BRIEF REPORT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

(Year ended March 31 , 2005)

May 12, 2005

Registered
Company Name: MINEBEA CO., LTD.
Code No: 6479
(URL http://www.minebea.co.jp)

Common Stock Listings: Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya
Headquarters: Nagano-ken

Representative: Tsugio Yamamoto Representative Member of the Board , President and Chief Executive Officer
Contact: Takashi Yamaguchi Managing Executive Officer in charge of Finance and Accounting
Tel. (03) 5434-8611

Board of Directors' Meeting on the Consolidated Financial Results held on: May 12, 2005
Adoption of U.S. Accounting Standards: None

1. Business performance (April 1,2004 through March 31,2005)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations (Amounts less than one million yen have been omitted.)

	Net sales (millions of yen)	% Change	Operating income (millions of yen)	% Change	Ordinary income (millions of yen)	% Change
FY2005	294,422	9.6	14,083	(22.2)	10,206	(26.0)
FY2004	268,574	(1.3)	18,104	(6.4)	13,800	2.8

	Net income (millions of yen)	% Change	Net income per share (yen)	Fully diluted net income per share (yen)	Return (net income) on equity (%)	Return (ordinary income) on assets (%)	Return (ordinary income) on sales (%)
FY2005	5,581	(7.3)	13.93	13.27	5.7	3.2	3.5
FY2004	6,019	—	15.08	14.51	6.3	4.3	5.1

(Notes) 1. Income or loss on investments for FY2005 on the equity method totaled income 13 million yen and 3 million yen in FY2004.

2. Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the respective years (consolidation):
399,074,238 shares at March 31,2005
399,090,062 shares at March 31,2004

3. Changes in accounting method: None

4. The percentages of net sales, operating income, ordinary income and net income show year-on-year changes.

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets (millions of yen)	Shareholders' equity (millions of yen)	Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	Shareholders' equity per share (yen)
FY2005	332,217	102,088	30.7	255.82
FY2004	314,915	93,866	29.8	235.21

(Notes) Number of shares outstanding at end of year (consolidation):
399,062,072 shares at March 31,2005
399,083,036 shares at March 31,2004

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities (millions of yen)	Cash flows from investing activities (millions of yen)	Cash flows from financing activities (millions of yen)	Year end balance of cash and cash equivalents (millions of yen)
FY2005	27,586	(23,789)	(8,772)	21,759
FY2004	21,714	(14,932)	4,391	24,780

(4) Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

Number of consolidated companies............................47 companies
Number of non-consolidated companies......................None
Number of affiliated companies for equity method....1 company

(5) Accounting changes of scope of consolidation and application of equity method

(a) Changes in consolidated subsidiaries
Anew: 5 companies Exclusion: 4 companies

(b) Changes of the companies subject to equity method
Anew: None Exclusion: 1 company

2. Prospect for the next fiscal year (April 1,2005 through March 31, 2006)

	Net sales (millions of yen)	Ordinary income (millions of yen)	Net income (millions of yen)
Interim	142,000	5,500	3,000
Annual	295,000	14,000	7,500

(Reference) Projected annual net income per share: 18.79 yen

(Notes) The above-mentioned forecasts are based on the information available as of the date when this information is disclosed, as well as on the assumptions as of the disclosing date of this information related with unpredictable parameters that are probable to affect our future business performances in the end.
In other words, our actual performances are likely to differ greatly from these estimates depending on various factors that will take shape from now on.
As for the assumptions used for these forecasts and other related items, please refer to page six and seven of the documents attached hereunder.

(Reference)

1. Condition of group of enterprises

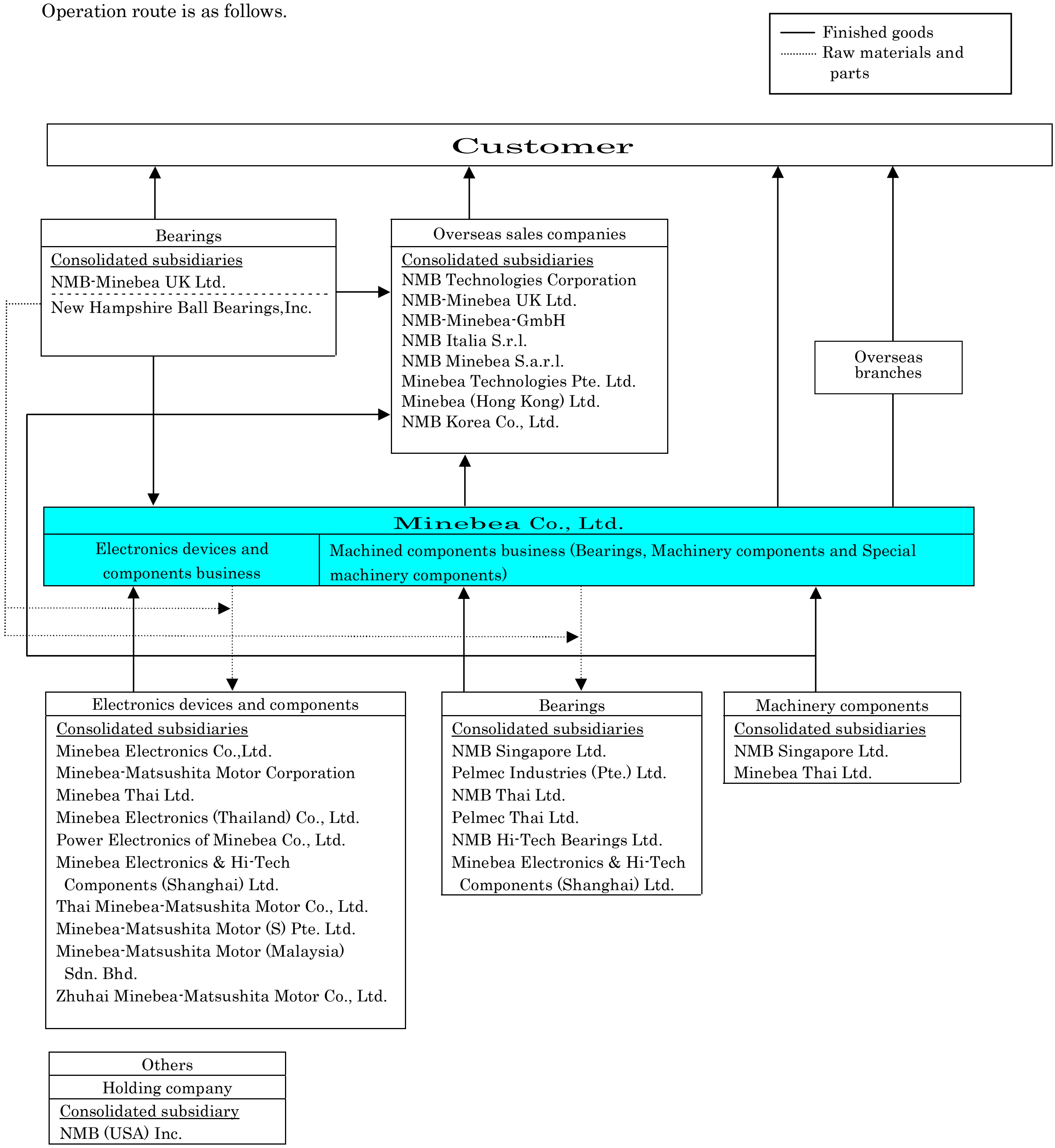
Minebea group consists of Minebea Co., Ltd. (the company) and 48 related companies (47 consolidated subsidiaries and 1 affiliated company). Minebea group produces and sells bearings, machinery components, special machinery components, electronic devices.

