

(This notice has been translated from the original notice in Japanese. In the event of any discrepancy, the original in Japanese shall prevail.)



May 19, 2009

Summary of Financial Results for Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009

Name of Listed Company: Sanshin Electronics Co., Ltd. Stock Exchange Listed: 1st Section, Tokyo
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 Scheduled date of General Meeting of Shareholders: June 19, 2009
 Scheduled date of filing of Annual Securities Report: June 22, 2009
 Scheduled date of dividend payment: June 22, 2009

(Amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen)

1. Consolidated Business Performance for March 2009 Term (April 1, 2008 – March 31, 2009)

(1) Consolidated business performance

(The percentages shown for net sales, operating profit, ordinary profit and net profit represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Net profit	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
March 2009 Term	229,643	(12.4)	3,711	(26.7)	4,084	(24.7)	2,209	(35.3)
March 2008 Term	262,065	(2.8)	5,061	(16.7)	5,422	(8.9)	3,414	(9.6)

	Net profit per share	Diluted net profit per share	ROE	Ordinary profit to total assets	Operating profit to net sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
March 2009 Term	71.61	-	3.7	4.6	1.6
March 2008 Term	106.95	-	5.7	5.1	1.9

Reference) Investment profit and loss based on the equity method March 2009 Term: - million yen March 2008 Term: - million yen

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
March 2009 Term	82,203	59,234	72.1	1,956.15
March 2008 Term	97,276	59,762	61.4	1,910.45

Reference) Shareholders' equity March 2009 Term: 59,234 million yen March 2008 Term: 59,762 million yen

(3) Consolidated cash flow position

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
March 2009 Term	12,954	(240)	(8,480)	9,077
March 2008 Term	14,136	(453)	(12,853)	5,003

2. Dividends

(Record date)	Dividend per share					Total dividends (annual)	Payout ratio (consolidated)	Dividend on net assets (consolidated)
	1Q-end	2Q-end	3Q-end	Year-end	Annual			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
March 2008 Term	-	18.00	-	20.00	38.00	1,201	35.5	2.0
March 2009 Term	-	18.00	-	20.00	38.00	1,168	53.1	2.0
March 2010 Term (forecast)	-	10.00	-	10.00	20.00		52.7	

3. Forecasts for Consolidated Business Performance for March 2010 Term (April 1, 2009 – March 31, 2010)

(The percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Net profit		Net profit per share
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Yen
First half	96,000	(25.6)	550	(79.4)	700	(75.9)	450	(71.8)	14.86
Full year	194,000	(15.5)	1,550	(58.2)	1,700	(58.4)	1,150	(48.0)	37.98

4. Others

(1) Changes in consolidated subsidiaries during the term (changes in scope of consolidation): None

Newly added: - Excluded: -

(2) Changes in accounting principles, procedures and presentation methods for preparation of consolidated financial statements

1) Changes caused by revision of accounting standards: Yes

2) Other changes: None

Note: Please refer to “Important Basic Matters for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” on page 16 and “Change in Important Basic Matters for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” on page 21 for further information.

(3) Number of shares outstanding (ordinary shares)

1) Number of shares outstanding at the end of term (including treasury stock):

March 2009 Term: 31,983,373 shares March 2008 Term: 31,983,373 shares

2) Number of treasury stock at the end of term:

March 2009 Term: 1,702,344 shares March 2008 Term: 701,578 shares

Note: Please refer to “Per Share Information” on page 34 for the number of shares used in calculating consolidated net profit per share.

Reference) Summary of Non-consolidated Business Performance

1. Non-consolidated Business Performance for March 2009 Term (April 1, 2008 – March 31, 2009)

(1) Non-consolidated business performance *(The percentages represent year-on-year changes)*

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Net profit	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
March 2009 Term	175,538	(14.6)	2,204	(37.2)	3,383	(14.3)	1,734	(27.9)
March 2008 Term	205,461	3.2	3,511	(15.8)	3,950	(23.6)	2,406	(23.2)

	Net profit per share	Diluted net profit per share
	Yen	Yen
March 2009 Term	56.21	-
March 2008 Term	75.37	-

(2) Non-consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
March 2009 Term	72,601	53,960	74.3	1,781.99
March 2008 Term	85,781	54,585	63.6	1,744.97

Reference) Shareholders' equity: March 2009 Term: 53,960 million yen March 2008 Term: 54,585 million yen

* Cautionary statement with respect to forward-looking statements

The above forecast is a forecast for the future based on data currently available and contains potential risks and uncertain factors. The actual performance may considerably differ from the forecast due to various factors.

See the section “1. Business Results” on pages 3 through 6 regarding the relevant matters for the above forecast for the business performance.

1. Business Results

(1) Analysis of business results

1) Overview of the fiscal year

During the current fiscal year under review the global economy deteriorated rapidly, especially in Europe and the United States. The Japanese economy also faced challenging conditions, with plunging corporate profits leading to rising unemployment.

Under these conditions, consumer confidence has weakened dramatically. This has led to a rapid decline in the Company's key household electronic appliances market (the main source of demand from the start of fall 2008), and notable restraints on corporate capital spending. Meanwhile, the yen has remained consistently strong. All these factors have created a harsh business environment for the Company.

In response, the Company has followed its basic management policy of proving its value based on reliability and solutions, and has pursued throughout the year the initiatives it set out at the start of the period: to establish a technical support system, enhance sales capabilities for core products, expand the product lineup, strengthen sales in growth businesses, expand the sales network, and ensure the Company's commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR). These initiatives aim to strengthen our ability to deliver solutions supported by the four pillars of product distribution, product range, product coordination, and technological strength. We also started reducing costs, including selling, general and administrative expenses, to respond to tougher price competition.

However, the business environment was more aggravated than we anticipated, with sales falling 12.4% year-on-year to 229,643 million yen, operating profit 26.7% to 3,711 million yen, ordinary profit 24.7% to 4,084 million yen, and net profit 35.3% to 2,209 million yen. The return on equity (ROE) was 3.7%.

2) Overview of performance by business segment

a) Device Business

In the device segment, our leading products are semiconductors (including system LSIs, microcomputers, LCD driver ICs, and memories, etc.) and electronic components (including connectors, capacitors, and circuit boards, etc.). These products are sold mainly to the electronics manufacturers. We also provide technical support, such as software development and ASIC designs.

Among semiconductor products, sales for home video game consoles generally maintained steady growth while chip sets for mobile phones, which rose in the previous fiscal year, began to decline. In addition, system LSIs for LCD televisions and blu-ray player/recorders, which did well in the first half of the fiscal year, suffered a sudden drop in demand in the second half. As a result, overall sales for semiconductors fell below the figure for the previous fiscal year.

Among electronic components, sales of core products, such as circuit components, connectors, and substrates, struggled in a depressed household electronic appliance market, and overall sales fell below the figure for the previous fiscal year.

In total, consolidated segment sales fell 12.2% year-on-year to 216,721 million yen for the fiscal year under review, while operating profit fell 24.4% to 4,487 million yen.

Orders received stood at 213,735 million yen, and the order backlog was 25,228 million yen.

b) Solution Business

In the solution segment, the Company develops business related to network and image editing systems. In the network system business, we offer services including sales, maintenance, and support of the information communication network and enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, mainly targeting companies, medical institutions, and national and local government agencies. In the image editing system business, we provide systems and software products for editing, transmitting, and distribution of video content to customers including the broadcast stations and video production companies.

In the network system segment the stock business, involving system maintenance and support under contracts with customers, continued to perform well. However, a significant reduction in capital expenditure and the tough competition that ensued led to a fall in both order numbers and prices, which in turn produced a year-on-year decline in sales.

In the image editing system business, the Company sought to expand sales of products from new suppliers to strengthen its presence in video applications and video network markets, which are expected to grow with advances in digitization and high-definition technology. However, with the growing number of cheaper products for video applications and a growing trend to delay capital spending on video networks due to the uncertain economic conditions, sales declined over the previous fiscal year.

As a result, consolidated segment sales fell 15.5% to 12,922 million yen for the fiscal year under review, while operating profit fell 1.3% to 562 million yen.

Orders received totaled 12,887 million yen, while the order backlog stood at 3,951 million yen.

3) Outlook for the new fiscal year

Despite the aggressive countermeasures undertaken by individual countries, the future of the global economy remains uncertain, and the current conditions of low consumer confidence and capital spending restraints are predicted to continue.

Based on these factors, the Company's full-year forecast is as follows.

