



**BRIEF REPORT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS**  
(Year ended March 31, 2004)

May 13, 2004

Registered  
Company Name: **MINEBEA CO., LTD.**  
Code No: 6479

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

(URL <http://www.minebea.co.jp>)

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 13, 2004  
Adoption of U.S. Accounting Standards: None

**1. Business performance (April 1, 2003 through March 31, 2004)**

(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
FY2004	268,574	(1.3)	18,104	(6.4)	13,800	2.8
FY2003	272,202	(2.6)	19,352	(11.9)	13,420	(16.1)

	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 (%)
FY2004	6,019		15.08	14.51	6.3	4.3	5.1
FY2003	(2,434)		(6.10)		(2.3)	4.0	4.9

(Notes) 1. Income or loss on investments for FY2004 on the equity method totaled income 3 million yen and 10 million yen in FY2003.

2. Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the respective years (consolidation):  
399,090,062 shares at March 31, 2004  
399,131,972 shares at March 31, 2003

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 (%)	Shareholder's equity per share (yen)
FY2004	314,915	93,866	29.8	235.21
FY2003	320,069	98,212	30.7	246.08

(Notes) Number of shares outstanding at end of year (consolidation):

399,083,036 shares at March 31, 2004  
399,100,842 shares at March 31, 2003

(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)
FY2004	21,714	(14,932)	4,391	24,780
FY2003	32,279	(16,233)	(15,471)	14,177

(4) Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

Number of consolidated companies..... 46 companies  
Number of non-consolidated companies..... None  
Number of affiliated companies for equity method... 2 companies

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

(a) Changes in consolidated subsidiaries

Anew: 1 company      Exclusion: 7 companies

(b) Changes of the companies subject to equity method

Anew: None      Exclusion: None

2. Prospect for the next fiscal year (April 1,2004 through March 31, 2005)

	Net sales (millions of yen)	Ordinary income (millions of yen)	Net income (millions of yen)
Interim	144,400	6,300	3,000
Annual	300,000	15,500	9,000

(Reference) Projected annual net income per share: 22.55 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 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 (46 consolidated subsidiaries and 2 affiliates companies). 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. Peltec Industries (Pte.) Ltd. NMB Thai Ltd. Peltec 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	

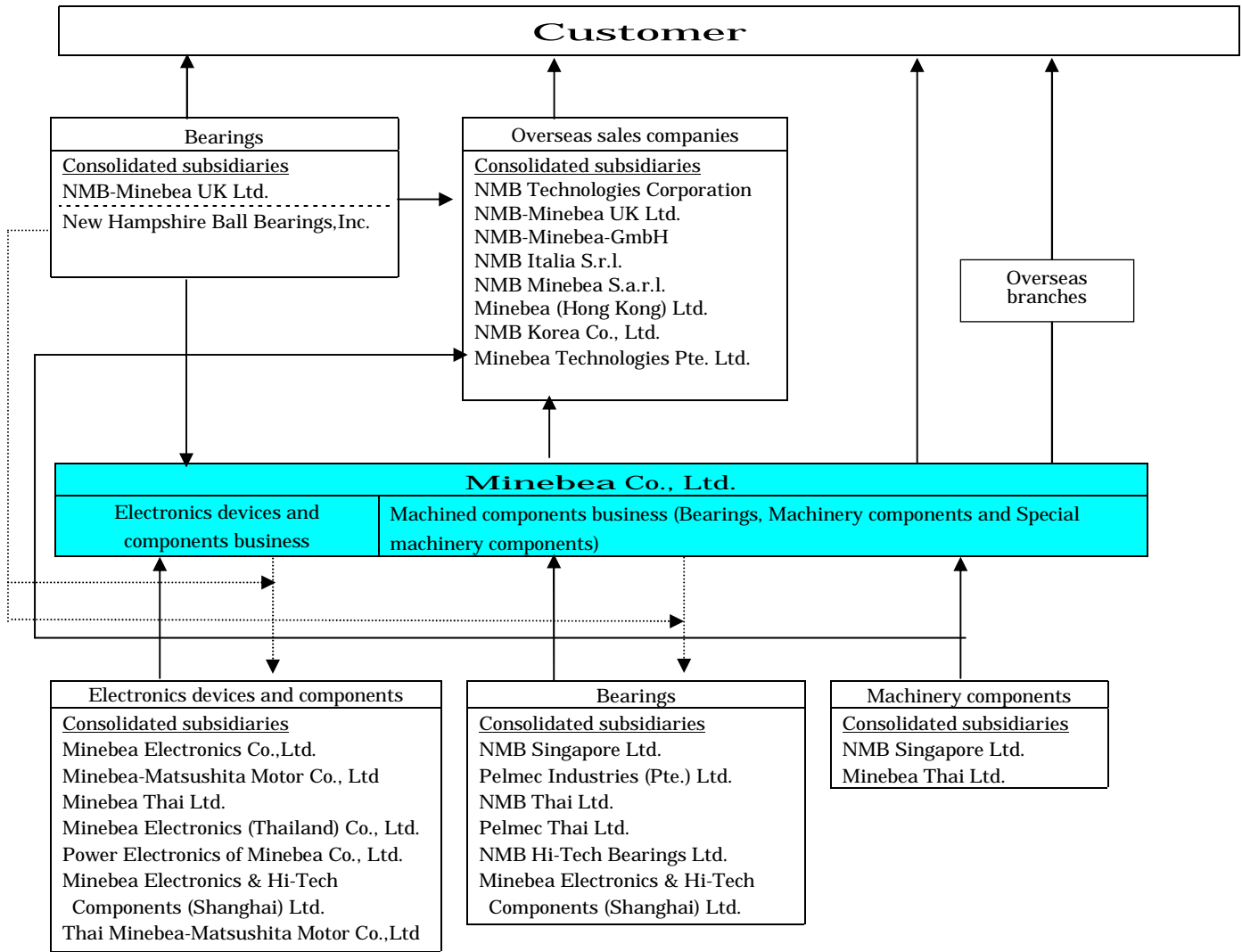
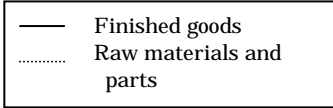
(Notes) 1.Asia Investment Co., Ltd. is now incorporated in the trade name of Minebea-Matsushita Motor Co., Ltd. Effective December 18, 2003.