The company and domestic consolidated subsidiaries, consolidated subsidiaries in U.S.A., Europe and Asia are in charge of production. The Company markets its products directly to Japanese customers. In overseas markets, the Company markets its products through its subsidiaries and branches in the United States, Europe and Asia.

The relationship between each operation and business segments, and main manufacturing and sales companies are as follows.

Business segments	Operations	Manufacturing companies	Sales companies
Machined components business	Bearings	Minebea Co., Ltd. New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc. NMB-Minebea UK Ltd. NMB Singapore Ltd. Pelmec Industries (Pte.) Ltd. NMB Thai Ltd. Pelmec Thai Ltd. NMB Hi-Tech Bearings Ltd. Minebea Electronics & Hi-Tech Components (Shanghai) Ltd.	Minebea Co., Ltd. NMB Technologies Corporation New Hampshire Ball Bearings, Inc. NMB-Minebea UK Ltd. NMB-Minebea-GmbH NMB Italia S.r.l. NMB Minebea S.a.r.l. Minebea Technologies Pte. Ltd. Minebea (Hong Kong) Ltd. NMB Korea Co., Ltd.
	Machinery components	Minebea Co., Ltd. NMB Singapore Ltd. Minebea Thai Ltd.	
	Special machinery components	Minebea Co., Ltd.	
Electronics devices and components business	Electronics devices and components	Minebea Co., Ltd. Minebea Electronics Co., Ltd. Minebea-Matsushita Motor Co., Ltd. Minebea Thai Ltd. Minebea Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Power Electronics of Minebea Co., Ltd. Minebea Electronics & Hi-Tech Components (Shanghai) Ltd. Thai Minebea-Matsushita Motor Co., Ltd. Minebea-Matsushita Motor (S) Pte. Ltd. Minebea-Matsushita Motor (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Zhuhai Minebea-Matsushita Motor Co., Ltd.	

Operation route is as follows.



2. Management Policy

(1) Basic Management Policy

Minebea has adopted the following five principles as its basic policy for management.

(a) Ensure that Minebea is a company for which we feel proud to work.
(b) Reinforce the confidence our customers have.
(c) Respond to our shareholders' expectations.
(d) Ensure a welcome for Minebea in local communities.
(e) Contribute to a global society.

Under this basic management policy, we have actively addressed the development of high value-added products and the sophistication of product quality. In addition we have focused company resources on areas where we can display our strength. At the same time, we have strengthened our operations based on financial improvements, and have striven to practice a transparent management form that is easier to understand within and across the company.
Furthermore, as a key theme in the development of business in various parts of the world, we have has continued our commitment to environmental protection activities.

(2) Basic Policy for Profit Sharing

Our basic dividend policy is to consider the return of profits to shareholders, business development, the strengthening of corporate structure, etc. in an overall perspective. We consider it important to continue paying stable dividends. Therefore, we will use internal reserves in providing for operating funds in connection with the enhancement of corporate structure and new growth in the future.

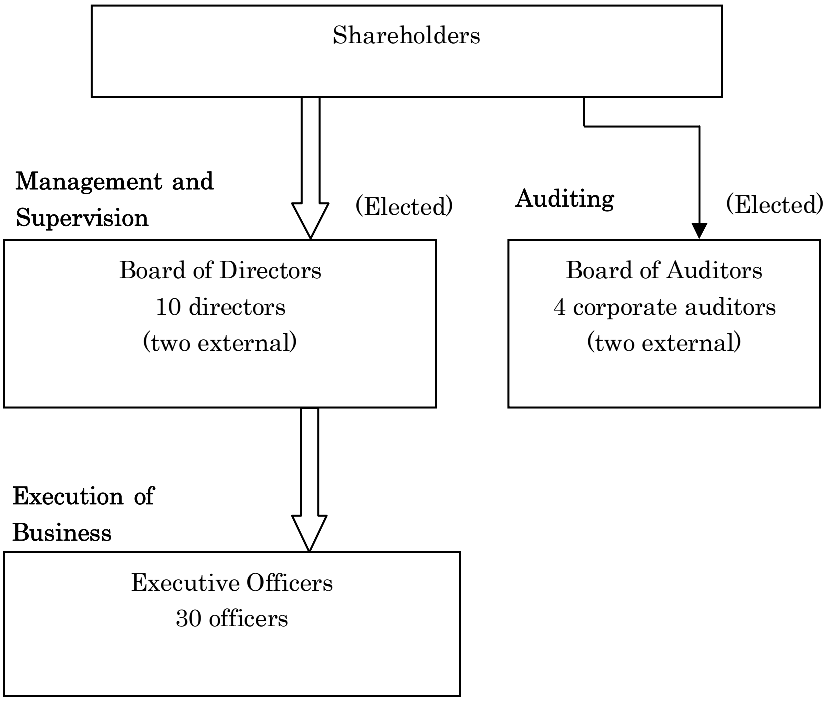
(3) Future Management Strategies and Tasks

In accordance with the basic management policies as mentioned earlier, we aim to improve profitability and enhance corporate value based on "fully integrated production system," "large-scale volume production system," and "well-developed R&D system," which have been established worldwide, in order to ensure our place as the world's leading comprehensive manufacturer of miniature ball bearings and high-precision components.

The tasks to be accomplished to achieve this goal are to:
(a) further reinforce our mainstay bearings and bearing-related products;
(b) build our operations in the area of precision small motors into a second pillar of our operations after bearings and bearing-related products; and
(c) increase the ratio of high-value-added products in all product categories and diversify offerings to serve a broader market.

(4) Basic Ideas on Corporate Governance and Measures to Be Taken

Under the five basic management principles, Minebea positions and strives to strengthen corporate governance as its important management issue in order to execute responsibilities as a social entity surrounded by various stakeholders such as our shareholders, customers, local communities and employees; and maximize corporate value.
In June 2003, we introduced an Executive Officer System under which we delegate responsibilities from directors to executive officers; facilitate a clear distinction between management and supervisory functions and functions related to the execution of business; and conduct quicker decision making and business execution. Additionally, two of the ten Board members are independent directors to enhance the accountability of the directors to shareholders.
The Board of Auditors is made up of four, two of whom are independent auditors. In the current consolidated fiscal year, our corporate auditors met 20 times to enhance corporate governance. They also worked with the Internal Auditing Office and independent accountants to audit our plants and subsidiaries in Japan and overseas 41 times.
Minebea's management structure is as follows:



Regarding our corporate disclosure, we examine and check details to be released at the Tokyo Head Office Administration Executive Council, which takes charge of administration as a whole, and disclose such details to all market players, including private investors, institutional investors, analysts and media in a fair and timely manner.

(5) Management Index

Our consolidated forecasts for fiscal year ending March 2006 are as follows:

(Amount: million of yen)

	Fiscal year ending March 2006
Net sales	2,950 (100%)
Operating income	180 (129%)
Ordinary income	140 (137%)
Net income	75 (134%)
Capital investment	225 (98%)

(%): Year-on-year rate of change

3. Operating Performance and Financial Position

(1) Operating Performance

1. Overview of the year

During the current consolidated fiscal year, the Japanese economy was threatened by the rise in oil and material prices, inventory adjustments in the electronic components industry, the significant decrease in public investment, the tight-money measures adopted by China and other factors. However, it stayed firm, led by pickup in personal consumption, and improved corporate earnings and increased capital investment reflecting economic recovery in the U.S. and Asia. The U.S. economy was also threatened by the rise in oil prices, but continued to grow, powered by high growth in capital investment and solid personal consumption. In Europe, despite the high euro, tough employment and other factors, the economy grew moderately. In China, the economy continued to maintain high growth despite tight constraints on overheated investment. The economies in Southeast Asian countries performed well due to continued growth in the U.S. economy and high growth in China.