Prospect for Consolidated Business Results

Net sales:	194.00 billion yen	(15.5% decrease on the previous fiscal year)
Operating profit:	1.55 billion yen	(58.2% decrease on the previous fiscal year)
Ordinary profit:	1.70 billion yen	(58.4% decrease on the previous fiscal year)
Net profit:	1.15 billion yen	(48.0% decrease on the previous fiscal year)

(Assumed exchange rate: US\$ 1 = 95 yen)

(2) Analysis of financial situation

1) Assets, liabilities and net assets

Assets totaled 82,203 million yen as of March 31, 2009, 15,072 million yen decreased from March 31, 2008. This was mainly attributable to a decrease of 16,170 million yen in notes and accounts receivable resulting from lower sales, and a decrease of 1,614 million yen in inventories.

Liabilities decreased 14,544 million yen to 22,969 million yen, mainly because of a 7,552 million yen decrease in notes and accounts payable, and a 6,359 million yen decrease in interest-bearing debt due to repayment of loans payable.

Net assets decreased 528 million yen to 59,234 million yen mainly because of a 1,006 million yen increase in retained earnings, an 892 million yen increase in treasury stock, a 326 million yen decrease in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities, and a 364 million yen decrease in foreign exchange conversion adjustments.

2) Cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to 9,077 million yen as of March 31, 2009, an increase of 4,074 million yen from March 31, 2008. Although there was an increase in cash outlays as a result of the repayment of short-term loans and other factors, cash income increased due to decreases of notes and accounts receivable and inventories.

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased 1,182 million yen to 12,954 million yen, there were decreases in notes and accounts receivable and inventories, but these were offset mainly by a decrease in notes and accounts payable.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities decreased 213 million yen to 240 million yen. Cash was used primarily for IT investments, and the sales and purchase of investment securities.

Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased 4,373 million yen to 8,480 million yen, mainly because of repayment of short-term loans.

Expenditure for purchase of treasury stock of 892 million yen is included in the current fiscal year.

3) Outlook for assets, liabilities, net assets and cash flows

At the end of March 2010, the Company expects assets to amount to approximately 83.5 billion yen, 1.3 billion yen more than at the end of March 2009, mainly because of a projected increase in notes and accounts receivable. In addition, the Company expects interest-bearing debt to total about 3.3 billion yen at the end of March 2010.

Cash and cash equivalents are expected to decrease about 4.0 billion yen during the fiscal year to about 5.0 billion yen at the end of March 2010. This forecast is based on projected increases in net profit before tax and adjustments, notes and accounts payable, decrease in inventories, and an increase of notes and accounts receivable.

Performance indicators associated with cash flows are as follows.

	March 2005 Term	March 2006 Term	March 2007 Term	March 2008 Term	March 2009 Term
Ratio of shareholders' equity (%)	59.6	55.5	52.9	61.4	72.1
Ratio of shareholders' equity on current price base (%)	32.1	44.0	41.5	33.5	23.1
Interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio (year)	-	-	-	0.7	0.3
Interest coverage ratio	-	-	-	100.9	156.5

Notes: Ratio of shareholders' equity: Shareholders' equity ÷ Total assets

Ratio of shareholders' equity on current price base: Market capitalization ÷ Total assets

Interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio: Interest-bearing debts ÷ Operating cash flow

Interest coverage ratio: Operating cash flow ÷ Interest paid

* Each indicator is calculated using the consolidated financial figures.

* The market capitalization is calculated as the ending share price at the term end multiplied by the number of shares issued at the term end (after the deduction of treasury stock).

* For the operating cash flow, the "cash flow from operating activities" shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows is used.

The interest-bearing debts feature all debts bearing interest among the debts listed in the consolidated balance sheet. For the amount of interest paid, the "interest paid" listed in the consolidated statement of cash flows is used.

* Figures for the interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio and the interest coverage ratio are not entered when the operating cash flow figure is negative.

(3) Basic policy for profit distribution and dividends for the current and next fiscal years

The Company's basic policy regarding profit distribution is to base these distributions on a comprehensive consideration of the need to increase distributions to shareholders and to increase retained earnings. In accordance with this policy, the Company strives to pay a stable dividend continuously as well as to increase the dividend, with a target payout ratio of 30% of consolidated net profit.

Based on the above policies, the Company's dividends for the current fiscal year will focus on stability. The Company plans to pay a year-end dividend of 20 yen per share and an interim dividend of 18 yen per share, for an annual dividend of 38 yen per share (unchanged from the previous fiscal year).

The consolidated performance for the next fiscal year is expected to decline sharply, and for this reason, with regret, the Company plans to pay an annual dividend of 20 yen per share, in two payments of 10 yen each (payable at the interim and year-end).

(4) Business risks

There are various risks that may affect the business performance and financial condition (including the share price) of the Sanshin Electronics Group. The following risks are considered to be matters that could have a significant effect on the decisions of investors.

1) Degree of dependence on major trade partners

Among the various suppliers for the Sanshin Electronics Group, the products supplied by NEC Electronics, NEC and their group companies account for about 80% of the total value of all products supplied to the Group. For this reason, the business performance of the Group may be affected by the production trends/plans and any changes in the production policies of these suppliers. Five major electronics manufacturers in Japan and other countries and their group companies account for about 80% of the sales of the Sanshin Electronics Group. Again, the production trends, production system, trends in orders received from these customers and any changes in the production and ordering policies of these companies may affect the business performance of the Group.

2. Market conditions

Semiconductors and electronic components, which account for the majority of the Group's sales, are used primarily in consumer electronics products like mobile phones, televisions and home game consoles. Changes in market conditions for these products and in economies in Japan and other countries may affect the business performance of the Group.

3) Financial structure

The payment period for the notes and accounts payable of the Group is shorter than the period for the collection of notes and accounts payable. As a result, growth in sales creates a demand for additional working capital that must be procured externally from banks and other sources. The financial condition and business performance of the Company based on the above financial structure may, therefore, be affected by the sales trends of the Company, interest rate trends and various future trends in financial markets.

4) Foreign exchange rates

The business performance and financial condition of the Sanshin Electronics Group are affected by changes in foreign exchange rates. While the consolidated financial statements of the Group are denominated in yen, any changes in foreign exchange rates affects the assets, liabilities, income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies as well as the yen conversions of financial statements of overseas consolidated subsidiaries. The Group takes actions aimed at reducing or eliminating the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates. However, since it is impossible to completely eliminate this risk, changes in foreign exchange rates may affect the business performance of the Group.

5) Potential risks associated with overseas activities

The business activities of the Sanshin Electronics Group are conducted in Japan and foreign countries, mainly in Asia. Consequently unexpected changes in political and social conditions, the occurrence of economic problems, and revisions in laws and tax systems in these countries may affect the business performance of the Group.