2.Business of Minebea Technologies Pte.Ltd.(Currently named Micaltronics Pte.Ltd.) was transferred to Minebea Singapore Pte.Ltd. (Currently named Minebea Technologies Pte.Ltd.) Effective October 31,2003.

3.Minebea Singapore Pte Ltd. is now incorporated in the trade name of Minebea Technologies Pte. Ltd. Effective November 1, 2003.

4.Minebea Technologies Pte. Ltd. is now incorporated in the trade name of Micaltronics Pte. Ltd. Effective November 1, 2003.

Operation route is as follows.



Others	
Holding company	Companies investing in overseas subsidiaries
Consolidated subsidiary NMB (USA) Inc.	Consolidated subsidiary Minebea Europe Finance B.V.

## 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 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) Policy for Reducing the Minimum Trading Unit

We consider it important in terms of capital management to increase our stock liquidity and the number of shareholders. Taking the current investment amount into consideration, we will carefully examine the possibility of reducing the minimum trading unit, including revision of unitary transaction stock, in order to foster an investor-friendly environment.

### (4) Future Management Strategies and Tasks

1. 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.

2. In accordance with the business integration agreement of December 19, 2003, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and we launched on April 1, 2004 Minebea-Matsushita Motor Corporation, a joint venture company, to integrate all functions of the information equipment motor business of both companies in four categories – axial fan motors, stepping motors, vibration motors and direct current (DC) brush motors.

The joint venture company taps Minebea's advanced ultra-precision machining, mass-production technologies, cost competitiveness and Matsushita's cutting-edge product development technologies to strengthen its high added-value product development/manufacturing capabilities and accelerate development speed, as well as establishing strong customer support structure. The new company aims to increase its global competitiveness and capture the leading position in markets worldwide in relevant product categories. This is achieved through standardization of manufacturing processes and designing methods utilizing advanced production engineering and product development technologies of the two companies, and through cost reduction efforts from the development of advanced magnet / material analysis technologies.

3. We have successfully developed two types of new fluid dynamic bearing (FDB) units that are high-performance, cost-competitive, and fit for mass-production. We expect to start mass-production in October this year at the earliest. We are thinking of standardizing these FDB units to be used in spindle motors for hard disk drives (HDDs), and selling them to our customers in future.

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

We consider that a company should be managed or administered in a way that shareholder value is maximized. In order to ensure that the Board of Directors, which represents the interests of shareholders, function fully and that business be executed efficiently in accordance with laws and the Company's articles of incorporation, we reduced the number of directors from 25 to 10 and, at the same time, introduced an Executive Officer System according to resolutions made at the General Shareholders' Meeting in June 2003 and at the meeting of the Board held subsequently. Through these measures, we enhanced the Board of Directors' function as the highest management decision making body and set up a structure that enables quicker and more strategically focused management decision making. Additionally, two of the 10 Board members are independent directors to enhance the accountability of the directors to shareholders.

(6) Introduction of EVA<sup>R</sup> Management System

In April 2003, we started to introduce the EVA<sup>R</sup> Management System in stages to adopt EVA as the management index.

Purposes for introducing the EVA<sup>R</sup> Management System are as follows:

To ensure further efficiency in the use of capital resources, we will measure on a monthly basis EVA by product and EVA by functional business unit in the Sales and the Manufacturing divisions, by using cost of capital including not only borrowing cost, but also equity cost.

As our basic business policy, we have been advocating five principles focusing on making contributions to employees, customers, shareholders, local communities and global society. Under the EVA<sup>R</sup> Management System, we aim to give satisfying returns to all of these stakeholders of Minebea, and to actively make strategic decisions on such issues as selective focusing of business resources and appropriate allocation of management resources from the EVA-creating viewpoint. By so doing, we are committed to enhancing our corporate values.

(N.B. 1) EVA<sup>R</sup>, the registered trademark of Stern Stewart, stands for Economic Value Added.

(7) Management Index

Our consolidated forecasts for fiscal year ending March 2005 are as follows:

(Amount: million of yen)

	Fiscal year ending March 2005
Net sales	300,000 (112%)
Operating income	20,000 (110%)
Ordinary income	15,500 (112%)
Net income	9,000 (150%)
Capital investment	23,000 (122%)

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

We review annually projections in our medium-term operating plan based on drastically changing economic environment.

3. Operating Performance and Financial Position

(1) Operating Performance

1. Overview of the year

During the current consolidated fiscal year, the Japanese economy recovered steadily, led by growing exports and business investment amid a continued pickup in the global economy, although public works spending and personal consumption slacked in the beginning. The U.S. economy generally remained brisk. In addition to increased corporate earnings and high growth in business investment supported by encouraging business outlook, consumer spending was firm owing to tax reduction. The European economy recovered moderately with pickup in capital investment. Although China experienced overheated business activity, the Asian economies maintained a growing trend buoyed by strong personal consumption and increasing exports. Also, in Thailand and some other countries in Southeast Asia, economies grew supported by increasing exports and investment.