In this business climate, we strove to make our profitable basis stronger by continuing with our structural reform; further reduce costs; develop high value-added products and new technologies; and expand marketing efforts.

As a result, although net sales increased 25,848 million yen (9.6%) year on year, to 294,422 million yen, operating income fell 4,021 million yen (-22.2%) year on year, to 14,083 million yen. Ordinary income decreased 3,593 million yen (-26.0%), to 10,206 million yen, and net income also fell 438 million yen (-7.3%) year on year, to 5,581 million yen.

(a) Performance by business segment is as follows:

Machined components business

Our products in this business segment include ball bearings, which are our mainstay product; mechanical components such as rod-end bearings primarily for use in aircraft and pivot assemblies for use in hard disk drives (HDDs); screws for automobiles and aircraft; and defense-related devices and equipment. Sales of ball bearings to makers of household electrical appliances, automobiles and information & telecommunications equipment increased year on year owing to our vigorous sales expansion efforts. Also, sales of rod-end bearings rose, particularly in the U.S. In pivot assemblies, sales were adversely affected by the HDD industry's inventory adjustments at the beginning of the year, but grew largely with subsequent recovery of demand. As a result, net sales rose 4,413 million yen (4.0%) year on year to 116,105 million yen. Operating income also rose 2,067 million yen (10.6%) year on year to 21,572 million yen, due to reduction in cost attained by increased productivity and other factors.

Electronic devices and components business

Our core products in this business segment include information motors such as HDD spindle motors, fan motors, stepping motors, vibration motors and DC brush motors; PC keyboards; speakers; LC back lights; and measuring instruments. Sales for the current consolidated fiscal year increased due to the new addition of information motors—such as vibration motors and DC brush motors—accompanying the start of the joint venture company with Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. Also, in PC keyboards, LC back lights and measuring instruments, sales grew substantially, but sales of HDD spindle motors was sluggish owing to the HDD industry's inventory adjustments and delays in the development of new products. As a result, net sales increased 21,436 million yen (13.7%) year on year, to 178,317 million yen, whereas operating income decreased 6,089 million yen year on year, to (7,489) million yen. This was owing to the rise in income resulting from sales growth of speakers, LC back lights and measuring instruments offset mainly by the increase in the burden of fixed costs caused by the fall in the production of HDD spindle motors; increased costs accompanying the production shift of PC keyboards; and increased restructuring expenses incurred in our information motors business segment.

(b) Performance by geographical segment is as follows.

Japan

Owing to the addition of information motors such as vibration motors and DC brush motors resulting from the launch of Minebea-Matsushita Motor Corporation, net sales increased 7,900 million yen (11.5%) year on year, to 76,660 million yen. However, due to increased operating expenses in our information motors business segment and other business factors, operating income fell 2,131 million yen (-43.6%) year on year, to 2,752 million yen.

Asia excluding Japan

This region is an important manufacturing base for manufacturers of Japan, Europe, America and other countries. Sales were firm owing mainly to recovery of demand from the information & telecommunications equipment industry and steady demand from the household electrical appliance industry, although adversely affected by inventory adjustments in HDD-related industries. On the other hand, however, profits were in a harsh operating environment, mainly due to the rise in the burden of fixed costs caused by the fall in the production of HDD spindle motors; and increased expenses incurred by structural reforms in our information motors business segment and PC keyboard production transfer. As a result, net sales rose 16,353 million yen (13.5%) year on year, to 137,424 million yen, whereas operating income fell 4,893 million yen (-45.5%), to 5,870 million yen.

North and South America

Despite progress in production shift by our information & telecommunications equipment-related customers to Asia, sales of PC keyboards and other electronic devices and components were firm in this region. In addition, in ball bearings manufactured in the U.S. and rod-end bearings for sales to aviation-related and other industries, both demand and sales were brisk. As a result, net sales and operating income increased 3,663 million yen (7.5%) and 2,426 million yen (116.4%) year on year respectively, to 52,389 million yen and 4,510 million yen.

Europe

Sales of ball bearings, rod-end bearings and other products were firm as moderate economic growth was seen in this region. But due to low sales of PC keyboards and other electronic devices, net sales fell 2,068 million yen (-6.9%) year on year, to 27,947 million yen, while operating income rose 576 million yen (154.0%), to 950 million yen.

2. Outlook for the next fiscal year

The world economy may be threatened by another rise in oil prices, a decline in China's economic growth caused by its tight monetary policy, its impact on East Asian countries and other economic factors. However, due mainly to continuation of high economic growth in China, and personal consumption supported by income increases from more jobs and self-sustaining growth expected in the U.S., we expect that the world economy will continue to stay on a well-balance growth path.

We will introduce accounting for the impairment of fixed assets in the next fiscal year.

(a) Outlook by business segment for the full year is as follows:

Machined components business

We will continue to aggressively expand sales of mainstay ball bearings in firm demand to makers of household electrical appliances, information & telecommunications equipment, and automobiles. Through this sales expansion, we can expect further cost cuts resulting from economies of mass production, thereby aiming to improve business performance. In addition, in rod-end bearings, we can expect benefits from the strong aircraft market, particularly in Europe and the U.S. In pivot assemblies, we expect that sales will be steady.

Electronic devices and components business

We expect that the structural reform measures for information motors, although gradually, will begin to yield results. We also can expect improved spindle motor results for the second half of the year by beginning to supply new products such as cost-competitive, mass-productive ROF-type to the markets. In the area of PC keyboards, we will be ready for cost-competitive mass production to overcome intensified price competition—with production shift from Thailand to end in the first half of the year. In the other electronic devices and components business of LC back lights and measuring instruments, we expect that sales will be strong.

(b) Outlook by geographical segment for the full year is as follows.

Japan

We expect that both sales and profits will continue to be in a harsh operating environment, as many of our customers are shifting production from their plants in Japan to those in other Asian countries, including China.

Asia excluding Japan

This region offers the largest market for our products. Taking full advantage of having our key manufacturing bases right in this largest market area, we strongly aim to improve performance. We expect that operating results will be improved by various measures for the information motors, spindle motors and PC keyboards businesses.

North and South America

In U.S.-manufactured rod-end bearings and other principal products, we continue to receive strong orders from aerospace and other industries. Combined with import products such as PC keyboards, ball bearings, motors and other products that we are manufacturing in Asia, we expect that these strong orders will continue to post firm sales.

Europe

The European economy continues to grow moderately. Sales and profits are expected to move as we witnessed for the current fiscal year.

(2) Financial Position in the Current Fiscal Year

The Minebea Group has pursued its principal management policy of enhancing its financial soundness and continued to take decisive steps to squeeze total assets, restrain capital investment, and reduce interest-bearing debt. The balance of cash and cash equivalents in the current fiscal year totaled 21,759 million yen, down 3,020 million yen (-12.2%) year on year.

Cash flows from various business activities during the current consolidated fiscal year and relevant factors are as follows:

Operating activities: Due mainly to 7,778 million yen of income before income taxes, 22,462 million yen of depreciation charges, the rise in inventories and accounts receivable, and the payment of income taxes, net cash flow from operating activities rose 5,872 million yen (27.0%) compared with the previous consolidated fiscal year, to 27,586 million yen.

Investing activities: Due to the year-on-year rise of expenditure for purchase of property, plant and equipment to 23,060 million yen, net cash outflow from investing activities rose 8,857 million yen (59.3%) year on year, to 23,789 million yen.

