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and for the years then ended are as follows:

Business segments

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2010	*Machined Components*	*Electronic Devices and Components*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	**¥107,088**	**¥121,358**	**¥228,446**	**¥ —**	**¥228,446**
Internal sales	**1,086**	**101**	**1,187**	**(1,187)**	**—**
Total sales	**108,174**	**121,459**	**229,633**	**(1,187)**	**228,446**
Operating expenses	**93,939**	**123,635**	**217,574**	**(1,187)**	**216,387**
Operating income (loss)	**14,235**	**(2,176)**	**12,059**	**—**	**12,059**
Assets	**157,276**	**147,883**	**305,159**	**(27,192)**	**277,967**
Depreciation and amortization	**10,339**	**10,801**	**21,140**	**—**	**21,140**
Impairment loss	**15**	**16**	**31**	**—**	**31**
Capital expenditure	**5,529**	**5,552**	**11,081**	**—**	**11,081**

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

Year ended March 31, 2010	*Machined Components*	*Electronic Devices and Components*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	**$1,150,989**	**$1,304,364**	**$2,455,353**	**$ —**	**$2,455,353**
Internal sales	**11,674**	**1,086**	**12,760**	**(12,760)**	**—**
Total sales	**1,162,663**	**1,305,450**	**2,468,113**	**(12,760)**	**2,455,353**
Operating expenses	**1,009,658**	**1,328,841**	**2,338,499**	**(12,760)**	**2,325,739**
Operating income (loss)	**153,005**	**(23,391)**	**129,614**	**—**	**129,614**
Assets	**1,690,419**	**1,589,461**	**3,279,880**	**(292,262)**	**2,987,618**
Depreciation and amortization	**111,128**	**116,090**	**227,218**	**—**	**227,218**
Impairment loss	**159**	**179**	**338**	**—**	**338**
Capital expenditure	**59,426**	**59,677**	**119,103**	**—**	**119,103**

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2009	*Machined Components*	*Electronic Devices and Components*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	¥115,872	¥140,291	¥256,163	¥ —	¥256,163
Internal sales	1,318	383	1,701	(1,701)	—
Total sales	117,190	140,674	257,864	(1,701)	256,163
Operating expenses	99,721	144,737	244,458	(1,701)	242,757
Operating income (loss)	17,469	(4,063)	13,406	—	13,406
Assets	162,194	154,893	317,087	(31,691)	285,396
Depreciation and amortization	11,636	12,352	23,988	—	23,988
Impairment loss	2	21	23	—	23
Capital expenditure	10,320	9,866	20,186	—	20,186

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2008	*Machined Components*	*Electronic Devices and Components*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	¥144,034	¥190,397	¥334,431	¥ —	¥334,431
Internal sales	10,062	5,414	15,476	(15,476)	—
Total sales	154,096	195,811	349,907	(15,476)	334,431
Operating expenses	126,346	192,799	319,145	(15,476)	303,669
Operating income	27,750	3,012	30,762	—	30,762
Assets	189,149	192,202	381,351	(60,807)	320,544
Depreciation and amortization	13,635	12,808	26,443	—	26,443
Impairment loss	31	41	72	—	72
Capital expenditure	12,292	13,259	25,551	—	25,551

The geographic segments of the Company and its consolidataed subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and for the years then ended are outlined as follows:

Geographic segments

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2010	*Japan*	*Asia (excluding Japan)*	*North, America*	*Europe*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	**¥ 54,065**	**¥119,333**	**¥31,137**	**¥23,911**	**¥228,446**	**¥ —**	**¥228,446**
Internal sales	**115,786**	**105,450**	**1,473**	**720**	**223,429**	**(223,429)**	**—**
Total sales	**169,851**	**224,783**	**32,610**	**24,631**	**451,875**	**(223,429)**	**228,446**
Operating expenses	**167,745**	**217,258**	**30,410**	**24,403**	**439,816**	**(223,429)**	**216,387**
Operating income	**2,106**	**7,525**	**2,200**	**228**	**12,059**	**—**	**12,059**
Assets	**93,663**	**203,617**	**23,027**	**18,189**	**338,496**	**(60,529)**	**277,967**