Demand from manufacturers of information and telecommunications equipment such as personal computers, peripherals, and office automation equipment - the major customer base of our mainstay products - grew smoothly as the global economy picked up. However, price competition grew even more intense, keeping us in a severe market environment

In this business climate, we redoubled our efforts to enhance productivity and efficiency of our sales activities as well as to further improve product quality and to develop high value-added products. This led to a large increase in shipments of most of our core products including ball bearings and to an increased market share. However, adversely affected by an 8.9 million yen decrease in net sales owing to appreciation of the yen, a drop in selling

prices and other factors, net sales were 268,574 million yen, down 3,628 million yen (-1.3%) year on year, and operating income decreased 1,247 million yen (-6.4%) year on year to 18,104 million yen. Ordinary income rose 380 million yen (2.8%) year on year to 13,800 million yen owing to a substantial decrease in interest expenses. Net income increased 8,454 million yen year on year to 6,019 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. Shipments of ball bearings to makers of household electrical appliances, automobiles and information & telecommunications equipment increased owing to our vigorous sales expansion efforts. Also, pivot assemblies recorded a steady growth in shipments. Demand for rod-end bearings continued to decrease from the aerospace industry - our major market segment. As a result, net sales fell 6,425 million yen (-5.4%) year on year to 111,692 million yen, due to appreciation of the yen and a drop in unit selling prices caused by more intense competition, as well as to sale of a U.S. subsidiary. Thanks to reduction in cost attained by improved productivity and other factors, operating income rose 986 million yen (5.3%) year on year to 19,505 million yen.

Electronic devices and components business

Our core products in this business segment include precision small motors such as HDD spindle motors, fan motors and stepping motors; PC keyboards; speakers; back lights; and measuring instruments.

Demand from the information & telecommunications equipment industry - the primary customer base - recovered; however, competition for securing orders continued to be intense. In this business climate, sales of HDD spindle motors and back lights grew considerably despite the strong yen. Sales of other precision motors remained flat, and those of PC keyboards remained weak. As a result, net sales increased 2,797 million yen (1.8%) year on year to 156,881 million yen, whereas operating income decreased 2,232 million yen year on year to (1,400) million yen owing to delays in cost reduction for some of our products including HDD spindle motors and to increased costs accompanying the production shift of PC keyboards from Thailand to Shanghai.

(b) The performance by geographical segment is as follows:

Japan

Although business is picking up steadily, production shift by many of our customers to their overseas subsidiaries adversely affected our performance. Net sales fell 3,994 million yen (-5.5%) year on year to 68,760 million yen. Operating income, on the other hand, rose 1,750 million yen (55.9%) year on year to 4,883 million yen, owing largely to decreased import prices brought by the strong yen.

Asia excluding Japan

This region is an important manufacturing base for Japanese, European, and American manufacturers of personal computers and household electrical appliances. Sales were firm owing mainly to recovery of demand from the information & telecommunications equipment industry. At the same time, price competition is getting more intense as production expands in this part of the world. As a consequence, net sales increased 13,282 million yen (12.3%) year on year to 121,071 million yen in spite of the strong yen, while operating income decreased 1,655 million yen (-13.3%) year on year to 10,763 million yen.

North and South America

Amid a swift escalation of production shift by our customers to Asia, sales of electronic devices and components such as PC keyboards, speakers, and fan motors were weak in this region. In addition, recovery of demand for rod-end bearings from the private aviation industry - the major market for this product - was delayed. This resulted in net sales at 48,726 million yen, down 10,271 million yen (-17.4%) year on year partly affected by appreciation of the yen. Operating income, on the other hand, increased 226 million yen (12.2%) year on year to 2,084 million yen.

Europe

Sales of ball bearings, rod-end bearings and other products were firm as a moderate economic recovery was seen in this region. On the other hand, sales of electronic devices and components such as PC keyboards were sluggish. As a consequence, despite depreciation of the yen against Euro, net sales were 30,015 million yen and operating income 374 million yen, down 2,645 million yen (-8.1%) and 1,568 million yen (-80.7%) year on year, respectively.

## 2. Outlook for the next fiscal year

For the next consolidated fiscal year, we expect the Japanese economy will stay on a steady recovery path for some more time to come. With stable consumer prices, the U.S. economy is expected to accelerate its growth and to lead the global economy, although some of commodity prices such as materials prices are on the increase. In Asia, there is some concern about overheated investment in China. However, expansion of investment, including primarily active infrastructure investment, is expected to lead the economic growth in this region. In this business climate, we expect to be on a thorny path toward improved performance in the first half and to see our performance substantially improve in the second half. This is based on our forecast that business of machined components, such as ball bearings, will remain strong throughout the next fiscal year, while businesses of spindle motors, PC keyboards and other products with a lot of impact on the overall performance will improve in the second half.

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

#### Machined components business

Demand for ball bearings and pivot assemblies from makers of information and telecommunications equipment, household electrical appliances and automobiles – the major customer base for this segment – is expected to remain brisk. We will maintain an appropriate pricing policy amid the increasingly intense price competition and strive to capture new markets in order to aggressively expand sales of our mainstay products such as ball bearings and pivot assemblies. We will also continue our efforts to enhance productivity and product quality and to improve sales activities for better business performance. Although demand from the private aviation industry – one of our major customer bases for rod-end bearings – continues to be weak, we forecast it will recover gradually.