Financing activities: Owing mainly to the redemption of convertible bonds and others, the issuance of straight bonds and the rise in tong-term debt, net cash outlay from financing activities rose 13,163 million yen year on year, to 8,772 million yen.

In the current consolidated fiscal year, cash and cash equivalents rose by 1,596 million yen, due to consolidated subsidiary Minebea-Matsushita Motor Corporation taking over assets of 16,542 million yen and liabilities of 11,472 million yen from Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. accompanying the integration of information motor businesses with Matsushita.

(3) Risk Management

As of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, the company recognizes that the Minebea Group has the following risks and uncertainties that have the potential to affect its group operating results and/or financial position:

1. Market risk

Principal markets for Minebea products, including those for PCs and peripheral equipment, information and telecommunications equipment and household electrical appliances, are intensely competitive and subject to significant fluctuations in demand. Our operating results and financial position are vulnerable to these fluctuations.

2. Foreign exchange risk

Due to our group's large sales in overseas markets, we have entered into various currency exchange contracts and other derivatives transactions to hedge risks associated with exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

3. R&D risk
   While we focus on R&D to introduce a constant stream of new, high-quality products, we are subject to the risk that significant R&D expenditures may not be rewarded with successes, as there are no guarantees that R&D efforts will come to fruition.

4. Legal risk
   The Legal Department is responsible for managing risk related to lawsuits and other legal actions brought against Minebea Group operations in Japan and/or overseas. We are subject to the risk that lawsuits or other actions with the potential to affect our operating results and/or financial position may be brought against us in the future.

5. Risk related to price negotiations
   We continue to face intense competition from lower-priced products made overseas. We are subject to the risk that we will be unable to maintain or increase our share should market needs shift to low-quality, low-priced products.

6. Risk related to raw materials and logistics costs
   We purchase a variety of materials from external suppliers and strive to ensure optimal purchase inventory volumes for such materials and access to stable supplies of materials with stable prices. However, we are subject to the risk that rising prices for such materials may affect our operating results and/or financial position in the future.

7. Latent risk related to operations overseas
   The Minebea Group's manufacturing activities are conducted primarily in Thailand, China, and Singapore. While considerable time has passed since we established operations in these countries, our operations overseas are subject to the following risks, any of which may have a negative impact on our operating results and/or financial position:
   (a) unexpected changes to laws or regulations.
   (b) difficulty in attracting and securing appropriate human resources, and
   (c) acts of terrorism or war, or other acts that may cause social disruption.

(4) Important Agreement in the Current Fiscal Year

None

4. Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As of March 31,2005		As of March 31,2004		Increase or (decrease) 2005– 2004	
	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of Yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	%
ASSETS						
Current assets	147,295	44.3	138,953	44.1	8,342	6.0
Cash and cash equivalents	21,759		24,780		(3,020)	
Notes and accounts receivable	62,610		58,241		4,369	
Inventories	46,963		41,534		5,428	
Deferred tax assets	5,123		6,554		(1,430)	
Others	11,125		8,251		2,873	
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(287)		(408)		121	
Fixed assets	184,808	55.7	175,916	55.9	8,892	5.1
Tangible fixed assets	156,521		148,457		8,063	
Building and structure	97,222		92,881		4,341	
Machinery and transportation Equipment	202,364		181,630		20,733	
Tools, furniture and fixtures	50,737		44,945		5,792	
Land	15,086		16,135		(1,048)	
Construction in progress	1,228		763		464	
Accumulated depreciation	(210,118)		(187,897)		(22,220)	
Intangible fixed assets	14,113		12,403		1,709	
Consolidation adjustments	10,353		11,423		(1,070)	
Others	3,760		980		2,779	
Investment and other assets	14,174		15,055		(880)	
Investment in securities	6,308		7,086		(777)	
Long-term loans receivable	35		46		(10)	
Deferred tax assets	6,016		6,167		(151)	
Others	1,870		1,897		(26)	
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(56)		(142)		85	
Deferred charges	112	0.0	45	0.0	66	145.2
Total assets	332,217	100.0	314,915	100.0	17,301	5.5

		2005	2004
(Note)	Treasury stock	105,623 shares	84,659 shares

	As of March 31,2005		As of March 31,2004		Increase or (decrease) 2005-2004	
	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	%
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities..	141,449	42.6	167,626	53.2	(26,176)	(15.6)
Notes and accounts payable.................	25,901		22,777		3,123	
Short-term loans payable.....................	81,256		72,195		9,060	
Commercial paper................................	—		4,000		(4,000)	
Current portion of long-term loans payable...	1,855		6,367		(4,512)	
Current portion of bonds......................	—		10,000		(10,000)	
Current portion of convertible bonds...	—		27,080		(27,080)	
Current portion of bond with warrant.	4,000		—		4,000	
Accrued income taxes...........................	2,344		2,638		(294)	
Accrued bonuses...................................	3,247		3,208		38	
Reserve for environmental preservation expenses..	794		989		(194)	
Others..	22,050		18,368		3,681	
Long-term liabilities....................................	86,144	25.9	52,743	16.8	33,400	63.3
Bonds...	38,000		28,000		10,000	
Bond with warrant...............................	—		4,000		(4,000)	
Long-term loans payable......................	47,340		19,842		27,498	
Allowance for retirement benefits........	305		594		(289)	
Allowance for retirement benefits to executive officers...........................	49		22		27	
Others..	448		284		164	
Total liabilities..................................	227,594	68.5	220,370	70.0	7,224	3.3
MINORITY INTEREST IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	2,534	0.8	678	0.2	1,855	273.3
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Common stock.......................................	68,258	20.5	68,258	21.7	—	—
Additional paid-in capital.....................	94,756	28.5	94,756	30.1	—	—
Retained earnings.................................	5,519	1.7	2,755	0.8	2,763	100.3
Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities..............................	1,575	0.5	1,647	0.5	(72)	(4.4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments...	(67,965)	(20.5)	(73,505)	(23.3)	5,539	(7.5)
Treasury stock......................................	(56)	(0.0)	(46)	(0.0)	(9)	19.7
Total shareholders' equity..................	102,088	30.7	93,866	29.8	8,222	8.8
TOTAL LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTEREST IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.................	332,217	100.0	314,915	100.0	17,301	5.5

