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 the Company and its consolidated domestic and overseas subsidiaries 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 in accordance with 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 Act of Japan, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects 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 53 affiliated companies (51 consolidated subsidiaries, 1 equity method non-consolidated subsidiary, 1 equity method affiliate). All significant intercompany balances, intercompany transactions and unrealized profits have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company also has 2 non-consolidated subsidiaries.

During the year ended March 31, 2013, one consolidated subsidiary was established, shares of eight consolidated companies were acquired, shares of two non-consolidated companies were acquired, and three non-consolidated companies were included in the scope of consolidation. Non-consolidated subsidiaries are excluded from the scope of consolidation, as their operations are small, and their total assets, net sales, net income (amount equivalent to shares) and retained earnings (amount equivalent to shares), etc. have no significant impact to the consolidated financial statements.

For some consolidated subsidiaries whose fiscal year ends on December 31, provisional financial statements as of the Company's balance sheet date are prepared and used. However, for certain consolidated subsidiaries, financial statements as of the subsidiaries' balance sheet date are used. In this case, necessary adjustments are made for significant transactions between the subsidiary's balance sheet date and the Company's balance sheet date.

b) Translation of foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, except for those which are 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 an original maturity of 3 months or less 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 provided for estimated uncollectible receivables.

Allowance for doubtful receivables provided for consolidated subsidiaries' intercompany receivables is eliminated for consolidation purposes.

e) Inventories

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

Inventories as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, comprised the following:

Inventories

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	**2013**
Merchandise and finished goods	**¥27,142**	¥21,221	**$288,586**
Work in process	**15,715**	14,624	**167,090**
Raw materials	**11,354**	9,648	**120,727**
Supplies	**4,023**	3,532	**42,778**
	¥58,234	¥49,025	**$619,181**

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 when incurred, while significant renewals and improvements are capitalized.

(Change of accounting policy)
As a result of the revision of the Corporation Tax Law effective from the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries adopted the depreciation method based on the revised Corporation Tax Law for tangible fixed assets acquired on or after April 1, 2012.

This resulted in a decrease of ¥106 million ($1,132 thousand) in depreciation and increase of ¥106 million ($1,132 thousand) in operating income and income before income taxes and minority interest.

g) Investment securities

Investment securities consist of equity securities of listed and unlisted companies and government and corporate bonds, etc. Available-for-sale securities held by the Company and its domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries with fair value are stated at the closing quoted market price on March 31, 2013 and 2012. Resulting valuation gains and losses are included, net of deferred taxes in net assets in the consolidated balance sheets. The cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving average method. Those securities for which fair value is not readily determinable are stated at cost, as determined by the moving average method.

Available-for-sale securities

Millions of yen

	2013			2012		
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Acquisition cost*	*Difference*	*Reported amount in balance sheet*	*Acquisition cost*	*Difference*
Securities for which reported amounts in the balance sheet exceed acquisition cost						
Equity securities	**¥3,654**	**¥2,453**	**¥1,201**	¥1,642	¥1,507	¥135
Bonds	**3,112**	**3,104**	**8**	2,579	2,567	12
Securities for which reported amounts in the balance sheet do not exceed acquisition cost						
Equity securities	**—**	**—**	**—**	902	943	(41)
Bonds	**5**	**8**	**(3)**	—	—	—
Total	**¥6,771**	**¥5,565**	**¥1,206**	¥5,123	¥5,017	¥106

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

	2013		
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Acquisition cost*	*Difference*
Securities for which reported amounts in the balance sheet exceed acquisition cost			
Equity securities	**$38,849**	**$26,078**	**$12,771**
Bonds	**33,093**	**33,005**	**88**
Securities for which reported amounts in the balance sheet do not exceed acquisition cost			
Equity securities	**—**	**—**	**—**
Bonds	**52**	**86**	**(34)**
Total	**$71,994**	**$59,169**	**$12,825**

Unlisted equity securities are not included in the above, as they do not have quoted market prices, therefore it is extremely difficult to measure their fair value. The amount of unlisted equity securities as of March 31, 2013 and 2012 are ¥2,302 million ($24,473 thousand) and ¥2,302 million, respectively.

Available-for-sale securities sold during each fiscal year

Millions of yen

	2013			2012			2011		
	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	**¥ —**	**¥—**	**¥—**	¥31	¥28	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—
Bonds	**237**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	**528**	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**¥765**	**¥—**	**¥—**	¥31	¥28	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

	2013		
	Amount of sale	*Gain on sale*	*Loss on sale*
Equity securities	**$ —**	**$—**	**$—**
Bonds	**2,516**	**—**	**—**
Other	**5,615**	**—**	**—**
Total	**$8,131**	**$—**	**$—**

Impaired securities

In the year ended March 31, 2012, the Company recorded ¥831 million of impairment losses on securities (¥831 million of available-for-sale securities).

Regarding impairment, the Company records impairment for all securities with fair values as of the year-end that have declined by 50% or more compared to their acquisition costs. For securities with fair values as of the year-end that have declined between 31% and 50%, the Company considers the recoverability of each security and records an impairment for amounts deemed necessary.

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, provisions have been recorded based on the projected benefit obligations and the estimated plan assets as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, calculated on the basis of accrued retirement benefit obligations and prepaid pension costs as of March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Prepaid pension costs and accrued retirement benefits as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, are included under "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.

Actuarial gains and losses of consolidated overseas subsidiaries 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.

Retirement benefit plans

Projected benefit obligations and the components thereof as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, are as follows:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
Projected Benefit Obligations	**2013**	2012	**2013**
Projected benefit obligations	**¥(40,853)**	¥(36,148)	**$(434,377)**
Plan assets at fair value	**28,752**	26,887	**305,709**
Unfunded projected benefit obligations	**(12,101)**	(9,261)	**(128,668)**
Unrecognized prior service costs	**1,654**	1,985	**17,591**
Unrecognized actuarial losses	**3,331**	3,766	**35,421**
Net amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets	**(7,116)**	(3,510)	**(75,656)**
Prepaid pension costs	**1,031**	1,157	**10,969**
Accrued retirement benefits	**¥ (8,147)**	¥ (4,667)	**$ (86,625)**

The components of retirement benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

	Millions of yen			*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
Retirement Benefit Costs	**2013**	2012	2011	**2013**
Service cost	**¥1,256**	¥1,371	¥1,329	**$13,356**
Interest cost	**1,354**	1,195	1,187	**14,403**
Expected return on plan assets	**(1,207)**	(989)	(884)	**(12,844)**
Amortization of prior service costs	**330**	332	325	**3,515**
Amortization of actuarial losses	**2,096**	1,479	1,225	**22,287**
Retirement benefit costs	**3,829**	3,388	3,182	**40,717**
Losses on settlement of retirement benefit plan	**1,642**	—	—	**17,454**
Contributions to defined contribution pension plans	**192**	187	168	**2,042**
Total	**¥5,663**	¥3,575	¥3,350	**$60,213**

Assumptions used for calculation for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

Assumptions Used for Calculation	**2013**	2012	2011
Discount rate	**mainly 1.1%**	mainly 2.0%	mainly 2.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**mainly 2.0%**	mainly 2.0%	mainly 2.0%
Allocation of estimated amounts of retirement benefits to be paid at future retirement dates	**Mainly allocating equally to each service year using the estimated number of total service years**	Mainly allocating equally to each service year using the estimated number of total service years	Mainly allocating 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 leased property to the lessee, are depreciated using the straight-line method, whereby the lease term is the useful life of the asset and the residual value is zero.

j) Hedge accounting
Method of hedge accounting
The Company has adopted the allocation method to account for forward exchange contracts for foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables, and the deferred hedge method to account for forward exchange contracts for foreign currency-denominated anticipated transactions. The Company has also adopted the special method to account for interest rate swaps, which meet the criteria for 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 Corporate Finance Department, the Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge risks related to foreign exchange fluctuations arising from export and import transactions, and from lending in foreign currencies. The Company also enters into interest rate swaps to hedge fluctuation risks related to 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 the same maturities and same amounts in foreign currency at the time of closing 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 criteria for special accounting.

k) Goodwill and negative goodwill
Excess of the purchase price over net assets acquired in business acquisitions for the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 10 years. Amortization for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, were ¥1,148 million ($12,214 thousand), ¥1,332 million and ¥1,321 million, respectively.