#### Electronic devices business

Demand from the information and telecommunications equipment industry, which forms the main customer base for this segment, is expected to remain strong. With the launch of a joint venture company between Minebea and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., we began to newly sell vibration motors and DC brush motors in addition to fan motors and stepping motors that we have been selling to date. Amid the even more intense price competition, we will strive to further expand sales of PC keyboards and HDD spindle motors and to take cost-reduction measures for core products. We will also direct our effort toward developing high value-added products and low-end products and placing them on the market, thereby contributing to enhance our business performance.

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

#### Japan

We expect that, against the backdrop of increasingly fierce price competition, many of our customers will promote production shift from their plants in Japan to those in other Asian countries. This will put us in a tougher sales situation. To cope with this, we will promote the efficiency of management from manufacturing to sales and to intensify the links between sales, manufacturing, and engineering groups in various parts of Japan. By so doing, we will focus our effort on enhancing business performance.

#### 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 aim to respond speedily to the production shift by our key customers to this region from Europe, the U.S. and Japan.

#### North and South America

Even though the U.S. economy will maintain a steady growth and lead the global economy, progress in production shift to China and other Asian countries by some of our key customers will continue to put us in a difficult sales situation. Sluggish demand from the aerospace industry – one of our major customer bases – will pick up gradually.

#### Europe

By expanding our R&D centers in Europe and responding quickly to market needs, we will continue our effort toward expanding sales of bearings and other core products.

(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 24,780 million yen, up 10,603 million yen (74.8%) year on year.

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

Despite our all-out effort for improved business performance, net cash inflow from operating activities decreased 10,565 million yen (-32.7 %) year on year to 21,714 million yen, owing mainly to the increase in notes and accounts receivable and in inventories.

Even though expenditure for purchase of property, plant and equipment increased from the previous year to 18,825 million yen, net cash outflow from investing activities decreased 1,301 million yen (-8.0%) year on year to 14,932 million yen.

Owing mainly to an increase of loans payable by 6,368 million yen, net cash inflow from financing activities rose 19,862 million yen year on year to 4,391 million yen.



#### 4. Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

##### (1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As of March 31,2004		As of March 31,2003		Increase or (decrease) 2004- 2003	
	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	%
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current assets.....	138,953	44.1	127,447	39.8	11,505	9.0
Cash and cash equivalents.....	24,780		14,177		10,603	
Notes and accounts receivable.....	58,241		54,085		4,156	
Inventories.....	41,534		43,204		(1,669)	
Deferred tax assets.....	6,554		8,593		(2,039)	
Others.....	8,251		7,856		395	
Allowance for doubtful receivables.....	(408)		(469)		60	
Fixed assets.....	175,916	55.9	192,608	60.2	(16,692)	(8.6)
Tangible fixed assets.....	148,457		162,960		(14,502)	
Building and structure.....	92,881		97,395		(4,514)	
Machinery and transportation equipment.....	181,630		191,394		(9,764)	
Tools, furniture and fixtures.....	44,945		47,497		(2,552)	
Land.....	16,135		16,710		(575)	
Construction in progress.....	763		438		325	
Accumulated depreciation.....	(187,897)		(190,476)		2,578	
Intangible fixed assets.....	12,403		13,749		(1,346)	
Consolidation adjustments.....	11,423		12,837		(1,414)	
Others.....	980		912		68	
Investment and other assets.....	15,055		15,898		(843)	
Investment in securities.....	7,086		3,982		3,103	
Long-term loans receivable.....	46		188		(142)	
Deferred tax assets.....	6,167		9,494		(3,326)	
Others.....	1,897		2,715		(818)	
Allowance for doubtful receivables.....	(142)		(483)		340	
Deferred assets.....	45	0.0	13	0.0	32	244.0
Total assets.....	314,915	100.0	320,069	100.0	(5,154)	(1.6)

	2004	2003
(Note) Treasury stock.....	84,659 shares	66,853 shares

	As of March 31,2004		As of March 31,2003		Increase or (decrease) 2004-2003	
	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	%
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Current liabilities.....	167,626	53.2	134,459	42.0	33,167	24.6
Notes and accounts payable.....	22,777		24,025		(1,248)	
Short-term loans payable.....	72,195		67,475		4,720	
Commercial paper.....	4,000		3,000		1,000	
Current portion of long-term loans payable.....	6,367		787		5,580	
Current portion of bonds	10,000		10,000		-	
Current portion of convertible bonds	27,080		-		27,080	
Accrued income taxes.....	2,638		2,662		(23)	
Accrued bonuses.....	3,208		3,358		(149)	
Reserve for loss on liquidation of the business of switching power supplies, inductors and transformers, etc.....	-		3,144		(3,144)	
Reserve for environmental preservation expenses.....	989		1,206		(217)	
Others.....	18,368		18,799		(430)	
Long-term liabilities.....	52,743	16.8	87,128	27.2	(34,384)	(39.4)
Bonds.....	28,000		28,000		-	
Convertible bonds.....	-		27,080		(27,080)	
Bond with warrant.....	4,000		4,000		-	
Long-term loans payable.....	19,842		26,782		(6,939)	
Allowance for retirement benefits...	594		229		365	
Allowance for retirement benefits to executive officers.....	22		-		22	
Others.....	284		1,036		(752)	
Total liabilities.....	220,370	70.0	221,587	69.2	(1,217)	(0.5)
<b>MINORITY INTEREST IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES</b>						
	678	0.2	269	0.1	409	151.7
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>						
Common stock.....	68,258	21.7	68,258	21.3	-	-
Additional paid-in capital.....	94,756	30.1	94,756	29.6	-	-
Retained earnings.....	2,755	0.8	(454)	(0.1)	3,209	-
Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities .....	1,647	0.5	(37)	(0.0)	1,685	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments.....	(73,505)	(23.3)	(64,274)	(20.1)	(9,231)	14.3
Treasury stock.....	(46)	(0.0)	(37)	(0.0)	(9)	24.4
Total shareholders' equity.....	93,866	29.8	98,212	30.7	(4,345)	(4.4)
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, MINORITY INTEREST IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....</b>						
	314,915	100.0	320,069	100.0	(5,154)	(1.6)