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year ended March 31,2005		Year ended March 31,2004		Increase or (decrease) 2005-2004	
	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	%
Net sales	294,422	100.0	268,574	100.0	25,848	9.6
Cost of sales	232,019	78.8	203,260	75.7	28,759	14.2
Gross profit	62,403	21.2	65,313	24.3	(2,910)	(4.5)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	48,319	16.4	47,208	17.6	1,110	2.4
Operating income	14,083	4.8	18,104	6.7	(4,021)	(22.2)
Other income	1,551	0.5	1,289	0.5	261	20.3
Interest income	145		111		33	
Dividends income	37		26		10	
Equity income of affiliates	13		3		10	
Others	1,354		1,147		206	
Other expenses	5,427	1.8	5,594	2.1	(166)	(3.0)
Interest expenses	3,361		3,213		147	
Foreign currency exchange loss	755		771		(15)	
Others	1,311		1,609		(298)	
Ordinary income	10,206	3.5	13,800	5.1	(3,593)	(26.0)
Extraordinary income	404	0.1	1,732	0.6	(1,328)	(76.7)
Revised loss on liquidation of affiliates in the previous the fiscal year	—		325		(325)	
Gain on sales of fixed assets	301		83		217	
Gain on sales of investments securities	—		881		(881)	
Reversal of allowance for doubtful receivables	102		—		102	
Reversal of allowance for loss on liquidation of the business of switching power supplies, inductors and transformers,etc	—		441		(441)	
Extraordinary loss	2,832	1.0	2,573	0.9	258	10.0
Loss on sales of fixed assets	565		105		460	
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	453		642		(188)	
Loss on sales of investments securities	0		—		0	
Loss on revaluation of investments securities	619		—		619	
Loss on liquidation of affiliates	270		—		270	
Loss for after-care of products	270		476		(206)	
Retirement benefit expense	609		610		(1)	
Special severance payment	—		307		(307)	
Retirement benefits to directors and corporate auditors	42		431		(388)	
Income before income taxes and minority interests	7,778	2.6	12,958	4.8	(5,180)	(40.0)
Income taxes						
Current (including enterprise tax)	5,943		4,411		1,531	
Adjustment of income taxes	(430)		2,798		(3,228)	
Total income taxes	5,513	1.8	7,210	2.7	(1,697)	(23.5)
Minority interest in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	(3,316)	(1.1)	(271)	(0.1)	(3,044)	—
Net income	5,581	1.9	6,019	2.2	(438)	(7.3)

(3) Consolidated Statements of Retained Surplus

	As of March 31,2005	As of March 31,2004	Increase or (decrease) 2005-2004
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
CAPITAL RETAINED EARNINGS			
Additional paid-in capital at beginning of year	94,756	94,756	—
Additional paid-in capital at end of year	94,756	94,756	—
RETAINED EARNINGS			
Retained earnings at beginning of year	2,755	(454)	3,209
Increase of retained earnings	5,581	6,019	(438)
Net income	5,581	6,019	(438)
Decrease of retained earnings	2,817	2,809	7
Decrease of retained earnings by decrease of consolidated subsidiaries.	—	16	(16)
Cash dividends	2,793	2,793	(0)
Bonus to directors	23	—	23
Loss on disposal of treasury stock	0	0	0
Retained earnings at end of year	5,519	2,755	2,763

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Amount: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2005	Year ended March 31,2004	Increase or (decrease) 2005-2004
1.Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	7,778	12,958	(5,180)
Depreciation and amortization	22,462	21,705	756
Amortization of consolidation adjustments	1,083	1,023	59
Equity income of affiliates	(13)	(3)	(10)
Interest and dividends income	(182)	(138)	(44)
Interest expenses	3,361	3,213	147
Loss on sales of fixed assets	264	22	242
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	453	642	(188)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for losses on after-care of products	(210)	227	(438)
(Gain) loss on sales of investments securities	0	(881)	882
Loss on revaluation of investments securities	619	—	619
Increase in notes and accounts receivable	(1,020)	(7,734)	6,714
Increase in inventories	(1,597)	(1,883)	286
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	1,283	(386)	1,670
Decrease of allowance for doubtful receivables	(221)	(365)	143
Increase (decrease) in accrued bonuses	41	(30)	72
Decrease in reserve for losses on liquidation of the business of switching power supplies, inductors and transformers etc	—	(3,144)	3,144
Decrease of reserve for environmental preservation expenses	(194)	(139)	(54)
Increase (decrease) in retirement allowance	(331)	559	(890)
Increase of allowance for retirement benefits to executive officers	27	22	4
Others	1,537	3,078	(1,540)
Sub-total	35,142	28,745	6,397
Interest and dividends received	183	176	7
Interest paid	(3,388)	(3,197)	(190)
Income tax paid	(4,351)	(4,009)	(341)
Net cash provided by operating activities	27,586	21,714	5,872
2.Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(23,060)	(18,825)	(4,235)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	2,173	2,372	(199)
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(3,059)	—	(3,059)
Purchase of investment in securities	(37)	(1,999)	1,962
Proceeds from sales of investment in securities	3	2,544	(2,540)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents due to inclusion in consolidation	71	—	71
Proceeds from sale of share in subsidiaries	—	385	(385)
Long term loans receivables	(67)	(156)	89
Recovery of long term loans receivables	164	218	(54)
Others	22	529	(506)
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,789)	(14,932)	(8,857)
3.Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Increase in short-term loans payable	2,306	6,248	(3,941)
Increase (decrease) in the amount in commercial paper	(4,000)	1,000	(5,000)
Long term loans payable	29,324	1,633	27,691
Repayment of long term loans payable	(6,459)	(2,513)	(3,946)
Earnings from issuance of bonds	10,000	10,000	—
Loss on redemption of bonds	(10,000)	(10,000)	—
Loss on redemption of convertible bonds	(27,080)	—	(27,080)
Purchase of treasury stock	(9)	(9)	(0)
Cash dividends paid	(2,793)	(2,793)	0
Cash dividends paid to minority shareholders	(16)	(27)	10
Paid-in capital from minority shareholders	—	905	(905)
Others	(43)	(52)	8
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,772)	4,391	(13,163)
4.Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	358	(570)	929
5.Net Increase (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4,616)	10,603	(15,219)
6.Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	24,780	14,177	10,603
7.Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents due to Establishment of a Joint Venture	1,596	—	1,596
8.Cash and Cash Equivalent at End of Year	21,759	24,780	(3,020)

(5) Basis of presenting consolidated financial statements

1. Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

Number of consolidated companies.............47 companies

Included are NMB Singapore Ltd., NMB (USA) Inc., NMB Thai Ltd., Minebea Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Number of affiliated companies...................1 company

of which, equity method is applied to 1 company including Shonan Seiki Co., Ltd.

2. Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

(a) Changes in consolidated subsidiaries

Anew:	Acquisition of stock	(3 companies)	Minebea-Matsushita Motor (S) Pte. Ltd. Minebea-Matsushita Motor (Malaysia) Sdn.Bhd. Zhuhai Minebea-Matsushita Motor Co., Ltd.
	Establishment	(1 company)	NMB Minebea Slovakia s.r.o.
	Additional acquisition of stock	(1 company)	Kanto Seiko Co., Ltd.
Exclusion:	Liquidation	(4 companies)	NMB F.T. Inc. Minebea Europe Finance B.V. Minebea Onkyo Co., Ltd. NMB Onkyo Co., Ltd.

(b) Changes of the companies subject to equity method

Anew:		None	
Exclusion:	Change to consolidated subsidiary	(1 company)	Kanto Seiko Co., Ltd.

3. Closing date of consolidated subsidiaries

Consolidated subsidiaries whose closing dates are different from that of the company adjusted their financial statements to the company's closing date.

4. Accounting policies

(a) Valuation basis and method of significant assets

1. Inventories

The company and consolidated domestic subsidiaries state primarily at the moving average cost.

Consolidated overseas subsidiaries state at the lower of first-in, first-out cost or market, or at the lower of average cost or market.

2.Other marketable securities

Securities with market value

The company adopted the market value method based on market prices and other conditions at the end of the term. Also, the company accounted for all valuation differences based on the direct capitalization method and the sales costs are calculated by the moving average method.

Securities without market value

Non listed securities are stated at cost determined by the moving average method.

(b) Method of significant Depreciation

1. Tangible fixed assets

The company and consolidated domestic subsidiaries adopt the declining balance method. Their major useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures	4 to 60 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 15 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures	2 to 20 years

They also collectively show equal charges for small depreciable assets (whose acquisition values are not less than 100,000 yen and less than 200,000 yen) over the three years each consolidated fiscal year.

Consolidated overseas subsidiaries mainly adopt the straight-line method.