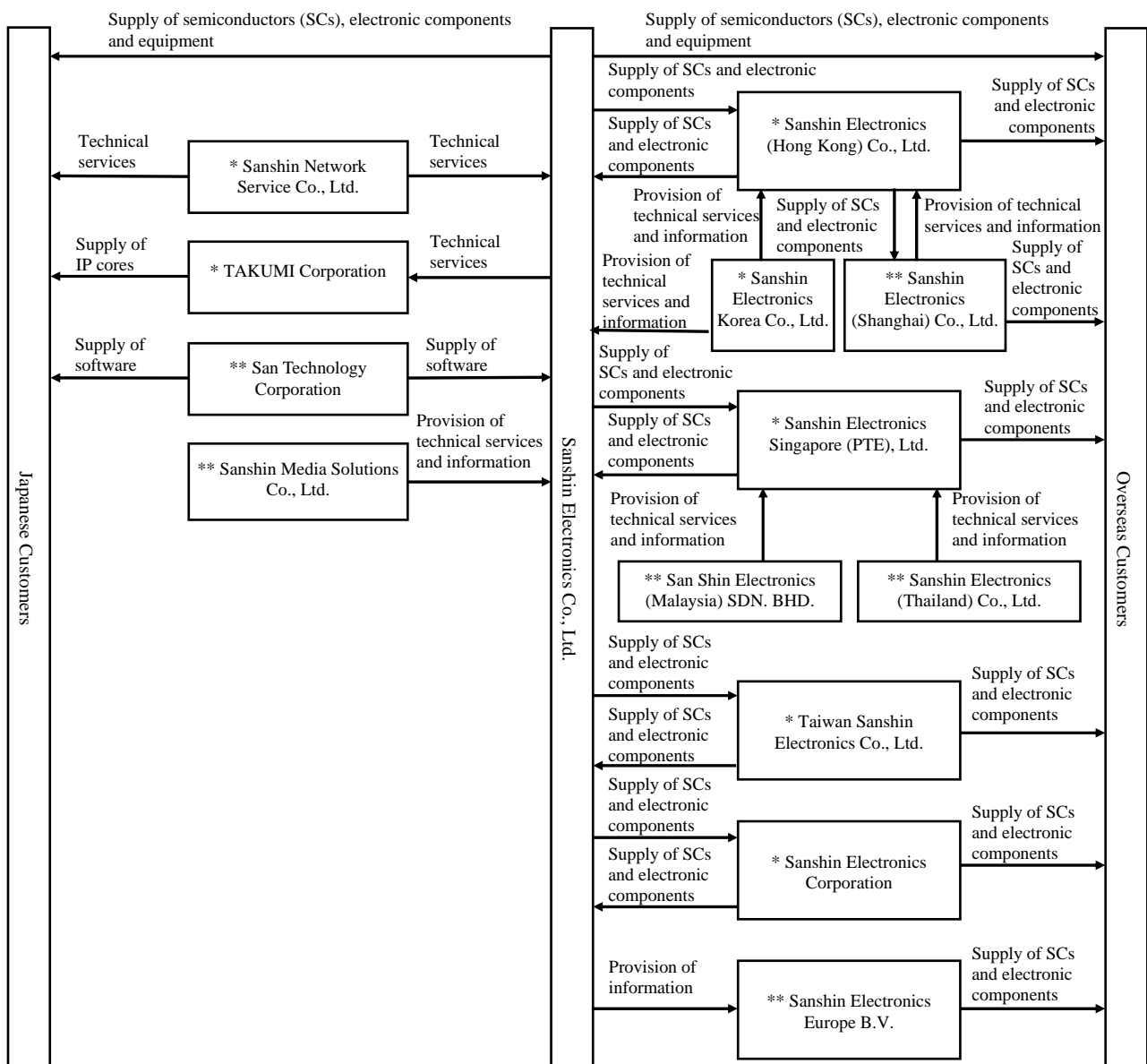
2. Corporate Group

The Sanshin Electronics Group of companies (the Group) consists of Sanshin Electronics Co., Ltd. (the Company) and its 13 subsidiaries. The main businesses and positioning of these companies are shown below.

The Company operates as a trading house specializing in semiconductors, electronic components and electronic equipment. The Company sells these products to manufacturers of electronics products and to governments and their agencies. Eight overseas subsidiaries, including Sanshin Electronics (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., serve as overseas bases that perform marketing and procurement activities in order to expand business operations in their respective areas. In addition, Sanshin Network Service Co., Ltd. provides technical services for the operation and maintenance of information and communication systems, TAKUMI Corporation develops and provides technical services regarding IP cores to be embedded in semiconductors, and Sanshin Media Solutions Co., Ltd. provides technical services and information associated with image editing systems.

San Technology Corporation was dissolved as of March 31, 2009.

The following diagram shows the business operations of group companies.



*: Consolidated subsidiary

** : Non-consolidated subsidiary to which the equity method is not applied

3. Basic Policies

(1) Basic management policies

The Company's basic policy is to adhere to the corporate philosophy of "Trust, Faith and Honesty" in order to earn a reputation as an organization to prove its value based on reliability and solutions. Today, manufacturers that supply products to the Company are all focusing their product development and manufacturing resources on fields where they are strongest. As a result, there is a growing need at these manufacturers to reinforce sales activities. In addition, the Company's customers need to use fewer suppliers in order to raise the efficiency of product procurement activities. Sanshin Electronics is dedicated to offering suppliers and customers the optimum solutions for their problems by focusing on excellence in four areas: product distribution, product range, coordination, and technological strength. The objective is to increase the Company's corporate value by earning a reputation among suppliers and customers as a highly reliable electronics trading company.

(2) Target business indicator

The Company positions the ROE (return on equity) as an important business indicator and will endeavor to improve earnings while maintaining a shareholders' equity ratio of at least 50%.

(3) Medium to long-term business strategy

The business environment surrounding the Company is likely to remain challenging for the foreseeable future. In the meantime, our business is undergoing a major transition.

The device segment is experiencing changes in its business environment associated with the restructuring of the semiconductor industry and the emergence of EMS/ODM companies. To respond rapidly to these changes, the Company is improving its strengths in global deployment, coordination, stable supply, compliance, quality control, and other areas, while expanding its product lineup and bolstering technical support capabilities.

The solution segment is expected to benefit from the demand to update facilities that will arise from the spread of next generation networks (NGN) and the advance of digitization and high-definition video content in the broadcast industry. The Company is seeking to capture this demand, expand service options for after-sales maintenance and support, and build a stable revenue base.

Meanwhile, the Company is endeavoring to build a cost structure that can take it through this challenging business environment. Specific measures include enhancing the skills of employees, deploying staff appropriately, improving operational efficiency in collaboration with business partners, cutting selling, general and administrative expenses further, and building a loss-minimum system based on hedging stock and currency exchange risks.

(4) Important issues

To achieve these management strategies, the Company is committed to addressing the following issues:

1) Strengthening sales promotion with an improved technical support system

The device segment will concentrate staffing allocations in the area of general-purpose products, where the Company can take the initiative in extending technical support, and strengthen tie-ups with design firms, thus consolidating sales promotion functions and boosting revenue.

The solution segment will also expand its range of system proposals and maintenance and support options by receiving partner certification from supplier vendors and acquiring the necessary technical qualifications.

2) Strengthening our global sales system

Our device segment has been dealing with a shift to overseas production by customer set makers and the notable emergence of EMS/ODM companies mainly in China and Taiwan. The Company now operates 13 overseas facilities in 9 countries. We are committed to developing new business by expanding the market region for each base and flexibly relocating and establishing bases through customer relationship management.

3) Expanding product lineups for turnkey solutions

Both the device and solution segments have come under strong pressure to offer customers turnkey solutions as optimized comprehensive proposals, rather than selling discrete products. This has made it essential to expand the product lineup. The Company is continuing to create the new products required to ensure a broad product lineup, and is developing proprietary turnkey solutions incorporating the technological capabilities that we have built up over many years.

4) Strengthening compliance and support for corporate social responsibility (CSR)

Increasingly, companies developing global operations must comply with laws, regulations, and directives in other countries. The Company will seek to strengthen compliance support so that its customers and suppliers enjoy security in transactions. In particular, the device segment is facing tighter controls over materials included in products, which reflects growing awareness of the environment and security. The Company has already set up sections responsible for each supplier and built a cross-company control system. Amid growing expectations for CSR, the Company is continuously taking initiatives to improve its internal control system, execute comprehensive quality control, and reduce the burden it places on the environment so that it is regarded as a good corporate citizen.

5) Comprehensive adoption of risk controls

While strengthening its capabilities in the areas described above, the Company will take comprehensive steps to minimize potential losses with the aim of building a lean cost structure. In particular, the Company will tighten risk control in response to the risk of holding inventory to accommodate rising customer demand for shorter lead-times. It will do so by concluding prior agreements and improving the collection of accurate information through customer relationship management, while also strengthening the monitoring function of the relevant sections.

4. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	5,003	9,077
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	61,377	45,207
Inventories	16,729	-
Merchandise inventories	-	15,115
Partly-finished work	-	0
Accrued income	816	411
Deferred tax assets	333	452
Others	4,019	3,962
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(47)	(21)
Total current assets	88,232	74,206
Fixed assets		
Property and equipment		
Buildings and structures	6,676	6,656
Accumulated depreciation	(4,103)	(4,174)
Buildings and structures, net	2,572	2,482
Land	2,227	2,227
Lease assets	-	158
Accumulated depreciation	-	(42)
Lease assets, net	-	115
Other	835	741
Accumulated depreciation	(696)	(634)
Other, net	139	106
Total property and equipment	4,939	4,931
Intangible fixed assets	796	613
Investments and other assets		
Investment in securities	*1 2,758	*1 1,770
Prepaid pension expenses	173	175
Others	423	550
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(47)	(44)
Total investments and other assets	3,308	2,451
Total fixed assets	9,044	7,996
Total assets	97,276	82,203

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable-trade	25,009	17,457
Short-term loans payable	6,359	-
Current portion of long-term loans payable	-	1,800
Lease obligations	-	37
Accrued corporate tax, etc.	595	617
Allowance for bonuses to employees	685	600
Allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	41	30
Others	1,217	688
Total current liabilities	33,908	21,231
Fixed liabilities		
Long-term loans payable	3,300	1,500
Lease obligations	-	78
Deferred tax liabilities	89	2
Others	216	156
Total fixed liabilities	3,605	1,737
Total liabilities	37,513	22,969
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	14,811	14,811
Capital surplus	15,329	15,329
Retained earnings	31,621	32,628
Treasury stock	(811)	(1,703)
Total shareholders' equity	60,951	61,066
Valuation and foreign exchange adjustments, etc.		
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	314	(11)
Deferred hedge gains/losses	(54)	(6)
Foreign exchange conversion adjustments	(1,450)	(1,814)
Total valuation and foreign exchange adjustments, etc.	(1,189)	(1,832)
Total net assets	59,762	59,234
Total liabilities and net assets	97,276	82,203

(2) Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)		March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)	
Net sales		262,065		229,643
Cost of sales		246,267		215,646
Gross profit on sales		15,797		13,997
Selling, general and administrative expenses	*1,*2	10,736	*1,*2	10,286
Operating profit		5,061		3,711
Non-operating profit				
Interest income		189		66
Dividend income		36		38
Purchase discounts		21		11
Foreign exchange gains		249		283
Others		102		86
Total non-operating profit		599		487
Non-operating expenses				
Interest expenses		135		68
Sales discounts		68		32
Others		34		12
Total non-operating expenses		238		114
Ordinary profit		5,422		4,084
Extraordinary profits				
Gain on sale of fixed assets	*3	0	*3	3
Gain on sale of investment securities		170		0
Income from refund of allowance for doubtful receivables		-		22
Total extraordinary profits		170		26
Extraordinary losses				
Loss on sales of fixed assets	*4	6	*4	0
Loss on disposition of fixed assets	*5	3	*5	4
Loss on sales of investment securities		-		367
Loss on valuation of investment securities		67		207
Loss on valuation of membership rights		-		11
Total extraordinary losses		77		590
Net profit before tax and adjustments		5,515		3,519
Corporate, resident and enterprise taxes		1,842		1,466
Adjustment for corporate tax, etc.		258		(155)
Total income taxes		2,100		1,310
Net profit		3,414		2,209

(3) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock		
Balance at the end of previous period	14,811	14,811
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	14,811	14,811
Capital surplus		
Balance at the end of previous period	15,329	15,329
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	15,329	15,329
Retained earnings		
Balance at the end of previous period	29,358	31,621
Effect of changes in accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries	-	(13)
Changes of items during the period		
Dividends from surplus	(1,151)	(1,188)
Net profit	3,414	2,209
Total changes of items during the period	2,263	1,006
Balance at the end of current period	31,621	32,628
Treasury stock		
Balance at the end of previous period	(0)	(811)
Changes of items during the period		
Purchase of treasury stock	(810)	(892)
Total changes of items during the period	(810)	(892)
Balance at the end of current period	(811)	(1,703)
Total shareholders' equity		
Balance at the end of previous period	59,499	60,951
Effect of changes in accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries	-	(13)
Changes of items during the period		
Dividends from surplus	(1,151)	(1,188)
Net profit	3,414	2,209
Purchase of treasury stock	(810)	(892)
Total changes of items during the period	1,452	114
Balance at the end of current period	60,951	61,066

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Valuation and foreign exchange adjustments, etc.		
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities		
Balance at the end of previous period	1,062	314
Changes of items during the period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(747)	(326)
Total changes of items during the period	(747)	(326)
Balance at the end of current period	314	(11)
Deferred hedge gains/losses		
Balance at the end of previous period	11	(54)
Changes of items during the period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(65)	47
Total changes of items during the period	(65)	47
Balance at the end of current period	(54)	(6)
Foreign exchange conversion adjustments		
Balance at the end of previous period	(286)	(1,450)
Changes of items during the period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(1,164)	(364)
Total changes of items during the period	(1,164)	(364)
Balance at the end of current period	(1,450)	(1,814)
Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at the end of previous period	787	(1,189)
Changes of items during the period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(1,977)	(642)
Total changes of items during the period	(1,977)	(642)
Balance at the end of current period	(1,189)	(1,832)
Total net assets		
Balance at the end of previous period	60,286	59,762
Effect of changes in accounting policies applied to foreign subsidiaries	-	(13)
Changes of items during the period		
Dividends from surplus	(1,151)	(1,188)
Net profit	3,414	2,209
Purchase of treasury stock	(810)	(892)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(1,977)	(642)
Total changes of items during the period	(524)	(528)
Balance at the end of current period	59,762	59,234

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Operating activities		
Net profit before tax and adjustments	5,515	3,519
Depreciation and amortization	331	376
Amortization of goodwill	-	27
Decrease (increase) of prepaid pension expenses	(51)	(2)
Increase (decrease) of allowance for doubtful receivables	4	(22)
Interest and dividends income	(226)	(105)
Interest expense	135	68
Loss (gain) on sale of fixed assets	6	(3)
Loss (gain) on sales of investment securities	(170)	367
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	67	207
Decrease (increase) of notes and accounts receivable	13,126	15,717
Decrease (increase) of inventories	2,244	1,472
Increase (decrease) of notes and accounts payable	(2,397)	(7,279)
Decrease (increase) of consumption and other taxes receivable	(1,654)	262
Increase (decrease) of consumption and other taxes payable	10	(6)
Others	(62)	(147)
Sub-total	16,879	14,452
Interest and dividend received	226	105
Interest paid	(140)	(82)
Corporate and other taxes paid	(2,828)	(1,520)
Net cash provided by operating activities	14,136	12,954
Investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(48)	(50)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	0	5
Purchase of software	(401)	(42)
Purchase of investment securities	(252)	(334)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	306	158
Others	(58)	22
Net cash used in investing activities	(453)	(240)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term loans	19,759	12,886
Repayment of short-term loans	(33,956)	(19,239)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	3,300	-
Repayments of lease obligations	-	(48)
Net decrease (increase) of treasury stock	(810)	(892)
Dividend paid	(1,146)	(1,187)
Net cash used in financing activities	(12,853)	(8,480)
Foreign currency conversion adjustments for cash and cash equivalents	(293)	(158)
Increase (decrease) of cash and cash equivalents	535	4,074
Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	4,467	5,003
Balance of cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	*1 5,003	*1 9,077

Conditions and Events that Might Raise Critical Questions about the Validity of the Going-concern Assumption

There are no relevant matters.

Important Basic Matters for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
1. Scope of consolidation	<p>1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 7 Sanshin Electronics (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics Singapore (PTE) Ltd. Taiwan Sanshin Electronics Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics Corporation Sanshin Electronics Korea Co., Ltd. Sanshin Network Service Co., Ltd. TAKUMI Corporation</p> <p>2) Name of non-consolidated subsidiaries: San Technology Corporation Sanshin Media Solutions Co., Ltd. Sanshin Media Solutions Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. San shin Electronics (Malaysia) SDN, BHD. Sanshin Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics Europe B.V.</p> <p>(Reason for exclusion from the consolidation) Non-consolidated subsidiaries are omitted from the scope of consolidated accounting as the total assets, net sales, equity profit or loss and equity portion of the retained earnings, etc. of each of these companies are insignificant to the extent that a rational judgment on the Sanshin Electronics Group of companies in terms of the financial state and business results would not be affected by their omission from the consolidated accounting.</p> <p>For the profit criterion to judge the level of importance, the average value of the net profit or loss of the Company and its subsidiaries for the current fiscal year for the last five years is used.</p>	<p>1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 7 Same as on the left.</p> <p>2) Name of non-consolidated subsidiaries: San Technology Corporation Sanshin Media Solutions Co., Ltd. Sanshin Media Solutions Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. San shin Electronics (Malaysia) SDN, BHD. Sanshin Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics Europe B.V.</p> <p>San Technology Corporation was dissolved as of March 31, 2009.</p> <p>(Reason for exclusion from the consolidation) Same as on the left.</p>
2. Application of the equity method	<p>Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method San Technology Corporation Sanshin Media Solutions Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. San shin Electronics (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. Sanshin Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics Europe B.V.</p> <p>(Reason for not accounted for by the equity method) Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method, as the equity profit or loss and equity portion of the retained earnings, etc. of these companies are insignificant to the extent that their combined business performance would not affect a rational judgment on the Sanshin Electronics Group of companies in terms of the financial state and business results. Instead, such investment is evaluated by the cost method.</p> <p>For this judgment, the average value of the net profit or loss for the current fiscal year of the Company and its subsidiaries for the last five years is used.</p>	<p>Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method San Technology Corporation Sanshin Media Solutions Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. San shin Electronics (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. Sanshin Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd. Sanshin Electronics Europe B.V.</p> <p>San Technology Corporation was dissolved as of March 31, 2009.</p> <p>(Reason for exclusion from the consolidation) Same as on the left.</p>