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

Year ended March 31, 2010	*Japan*	*Asia (excluding Japan)*	*North, America*	*Europe*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	**$ 581,096**	**$1,282,599**	**$334,657**	**$257,001**	**$2,455,353**	**$ —**	**$2,455,353**
Internal sales	**1,244,480**	**1,133,379**	**15,830**	**7,743**	**2,401,432**	**(2,401,432)**	**—**
Total sales	**1,825,576**	**2,415,978**	**350,487**	**264,744**	**4,856,785**	**(2,401,432)**	**2,455,353**
Operating expenses	**1,802,933**	**2,335,099**	**326,843**	**262,296**	**4,727,171**	**(2,401,432)**	**2,325,739**
Operating income	**22,643**	**80,879**	**23,644**	**2,448**	**129,614**	**—**	**129,614**
Assets	**1,006,702**	**2,188,486**	**247,496**	**195,505**	**3,638,189**	**(650,571)**	**2,987,618**

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2009	*Japan*	*Asia (excluding Japan)*	*North, America*	*Europe*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	¥ 59,154	¥129,243	¥39,687	¥28,079	¥256,163	¥ —	¥256,163
Internal sales	127,868	119,406	2,038	1,105	250,417	(250,417)	—
Total sales	187,022	248,649	41,725	29,184	506,580	(250,417)	256,163
Operating expenses	185,761	240,401	38,892	28,120	493,174	(250,417)	242,757
Operating income	1,261	8,248	2,833	1,064	13,406	—	13,406
Assets	112,111	180,024	27,880	21,123	341,138	(55,742)	285,396

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2008	*Japan*	*Asia (excluding Japan)*	*North, America*	*Europe*	*Total before Eliminations*	*Eliminations or Corporate*	*Total*
Sales to external customers	¥ 75,378	¥170,474	¥53,585	¥34,994	¥334,431	¥ —	¥334,431
Internal sales	163,898	169,604	2,034	1,210	336,746	(336,746)	—
Total sales	239,276	340,078	55,619	36,204	671,177	(336,746)	334,431
Operating expenses	230,180	324,505	51,143	34,587	640,415	(336,746)	303,669
Operating income	9,096	15,573	4,476	1,617	30,762	—	30,762
Assets	127,492	231,262	30,543	22,143	411,440	(90,896)	320,544

Overseas sales of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are summarized as follows:

Overseas sales

				Millions of yen
Year ended March 31, 2010	*To Asia (excluding Japan)*	*To North, Central and South America*	*To Europe*	*Total*
Overseas sales	**¥121,311**	**¥26,874**	**¥25,204**	**¥173,389**
Consolidated net sales				**¥228,446**
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated net sales	**53.1%**	**11.8%**	**11.0%**	**75.9%**

				Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
Year ended March 31, 2010	*To Asia (excluding Japan)*	*To North, Central and South America*	*To Europe*	*Total*
Overseas sales	**$1,303,857**	**$288,847**	**$270,899**	**$1,863,603**
Consolidated net sales				**$2,455,353**
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated net sales	**53.1%**	**11.8%**	**11.0%**	**75.9%**

				Millions of yen
Year ended March 31, 2009	*To Asia (excluding Japan)*	*To North, Central and South America*	*To Europe*	*Total*
Overseas sales	¥130,952	¥33,629	¥30,515	¥195,096
Consolidated net sales				¥256,163
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated net sales	51.2%	13.1%	11.9%	76.2%

				Millions of yen
Year ended March 31, 2008	*To Asia (excluding Japan)*	*To North, Central and South America*	*To Europe*	*Total*
Overseas sales	¥174,483	¥43,139	¥39,421	¥257,043
Consolidated net sales				¥334,431
Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated net sales	52.2%	12.9%	11.8%	76.9%

17. Subsequent Events

There were no significant events subsequent to March 31, 2010.