2. Intangible fixed assets

The company and consolidated domestic subsidiaries mainly adopt the straight-line method. However, depreciation of software (for internal use) is computed on the straight-line method based on our expected useful period (5 years).

Consolidated overseas subsidiaries mainly adopt the straight-line method.

(c) Valuation basis of significant allowances

1. Allowance for doubtful receivables

The company and consolidated domestic subsidiaries make the record in the amount required for the estimated uncollectible receivables based on actual losses of trade receivables and on collectibility of specific receivables with loss possibilities.

Consolidated overseas subsidiaries make the record in the amount required for the estimated uncollectible receivables based on the collectibility of each receivable for possible losses on the receivables.

2. Accrued bonuses

The company and consolidated domestic subsidiaries make preparations for the payment of bonuses to employees , accrued bonuses are shown based on the anticipated amounts of payment in the current term. consolidated overseas subsidiaries make the record on accrual basis.

3. Allowance for retirement benefit

Regarding the company and its consolidated Japanese subsidiaries, the company stated an amount estimated to accrue at the end of the current term to provide for employee retirement benefits, based on estimated retirement benefit debts and pension assets at the end of the term.

Regarding the difference of 3,050 million yen arising at the time of changing accounting standards, the company charged prorated amounts to expenses over five years and stated this extraordinary loss as retirement benefit expense.

Over the five to fifteen years within the average remaining length of employees' service, the company will charge differences in mathematical calculation to expenses from the next term, in accordance with the straight-line method.

Regarding the company's consolidated overseas subsidiaries, each subsidiary stated an amount estimated to accrue at the end of the current term to provide for employee retirement benefits.

4. Allowance for retirement benefits to executive officers

We posted retirement allowances to be required for payment at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year in accordance with company regulations.

5. Reserve for environmental preservation expenses

We registered reasonably projected environment-related expenses to be incurred by U.S. subsidiaries.

(d) Translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities in financial statements of the company and consolidated subsidiaries

The company and consolidated domestic subsidiaries translate them into yen at the exchange rate on the balance sheets date (excluding the current financial receivables and payables that have already been translated at the contract exchange rate).

Consolidated overseas subsidiaries translate them at the exchange rate on the balance sheets date (excluding the current financial receivables and payables that have already been translated at the contract exchange rate).

(e) Accounting method of significant lease transactions

In accordance with the accounting method in reference to ordinary rental transactions, the company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries accounted for finance lease transactions, excluding those in which the ownership of leased property will be transferred to the lessees. The company's consolidated overseas subsidiaries also used primarily the same accounting method.

(f) Accounting method of significant hedge transactions

The foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities that were hedged by forward exchange contracts are allocated to the periods.

Under the guidance of the company's financial department, forward exchange contracts have been made to hedge the risks of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates relating to export and import transactions and others.

In concluding forward foreign exchange contracts, those contracts with the corresponding amounts and dates are respectively allocated (to the debts) in accordance with the risk management policy. Therefore the correlation between claims/debts and forward foreign exchange contracts arising from foreign exchange rate fluctuations is fully secured, and this judgment is substituted for the judgment of effective hedge.

(g) Accounting method of consumption tax and other

Consumption tax and other related taxes are excluded from revenue and purchases of the company.

5. Evaluation of consolidated subsidiaries' assets and liabilities

The company adopts the step fair value method as evaluation method of consolidated subsidiaries' assets and liabilities.

6. Amortization of consolidation adjustments

The consolidation adjustments are equally amortized for from five to forty years conforming to the accounting customs of the consolidated companies' countries.

7. Appropriation of retained earnings

Regarding the appropriation of retained earnings, the consolidated statements of income and retained earnings are prepared based of the method provided in the provision of article 8 of the regulation relating to terminology, form and methods of preparation of consolidated financial statements (advanced inclusion method).

8. Range of cash in cash flow statements

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposit and short-term investments which expire within three months from acquisition date, have high liquidity and are easily turned into cash.

(6) Notes

(a) Segment Information

(1) Business segments

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2005 (Annual) (April 1,2004 through March 31, 2005)				
	Machined components business	Electronic devices and components business	Sub-total	Elimination	Total
1. Total sales and operating income					
Total sales					
(1) Sales to customers	116,105	178,317	294,422	—	294,422
(2) Sales to other segment	2,194	389	2,584	(2,584)	—
Total	118,299	178,707	297,006	(2,584)	294,422
Operating expense	96,727	186,196	282,923	(2,584)	280,339
Operating income	21,572	(7,489)	14,083	—	14,083
2. Assets, depreciation and capital expenditure					
Assets	194,180	214,142	408,322	(76,105)	332,217
Depreciation	10,401	12,061	22,462	—	22,462
Capital expenditure	11,400	22,756	34,157	—	34,157

(Notes) 1. The segments are defined by internal administration.

2. Main products

(a) Machined components business......... Ball bearings, Pivot assemblies, Tape guides, Fasteners, Mechanical assemblies for aerospace use, Defense-related special parts, etc.

(b) Electronic devices and components business....................... Small motors, PC keyboards, Speakers, Back lights, Hybrid ICs, Inverter, Strain gauges, Load cells, etc.

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2004 (Annual) (April 1,2003 through March 31, 2004)				
	Machined components business	Electronic devices and components business	Sub-total	Elimination	Total
1. Total sales and operating income					
Total sales					
(1) Sales to customers	111,692	156,881	268,574	—	268,574
(2) Sales to other segment	2,191	15	2,206	(2,206)	—
Total	113,884	156,896	270,781	(2,206)	268,574
Operating expense	94,379	158,296	252,676	(2,206)	250,469
Operating income	19,505	(1,400)	18,104	—	18,104
2. Assets, depreciation and capital expenditure					
Assets	189,741	196,918	386,660	(71,744)	314,915
Depreciation	10,811	10,894	21,705	—	21,705
Capital expenditure	4,168	14,929	19,097	—	19,097

(Notes) 1. The segments are defined by internal administration.

2. Main products

(a) Machined components business .... Ball bearings, Pivot assemblies, Tape guides, Fasteners, Mechanical assemblies for aerospace use, Defense-related special parts, etc.

(b) Electronic devices and components business....................... Small motors, PC keyboards, Speakers, Transformers, Back lights, Switching power supplies, Inductor, Hybrid ICs, Inverter, Strain gauges, Load cells, etc.

(2) Geographical segments

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2005 (Annual) (April 1,2004 through March 31, 2005)						
	Japan	Asia (excluding Japan)	North America	Europe	Sub-total	Elimination	Total
1. Total sales and operating income							
Total sales							
(1) Sales to customers	76,660	137,424	52,389	27,947	294,422	—	294,422
(2) Sales to other segment	162,763	155,447	1,422	1,025	320,659	(320,659)	—
Total	239,424	292,871	53,812	28,973	615,081	(320,659)	294,422
Operating expense	236,671	287,001	49,302	28,022	600,998	(320,659)	280,339
Operating income	2,752	5,870	4,510	950	14,083	—	14,083
2. Assets	169,239	223,995	32,442	20,300	445,977	(113,760)	332,217

(Notes) Dividing method and main countries in each territory

(a) Dividing method..........By geographical distance

(b) Main countries in each territory

Asia (excluding Japan).............Thailand, Singapore, China, Taiwan, Korea, etc.