In the year ended March 31, 2013, other expenses included amortization of goodwill of ¥621 million ($6,600 thousand), resulting from the revaluation of investments in Minebea Motor Manufacturing Corporation and NMB Mechatronics Co., Ltd., consolidated subsidiaries of the Company.

l) Accounting standard for asset retirement obligations
From the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company applied the “Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations” (ASBJ Statement No. 18, issued on March 31, 2008) and the “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations” (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, issued on March 31, 2008).

There was no effect from this change on profits and losses for the year ended March 31, 2011.

m) Accounting standard for business combinations and others
From the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company applied the “Accounting Standard for Business Combinations” (ASBJ Statement No. 21, issued on December 26, 2008), the “Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements” (ASBJ Statement No. 22, issued on December 26, 2008) and the “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures” (ASBJ Guidance No. 10, revised on December 26, 2008).

Due to the application, assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries upon acquisition, which previously were partially measured at fair value, are fully measured at fair value from the year ended March 31, 2011.

There was no effect from this change on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011.

n) Accounting standard for presentation of comprehensive income

From the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company applied the "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Comprehensive Income" (ASBJ Statement No. 25, issued on June 30, 2010).

Due to the application, unfunded retirement benefit obligations of foreign subsidiaries incurred in previous years, amounting to –¥2,689 million, were reclassified from "Retained earnings" to "Unfunded retirement benefit obligations of foreign subsidiaries" in the year ended March 31, 2011.

o) Accounting standard for accounting changes and error corrections

For accounting changes and error corrections after April 1, 2011, the Company has applied the "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Statement No. 24, issued on December 4, 2009) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (ASBJ Guidance No. 24, issued on December 4, 2009).

p) Reclassifications

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

q) Accounting standards, etc. not yet applied

"Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" (ASBJ Statement No. 26, issued on May 17, 2012) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" (ASBJ Guidance No. 25, issued on May 17, 2012)

Outline

Under these new accounting standards, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss will be recognized within net assets, after adjusting for tax effects, and the funded status will be recognized as a liability or an asset without any adjustments. Also, the accounting standards allow the use of either the straight-line or benefit formula method for attributing estimated amounts of retirement benefits to periods. The method for calculating the discount rate will also be amended.

Effective dates

These accounting standards will be effective from the end of the year ending March 31, 2014. However, amendments relating to determination of retirement benefit obligations and current service costs will be effective from the beginning of the year ending March 31, 2015. No retrospective application to financial statements in prior periods will be made as transitional measures are stipulated regarding the application of these accounting standards.

Effect of application of these accounting standards

Application of "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" is expected to result in material impacts on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. As for the consolidated balance sheets, the amount of net assets will be significantly affected due mainly to the recognition of actuarial gains and losses as incurred, however, its effects are currently under evaluation.

r) Investigations by competition authorities in Korea, Singapore and the U.S.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries are currently responding to investigations made by Korean, Singaporean and the U.S. competition authorities on suspicion of attempted violation of relevant competition laws in those countries in relation to the dealing in miniature ball baring products. It is difficult to predict whether or not there would be material impact on the operating results etc. of the Group at this point in time.

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 ¥94.05=US$1, the approximate rate of exchange on March 31, 2013. 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 and Long-Term Debt

Short-term debt consists of short-term loans from banks, principally due in 30 to 180 days. The weighted average interest rates of short-term loans as of March 31, 2013 and 2012 are 1.25% and 1.09%, respectively.

Short-term debt as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, consists of the following:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	**2013**
Short-term loans	**¥65,966**	¥53,449	**$701,395**
Total	**¥65,966**	¥53,449	**$701,395**

Long-term debt as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, consists of the following:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	**2013**
0.68% unsecured bonds payable in Japanese yen due December 2016	**¥ 10,000**	¥10,000	**$ 106,326**
0.60% convertible bond-type unsecured bonds payable in Japanese yen with stock acquisition rights due February 2017	**7,700**	7,700	**81,871**
5.00% bonds with subscription rights to shares due November 2015	**204**	—	**2,165**
Loans from banks, etc.			
Years ended March 31			
2013—0.41% to 1.91%			
2012—0.46% to 1.95%	**86,542**	71,395	**920,179**
Lease obligations	**591**	722	**6,276**
	105,037	89,817	**1,116,817**
Less: current portion	**19,482**	15,438	**207,142**
	¥ 85,555	¥74,379	**$ 909,675**

The aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt outstanding as of March 31, 2013, are as follows:

	Millions of yen	*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
2014	**¥ 19,482**	**$ 207,142**
2015	**15,421**	**163,969**
2016	**20,414**	**217,050**
2017	**28,858**	**306,832**
2018 and thereafter	**20,862**	**221,824**
	¥105,037	**$1,116,817**

5. Impairment of Fixed Assets

The asset groups for which the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recognized impairment losses for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

Overview of asset groups for which impairment losses were recognized

			Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
Use	*Business/location*	*Type of assets*	**2013**	2012	2011	**2013**
Idle assets	2 facilities, which are former Ichinoseki Plant and former Kanegasaki Plant (Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture and others)	Buildings and structures	**¥ —**	¥ —	¥ 54	**$ —**
		Land	**12**	14	4	**127**
		Total	**12**	14	58	**127**
Sold assets	Former Kyoto Plant (Yawata City, Kyoto Prefecture)	Land	**—**	—	248	**—**
		Total	**—**	—	248	**—**
Operational assets	HDD Spindle motor business (Ayutthaya, Thailand)	Buildings and structures	**423**	—	—	**4,505**
		Machinery and transportation equipment	**993**	—	—	**10,555**
		Tools, furniture and fixtures	**520**	—	—	**5,529**
		Total	**1,936**	—	—	**20,589**
	Fan motor business (Shanghai, China and others)	Machinery and transportation equipment	**104**	—	—	**1,106**
		Tools, furniture and fixtures	**26**	—	—	**273**
		Total	**130**	—	—	**1,379**
	Vibration motor business (Zhuhai, China and others)	Buildings and structures	**—**	2	—	**—**
		Machinery and transportation equipment	**79**	166	175	**834**
		Tools, furniture and fixtures	**209**	62	73	**2,221**
		Total	**288**	230	248	**3,055**
	In-house motor parts production business (Malaysia and others)	Buildings and structures	**18**	—	—	**195**
		Machinery and transportation equipment	**355**	—	—	**3,773**
		Tools, furniture and fixtures	**130**	—	—	**1,382**
		Total	**503**	—	—	**5,350**
	Speaker business (Taiwan and others)	Buildings and structures	**1**	—	—	**5**
		Machinery and transportation equipment	**20**	—	—	**215**
		Tools, furniture and fixtures	**11**	—	—	**122**
		Total	**32**	—	—	**342**
	Keyboard business (Shanghai, China)	Buildings and structures	**—**	2	—	**—**
		Machinery and transportation equipment	**—**	255	—	**—**
		Tools, furniture and fixtures	**—**	20	—	**—**
		Total	**—**	277	—	**—**
	In-house raw material production business (Ayutthaya, Thailand)	Buildings and structures	**—**	12	—	**—**
		Machinery and transportation equipment	**—**	237	—	**—**
		Tools, furniture and fixtures	**—**	5	—	**—**
		Total	**—**	254	—	**—**
Total			**¥2,901**	¥775	¥554	**$30,842**

Asset grouping method

Assets are generally grouped at the lowest level that generates independent cash flows, based on the business segmentation.