## (2) Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year ended March 31,2004		Year ended March 31,2003		Increase or (decrease) 2004-2003	
	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	% Comp.	Millions of yen	%
Net sales.....	268,574	100.0	272,202	100.0	(3,628)	(1.3)
Cost of sales.....	203,260	75.7	203,500	74.8	(239)	(0.1)
Gross profit.....	65,313	24.3	68,702	25.2	(3,388)	(5.0)
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	47,208	17.6	49,350	18.1	(2,141)	(4.3)
Operating income.....	18,104	6.7	19,352	7.1	(1,247)	(6.4)
Other income.....	1,289	0.5	1,226	0.4	63	5.1
Interest income.....	111		243		(132)	
Dividends income.....	26		48		(21)	
Equity income of affiliates.....	3		10		(7)	
Others.....	1,147		923		224	
Other Expenses.....	5,594	2.1	7,158	2.6	(1,564)	(21.8)
Interest expenses.....	3,213		4,765		(1,551)	
Foreign currency exchange loss.....	771		506		264	
Others.....	1,609		1,886		(277)	
Ordinary income.....	13,800	5.1	13,420	4.9	380	2.8
Extraordinary income.....	1,732	0.6	37	0.0	1,694	-
Revised loss on liquidation of affiliates in the previous the fiscal year.....	325		-		325	
Gain on sales of fixed assets.....	83		34		49	
Gain on sales of investments securities in affiliates.....	881		3		878	
Reversal of allowance for loss on liquidation of the business of switching power supplies, inductors and transformers,etc.....	441		-		441	
Extraordinary loss.....	2,573	0.9	12,961	4.7	(10,388)	(80.1)
Loss on sales of fixed assets.....	105		110		(5)	
Loss on disposal of fixed assets.....	642		602		39	
Loss on revaluation of investments securities ..	-		4,945		(4,945)	
Loss on liquidation of affiliates.....	-		1,843		(1,843)	
Loss on liquidation of the business of switching power supplies, inductors and transformers,etc.....	-		3,144		(3,144)	
Loss for after-care of products.....	476		482		(5)	
Environmental preservation expense.....	-		1,206		(1,206)	
Retirement benefit expense.....	610		626		(16)	
Special severance payment.....	307		-		307	
Retirement benefits to directors and corporate auditors.....	431		-		431	
Income before income taxes..	12,958	4.8	495	0.2	12,463	-
Income taxes						
Current (including enterprise tax).....	4,411		4,276		135	
Adjustment of income taxes.....	2,798		(1,369)		4,168	
Total income taxes.....	7,210	2.7	2,906	1.0	4,304	148.0
Minority interest in earnings of consolidated subsidiaries.....	(271)	(0.1)	23	0.0	(295)	-
Net income.....	6,019	2.2	(2,434)	(0.8)	8,454	-

## (3) Consolidated Statements of Retained Surplus

	As of March 31,2004	As of March 31,2003	Increase or (decrease) 2004-2003
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
<b>CAPITAL RETAINED EARNINGS</b>			
Additional paid-in capital at beginning of year.....	94,756	94,756	-
Additional paid-in capital at end of year.....	94,756	94,756	-
<b>RETAINED EARNINGS</b>			
Retained earnings at beginning of year.....	(454)	4,774	(5,228)
Increase of retained earnings.....	6,019	(2,434)	8,454
Net income.....	6,019	(2,434)	8,454
Decrease of retained earnings.....	2,809	2,793	16
Decrease of retained earnings by decrease of consolidated subsidiaries	16	-	16
Cash dividends.....	2,793	2,793	(0)
Loss on disposal of treasury stock..	0	-	0
Retained earnings at end of year.....	2,755	(454)	3,209