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
3. Accounting year for consolidated subsidiaries	The settlement date for each consolidated subsidiary is the same date for consolidated settlement.	Same as on the left.
4. Accounting standards (1) Evaluation criteria and methods for important assets	<p>1) Securities Available-for-sale securities Those with a market value Market price method based on the market price on the last day of the settlement period (the unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities are included entirely in net asset while the sales cost is calculated by the moving average method) Those without market value Moving average cost method.</p> <p>2) Derivatives Market price method.</p> <p>3) Inventories a. Merchandise inventories Mainly lower cost method using the moving average method. b. Expenditure for work in progress Cost method using the individual production order costing method.</p>	<p>1) Securities Available-for-sale securities Those with a market value Same as on the left.</p> <p>Those without market value Same as on the left.</p> <p>2) Derivatives Same as on the left.</p> <p>3) Inventories a. Merchandise inventories Mainly the cost method using the moving average method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins). b. Partly-finished work Cost method using the individual production order costing method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins).</p> <p>(Change in accounting policy) In prior years, merchandise inventories were computed by the lower cost method using the moving average method and partly-finished work were computed by the individual production order costing method. With the adoption of “Accounting Standards for Measurement of Inventories” (ASBJ Statement No. 9, July 5, 2006) from the current fiscal year, merchandise inventories are valued by the moving average cost method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins) and partly-finished work are valued by the cost method using the individual production order costing method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins). This change has no effect on earnings.</p>
(2) Depreciation methods for important assets subject to depreciation	<p>1) Property and equipment Mainly fixed rate method except for buildings (excluding auxiliary equipment for buildings) to which the straight line method is applied. The typical depreciation period is 9-50 years for buildings and structures and 3-20 years for others.</p>	<p>1) Property and equipment (excluding lease assets) Mainly fixed rate method except for buildings (excluding auxiliary equipment for buildings) to which the straight line method is applied. The typical depreciation period is 9-50 years for buildings and structures and 3-20 years for others.</p>

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
(3) Accounting criteria for important allowances	<p>(Change in accounting policy) Effective from the current fiscal year, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the revised Corporation Tax Law and changed the method of depreciation of property and equipment acquired on or after April 1, 2007. The effect of this change on profit or loss for the current fiscal year is insignificant. The effect of this change on profit or loss and segment information is insignificant.</p> <p>(Supplementary information) The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the revised Corporation Tax Law and changed the method of depreciation of assets acquired on or before March 31, 2007. Accordingly, the difference between the residual value of such an asset and the value equivalent to 5% of its acquisition cost, as computed by the previous Corporation Tax Law, is depreciated over a period of five years starting from the year following the year in which the value of an asset falls to 5% of its acquisition cost. The difference is amortized by the straight-line method and is included in the depreciation expense. The effect of this change on profit or loss for the current fiscal year is insignificant. The effect of this change on profit or loss and segment information is insignificant.</p> <p>2) Intangible fixed assets Straight-line method. The typical depreciation period is 3-5 years for software used in-house.</p> <hr/>	<p>2) Intangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets) Same as on the left.</p> <p>3) Lease assets The straight-line method with no residual value is applied with the lease period used as the useful life of the asset.</p>
	<p>1) Allowance for doubtful receivables In preparation for possible losses due to failure to recover receivables, the necessary amount in view of the ratio of bad debts in the past and other relevant matters is accounted for by ordinary receivables while the estimated amount of unrecoverable receivables based on the assessment results for recoverability in each case is accounted for by the receivables of which the recovery is doubtful and receivables subject to the rehabilitation process following bankruptcy.</p> <p>2) Allowance for bonuses to employees A portion to be borne by the current fiscal year in the estimated amount of bonuses to employees in the next fiscal year is allowed in preparation for their pay-out to employees of the Company.</p>	<p>1) Allowance for doubtful receivables Same as on the left.</p> <p>2) Allowance for bonuses to employees Same as on the left.</p>

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
	<p>3) Allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors A portion to be borne by the current fiscal year in the estimated amount of bonuses to directors and corporate auditors in the next fiscal year is allowed in preparation for their pay-out to directors and corporate auditors of the Company.</p> <p>4) Liability for retirement benefits In preparation for the payment of retirement benefits to employees, the amount recognized as outstanding at the end of the current fiscal year is accounted for based on the estimated amount of liabilities for retirement benefits and pension plan assets at the end of the current fiscal year. However, as the estimated amount of the pension plan assets at the end of the current fiscal year exceeds the estimated amount of liability for retirement benefits which is adjusted with the liabilities based on unrecognized past services and unrecognized actuarial gains and losses, the difference is accounted for as prepaid pension expenses. A liability based on past services is recognized by the straight-line method over a specific period (13 years) which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the time when this liability occurred. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized by the straight line method over a specific period (13 years) which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the beginning of each fiscal year from the next fiscal year for the year when such actuarial gains and losses occur.</p>	<p>3) Allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors Same as on the left.</p> <p>4) Liability for retirement benefits Same as on the left.</p>
(4) Conversion criteria for important receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese yen	Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies and converted to Japanese yen at spot exchange rates on the settlement date and the gains or losses from this conversion are recognized in the profit and loss statement. The assets, liabilities, earnings and expenses of overseas subsidiaries, etc. were converted to Japanese yen at spot exchange rates on the last day of the term and the gains or losses from this conversion are included in the Foreign exchange conversion adjustments under Net assets.	Same as on the left.
(5) Accounting practice for important leases	Finance leases other than those which are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased property to the lessee are accounted for by the method used for ordinary operating leases.	_____
(6) Hedge accounting	1) Hedge accounting method All receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies with a foreign exchange contract are proportioned.	1) Hedge accounting method Same as on the left.

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
	<p>2) Method of and subjects to hedge Means: Forward hedge contract Subjects: Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies</p> <p>3) Hedge policies The Company conducts derivative transactions relating to forward exchange contracts for the purpose of hedging the risks of fluctuating earnings/expenses or values of receivables/payables due to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. These transactions are conducted in accordance with the internal policies which state that the Finance Division is solely responsible for such transactions and no derivative transactions for speculative purposes not specified in these policies are conducted.</p> <p>4) Evaluation method for effectiveness of hedging Evaluation is conducted at least once every half term to check if there is a high level of offset between fluctuations of the subject cash flow of hedging and fluctuations of the cash flow used as the means of hedging.</p>	<p>2) Method of and subjects to hedge Same as on the left.</p> <p>3) Hedge policies Same as on the left.</p> <p>4) Evaluation method for effectiveness of hedging Same as on the left.</p>
(7) Accounting of consumption taxes	The consumption tax and local consumption tax are accounted for using the without-tax method for the Company and domestic consolidated subsidiaries.	Same as on the left.
5. Evaluation of assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries	Evaluation of the assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries is entirely conducted by the market price evaluation method.	Same as on the left.
6. Amortization of goodwill and negative goodwill	Goodwill is amortized by the straight line method over a period of five years.	Same as on the left.
7. Scope of funds in consolidated cash flow statement	The funds (cash and cash equivalents) showed in the consolidated cash flow statement consists of cash in hand and short-term investments which can be easily changed to cash and which are redeemed within three months of the date of investment, carrying little risk in terms of a change of the value.	Same as on the left.