Reason for impairment losses having been recognized

The idle assets (buildings and structures and land) for which impairment losses were recognized for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 do not have an effective utilization plan, and their land prices dropped significantly.

Impairment losses were recognized for sold assets (land), as their recoverable amounts were below book values.

Regarding operational assets (buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, and tools, furniture and fixtures), impairment losses were recognized, as their future cash flows were below book values of the asset groups, due to downsizing of business, or decrease in utilization resulting from deterioration in business environment, etc., and reduced to their recoverable amount based on net realizable value or value in use.

In the year ended March 31, 2013, ¥953 million ($10,125 thousand) (of which ¥130 million ($1,378 thousand) for the fan motor business, ¥288 million ($3,055 thousand) for the vibration motor business, ¥503 million ($5,350 thousand) for the in-house motor parts production business and ¥32 million ($342 thousand) for the speaker business) was included in “Business restructuring losses.”

In the year ended March 31, 2012, ¥484 million (of which ¥230 million for the vibration motor business and ¥253 million for the in-house motor parts production business) was included in “Business restructuring losses”.

Calculation method of recoverable amounts

Idle assets and sold assets are measured at net realizable value, mainly based on real estate appraisal standards or sales prices.

Certain operational assets are measured at net realizable value, based on appraisal value by a third party. Other operational assets are measured at value in use, and calculated by discounting the future cash flows by 12.0% for the year ended March 31, 2011. The entire book value was recorded as impairment losses for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, as no positive future cash flows were expected.

6. Losses on disaster

In the year ended March 31, 2013, due to the large scale flooding in Thailand, fixed costs during the low operation period of ¥1,715 million ($18,229 thousand), and costs for disaster measures of ¥266 million ($2,831 thousand) were recognized.

In the year ended March 31, 2012, due to the large scale flooding in Thailand, fixed costs during the low operation period of ¥2,969 million, losses on disposal of fixed assets of ¥2,239 million, losses on disposal of inventories of ¥418 million, and costs for disaster measures of ¥2,218 million were recognized.

7. Business restructuring losses

In the year ended March 31, 2013, losses of ¥1,255 million ($13,341 thousand) related to the closure of the coreless vibration motor business, losses of ¥568 million ($6,040 thousand) related to the rationalization of in-house motor parts production business, losses of ¥246 million ($2,621 thousand) related to the closure of the speaker business, and other losses of ¥558 million ($5,926 thousand) were recognized.

In the year ended March 31, 2012, losses of ¥893 million related to the downsizing of the keyboard business, losses of ¥427 million related to the deterioration of profitability in the vibration motor business, and losses of ¥283 million related to the partial closure of the raw material in-house production business were recognized.

8. Losses on settlement of retirement benefit plan

In the year ended March 31, 2013, settlement losses for partial settlement of a retirement benefit plan of consolidated subsidiaries in the U.S. were recognized.

9. Provision of allowance for doubtful receivables/bad debts written off

In the year ended March 31, 2013, estimated uncollectible receivables of ¥573 million ($6,096 thousand) and write-off of bad debts of ¥135 million ($1,436 thousand) were recognized, due to the fact that customer of Minebea Technologies Taiwan Co., Ltd., consolidated subsidiary in Taiwan, has become substantially bankrupt.

10. 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 38.0% for the year ended March 31, 2013, and 39.0% for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

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 ¥10,413 million ($110,717 thousand) and ¥9,578 million as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, 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	**2013**	2012	**2013**
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to accrued bonuses	**¥ 1,024**	¥ 965	**$ 10,883**
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to accrued retirement benefits	**1,798**	1,013	**19,117**
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	**618**	618	**6,575**
Unrealized gains on sales of inventories	**785**	811	**8,345**
Unrealized gains on sales of fixed assets	**535**	616	**5,688**
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to depreciation	**1,662**	1,305	**17,675**
Impairment losses	**403**	187	**4,283**
Tax loss carryforwards	**12,312**	11,183	**130,909**
Foreign tax credit carryforwards	**994**	741	**10,568**
Other	**2,493**	1,791	**26,511**
Subtotal	**22,624**	19,230	**240,554**
Valuation allowance	**(9,849)**	(8,399)	**(104,724)**
Total deferred tax assets	**¥12,775**	¥10,831	**$ 135,830**

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**2013**	2012	**2013**
Depreciation allowed to overseas subsidiaries	**¥ 546**	¥ 569	**$ 5,809**
Differences on revaluation of available-for-sale securities	**116**	18	**1,236**
Reserve for reduction entry	**1,127**	—	**11,981**
Prepaid pension costs	**387**	435	**4,115**
Other	**186**	231	**1,972**
Total deferred tax liabilities	**2,362**	1,253	**25,113**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥10,413**	¥9,578	**$110,717**

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

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	**2013**
Current assets—Deferred tax assets	**¥5,649**	¥4,374	**$ 60,063**
Fixed assets—Deferred tax assets	**5,423**	5,846	**57,663**
Current liabilities—Other	**(6)**	(4)	**(70)**
Long-term liabilities—Other	**(653)**	(638)	**(6,939)**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥10,413**	¥9,578	**$110,717**

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, 2013, 2012 and 2011, is shown below:

	2013	2012	2011
Statutory tax rate in Japan	**38.0%**	39.0%	39.0%
Adjustments:			
Amortization of goodwill	**13.8**	9.4	2.8
Difference of tax rates applied to overseas subsidiaries	**(28.7)**	(48.7)	(9.9)
Foreign tax credit carryforwards	**(5.2)**	0.1	3.8
Valuation allowance	**37.3**	(0.6)	(9.9)
Effect of dividend income eliminated for consolidation	**48.7**	21.9	3.9
Dividend income and other items not included for tax purposes	**(47.0)**	(21.0)	(3.8)
Entertainment cost and other items not deducted for tax purposes	**1.0**	1.3	0.3
Withholding income taxes	**21.3**	12.8	6.9
Adjustments in year-end deferred tax assets due to tax rate changes	**0.8**	7.7	—
Differences in tax rates on special income tax for reconstruction	**(1.4)**	—	—
Other	**(3.8)**	0.8	(3.4)
Effective income tax rate	**74.8%**	22.7%	29.7%

Adjustment of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to the change of corporate tax rate

"The Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. for the Purpose of Creating Taxation System Responding to Changes in Economic and Social Structures" (Act No. 114 of 2011) and the "Act on Special Measures for Securing Financial Resources Necessary to Implement Measures for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake" (Act No. 117 of 2011) were promulgated on December 2, 2011. As a result, the corporate tax rate was lowered and a reconstruction corporate tax was imposed from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2012. Accordingly, the statutory tax rate, which is used to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, will be reduced from the current 39.0–40.7% to 37.20–38.01% for temporary differences which are expected to reverse during the year beginning April 1, 2012 and the year beginning April 1, 2014, and to 34.83–35.64% for temporary differences which are expected to reverse in or after the year beginning April 1, 2015.