North America..........................United States

Europe.......................................United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2004 (Annual) (April 1,2003 through March 31, 2004)						
	Japan	Asia (excluding Japan)	North and South America	Europe	Sub-total	Elimination	Total
1. Total sales and operating income							
Total sales							
(1) Sales to customers	68,760	121,071	48,726	30,015	268,574	—	268,574
(2) Sales to other segment	138,157	125,129	2,858	1,387	267,533	(267,533)	—
Total	206,917	246,201	51,584	31,403	536,107	(267,533)	268,574
Operating expense	202,034	235,437	49,500	31,029	518,002	(267,533)	250,469
Operating income	4,883	10,763	2,084	374	18,104	—	18,104
2. Assets	166,277	201,193	29,172	20,075	416,719	(101,803)	314,915

(Notes) Dividing method and main countries in each territory

(a) Dividing method..........By geographical distance

(b) Main countries in each territory

Asia (excluding Japan).............Thailand, Singapore, China, Taiwan, Korea, etc.

North and South America.........United States, Mexico

Europe.......................................United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy

(3) Overseas Sales

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2005 (Annual) (April 1,2004 through March 31, 2005)			
	Asia (excluding Japan)	North and South America	Europe	Total
1. Overseas sales	140,229	46,012	29,505	215,747
2. Total sales				294,422
3. Overseas sales on total sales	47.6%	15.6%	10.0%	73.3%

(Notes) 1. The overseas sales are made outside of Japan by parent company and consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Dividing method and main countries in each territory
(a) Dividing method..........By geographical distance
(b) Main countries in each territory
Asia (excluding Japan)..............Thailand, Singapore, China, Taiwan, Korea, etc.
North and South America..........United States, Canada, Mexico, etc.
Europe..United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, etc.

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2004 (Annual) (April 1,2003 through March 31, 2004)			
	Asia (excluding Japan)	North and South America	Europe	Total
1. Overseas sales	121,597	45,336	32,238	199,172
2. Total sales				268,574
3. Overseas sales on total sales	45.3%	16.9%	12.0%	74.2%

(Notes) 1. The overseas sales are made outside of Japan by parent company and consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Dividing method and main countries in each territory
(a) Dividing method..........By geographical distance
(b) Main countries in each territory
Asia (excluding Japan)..............Thailand, Singapore, China, Taiwan, Korea, etc.
North and South America..........United States, Canada, Mexico, etc.
Europe..United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, etc.

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(b) Relating to lease transactions

	Millions of yen					
	Year ended March 31,2005			Year ended March 31,2004		
(1) Equivalent of acquisition value of leased items, equivalent of total amount of depreciation and equivalent of year-end closing balance :	Equivalent of acquisition value	Equivalent of total amount of depreciation	Equivalent of year-end balance	Equivalent of acquisition value	Equivalent of total amount of depreciation	Equivalent of year-end balance
Machinery and transportation equipment	1,269	585	683	1,195	657	538
Tools, furniture and fixtures	2,736	1,476	1,260	3,079	1,720	1,358
Software	42	31	11	—	—	—
Total	4,048	2,092	1,955	4,275	2,378	1,896

Because of a low ratio of the year-end closing balance of unexpired lease expenses to a total amount of the year-end closing balance of tangible fixed assets plus the year-end closing balance of unexpired lease expense, equivalent of acquisition value in the term period in the current fiscal year has been calculated based on " Interest payment inclusive method".

(2) Equivalent of year-end closing balance of unexpired lease expenses:

within-1-year	892	945
over 1-year	1,062	950
Total	1,955	1,896

Because of a low ratio of the year-end closing balance of unexpired lease expenses to a total amount of the year-end closing balance of tangible fixed assets plus the year-end closing balance of unexpired lease expense, equivalent of year-end closing balance of unexpired lease expenses in the term period in the current fiscal year has been calculated based on " Interest payment inclusive method".

(3) The amount of lease expenses and equivalent of depreciation expenses:

Amount of lease expenses	1,209	1,242
Equivalent of depreciation expenses	1,209	1,242

(4) Method of computing equivalent of depreciation expenses:

Computation is based on straight-line method with the lease term as a useful life and the residual value to be set at zero.

(c) Transaction with related parties

Directors and main individual shareholder

FY2005(Annual)

Attribution	Name	Address	Capital	Line of business or profession	Voting right(own or owned)	Contents of relation: Concurrently serving etc.	Contents of relation: Relation of business	Contents of transaction		Transaction amount	Account title	Year-end balance
Companies which the company's directors and nearly related person have over 50% of voting right.	Keiaisha Co., Ltd.	Kitaku Tokyo	¥1,905 million	Sales of Steel and its raw materials	(Owned) Direct 4.5%	Concurrently serving 2 on loan 1	The company purchases steel bar etc.	Operating transaction	Purchase of steel bar etc.	¥2,366 million	Notes payable and Account payable etc. *2	¥610 million
									Building rent, etc.	¥31 million	Current assets and others *2	¥1 million
									Tools & Equipment rent, etc	¥489 million	—	—
								Non Operating transaction	Non Operating income	¥9 million	—	—

(Note) Terms and decision policy of the transaction

1. The sales prices of steel bar, building rent and machinery rent etc. are decided after negotiation every fiscal year considering the market prices.

* 2. The transaction amounts do not include the consumption taxes and the year end balance amounts include them.

3. On June 30, 2004, Director Atsushi Matsuoka of the Company became Chairman and Director from President and Representative Director of Keiaisha Co., Ltd.

Directors and main individual shareholder

FY2004(Annual)

Attribution	Name	Address	Capital	Line of business or profession	Voting right(own or owned)	Contents of relation: Concurrently serving etc.	Contents of relation: Relation of business	Contents of transaction		Transaction amount	Account title	Year-end balance
Director	Atsushi Matsuoka	—	—	Director of the company. President and representative director of NMB Co., Ltd.	(Owned) Direct 0%	—	—	Please see "Keiaisha Co., Ltd.".				
Companies which the company's directors and nearly related person have over 50% of voting right.	Keiaisha Co., Ltd.	Kitaku Tokyo	¥1,905 million	Sales of Steel and its raw materials	(Owned) Direct 5.0%	Concurrently serving 3 on loan 1	The company purchases steel bar etc.	Operating transaction	Purchase of steel bar etc.	¥2,256 million	Notes payable and Account payable etc. *3	¥721 million
									Building rent, etc.	¥36 million	Current assets and others *3	¥3 million
									Tools & Equipment rent, etc	¥531 million	—	—
								Non Operating transaction	Non Operating income	¥17 million	—	—

(Note) Terms and decision policy of the transaction

1. The transaction with Keiaisha Co., Ltd. is what is called "Transaction for the third party".

2. The sales prices of steel bar, building rent and machinery rent etc. are decided after negotiation every fiscal year considering the market prices.

* 3. The transaction amounts do not include the consumption taxes and the year end balance amounts include them.

(d) The tax effect accounting

As of March 31,2005

1.Major reasons for the accrual of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	Millions of yen
(Deferred tax assets)	
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the bonus payment reserve	639
Loss on revaluation of investments securities	1,697
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the allowance for doubtful accounts	2,429
Unrealized gains on sales of inventories	1,821
Deficit brought forward	2,823
Foreign tax credit carry forwards	1,360
Others	1,376
Total deferred tax assets	12,147
(Deferred tax liabilities)	
Depreciations allowed to overseas subsidiaries	896
Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities	1,007
Others	179
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,083
Net deferred tax assets	10,063

*Net deferred tax assets for the current fiscal year are included in the following items on the consolidated balance sheet.