Change in Important Basic Matters for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
<p style="text-align: center;">—————</p>	<p>(Accounting Standards for Lease Transactions) In prior years, the Company accounted for finance lease transactions where there is no transfer of ownership as ordinary lease transactions for accounting purposes. However, effective from the current fiscal year, the Company has adapted “Accounting Standards for Lease Transactions” (ASBJ Statement No. 13: originally issued on June 17, 1993 by Section 1 of the Business Accounting Deliberation Counsel, and revised on March 30, 2007 by Accounting Standards Board of Japan); and “Guidance on Accounting Standards for Lease Transactions” (ASBJ Guidance No. 16: originally issued on January 18, 1994 by Accounting Standards Committee of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and revised on March 30, 2007 by Accounting Standards Board of Japan). The Company has changed to an accounting method for leases that is based on the method used for ordinary purchases and sales. For finance lease transactions where there is no transfer of ownership beginning prior to the fiscal year when these standards are first applied, the Company recognizes year-end balance equivalents of outstanding lease commitments in the previous fiscal year as an acquisition cost, and retroactively adjusts for the acquisition to the beginning of the current fiscal year and includes the amounts in lease assets. This change has no effect on earnings.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">—————</p>	<p>(Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements) Effective from the current fiscal year, the Company has adopted “Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements” (PITF No. 18: May 17, 2006) and has made the necessary adjustments to the consolidated financial statements. The effect of this change on earnings is insignificant.</p>

Reclassifications

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
<p style="text-align: center;">—————</p>	<p>(Consolidated balance sheets) With the adoption of “Cabinet Office Ordinance Partially Revising Regulation for Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements” (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 50, August 7, 2008), “Inventories” is reclassified and divided into “Merchandise inventories” and “Partly-finished work” in the current fiscal year. “Merchandise inventories” and “Partly-finished work” those included in “Inventories” were 16,702 million yen and 27 million yen in the previous fiscal year.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">—————</p>	<p>(Consolidated statement of cash flows) “Amortization of goodwill,” which was included in “Depreciation and amortization” under “Cash flows from operating activities” in the previous fiscal year, is shown as a separate line item in the current fiscal year, to clarify its contents. “Amortization of goodwill,” which included in “Depreciation and amortization” was 27 million yen in the previous fiscal year.</p>

Notes
Related to Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)			March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)															
*1. Note to non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates Assets and liabilities applicable to non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates			*1. Note to non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates Assets and liabilities applicable to non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates															
Account	Item	Amount	Account	Item	Amount													
Fixed assets (Investments and other assets)	Investment securities (Equity)	360	Fixed assets (Investments and other assets)	Investment securities (Equity)	393													
2. Incidental liabilities			2. Incidental liabilities															
(1) Payment guarantees for bank loans			(1) Payment guarantees for bank loans															
Employees *		81	Employees *		81													
* Among the debt guarantees for banks in connection with housing loans for employees, those with housing loan insurance policy are excluded from the incidental liabilities because no real loss will occur with such loans.			* Among the debt guarantees for banks in connection with housing loans for employees, those with housing loan insurance policy are excluded from the incidental liabilities because no real loss will occur with such loans.															
Export bill discounts		84 (839,000 US dollars)	Export bill discounts		30 (307,000 US dollars)													
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Affiliates</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Payment guarantees for bank loans</td> <td>Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. *1</td> <td>196 (2,000,000 US dollars)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employees*2</td> <td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Liability guarantees for notes and accounts payable-trade</td> <td>SANSHIN ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.</td> <td>94 (957,000 US dollars)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>382</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Description	Affiliates	Amount	Payment guarantees for bank loans	Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. *1	196 (2,000,000 US dollars)	Employees*2	91	Liability guarantees for notes and accounts payable-trade	SANSHIN ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.	94 (957,000 US dollars)	Total	382
Description	Affiliates	Amount																
Payment guarantees for bank loans	Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. *1	196 (2,000,000 US dollars)																
	Employees*2	91																
Liability guarantees for notes and accounts payable-trade	SANSHIN ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.	94 (957,000 US dollars)																
	Total	382																
			*1. Based on the supply of a memorandum on business management guidance.															
			* 2. Among the debt guarantees for banks in connection with housing loans for employees, those with housing loan insurance policy are excluded from the incidental liabilities because no real loss will occur with such loans.															

Related to Consolidated Profit and Loss Statement

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)		March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)	
*1. Main selling, general and administrative expenses		*1. Main selling, general and administrative expenses	
Packaging and transportation expenses	547	Packaging and transportation expenses	419
Advertising expenses	36	Advertising expenses	29
Traveling and transport expenses	579	Traveling and transport expenses	525
Remuneration for directors and corporate auditors	223	Remuneration for directors and corporate auditors	148
Salaries and allowances	4,117	Salaries and allowances	4,183
Transfer to allowance for bonuses to employees	685	Transfer to allowance for bonuses to employees	600
Transfer to allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	41	Transfer to allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	30
Retirement benefit expenses	313	Retirement benefit expenses	362
Depreciation and amortization	283	Depreciation and amortization	371
*2. R&D expenses incurred in general and administrative expenses		*2. R&D expenses incurred in general and administrative expenses	
	51		104
*3. Breakdown of gain on sale of fixed assets		*3. Breakdown of gain on sale of fixed assets	
Others (vehicles and fixtures)	0	Others (vehicles and fixtures)	3
*4. Breakdown of loss on sale of fixed assets		*4. Breakdown of loss on sale of fixed assets	
Others (fixtures)	0	Others (vehicles and fixtures)	0
Membership	6		
	<u>6</u>		
*5. Breakdown of loss on disposition of fixed assets		*5. Breakdown of loss on disposition of fixed assets	
Buildings and structures	0	Buildings and structures	0
Others (vehicles and fixtures)	3	Others (fixtures)	3
	<u>3</u>		<u>4</u>

Related to Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

1. Types and total number of outstanding shares and treasury stock (Shares)

	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2007	Increase	Decrease	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2008
Outstanding shares				
Ordinary shares	31,983,373	-	-	31,983,373
Total	31,983,373	-	-	31,983,373
Treasury stock				
Ordinary shares (Note)	410	701,168	-	701,578
Total	410	701,168	-	701,578

Note: The number of treasury stock was increased by 701,168, of which 700,000 shares are from purchase in the market and 1,168 shares from the purchase of shares below the unit minimum shares.

2. Dividends

(1) Dividend pay-out

Resolution	Type of share	Total amount of dividend (Million yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
General meeting of shareholders on June 22, 2007	Ordinary shares	575	18	March 31, 2007	June 25, 2007
Meeting of board of directors on November 14, 2007	Ordinary shares	575	18	September 30, 2007	Dec. 10, 2007

(2) Dividend of which record date falls after the current fiscal year among the dividend of which effective date falls in the next term

Resolution	Type of share	Total amount of dividend (Million yen)	Source of dividend	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
General meeting of shareholders on June 20, 2008	Ordinary shares	625	Retained earnings	20	March 31, 2008	June 23, 2008

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

1. Types and total number of outstanding shares and treasury stock (Shares)

	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2008	Increase	Decrease	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2009
Outstanding shares				
Ordinary shares	31,983,373	-	-	31,983,373
Total	31,983,373	-	-	31,983,373
Treasury stock				
Ordinary shares (Note)	701,578	1,000,766	-	1,702,344
Total	701,578	1,000,766	-	1,702,344

Note: The number of treasury stock was increased by 1,000,766 of which 1,000,000 shares are from purchase in the market and 766 shares from the purchase of shares below the unit minimum shares.

2. Dividends

(1) Dividend pay-out

Resolution	Type of share	Total amount of dividend (Million yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
General meeting of shareholders on June 20, 2008	Ordinary shares	625	20	March 31, 2008	June 23, 2008
Meeting of board of directors on November 6, 2008	Ordinary shares	563	18	September 30, 2008	Dec 10, 2008

(2) Dividend of which record date falls after the current fiscal year among the dividend of which effective date falls in the next fiscal year

Resolution	Type of share	Total amount of dividend (Million yen)	Source of dividend	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
General meeting of shareholders on June 19, 2009	Ordinary shares	605	Retained earnings	20	March 31, 2009	June 22, 2009

Related to Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
*1. Relationship between the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of term and amounts under the items listed in the consolidated balance sheet	*1. Relationship between the balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of term and amounts under the items listed in the consolidated balance sheet
Cash and deposits account <u>5,003</u>	Cash and deposits account <u>9,077</u>
Cash and cash equivalents <u>5,003</u>	Cash and cash equivalents <u>9,077</u>

Lease Transaction

The disclosure of derivative transactions has been omitted because disclosing such information in this Summary of Financial Results is considered immaterial.