The changes in the tax rate resulted in a decrease in the amount of deferred tax assets (after deducting deferred tax liabilities) as of March 31, 2012 by ¥130 million, while increasing income taxes-deferred and differences on revaluation of available-for-sale securities by ¥131 million and ¥1 million, respectively.

On October 11, 2011, Thailand Cabinet approved the reduction of the corporate tax rate from 30% to 23% in the year 2012, and to 20% in the year 2013. Accordingly, the statutory tax rate of consolidated subsidiaries in Thailand, which is used to calculate deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, will be reduced from the current 30% to 23% for temporary differences which are expected to reverse during the year beginning April 1, 2012, and 20% for temporary differences which are expected to reverse in or after the year beginning April 1, 2013. The changes in the tax rate resulted in a decrease in the amount of deferred tax assets (after deducting deferred tax liabilities) as of March 31, 2012 by ¥295 million, while increasing income taxes-deferred by the same amount.

11. Leases

Outstanding future lease payments for non-cancellable operating leases as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, are as follows:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	**2013**
Due within 1 year	**¥ 252**	¥ 573	**$ 2,685**
Due after 1 year	**1,713**	1,530	**18,216**
Total	**¥1,965**	¥2,103	**$20,901**

12. 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 below, and speculative trading is not undertaken.

Details of financial instruments and its risks

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

Securities and investment 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 fluctuations. Long-term loans receivable are generally 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 related to finance lease transactions primarily serve the purpose of financing for capital investment, and the redemption date is up to 6 years and 7 months 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).

The convertible bond-type bonds with stock acquisition rights were issued to procure investment funds for M&A activities, and their redemption date is February 20, 2017. Convertible bonds with subscription rights to shares were bonds issued by the Korean subsidiary acquired by the Company during the current fiscal year, and the shares underlying the subscription rights to shares represent shares of the Korean subsidiary.

Derivative transactions include the forward exchange contract transactions that are intended to hedge against the fluctuation risks for trade receivables and payables in foreign currencies 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. It also reviews payment due dates and outstanding amounts per client each month, as well as revises credit ratings and credit limits every year for early detection and reduction of uncollectible receivables due to deteriorated financial conditions, etc. Similar management procedures are conducted at consolidated subsidiaries per the Company's credit management policies.

As for bonds categorized as available-for-sale securities according to the fund management policy, these are U.S. Treasury securities held and corporate bonds held by the Korean subsidiary acquired by the Company during the current fiscal year. The credit risks for U.S. Treasury securities are not considered significant and the value of the corporate bonds, etc. held by the Korean subsidiary is minor.

Derivative transactions are deemed to have only a remote credit risk since the Company limits such transactions to be only with counterparties it considers to be 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 fluctuation risks in foreign currency exchange rates by month and by currency for trade receivables and payables in foreign currencies. The Company also enters into forward exchange contracts for foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables that are certain to arise from anticipated export transactions. The Company enters into 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 condition of issuing entities (client firms) are periodically reviewed.

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

Consolidated subsidiaries are also managed 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 department. Similar management is also implemented at consolidated subsidiaries.

Supplemental information on fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are based on market prices, and when market prices are not available, reasonably calculated amounts. Fluctuating factors are incorporated upon calculation of such amounts, therefore the amounts may vary when different assumptions are applied. The contracted amounts for derivative transactions mentioned in note "13. Derivatives" do not, in themselves, represent the market risks for 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, 2013 and 2012 are as follows, which does not contain items whose fair value was extremely difficult to measure.

Millions of yen

	2013			2012		
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Fair value*	*Difference*	*Reported amount in balance sheet*	*Fair value*	*Difference*
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥ 28,223**	**¥ 28,223**	**¥ —**	¥ 23,366	¥ 23,366	¥ —
Time deposits	**6,041**	**6,041**	**—**	4,964	4,964	—
Notes and accounts receivable—trade	**62,646**	**62,646**	**—**	58,795	58,795	—
Securities and investment securities	**6,771**	**6,771**	**—**	5,123	5,123	—
Long-term loans receivable	**122**	**122**	**—**	20	20	—
Total assets	**¥103,803**	**¥103,803**	**¥ —**	¥ 92,268	¥ 92,268	¥ —
Notes and accounts payable—trade	**20,398**	**20,398**	**—**	23,336	23,336	—
Short-term debt	**65,966**	**65,966**	**—**	53,449	53,449	—
Current portion of long-term debt	**19,237**	**19,347**	**110**	15,158	15,327	169
Long-term debt	**85,209**	**86,014**	**805**	73,937	74,609	672
Total liabilities	**¥190,810**	**¥191,725**	**¥915**	¥165,880	¥166,721	¥841
Derivative transactions*	**¥ (18)**	**¥ (18)**	**¥ —**	¥ 11	¥ 11	¥ —

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

	2013		
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Fair value*	*Difference*
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 300,089**	**$ 300,089**	**$ —**
Time deposits	**64,229**	**64,229**	**—**
Notes and accounts receivable—trade	**666,087**	**666,087**	**—**
Securities and investment securities	**71,994**	**71,994**	**—**
Long-term loans receivable	**1,292**	**1,292**	**—**
Total assets	**$1,103,691**	**$1,103,691**	**$ —**
Notes and accounts payable—trade	**216,884**	**216,884**	**—**
Short-term debt	**701,395**	**701,395**	**—**
Current portion of long-term debt	**204,540**	**205,719**	**1,179**
Long-term debt	**906,001**	**914,557**	**8,556**
Total liabilities	**$2,028,820**	**$2,038,555**	**$9,735**
Derivative transactions*	**$ (191)**	**$ (191)**	**$ —**

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

Calculation of fair values 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 since these items are settled in a short period of time and their book values approximate fair values.

• Securities and investment securities
Fair values for equity securities are based on market prices while fair values for bonds are based on market prices or prices provided by financial institutions. Please refer to note "2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies g) Investment securities" for the details of securities by each holding purpose.

• Long-term loans receivable
Long-term loans receivable are generally provided for employees, and book values are applied since the amount is insignificant.

Liabilities

• Notes and accounts payable—trade • Short-term debt
Book values are applied since these items are settled in a short period of time 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 since they are settled in a short period of time and their book values approximate fair values. For those with fixed interest rates, the sum of the principal and interest are discounted using the rate assumed when a similar borrowing is made.

As for bonds payable, convertible-bond-type bonds payable with stock acquisition rights, and bonds with subscription rights to shares with market prices are based on such market prices, and for those with no market prices, the sum of the principal and interest are discounted using the rate assumed when a similar issuance is made.

Derivative transactions

Please refer to note "13. Derivatives."

Financial instruments whose fair value is deemed extremely difficult to measure

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	**2013**
	Reported amount in balance sheet	*Reported amount in balance sheet*	*Reported amount in balance sheet*
Unlisted stocks	**¥2,302**	¥2,302	**$24,473**
Investments in subsidiaries	**19**	1,328	**208**
Investments in capital of subsidiaries	**85**	85	**899**
Total	**¥2,406**	¥3,715	**$25,580**

The above items are not included in "Securities and investment securities" as they do not have market prices and are deemed extremely difficult to measure their fair value.