Current assets.......	Deferred tax assets	5,123
Fixed assets...........	Deferred tax assets	6,016
Current liabilities.	Deferred tax liabilities	(822)
Fixed liabilities.....	Deferred tax liabilities	(253)

2. Major reasons for significant differences between the legal effective tax rate and the ratio of income tax burden after the application of tax effect accounting

Domestic legal effective tax rate	39.0%
(Adjustments)	
Current amortization of excess of cost over net assets acquired	5.2
Differences in the tax rates applied to consolidated overseas subsidiaries	(45.5)
Valuation allowance for deficits in the current fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries	21.3
Effect of elimination of dividend income	50.2
Others	0.6
Ratio of income tax burden after the application of tax effect accounting	70.8

As of March 31,2004

1.Major reasons for the accrual of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	Millions of yen
(Deferred tax assets)	
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the bonus payment reserve	744
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the retirement allowance reserve	92
Loss on revaluation of investments securities	1,519
Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the allowance for doubtful accounts	1,489
Unrealized gains on sales of inventories	2,046
Deficit brought forward	5,406
Foreign tax credit carry forwards	1,539
Others	938
Total deferred tax assets	13,775
(Deferred tax liabilities)	
Depreciations allowed to overseas subsidiaries	720
Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities	1,053
Others	147
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,921
Net deferred tax assets	11,853

*Net deferred tax assets for the current fiscal year are included in the following items on the consolidated balance sheet.

Current assets.......	Deferred tax assets	6,554
Fixed assets...........	Deferred tax assets	6,167
Current liabilities.	Deferred tax liabilities	(765)
Fixed liabilities.....	Deferred tax liabilities	(102)

2. Major reasons for significant differences between the legal effective tax rate and the ratio of income tax burden after the application of tax effect accounting

Domestic legal effective tax rate	39.0%
(Adjustments)	
Current amortization of excess of cost over net assets acquired	3.0
Differences in the tax rates applied to consolidated overseas subsidiaries	(17.3)
Effect of elimination of dividend income	32.6
Others	(1.7)
Ratio of income tax burden after the application of tax effect accounting	55.6

――――――	3.Revision in the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities owing to changes in the rate of income tax and others. The effective statutory tax rate for deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is 40.0% for the currents assets in the previous term and 39.0% in the currents term. Because of this, deferred tax assets decreased 105 million yen and income tax adjustment posted in the current term increased the same amount.

(e) Marketable securities

Marketable securities

(Amount: millions of yen)

Classification	As of March 31,2005			As of March 31,2004		
	Acquisition Value	Book Value	Difference	Acquisition Value	Book Value	Difference
Those whose recoded amounts in the consolidated balance sheet exceed the acquisition costs. Stock	3,105	5,687	2,582	3,065	5,767	2,701
Those whose recoded amounts in the consolidated balance sheet do not exceed the acquisition costs. Stock	—	—	—	5	5	(0)
Total	3,105	5,687	2,582	3,071	5,772	2,701

Other marketable securities sold in the current consolidated fiscal year

(Amount: millions of yen)

Classification	As of March 31,2005	As of March 31,2004
Amount of sales of investments Securities	3	2,544
Gain on sales of investments Securities	—	881
Loss on sales of investments Securities	0	—

Other marketable securities (Amount: millions of yen)

Classification	As of March 31,2005	As of March 31,2004
	Book Value	Book Value
Other marketable securities	475	1,094
Total	475	1,094

(Note) Non-listed stock

(f) Contract amounts etc., current prices, and unrealized profits or losses of derivatives

Full year ended March 31,2005

Not Applicable

We excluded the items that are applied hedge account from this financial year’s report.

Full year ended March 31,2004

Not Applicable

We excluded the items that are applied hedge account from this financial year’s report.

(g) Retirement benefits

FY2005		
(1) Corporate retirement benefit system		
To provide for the payment of employee retirement allowances, the Company has adopted the qualified retirement pension system on a company-wide basis.		
(2) Details of retirement benefit debts and expenses		
Components of retirement benefit debts		
(a) Projected benefit obligations	(23,030)	millions of yen
(b) Plan assets at fair value	19,638	
(c) Unfunded projected benefit obligations ((a)+(b))	(3,392)	
(d) Unrecognized prior service cost	15	
(e) Unrecognized actuarial loss	3,076	
(f) Net amount recognized on consolidated balance sheets ((c)+(d)+(e))	(300)	
(g) Prepaid pension cost	5	
(h) Accrued retirement benefits (note)	(305)	
Components of retirement benefit expenses		
Service cost	1,059	
Interest cost	885	
Expected return on plan assets	(869)	
Amortization of transitional obligations	609	
Amortization of prior service cost	2	
Amortization of actuarial loss	450	
Retirement benefit costs	2,136	
(3) Calculation basis for retirement benefit debts and expenses		
Discount rate	2.5 %	
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.5 %	
Allocation of estimated amount of all retirement benefits to be paid at future retirement dates	Basis for periodic fixed amounts	
Period of amortizing actuarial loss	5 ~ 15 years (From the next term, the differences will be charged to expenses based on the straight-line method.)	
Period of amortizing transition obligation	5 years (Prorated amounts are stated in extraordinary loss.)	

FY2004

(1) Corporate retirement benefit system

To provide for the payment of employee retirement allowances, the Company has adopted the qualified retirement pension system on a company-wide basis.

(2) Details of retirement benefit debts and expenses

Components of retirement benefit debts

(a) Projected benefit obligations	(20,489)	millions of yen
(b) Plan assets at fair value	15,978	
(c) Unfunded projected benefit obligations ((a)+(b))	(4,511)	
(d) Unrecognized transitional obligations	610	
(e) Unrecognized actuarial loss	3,348	
(f) Net amount recognized on consolidated balance sheets ((c)+(d)+(e))	(553)	
(g) Accrued retirement benefits (note)	(553)	

Note: On the balance sheet, the Company includes an excess over the accrued employees' retirement allowances due to its past switch to a qualified retirement pension system as "Allowance for retirement benefits."

Components of retirement benefit expenses

Services cost	1,081
Interest cost	666
Expected return on plan assets	(143)
Amortization of transitional obligations	610
Amortization of actuarial loss	764
Retirement benefit costs	2,979

(3) Calculation basis for retirement benefit debts and expenses

Discount rate	2.5 %
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.5 %
Allocation of estimated amount of all retirement benefits to be paid at future retirement dates	Basis for periodic fixed amounts
Period of amortizing actuarial loss	5 ~ 15 years (From the next term, the differences will be charged to expenses based on the straight-line method.)
Period of amortizing transition obligation	5 years (Prorated amounts are stated in extraordinary loss.)

(h) Going Concerns

Not Applicable

5. Amounts of production, orders received, sales

(1) Production (Amount: millions of yen)

Business segments	March 31,2005	March 31,2004
Machined components business	118,382	114,794
Electronic devices and components business	173,910	154,422
Total	292,292	269,216

(Note) Amounts are provided on the basis of their sales prices, after offsetting and eliminating transactions between the two business segments and do not include consumption taxes.

(2) Orders received (Amount: millions of yen)

Business segments	Year ended March 31,2005		Year ended March 31,2004	
	Orders received	Order backlog	Orders received	Order backlog
Machined components business	119,988	38,557	113,141	34,674
Electronic devices and components business	178,413	22,546	157,262	22,450
Total	298,401	61,103	270,404	57,124

(Note) Amounts are provided on the basis of their sales prices, after offsetting and eliminating transactions between the two business segments and do not include consumption taxes.

(3) Sales (Amount: millions of yen)

Business segments	Year ended March 31,2005	Year ended March 31,2004
Machined components business	116,105	111,692
Electronic devices and components business	178,317	156,881
Total	294,422	268,574

(Note) Amounts are provided after offsetting and eliminating transactions between the two business segments and do not include consumption taxes.