Investment Securities

March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)

1. Other investment securities with market value

(Million yen)

Category	Purchase cost	Value on consolidated balance sheet	Difference
Those of which values on consolidated balance sheet exceed their purchase cost			
Shares	1,003	1,746	742
Sub-total	1,003	1,746	742
Those of which values on consolidated balance sheet do not exceed their purchase cost			
Shares	780	566	(214)
Sub-total	780	566	(214)
Total	1,784	2,312	528

2. Other investment securities sold during current fiscal year (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

(Million yen)

Proceeds	Total profit on sale	Total loss on sale
287	170	-

3. Contents and values on consolidated balance sheet of other investment securities without market value (As of Mar. 31, 2008)

(Million yen)

Category	Value on consolidated balance sheet
Other investment securities	
(1) Shares of non-listed companies	52
(2) Other	33
Total	85

Notes:

- The Company made an impairment of 55 million yen for stocks with market value, and 12 million yen for stocks without market value for other investment securities in the current fiscal year.
- All securities whose market values are at least 50% (inclusive) below book value on the balance sheet date are tested for impairment. All securities whose market values are at least 30% (inclusive) to 50% below book value on the balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment based on materiality of the security and prospects of recovery in market price.

March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)

1. Other investment securities with market value

(Million yen)

Category	Purchase cost	Value on consolidated balance sheet	Difference
Those of which values on consolidated balance sheet exceed their purchase cost			
Shares	428	561	132
Sub-total	428	561	132
Those of which values on consolidated balance sheet do not exceed their purchase cost			
Shares	1,086	757	(329)
Sub-total	1,086	757	(329)
Total	1,515	1,318	(196)

2. Other investment securities sold during current fiscal year (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

(Million yen)

Proceeds	Total profit on sale	Total loss on sale
125	0	367

3. Contents and values on consolidated balance sheet of other investment securities without market value (As of Mar. 31, 2009)

(Million yen)

Category	Value on consolidated balance sheet
Other investment securities	
(1) Shares of non-listed companies	26
(2) Other	32
Total	59

Notes:

1. The Company made an impairment of 190 million yen for stocks with market value and 16 million yen for stocks without market value for other investment securities in the current fiscal year.
2. All securities whose market values are at least 50% (inclusive) below book value on the balance sheet date are tested for impairment. All securities whose market values are at least 30% (inclusive) to 50% below book value on the balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment based on materiality of the security and prospects of recovery in market price.

Derivative Transactions

The disclosure of derivative transactions has been omitted because disclosing such information in this Summary of Financial Results is considered immaterial.

Retirement Pensions

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)																								
<p>1. Outline of retirement pension plans employed</p> <p>Company Pension with Retirement Benefit</p> <p>The Company adapted a qualified pension plan for the entire retirement benefit plan from July 1, 1964 but moved to a cash balance plan (pension linked to the market interest rate) on October 1, 2004.</p> <p>Welfare Pension Fund</p> <p>The Company has employed a welfare pension plan in addition to the long-standing qualified pension plan since February 1, 1969. The Company participates in the Tokyo Electronics Contributory Funded Pension Plan which is a plan under the Exceptional Plan set forth in Paragraph 33 of the Practical Guidelines for Accounting of Retirement Benefit. The fair value of the assets of this contributory funded pension plan based on the ratio of the Company's contribution at the end of the current fiscal year was 5,567 million yen. The amount contributed to this plan in the current fiscal year was 201 million yen.</p>	<p>1. Outline of retirement pension plans employed</p> <p>Company Pension with Retirement Benefit</p> <p>The Company adapted a qualified pension plan for the entire retirement benefit plan from July 1, 1964 but moved to a cash balance plan (pension linked to the market interest rate) on October 1, 2004.</p> <p>Welfare Pension Fund</p> <p>The Company has employed a welfare pension plan in addition to the long-standing qualified pension plan since February 1, 1969. The Company participates in the Tokyo Electronics Contributory Funded Pension Plan which is a plan under the Exceptional Plan set forth in Paragraph 33 of the Practical Guidelines for Accounting of Retirement Benefit.</p> <p>Following is the information regarding the multi-employer pension plan under which the amount to be contributed to pension assets is accounted for as retirement benefit expenses.</p> <p>(1) Information regarding funding status of the plan as a whole (As of March 31, 2008)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Amount of plan assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">299,283</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amount of actuarially computed benefit obligation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">327,524</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Difference</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(28,241)</td> </tr> </table> <p>(2) The percentage of contribution by the Group out of the total contribution to the plan (As of March 31, 2008)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1.82%</p> <p>(3) Supplemental information</p> <p>The difference shown in the above information (1) was caused by surplus of 25,038 million yen, offsetting adjustments to value of plan assets of 31,351 million yen, and unamortized prior service obligation of 21,928 million yen. The method of amortization of prior service obligation under the plan is level annuity amortization over the remaining amortization period of 20 years. The Group accounted for the special contribution of 43 million yen as expense in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.</p> <p>The percentage shown in the above information (2) does not correspond to the actual percentage borne by the Group.</p>	Amount of plan assets	299,283	Amount of actuarially computed benefit obligation	327,524	Difference	(28,241)																		
Amount of plan assets	299,283																								
Amount of actuarially computed benefit obligation	327,524																								
Difference	(28,241)																								
<p>2. Retirement benefit obligation</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Retirement benefit obligation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(3,815)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair value of plan assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,998</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Sub-total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">183</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unrecognized actuarial</td> <td style="text-align: right;">619</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Obligation due to unrecognized past services</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(629)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prepaid pension cost</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">173</td> </tr> </table>	Retirement benefit obligation	(3,815)	Fair value of plan assets	3,998	Sub-total	183	Unrecognized actuarial	619	Obligation due to unrecognized past services	(629)	Prepaid pension cost	173	<p>2. Retirement benefit obligation</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Retirement benefit obligation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(3,875)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair value of plan assets</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,411</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Sub-total</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">(464)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unrecognized actuarial</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Obligation due to unrecognized past services</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(561)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prepaid pension cost</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">175</td> </tr> </table>	Retirement benefit obligation	(3,875)	Fair value of plan assets	3,411	Sub-total	(464)	Unrecognized actuarial	1,201	Obligation due to unrecognized past services	(561)	Prepaid pension cost	175
Retirement benefit obligation	(3,815)																								
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Prepaid pension cost	175																								

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)		March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)	
3. Retirement benefit expenses		3. Retirement benefit expenses	
Service cost	180	Service cost	177
Interest cost	74	Interest cost	76
Expected return on fund management	(109)	Expected return on fund management	(99)
Unrecognized actuarial gain/loss	41	Unrecognized actuarial gain/loss	80
Reduction of obligation due to past services	(68)	Reduction of obligation due to past services	(68)
Retirement benefit expenses	<u>119</u>	Retirement benefit expenses	<u>166</u>
4. Calculation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc.		4. Calculation basis for retirement benefit obligation, etc.	
Distribution method of estimated retirement benefit for the period	Fixed amount for the period	Distribution method of estimated retirement benefit for the period	Fixed amount for the period
Discount rate	<u>2.0%</u>	Discount rate	<u>2.0%</u>
Expected rate of return from fund management	<u>2.5%</u>	Expected rate of return from fund management	<u>2.5%</u>
Recognised period of actuarial gain/loss	13 years	Recognized period of actuarial gain/loss	13 years
(The actuarial gain/loss of each accounting year is recognised by the straight line method over a specific period which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the time of their occurrence from the next fiscal year.)		(The actuarial gain/loss of each accounting year is recognised by the straight line method over a specific period which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the time of their occurrence from the next fiscal year.)	
Period to recognize obligations due to past services	<u>13 years</u>	Period to recognize obligations due to past services	<u>13 years</u>
(These obligations are recognized by the straight line method over a specific period which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the time of their occurrence.)		(These obligations are recognized by the straight line method over a specific period which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the time of their occurrence.)	

Stock Option

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

There are no relevant matters.

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

There are no relevant matters.