Expected redemption amounts for monetary receivables and securities with maturities

	Millions of yen			
	2013			
	Within 1 year	*Over 1 year Within 5 years*	*Over 5 years Within 10 years*	*Over 10 years*
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥28,223**	**¥ —**	**¥—**	**¥—**
Time deposits	**6,041**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Notes and accounts receivable–trade	**62,646**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Securities and investment securities				
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	**1,334**	**1,779**	**5**	**—**
Long-term loans receivable	**—**	**113**	**8**	**0**
Total	**¥98,244**	**¥1,892**	**¥13**	**¥ 0**

	Millions of yen			
	2012			
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years Within 10 years	Over 10 years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥23,366	¥ —	¥—	¥—
Time deposits	4,964	—	—	—
Notes and accounts receivable–trade	58,795	—	—	—
Securities and investment securities				
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	788	1,791	—	—
Long-term loans receivable	—	17	3	—
Total	¥87,913	¥1,808	¥ 3	¥—

	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)			
	2013			
	Within 1 year	Over 1 year Within 5 years	Over 5 years Within 10 years	Over 10 years
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 300,089**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$—**
Time deposits	**64,229**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Notes and accounts receivable–trade	**666,087**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Securities and investment securities				
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	**14,183**	**18,910**	**52**	**—**
Long-term loans receivable	**—**	**1,202**	**87**	**3**
Total	**$1,044,588**	**$20,112**	**$139**	**$ 3**

Expected repayment and redemption for debt

Please refer to note "4. Short-Term and Long-Term Debt."

13. Derivatives

Derivative transactions which hedge accounting are applied as of March 31, 2013 and 2012, are as follows:

Currency related

Allocation method of forward exchange contracts

		Millions of yen		
		2013		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Forward exchange transaction	Short-term loans payable			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**¥ 5,819**	**¥—**	**¥ (78)**
Japanese yen		**33,412**	**—**	**(1,897)**
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**12,588**	**—**	**95**
Euro		**2,054**	**—**	**93**
Sterling pounds		**43**	**—**	**(0)**
Japanese yen		**692**	**—**	**21**
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**2,061**	**—**	**(13)**
Euro		**75**	**—**	**(3)**
Thai baht		**273**	**—**	**(4)**
Japanese yen		**420**	**—**	**(22)**

Allocation method of forward exchange contracts

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contracted amount (Millions of yen, 2012)	Contracted amount exceeding 1 year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Short-term loans payable			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		¥ 5,015	¥—	¥ 21
Japanese yen		27,100	—	(1,320)
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		12,256	—	(171)
Euro		2,679	—	(37)
Sterling pounds		73	—	(5)
Japanese yen		600	—	21
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		2,189	—	16
Euro		67	—	1
Thai baht		—	—	—
Japanese yen		1,383	—	(6)

Allocation method of forward exchange contracts

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contracted amount (Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3), 2013)	Contracted amount exceeding 1 year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Short-term loans payable			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**$ 61,874**	**$—**	**$ (834)**
Japanese yen		**355,262**	**—**	**(20,170)**
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**133,841**	**—**	**1,013**
Euro		**21,841**	**—**	**989**
Sterling pounds		**453**	**—**	**(3)**
Japanese yen		**7,355**	**—**	**220**
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**21,915**	**—**	**(140)**
Euro		**799**	**—**	**(30)**
Thai baht		**2,898**	**—**	**(39)**
Japanese yen		**4,460**	**—**	**(237)**

General accounting method

Type of transactions	Major hedged items	Contracted amount (Millions of yen, 2013)	Contracted amount exceeding 1 year	Fair value
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**¥2,210**	**¥—**	**¥(23)**
Euro		**540**	**—**	**14**
Sterling pounds		**12**	**—**	**(0)**
Japanese yen		**387**	**—**	**4**
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**874**	**—**	**0**
Euro		**58**	**—**	**(0)**
Sterling pounds		**—**	**—**	**—**
Singapore dollars		**610**	**—**	**(4)**
Thai baht		**0**	**—**	**0**
Swiss franc		**—**	**—**	**—**
Japanese yen		**60**	**—**	**(1)**

General accounting method

		Millions of yen		
		2012		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		¥1,976	¥—	¥ 0
Euro		534	—	(1)
Sterling pounds		22	—	(0)
Japanese yen		419	—	16
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		610	—	6
Euro		6	—	(0)
Sterling pounds		2	—	0
Singapore dollars		605	—	(1)
Thai baht		0	—	(0)
Swiss franc		1	—	(0)
Japanese yen		160	—	(2)

General accounting method

		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)		
		2013		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts receivable–trade			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**$23,494**	**$—**	**$(247)**
Euro		**5,745**	**—**	**146**
Sterling pounds		**126**	**—**	**(3)**
Japanese yen		**4,114**	**—**	**40**
Forward exchange transaction	Accounts payable–trade			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**9,290**	**—**	**10**
Euro		**619**	**—**	**(2)**
Singapore dollars		**6,482**	**—**	**(42)**
Thai baht		**2**	**—**	**0**
Japanese yen		**635**	**—**	**(15)**

Deferred hedge accounting

		Millions of yen		
		2013		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts receivable–trade)			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**¥6,990**	**¥—**	**¥(5)**
Euro		**1,017**	**—**	**(2)**
Sterling pounds		**33**	**—**	**(0)**
Japanese yen		**182**	**—**	**(0)**
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts payable–trade)			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**459**	**—**	**0**
Euro		**—**	**—**	**—**
Sterling pounds		**2**	**—**	**(0)**
Singapore dollars		**363**	**—**	**0**
Hong Kong dollars		**66**	**—**	**(0)**
Chinese yuan		**51**	**—**	**(1)**
Japanese yen		**199**	**—**	**(0)**

Deferred hedge accounting

		Millions of yen		
		2012		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts receivable–trade)			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		¥6,414	¥—	¥(8)
Euro		954	—	(0)
Sterling pounds		33	—	(0)
Japanese yen		221	—	(0)
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts payable–trade)			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		859	—	1
Euro		45	—	(0)
Sterling pounds		3	—	(0)
Singapore dollars		267	—	(1)
Hong Kong dollars		76	—	0
Chinese yuan		44	—	0
Japanese yen		1,693	—	1

Deferred hedge accounting

		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)		
		2013		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts receivable–trade)			
Sell				
U.S. dollars		**$74,326**	**$—**	**$(55)**
Euro		**10,818**	**—**	**(18)**
Sterling pounds		**355**	**—**	**(0)**
Japanese yen		**1,937**	**—**	**(3)**
Forward exchange transaction	Anticipated transactions in foreign currencies (Accounts payable–trade)			
Buy				
U.S. dollars		**$4,879**	**—**	**3**
Euro		**—**	**—**	**—**
Sterling pounds		**25**	**—**	**(0)**
Singapore dollars		**3,865**	**—**	**2**
Hong Kong dollars		**707**	**—**	**(0)**
Chinese yuan		**540**	**—**	**(5)**
Japanese yen		**2,118**	**—**	**(2)**

Note: Calculation of fair values

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

Fair values of derivatives to which the 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 single unit with their hedging vehicles.

Interest rate related

Special accounting for interest rate swaps

		Millions of yen		
		2013		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Interest rate swap transaction Floating/fixed rate cash flow	Long-term loans payable	**¥64,763**	**¥46,600**	**¥(651)**

Special accounting for interest rate swaps

		Millions of yen		
		2012		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Interest rate swap transaction Floating/fixed rate cash flow	Long-term loans payable	¥58,131	¥47,763	¥(610)

Special accounting for interest rate swaps

		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)		
		2013		
Type of transactions	*Major hedged items*	*Contracted amount*	*Contracted amount exceeding 1 year*	*Fair value*
Interest rate swap transaction Floating/fixed rate cash flow	Long-term loans payable	**$688,602**	**$495,481**	**$(6,920)**

Note: Calculation of fair values

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

Fair values of derivatives to which special accounting for interest rate swaps are applied are included in the fair values of long-term loans payable as they are accounted for as a single unit with their hedging vehicles.