## (4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Amount: millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2004	Year ended March 31,2003	Increase or (decrease) 2004-2003
<b>1. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>			
Income before income taxes.....	12,958	495	12,463
Depreciation .....	21,705	22,826	(1,120)
Amortization of consolidation adjustments .....	1,023	1,189	(166)
Equity income of affiliates .....	(3)	(10)	6
Interest income and dividends received .....	(138)	(292)	153
Interest expenses .....	3,213	4,765	(1,551)
Loss on sales of fixed assets .....	22	76	(54)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets .....	642	602	39
Loss on liquidation of affiliates .....	-	1,843	(1,843)
Increase in reserve for losses on after-care of products.....	227	482	(254)
Gain on sales of investments securities.....	(881)	(3)	(878)
Loss on revaluation of investments securities.....	-	4,945	(4,945)
Increase in notes and accounts receivable .....	(7,734)	(4,070)	(3,664)
(Increase) decrease in inventories .....	(1,883)	3,972	(5,855)
Decrease in notes and accounts payable .....	(386)	(1,585)	1,198
Increase (decrease) of allowance for doubtful receivables.....	(365)	280	(645)
Decrease in accrued bonuses .....	(30)	(58)	28
Increase (decrease) in reserve for losses on liquidation of the business of switching power supplies, inductors and transformers etc.....	(3,144)	3,144	(6,288)
Increase (decrease) of reserve for environmental preservation expenses..	(139)	1,206	(1,346)
Increase in retirement allowance.....	559	22	537
Increase of allowance for retirement benefits to executive officers.....	22	-	22
Payment of bonus to directors and corporate auditors.....	-	(66)	66
Others .....	3,078	1,787	1,290
Sub-total	28,745	41,553	(12,808)
Receipt of interest and dividends .....	176	266	(89)
Payment of interest .....	(3,197)	(5,086)	1,889
Payment of income taxes .....	(4,009)	(4,453)	444
Net cash provided by operating activities	21,714	32,279	(10,565)
<b>2. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>			
Expenditure for purchase of property, plant and equipment.....	(18,825)	(16,382)	(2,442)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment .....	2,372	662	1,710
Purchase of investment in securities.....	(1,999)	(379)	(1,620)
Proceeds from sales of investment in securities.....	2,544	7	2,536
Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries with a change of the scope of consolidation .....	385	-	385
Long term loans receivables .....	(156)	(154)	(2)
Recovery of long term loans receivables .....	218	232	(14)
Others.....	529	(221)	750
Net cash used in investing activities	(14,932)	(16,233)	1,301
<b>3. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>			
Increase in short-term loans payable.....	6,248	7,954	(1,705)
Increase in the amount in commercial paper.....	1,000	3,000	(2,000)
Long term loans payable .....	1,633	17,000	(15,366)
Repayment of long term loans payable .....	(2,513)	(29,794)	27,281
Earnings from issuance of bonds .....	10,000	3,000	7,000
Loss on redemption of bonds.....	(10,000)	-	(10,000)
Loss on redemption of convertible bonds.....	-	(13,823)	13,823
Purchase of treasury stock .....	(9)	(31)	22
Dividends paid .....	(2,793)	(2,794)	0
Dividends paid to minority shareholders .....	(27)	-	(27)
Paid-in capital from minority shareholders.....	905	163	742
Others.....	(52)	(145)	93
Net cash used in financing activities	4,391	(15,471)	19,862
<b>4. Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	(570)	(349)	(220)
<b>5. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	10,603	224	10,378
<b>6. Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year</b>	14,177	13,952	224
<b>7. Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year</b>	24,780	14,177	10,603

(5) Basis of presenting consolidated financial statements

1. Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

Number of consolidated companies.....46 companies

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

Number of affiliated companies.....2 companies

of which, equity method is applied to 2 companies including Shonan Seiki Co., Ltd., Kanto Seiko Co., Ltd..

2. Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

(a) Changes in consolidated subsidiaries

Anew:	Acquisition of stock	(1 company)	Thai Minebea-Matsushita Motor Co., Ltd.
Exclusion:	Liquidation	(6 companies)	NMB Fans Ltd. PSI (NMB) Inc. Actus Singapore (Pte.) Ltd. Actus Australia (Pty.) Ltd. Input Device Assembly Corp NMB Mexico S.A. DE C.V.
	Sales of Stock	(1 company)	IMC Magnetics Corp.

(b) Changes of the companies subject to equity method

Anew: None

Exclusion: None

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. Useful lives and residual values are computed on the basis of the same method that is stipulated in the corporation tax law. The depreciation method of depreciable assets whose acquisition values are not less than 100,000 yen and less than 200,000 yen has changed to a method by which those assets are equally depreciated in lump sum for three years.

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. Useful lives and residual values are computed on the basis of the same method that is stipulated in the corporation tax law. 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.

(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) By business segments

(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.

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2003 (Annual) (April 1,2002 through March 31, 2003)				
	Machined components business	Electronic devices and components business	Sub-total	Elimination	Total
1. Total sales and operating income					
Total sales					
(1) Sales to customers	118,117	154,084	272,202	-	272,202
(2) Sales to other segment	7,637	-	7,637	(7,637)	-
Total	125,755	154,084	279,840	(7,637)	272,202
Operating expense	107,235	153,252	260,488	(7,637)	252,850
Operating income	18,519	832	19,352	-	19,352
2. Assets, depreciation and capital expenditure					
Assets	191,793	204,489	396,283	(76,213)	320,069
Depreciation	10,377	12,448	22,826	-	22,826
Capital expenditure	4,750	11,853	16,603	-	16,603

(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, FDD sub assemblies, Switching power supplies, Inductor, Hybrid ICs, Strain gauges, Load cells, etc.



## (2) By geographical segments

(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

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2003 (Annual) (April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003)						
	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	72,754	107,789	58,997	32,660	272,202	-	272,202
(2) Sales to other segment	110,133	101,268	2,613	3,306	217,321	(217,321)	-
Total	182,888	209,057	61,610	35,966	489,523	(217,321)	272,202
Operating expense	179,755	196,639	59,752	34,024	470,171	(217,321)	252,850
Operating income	3,133	12,418	1,858	1,942	19,352	-	19,352
2. Assets	175,916	185,397	37,064	20,528	418,907	(98,837)	320,069

(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)

	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.

(Amount: millions of yen)

	FY2003 (Annual) (April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003)			
	Asia (excluding Japan)	North and South America	Europe	Total
1. Overseas sales	106,941	57,102	34,322	198,367
2. Total sales				272,202
3. Overseas sales on total sales	39.3%	21.0%	12.6%	72.9%

(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.

(b) Relating to lease transactions

Millions of yen

(1) Equivalent of acquisition value of leased items, equivalent of total amount of depreciation and equivalent of year-end closing balance :	<u>Year ended March 31, 2004</u>			<u>Year ended March 31, 2003</u>		
	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	1,195	657	538	1,364	650	714
Tools, furniture and fixtures	<u>3,079</u>	<u>1,720</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>3,332</u>	<u>1,691</u>	<u>1,640</u>
Total	4,275	2,378	1,896	4,697	2,342	2,355

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	945	1,107
over 1-year	<u>950</u>	<u>1,247</u>
Total	1,896	2,355

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	1,242	1,247
Equivalent of depreciation expenses	1,242	1,247

(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

FY2004(Annual)												
Attribution	Name	Address	Capital	Line of business or profession	Voting right(own or owned)	Contents of relation Concurrently serving etc.	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.