14. 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, 2013, 2012 and 2011, amounted to ¥7,743 million ($82,330 thousand), ¥7,490 million and ¥7,895 million, respectively.

15. Shareholders' Equity

The Companies Act of Japan requires that an amount equivalent to 10% of cash dividends 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 Companies Act, the legal reserve and additional paid-in capital may be reversed without restriction on amount.

The Companies Act 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 Companies Act.

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, 2013, retained earnings included year-end dividends of ¥1,494 million ($15,883 thousand), or ¥4 ($0.04) per share, which was approved at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held on June 27, 2013.

16. Stock Option, etc.

a) Amounts expensed and account related to stock option

The amounts expensed and account related to stock options for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

	Millions of yen			*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	2011	**2013**
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Share-based compensation expenses)	**¥9**	¥—	¥—	**$94**

b) Contents, scale and changes in stock options

Contents of the stock options

	1st Stock Acquisition Rights Issued by Minebea Co., Ltd. in 2012
Classification and number of people to which stock acquisition rights were granted	Eight directors of the Company
Number of stock options by type of stock (Note)	47,000 shares of common stock
Grant date	July 17, 2012
Vesting conditions	No vesting conditions have been prescribed.
Service period	—
Exercise period	From July 18, 2012 to July 16, 2042

Note: Numbers indicated are converted into number of shares

Scale and changes in stock options

Stock options outstanding during in the year ended March 31, 2013 are covered, and the number of stock options are converted into number of shares.

①Number of stock option

	1st Stock Acquisition Rights Issued by Minebea Co., Ltd. in 2012
Before vesting (shares)	
At the end of previous fiscal year	—
Granted	47,000
Lapsed	—
Vested	47,000
Not vested	—
Vested (shares)	
At the end of previous fiscal year	—
Vested	47,000
Exercised	—
Lapsed	—
Not excersized	47,000

②Unit price information

	1st Stock Acquisition Rights Issued by Minebea Co., Ltd. in 2012
Exercise price (Yen)	1
Average stock price at the time of exercise (Yen)	—
Fair value as of the grant date (Yen)	251

c) Evaluation method of fair value per unit of stock options

Fair value per unit of the 1st Stock Acquisition Rights Issued by Minebea Co., Ltd. in 2012 that were granted during the year ended March 31, 2013, was evaluated as follows:

①Appraisal method used: the Black-Scholes model

②Major underlying figures and estimates

	1st Stock Acquisition Rights Issued by Minebea Co., Ltd. in 2012
Volatility (Note 1)	46.206%
Expected residual period (Note 2)	4.2 years
Expected dividends (Note 3)	¥7 per share
Risk-free interest rate (Note 4)	0.131%

Notes: 1. Calculated based on the stock price performance in 4.2 years (from May 5, 2008 to July 17, 2012).
2. Estimate is based on the average expected length of service from the grant date to the retirement date as prescribed by the internal rules.
3. Based on the dividend paid for the year ended March 31, 2012.
4. Based on the transaction statistics of long-term interest-bearing government bonds announced by the Japan Securities Dealers Association, adopting the average of compound interest yields of issuances with redemption dates within three months before or after the expected residual period.

d) Method of estimating the number of vested stock options

As it is basically difficult to reasonably estimate the number of stock options forfeited in the future, the Company adopts the method that reflects the actual number of forfeitures.

17. Other Comprehensive Income

The amounts of reclassification adjustments and related tax effects included in other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, are as follows:

	Millions of yen		*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	2012	**2013**
Differences on revaluation of available-for-sale securities:			
Incurred in the current year	**¥ 1,097**	¥ (2)	**$ 11,670**
Reclassification adjustment	**—**	600	**—**
Amount before tax effect adjustment	**1,097**	598	**11,670**
Amount of tax effect	**(98)**	(11)	**(1,043)**
Differences on revaluation of available-for-sale securities	**999**	587	**10,627**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges:			
Incurred in the current year	**(20)**	(4)	**(224)**
Reclassification adjustment	**20**	(4)	**217**
Amount before tax effect adjustment	**(0)**	(8)	**(7)**
Amount of tax effect	**(0)**	2	**(3)**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	**(0)**	(6)	**(10)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Incurred in the current year	**24,692**	(793)	**262,529**
Unfunded retirement benefit obligations of foreign subsidiaries:			
Incurred in the current year	**(1,970)**	(54)	**(20,940)**
Reclassification adjustment	**1,642**	—	**17,454**
Amount before tax effect adjustment	**(328)**	(54)	**(3,486)**
Amount of tax effect	**114**	19	**1,220**
Unfunded retirement benefit obligations of foreign subsidiaries	**(214)**	(35)	**(2,266)**
Total other comprehensive income	**¥25,477**	¥(247)	**$270,880**

18. 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 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.

Diluted net income per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares of common stocks outstanding reflecting the increase in number of shares outstanding assuming that all the outstanding convertible bond-type bonds payable with stock acquisition rights and stock acquisition rights that have dilutive effects on net income per share are converted into common stock. When calculating diluted net income per share, net income is adjusted by the bond interest after deducting corporate income taxes.

The number of shares used in calculating net income per share for the years ended March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, is as follows:

	Thousands of shares		
	2013	2012	2011
Basic	**373,699**	379,014	382,319
Diluted	**393,890**	381,272	—

19. Cash Flow Information

In the year ended March 31, 2013, Moatech Co., Ltd. and its 7 consolidated subsidiaries were included in the scope of consolidation. The composition of assets and liabilities at acquisition, and the relation between acquisition cost and proceeds from acquisition are as follows:

	Millions of yen	*Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)*
	2013	**2013**
Current Assets	**¥ 9,354**	**$ 99,455**
Fixed Assets	**3,620**	**38,495**
Goodwill	**10**	**102**
Current Liabilities	**(2,334)**	**(24,824)**
Long-term Liabilities	**(406)**	**(4,314)**
Stock acquisition rights	**(45)**	**(475)**
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	**(5,730)**	**(60,922)**
Acquisition cost of Moatech Co., Ltd.	**4,469**	**47,517**
Cash and cash equivalents of Moatech Co., Ltd.	**4,825**	**51,301**
Less: proceeds from acquisition of Moatech Co., Ltd.	**¥ 356**	**$ 3,784**

20. Litigation

As of March 31, 2013, NMB-Minebea Thai Ltd., consolidated subsidiary located in Thailand, received (1) a revised assessment of income tax liability in the amount of 502 million baht on August 25, 2008; (2) another revised assessment of income tax liability in the amount of 125 million baht on August 25, 2010; (3) a third revised assessment of income tax liability in the amount of 101 million baht on August 11 and 22, 2011; and (4) a fourth revised assessment of income tax liability in the amount of 71 million baht on July 2, August 8 and 17, 2012 from the Revenue Department of Thailand. The Company has not accepted these revised assessments, believing them to be unjust and without legal grounds, and regarding item (1), the Company took the case to the Tax Court of Thailand on August 25, 2009 following the petition to the Revenue Department, and regarding items (2), (3) and (4) the Company has petitioned the Revenue Department for redress.