## Directors and main individual shareholder

FY2003(Annual)												
Attribution	Name	Address	Capital	Line of business or profession	Voting right(own or owned)	Contents of relation Concurrently serving etc.	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 4 on loan 1	The company purchases steel bar etc.	Operating transaction	Purchase of steel bar etc.	¥2,316 million	Notes payable and Account payable etc. 3	¥358 million
									Building rent, etc.	¥36 million	Current assets and others 3	¥1 million
									Tools & Equipment rent, etc	¥542 million	-	-
								Non Operating transaction	Non Operating income	¥6 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 31,2004	As of March 31,2003
<p>1.Major reasons for the accrual of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;"><u>Millions of yen</u></span> (Deferred tax assets)</p> <p>Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the bonus payment reserve <span style="float: right;">744</span></p> <p>Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the retirement allowance reserve <span style="float: right;">92</span></p> <p>Loss on revaluation of investments Securities <span style="float: right;">1,519</span></p> <p>Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the allowance for doubtful accounts <span style="float: right;">1,489</span></p> <p>Unrealized gains on sales of Inventories <span style="float: right;">2,046</span></p> <p>Deficit brought forward <span style="float: right;">5,406</span></p> <p>Foreign tax credit carry forwards <span style="float: right;">1,539</span></p> <p>Others <span style="float: right;">938</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Total deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;"><u>13,775</u></span></p> <p>(Deferred tax liabilities)</p> <p>Depreciations allowed to overseas subsidiaries <span style="float: right;">720</span></p> <p>Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities <span style="float: right;">1,053</span></p> <p>Others <span style="float: right;">147</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Total deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;"><u>1,921</u></span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Net deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;"><u>11,853</u></span></p> <p>Net deferred tax assets for the current fiscal year are included in the following items on the consolidated balance sheet.</p> <p>Current assets..... Deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;">6,554</span></p> <p>Fixed assets..... Deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;">6,167</span></p> <p>Current liabilities..... Deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;">(765)</span></p> <p>Fixed liabilities..... Deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;">(102)</span></p>	<p>1.Major reasons for the accrual of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;"><u>Millions of yen</u></span> (Deferred tax assets)</p> <p>Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the bonus payment reserve <span style="float: right;">631</span></p> <p>Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the retirement allowance reserve <span style="float: right;">18</span></p> <p>Loss on revaluation of investments securities <span style="float: right;">2,210</span></p> <p>Loss on liquidation of affiliates <span style="float: right;">245</span></p> <p>Excess of allowed limit chargeable to the allowance for doubtful accounts <span style="float: right;">1,501</span></p> <p>Unrealized gains on sales of inventories <span style="float: right;">2,463</span></p> <p>Deficit brought forward <span style="float: right;">8,770</span></p> <p>Difference on revaluation of other marketable securities <span style="float: right;">24</span></p> <p>Others <span style="float: right;">2,225</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Total deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;"><u>18,088</u></span></p> <p>(Deferred tax liabilities)</p> <p>Depreciations allowed to overseas subsidiaries <span style="float: right;">1,758</span></p> <p>Others <span style="float: right;">56</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Total deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;"><u>1,814</u></span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Net deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;"><u>16,273</u></span></p> <p>Net deferred tax assets for the current fiscal year are included in the following items on the consolidated balance sheet.</p> <p>Current assets..... Deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;">8,593</span></p> <p>Fixed assets..... Deferred tax assets <span style="float: right;">9,494</span></p> <p>Current liabilities.... Deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;">(1,016)</span></p> <p>Fixed liabilities..... Deferred tax liabilities <span style="float: right;">(797)</span></p>
<p>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</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Domestic legal effective tax rate <span style="float: right;">39.0%</span></p> <p>( Adjustments )</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Current amortization of excess of cost over net assets acquired <span style="float: right;">3.0</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Differences in the tax rates applied to consolidated overseas subsidiaries <span style="float: right;">(17.3)</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Effect of elimination of dividend income <span style="float: right;">32.6</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Others <span style="float: right;">(1.7)</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Ratio of income tax burden after the application of tax effect accounting <span style="float: right;"><u>55.6</u></span></p>	<p>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</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Domestic legal effective tax rate <span style="float: right;">40.0%</span></p> <p>( Adjustments )</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Current amortization of excess of cost over net assets acquired <span style="float: right;">93.2</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Differences in the tax rates applied to consolidated overseas subsidiaries <span style="float: right;">(713.0)</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Valuation allowance for deficits in the current fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries <span style="float: right;">800.3</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Effect of elimination of dividend income <span style="float: right;">758.4</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Difference recognized by U.S. subsidiaries because of the adoption of tax effect accounting <span style="float: right;">(560.0)</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Withholding income tax and others <span style="float: right;">41.2</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Difference arising from a change in an effective statutory tax rate <span style="float: right;">128.7</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Others <span style="float: right;">(2.6)</span></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Ratio of income tax burden after the application of tax effect accounting <span style="float: right;"><u>586.2</u></span></p>

<p>3.Revision in the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities owing to changes in the rate of income tax and others</p> <p>The effective statutory tax rate for deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is 40.0% for the current assets in the previous term and 39.0% in the current term. Because of this, deferred tax assets decreased 105 million yen and income tax adjustment posted in the current term increased the same amount.</p>	<p>3.Revision in the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities owing to changes in the rate of income tax and others</p> <p>The legally effective tax rate used in calculating deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is 40.0% in the previous term, and 40.0% in the current term for those under current assets and 39.0% for those under fixed assets in the current term. As a result, deferred tax assets decreased 204 million yen, and income tax adjustment increased by the same amount.</p>
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## (e) Marketable securities