Regarding item (1), the Company has substantially won the case as a result of the decision at the Tax Court of Thailand on October 13, 2010, however the Revenue Department disagreed with this decision and appealed the case to the Supreme Court on December 9, 2010.

Payment of these amounts was made in subrogation on (1) September 22, 2008, (2) September 23, 2010, (3) August 16, 2011 and (4) August 23, 2012, respectively, using a surety bond from a bank with which the Company does business.

21. Contingent Liabilities

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries had no material contingent liabilities as of March 31, 2013 and March 31, 2012.

22. Business Combination, etc.

Business Combination through Acquisitions

1. Outline of the business combination

(1) Name of the acquired company and its business activities

Name of the acquired company:	Moatech Co., Ltd.
Business activities:	Manufacture and sales of small-sized motors for use in IT devices, automobiles, office equipment, home electronic appliances and cameras, etc.

(2) Major reasons for the business combination

Moatech Co., Ltd. (hereafter "Moatech") was established in 1989 in Korea and has its shares listed in KOSDAQ (Korean Securities Dealers Automated Quotations). Moatech has a consolidated subsidiary, Hysonic Co., Ltd., a manufacturer of small-sized precision motors, whose shares are also listed in KOSDAQ. In addition, Moatech has its production facilities located in Korea, China and the Philippines and has established an efficient system stretching from the development and design stages to the manufacturing processes in the small-sized motor businesses, which provides Moatech with a high level of competitiveness in quality, production capability and manufacturing costs. In the segment of stepping motors to be used for IT devices, which is one of its major product lines, Moatech retains a high market share in the global market. Moatech also strives to expand into the motor businesses to be used for automobiles, office equipment, home electronic appliances and cameras, in which small-sized precision motors are expected to increase significantly in the years to come. As such, Moatech is expected to secure its place in the global marketplace going forward. The shift to and proliferation of electronic cars, such as Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles (PHV) and Electronic Vehicles (EV), are anticipated in the near future. Under such circumstances, the Company has decided to carry out a business combination with Moatech and is determined to enhance its product development capability, establish streamlined processes of manufacturing and sales, and expand its sales of small-sized precision motors, by acting in coordination with and complementing the activities of Moatech, one of the leading Korean manufacturers in this business.

(3) Effective date of the business combination

May 31, 2012

(4) Legal structure of the business combination

Stock acquisition with cash consideration

(5) Name of the company subsequent to the business combination

Moatech Co., Ltd.

(6) Percentage of voting rights acquired

Percentage of voting rights immediately before the stock acquisition	—%
Percentage of voting rights to be acquired on the effective date of the business combination	50.8%
Percentage of voting rights subsequent to the stock acquisition	50.8%

(7) Primary basis for determining the acquirer

Due to the fact that the Company has acquired 50.8% of the voting rights of the acquired company through stock acquisition with cash consideration.

2. Period of operation of the acquired company included in the consolidated financial statements

Since the deemed date of the stock acquisition was June 30, 2012, and for the said subsidiary, consolidation was based on the financial statements as of December 31, 2012, the results of operations from April 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 have been included in the consolidated financial statements.

3. Acquisition cost of the acquired company and its details

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
Consideration for the acquisition		
Purchase price of shares (cash)	¥4,171	$44,353
Cost directly attributable to the acquisition		
Advisory cost, etc.	298	3,163
Acquisition cost	¥4,469	$47,516

4. Amount of goodwill, source, amortization method and period
   (1) Amount of goodwill
   ¥10 million ($102 thousand)

   (2) Source of goodwill
   Primarily due to the excess earning power to be expected on account of the development capability and cost competitiveness and the sales capacity of Moatech.

   (3) Amortization method and period
   Because the amount of goodwill is insignificant, it has been fully amortized during the year ended March 31, 2013.

5. Amount of assets and liabilities received at the effective date of business combination and its details

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
Current assets	¥ 9,354	$ 99,455
Fixed assets	3,620	38,495
Total assets	¥12,974	$137,950
Current liabilities	¥ 2,335	$ 24,823
Long-term liabilities	405	4,314
Total liabilities	¥ 2,740	$ 29,137

6. Pro-forma information of effects on the consolidated statement of income assuming the business combination had been completed at the beginning of the current fiscal year, and the calculation method

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)
Net sales	¥2,627	$27,934
Operating loss	(54)	(577)
Loss before income taxes and minority interests	(57)	(603)

(Method for calculating pro-forma information)
The pro-forma information of effects on the consolidated statement of income was calculated as differences between net sales and income assuming the business combination had been completed as of the beginning of the current fiscal year, and net sales and income included in the consolidated statement of income. Pro-forma information is unaudited.

23. Segment Information, etc.

a) Segment information

(Additional information)

From the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company applied the "Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" (ASBJ Statement No. 17, revised on March 27, 2009) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" (ASBJ Guidance No. 20, issued on March 21, 2008).

Outline of reportable segments

The Company's reportable segments are components for which separate financial information is available and subject to periodic reviews in order for the Company's Board of Directors to determine the distribution of management resources and evaluate performance.

The Company establishes business units by product in key business locations, and each business unit formulates comprehensive domestic and overseas strategies for their products and deploys its business activities.

Thus, the Company consists of segments by product, based on business units, and the "Machined components segment", "Rotary components segment" and "Electronic devices and components segment" are determined to be the reportable segments.

Our core products in the machined components segment are mechanical parts, such as ball bearings, rod-end bearings, pivot assemblies for HDDs as well as fasteners for automobiles and aircrafts. The rotary components segment includes a wide variety of motors, such as information motors (fan motors, stepping motors, brushless DC motors, vibration motors and brush DC motors) and HDD spindle motors. The electronic devices and components segment consists of LCD backlights, inverters and measuring components.

Basis of calculation for amounts of net sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items by reportable segment

The accounting method for the reported operating segments is basically the same as those in note "2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Income of each reportable segment is based on operating income (before amortization of goodwill). Internal sales are calculated based on distribution prices determined by comprehensive judgment considering market prices, manufacturing costs and other factors.

(Change of accounting policy)

As a result of the revision of the Corporation Tax Law, effective from the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries adopted the depreciation method based on the revised Corporation Tax Law for tangible fixed assets acquired on or after April 1, 2012.

This resulted in increases in segment profits of "Machined components segment", "Rotary components segment" and "Electronic devices and components segment" of ¥12 million ($127 thousand), ¥7 million ($76 thousand) and ¥5 million ($53 thousand), respectively.

Information on amounts of net sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items by reportable segment

Information related to the reportable segments of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and for the years then ended are as follows:

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments							
Year ended March 31, 2013	*Machined components*	*Rotary components*	*Electronic devices and components*	*Total*	*Other*	*Total*	*Adjustments*	*Consolidated financial statement amounts*
Sales to external customers	**¥113,573**	**¥101,920**	**¥57,190**	**¥272,683**	**¥9,726**	**¥282,409**	**¥ —**	**¥282,409**
Internal sales	**2,565**	**1,199**	**1,047**	**4,811**	**5,150**	**9,961**	**(9,961)**	**—**
Total sales	**116,138**	**103,119**	**58,237**	**277,494**	**14,876**	**292,370**	**(9,961)**	**282,409**
Segment income (loss)	**25,459**	**(4,369)**	**1,531**	**22,621**	**231**	**22,852**	**(12,683)**	**10,169**
Segment assets	**97,632**	**87,502**	**26,953**	**212,087**	**9,778**	**221,865**	**140,940**	**362,805**
Other items								
Depreciation and amortization	**8,020**	**6,867**	**1,751**	**16,638**	**879**	**17,517**	**3,283**	**20,800**
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	**9,100**	**11,974**	**2,262**	**23,336**	**763**	**24,099**	**19,588**	**43,687**

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments							
Year ended March 31, 2012	*Machined components*	*Rotary components*	*Electronic devices and components*	*Total*	*Other*	*Total*	*Adjustments*	*Consolidated financial statement amounts*
Sales to external customers	¥107,038	¥91,364	¥37,887	¥236,289	¥15,069	¥251,358	¥ —	¥251,358
Internal sales	2,684	1,280	2,339	6,303	5,653	11,956	(11,956)	—
Total sales	109,722	92,644	40,226	242,592	20,722	263,314	(11,956)	251,358
Segment income (loss)	25,611	(4,119)	(959)	20,533	(339)	20,194	(11,595)	8,599
Segment assets	82,614	70,753	22,491	175,858	10,065	185,923	120,849	306,772
Other items								
Depreciation and amortization	7,520	6,824	1,163	15,507	1,101	16,608	2,980	19,588
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	8,501	7,462	2,647	18,610	471	19,081	8,225	27,306

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments							
Year ended March 31, 2011	*Machined components*	*Rotary components*	*Electronic devices and components*	*Total*	*Other*	*Total*	*Adjustments*	*Consolidated financial statement amounts*
Sales to external customers	¥107,841	¥101,139	¥40,502	¥249,482	¥19,657	¥269,139	¥ —	¥269,139
Internal sales	2,888	1,623	1,885	6,396	5,678	12,074	(12,074)	—
Total sales	110,729	102,762	42,387	255,878	25,335	281,213	(12,074)	269,139
Segment income (loss)	28,088	(225)	4,160	32,023	498	32,521	(10,358)	22,163
Segment assets	77,796	72,374	18,280	168,450	10,857	179,307	111,785	291,092
Other items								
Depreciation and amortization	8,098	7,895	979	16,972	1,291	18,263	2,543	20,806
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	10,783	9,490	1,515	21,788	825	22,613	4,722	27,335

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

Year ended March 31, 2013	*Reportable segments* *Machined components*	*Rotary components*	*Electronic devices and components*	*Total*	*Other*	*Total*	*Adjustments*	*Consolidated financial statement amounts*
Sales to external customers	**$1,207,585**	**$1,083,675**	**$608,087**	**$2,899,347**	**$103,413**	**$3,002,760**	**$ —**	**$3,002,760**
Internal sales	**27,273**	**12,754**	**11,129**	**51,156**	**54,757**	**105,913**	**(105,913)**	**—**
Total sales	**1,234,858**	**1,096,429**	**619,216**	**2,950,503**	**158,170**	**3,108,673**	**(105,913)**	**3,002,760**
Segment income (loss)	**270,700**	**(46,453)**	**16,282**	**240,529**	**2,458**	**242,987**	**(134,854)**	**108,133**
Segment assets	**1,038,081**	**930,383**	**286,581**	**2,255,045**	**103,967**	**2,359,012**	**1,498,571**	**3,857,583**
Other items								
Depreciation and amortization	**85,275**	**73,015**	**18,623**	**176,913**	**9,346**	**186,259**	**34,909**	**221,168**
Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets	**96,762**	**127,317**	**24,047**	**248,126**	**8,116**	**256,242**	**208,267**	**464,509**

Notes: 1. The classification “Other” is the operating segment which is not included in the reportable segments. Its products are mainly speakers and special devices.

2. The contents of the adjustments are as follows:
   - (i) The primary adjustments to segment income or loss are amortization of goodwill (–¥1,148 million (–$12,214 thousand) for the year ended March 31, 2013, –¥1,332 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, –¥1,321 million for the year ended March 31, 2011), and corporate expenses such as general & administrative expenses and research and development expenses that do not belong to the reportable segments (–¥11,675 million (–$124,132 thousand) for the year ended March 31, 2013, –¥10,221 million for the year ended March 31, 2012, –¥8,921 million for the year ended March 31, 2011).
   - (ii) Adjustments to segment assets are unamortized goodwill (¥3,502 million ($37,240 thousand) as of March 31, 2013, ¥4,223 million as of March 31, 2012, ¥5,555 million as of March 31, 2011), and assets related to administrative divisions that do not belong to the reportable segments (¥137,438 million ($1,461,331 thousand) as of March 31, 2013, ¥116,626 million as of March 31, 2012, ¥106,230 million as of March 31, 2011).
   - (iii) The primary adjustment to depreciation and amortization is depreciation and amortization of equipment related to administrative divisions that do not belong to the reportable segments.
   - (iv) The primary adjustment to increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets is capital investments in equipment related to administrative divisions that do not belong to the reportable segments.

3. Segment income (loss) is reconciled to operating income in the consolidated financial statements.

b) Related information
Information by geographical area

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2013	China	Japan	Thailand	Europe	U.S.A.	Others	Total
Net sales	**¥81,999**	**¥56,854**	**¥36,413**	**¥28,688**	**¥28,542**	**¥49,913**	**¥282,409**

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2012	China	Japan	Thailand	Europe	U.S.A.	Others	Total
Net sales	¥61,308	¥58,994	¥33,546	¥26,500	¥24,849	¥46,161	¥251,358

Millions of yen

Year ended March 31, 2011	China	Japan	Thailand	Europe	U.S.A.	Others	Total
Net sales	¥71,543	¥63,308	¥36,470	¥26,296	¥26,225	¥45,297	¥269,139

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

Year ended March 31, 2013	China	Japan	Thailand	Europe	U.S.A.	Others	Total
Net sales	**$871,867**	**$604,507**	**$387,171**	**$305,030**	**$303,481**	**$530,704**	**$3,002,760**

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2013	Thailand	Japan	China	Others	Total
Tangible fixed assets	**¥90,007**	**¥37,889**	**¥17,404**	**¥25,463**	**¥170,763**

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2012	Thailand	Japan	China	Others	Total
Tangible fixed assets	¥68,219	¥24,501	¥16,352	¥17,967	¥127,039

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2011	Thailand	Japan	China	Others	Total
Tangible fixed assets	¥65,914	¥24,882	¥17,210	¥16,090	¥124,096

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

As of March 31, 2013	Thailand	Japan	China	Others	Total
Tangible fixed assets	**$957,000**	**$402,865**	**$185,053**	**$270,743**	**$1,815,661**

c) Information related to impairment losses of fixed assets by reportable segments

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments						
Year ended March 31, 2013	Machined components	Rotary components	Electronic devices and components	Total	Other	Corporate	Total
Impairment losses	**¥—**	**¥2,857**	**¥—**	**¥2,857**	**¥32**	**¥12**	**¥2,901**

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments						
Year ended March 31, 2012	Machined components	Rotary components	Electronic devices and components	Total	Other	Corporate	Total
Impairment losses	¥—	¥230	¥—	¥230	¥531	¥14	¥775

Millions of yen

	Reportable segments						
Year ended March 31, 2011	Machined components	Rotary components	Electronic devices and components	Total	Other	Corporate	Total
Impairment losses	¥—	¥248	¥—	¥248	¥—	¥306	¥554

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 3)

	Reportable segments						
Year ended March 31, 2013	Machined components	Rotary components	Electronic devices and components	Total	Other	Corporate	Total
Impairment losses	**$—**	**$30,373**	**$—**	**$30,373**	**$342**	**$127**	**$30,842**

24. Subsequent Events

There were no significant events subsequent to March 31, 2013.