**Marketable securities**

(Amount: millions of yen)

Classification	As of March 31,2004			As of March 31,2003		
	Acquisition Value	Book Value	Difference	Acquisition Value	Book Value	Difference
Those whose recorded amounts in the consolidated balance sheet exceed the acquisition costs. Stock	3,065	5,767	2,701	-	-	-
Those whose recorded amounts in the consolidated balance sheet do not exceed the acquisition costs. Stock	5	5	(0)	2,723	2,660	(62)
Total	3,071	5,772	2,701	2,723	2,660	(62)

(Note) Owing to the impairment of shares with quoted market values that are included in other marketable securities, losses on revaluation of marketable and investment securities totaled 4,914 million yen in fiscal year 2003.

**Other marketable securities sold in the current consolidated fiscal year**

(Amount: millions of yen)

Classification	As of March 31,2004	As of March 31,2003
Amount of sales of investments Securities	2,544	-
Gain on sales of investments Securities	881	-
Loss on sales of investments Securities	-	-

**Other marketable securities**

(Amount: millions of yen)

Classification	As of March 31,2004	As of March 31,2003
	Book Value	Book Value
Other marketable securities	1,094	1,104
Total	1,094	1,104

(Note) Non-listed stock

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

**Exchange contract**

(Amount: millions of yen)

Classification	Type	As of March 31,2004				As of March 31,2003			
		Contract amount		Current price	Revaluation profit or (loss)	Contract amount		Current price	Revaluation profit or (loss)
			Over 1-year				Over 1-year		
Non-market transaction	Exchange Contract								
	Selling order								
	US dollar	—	—	—	—	407	—	407	—
	Japanses YEN	—	—	—	—	83	—	83	—
	Euro	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—
	HK dollar	—	—	—	—	2,142	—	2,142	—
	Buying order								
	Japanese YEN	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	—
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	2,687	—	2,687	—

(Notes) 1. Calculation method for current market price

Exchange Contract Transactions.....These transactions have been made based on the forward exchange rates.

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

3. For derivative transactions expected to be made in April 2003, exchange contracts were made at the end of the current term in Singapore.



(g) Retirement benefits

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 )Retirement benefit debts	(20,489)	millions of yen
( b )Pension assets	15,978	
( c )Unreserved debts for retirement benefit	(4,511)	
(a)+(b)		
( d ) Unappropriated amount of differences at the time of changes in accounting standards	610	
( e ) Unrecognized differences in mathematical calculation	3,348	
( f ) Net amount listed on consolidated balance sheet ((c)+(d)+(e))	(553)	
( g ) Allowance for 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

Service costs	1,081
Interest costs	666
Expected management earnings	(143)
Amount of differences at the time of changes in accounting standards charged to expenses	610
Amount of differences at the accounting period changed to expenses	764
Retirement benefit expenses	2,979

(3) Calculation basis for retirement benefit debts and expenses

Discount rates	2.5 %
Expected management earning rates	2.5 %
Period allocation method of anticipated retirement benefit debts	Basis for periodic fixed amounts
Accounting period of differences in mathematical calculation	5 ~ 15 years ( From the next term, the differences will be charged to expenses based on the straight-line method. )
Accounting period of differences at the time of changes in accounting standards	5 years (Prorated amounts are stated in extraordinary loss.)

FY2003

(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 )Retirement benefit debts	(20,035)	millions of yen
( b )Pension assets	12,802	
( c )Unreserved debts for retirement benefit	(7,233)	
((a)+(b))		
( d ) Unappropriated amount of differences at the time of changes in accounting standards	1,253	
( e ) Unrecognized differences in mathematical calculation	5,225	
( f ) Net amount listed on consolidated balance sheet ((c)+(d)+(e))	(755)	
( g ) Prepaid pension expenses	218	
( h ) Allowance for retirement benefits (note)	(973)	
((f) - (g))		

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

Service costs	1,175
Interest costs	726
Expected management earnings	(559)
Amount of differences at the time of changes in accounting standards charged to expenses	626
Amount of differences at the accounting period changed to expenses	333
Retirement benefit expenses	2,302

(3) Calculation basis for retirement benefit debts and expenses

Discount rates	3.0 %
Expected management earning rates	3.0 %
Period allocation method of anticipated retirement benefit debts	Basis for periodic fixed amounts
Accounting period of differences in mathematical calculation	5 ~ 15 years ( From the next term, the differences will be charged to expenses based on the straight-line method. )
Accounting period of differences at the time of changes in accounting standards	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 31,2004	March 31,2003
Machined components business	114,794	119,290
Electronic devices and components business	154,422	152,678
Total	269,216	271,968

(Note) Amounts are provided on the basis of their sales price and do not include consumption taxes.

(2) Orders received

(Amount: millions of yen)

Business segments	Year ended March 31,2004		Year ended March 31,2003	
	Orders received	Order backlog	Orders received	Order backlog
Machined components business	113,141	34,674	117,055	33,225
Electronic devices and components Business	157,262	22,450	152,670	22,069
Total	270,404	57,124	269,725	55,294

(Note) Amounts are provided on the basis of their sales price and do not include consumption taxes.

(3) Sales

(Amount: millions of yen)

Business segments	Year ended March 31,2004	Year ended March 31,2003
Machined components business	111,692	118,117
Electronic devices and components business	156,881	154,084
Total	268,574	272,202

(Notes) Amounts are provided on the basis of their sales price and do not include consumption taxes.