Tax Effect Accounting

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)
1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by main cause	1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by main cause
1) Current assets (Deferred tax assets)	1) Current assets (Deferred tax assets)
Allowance for bonuses to employees 278	Allowance for bonuses to employees 244
Loss on valuation of merchandise inventories 69	Loss on valuation of merchandise inventories 155
Enterprise tax payable 47	Enterprise tax payable 55
Other 100	Other 44
Deferred tax assets total 496	Deferred tax assets total 499
(Deferred tax liabilities)	(Deferred tax liabilities)
Undistributed earnings of foreign consolidated subsidiaries (164)	Undistributed earnings of foreign consolidated subsidiaries (46)
Net deferred tax assets under current assets 332	Net deferred tax assets under current assets 452
2) Fixed assets (Deferred tax assets)	2) Fixed assets (Deferred tax assets)
Allowance for doubtful receivables 18	Allowance for doubtful receivables 17
Long-term accounts payable for retirement allowance for directors and corporate auditors 69	Long-term accounts payable for retirement allowance for directors and corporate auditors 41
Loss on valuation of investment securities 200	Loss on valuation of investment securities 261
Loss on valuation of golf club membership 21	Loss on valuation of golf club membership 26
Impairment losses 5	Impairment losses 5
Deferred loss of subsidiaries 77	Deferred loss of subsidiaries 35
Loss on in-house development of systems for own use 152	Loss on in-house development of systems for own use 146
Other 57	Other 31
Deferred tax assets sub-total 602	Deferred tax assets sub-total 565
Less valuation allowance (310)	Less valuation allowance (267)
Deferred tax assets total 292	Deferred tax assets total 297
(Deferred tax liabilities)	(Deferred tax liabilities)
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities (260)	Prepaid pension expenses (71)
Prepaid pension expenses (70)	Other (2)
Other (2)	Deferred tax liabilities total (74)
Deferred tax liabilities total (333)	Net deferred tax liabilities under fixed liabilities 223
Net deferred tax liabilities under fixed liabilities (40)	Net deferred tax assets 676
Net deferred tax assets 291	
Note: The net amounts of deferred tax assets in the current term are included in the following items of the consolidated balance sheet.	Note: The net amounts of deferred tax assets in the current term are included in the following items of the consolidated balance sheet.
Current assets – Deferred tax assets 333	Current assets – Deferred tax assets 452
Current liabilities – Other (1)	Current liabilities – Other (0)
Fixed assets – Investment and other assets (other) 48	Fixed assets – Investment and other assets (other) 226
Fixed liabilities – Deferred tax liabilities (89)	Fixed liabilities – Deferred tax liabilities (2)

March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)		March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)	
2. Breakdown of significant difference between normal effective statutory tax rate and actual effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting by main cause		2. Breakdown of significant difference between normal effective statutory tax rate and actual effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting by main cause	
Normal effective statutory tax rate	40.7%	Normal effective statutory tax rate	40.7%
(Adjustment)		(Adjustment)	
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	1.4%	Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	2.1%
Inhabitant taxes – per capita levy	0.5%	Inhabitant taxes – per capita levy	0.9%
Income not taxable for income tax purposes	(0.3)%	Income not taxable for income tax purposes	(0.2)%
Change in effect of consolidation eliminations of dividend income	2.7%	Tax effect on dividend of surplus	0.9%
Tax rate difference of consolidated subsidiaries overseas	(5.7)%	Tax rate difference of consolidated subsidiaries overseas	(7.7)%
Other	(1.2)%	Other	0.5%
Actual effective tax rate	<u>38.1%</u>	Actual effective tax rate	<u>37.2%</u>

Segment Information

1. Industrial Segments

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

(Million yen)

	Device business	Solution business	Total	Elimination /Corporate	Consolidation
I Net sales and operating profit or loss					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	246,774	15,290	262,065	-	262,065
(2) Internal sales or transfer between segments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	246,774	15,290	262,065	-	262,065
Operating expenses	240,835	14,720	255,555	1,447	257,003
Operating profit	5,939	569	6,509	(1,447)	5,061
II Assets, depreciation expenses and capital expenditure					
Assets	80,935	6,973	87,908	9,367	97,276
Depreciation expenses	221	30	251	80	331
Capital expenditure	48	7	56	417	474

- Notes:
- The classification of businesses is based on the organizational structure for business operation, taking the merchandise handled, classification of products and marketing modes, etc. into consideration.
 - Main products of each business segment
 - Device business: Semiconductors, display units and general electronic components
 - Solution business: Electronic equipment
 - The main expenses among those operating expenses which are impossible to distribute and which are included under the Elimination/Corporate heading expenses (1,447 million yen) relating to planning, general affairs, accounting, personnel and other management sections of the parent company.
 - Among the assets, the main corporate assets included under the Elimination/Corporate heading (9,367 million yen) are surplus operating funds (cash/deposits and securities), long-term investment funds (investment in securities) and assets related to the management sections.

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

(Million yen)

	Device business	Solution business	Total	Elimination /Corporate	Consolidation
I Net sales and operating profit or loss					
Net sales					
(1) Sales to external customers	216,721	12,922	229,643	-	229,643
(2) Internal sales or transfer between segments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	216,721	12,922	229,643	-	229,643
Operating expenses	212,233	12,360	224,593	1,338	225,932
Operating profit	4,487	562	5,050	(1,338)	3,711
II Assets, depreciation expenses and capital expenditure					
Assets	63,747	5,056	68,804	13,399	82,203
Depreciation expenses	136	18	155	248	404
Capital expenditure	48	2	51	31	83

- Notes:
- The classification of businesses is based on the organizational structure for business operation, taking the merchandise handled, classification of products and marketing modes, etc. into consideration.
 - Main products of each business segment
 - Device business: Semiconductors, display units and general electronic components
 - Solution business: Electronic equipment
 - The main expenses among those operating expenses which are impossible to distribute and which are included under the Elimination/Corporate heading expenses (1,338 million yen) relating to planning, general affairs, accounting, personnel and other management sections of the parent company.

4. Among the assets, the main corporate assets included under the Elimination/Corporate heading (13,399 million yen) are surplus operating funds (cash/deposits and securities), long-term investment funds (investment in securities) and assets related to the management sections.

5. Depreciation includes amortization of goodwill.

6. Change in accounting treatment

“Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements”

Effective from the current fiscal year, the Company has adopted “Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements” (PITF No. 18, May 17, 2006) and has made the necessary adjustments to the consolidated financial statements.

The effect of this change on profit or loss is insignificant.

2. Geographical Segments

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

(Million yen)

	Japan	Asia	North America	Total	Elimination /Corporate	Consolidation
I Net sales and operating profit or loss						
Net sales						
(1) Sales to outside customers	197,219	60,316	4,529	262,065	-	262,065
(2) Inter-segment sales or transfers	8,656	1,457	1,076	11,190	(11,190)	-
Total	205,875	61,773	5,606	273,255	(11,190)	262,065
Operating expenses	202,115	60,324	5,324	267,764	(10,760)	257,003
Operating profit	3,759	1,449	281	5,491	(429)	5,061
II Assets	85,934	14,636	878	101,450	(4,174)	97,276

Notes: 1. The classification of country or area is based on geographical proximity.

2. Main countries or area belonging to each region

(1) Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan

(2) North America: USA

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

(Million yen)

	Japan	Asia	North America	Total	Elimination /Corporate	Consolidation
I Net sales and operating profit or loss						
Net sales						
(1) Sales to outside customers	168,656	58,496	2,490	229,643	-	229,643
(2) Inter-segment sales or transfers	7,262	1,826	9	9,098	(9,098)	-
Total	175,918	60,322	2,500	238,741	(9,098)	229,643
Operating expenses	173,515	59,265	2,385	235,166	(9,234)	225,932
Operating profit	2,403	1,057	114	3,575	135	3,711
II Assets	72,868	12,787	697	86,354	(4,151)	82,203

Notes: 1. The classification of country or area is based on geographical proximity.

2. Main countries or area belonging to each region

(1) Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan

(2) North America: USA

3. Change in accounting treatment

“Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements”

Effective from the current fiscal year, the Company has adopted “Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements” (PITF No. 18, May 17, 2006) and has made the necessary adjustments to the consolidated financial statements.

The effect of this change on profit or loss is insignificant.

3. Overseas Sales

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

(Million yen)

	Asia	North America	Other regions	Total
I Overseas sales	138,947	3,649	163	142,760
II Consolidated sales				262,065
III Ratio of overseas sales to consolidated sales	53.0%	1.4%	0.1%	54.5%

Notes: 1. The classification of country or area is based on geographical proximity.

2. Main countries or area belonging to each region

(1) Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Korea and China

(2) North America: USA

3. Overseas sales mean net sales in countries or area other than Japan by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

(Million yen)

	Asia	North America	Other regions	Total
I Overseas sales	127,867	1,311	177	129,356
II Consolidated sales				229,643
III Ratio of overseas sales to consolidated sales	55.7%	0.5%	0.1%	56.3%

Notes: 1. The classification of country or area is based on geographical proximity.

2. Main countries or area belonging to each region

(1) Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Korea and China

(2) North America: USA

3. Overseas sales mean net sales in countries or area other than Japan by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Related Party Information

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

There are no relevant matters.

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

There are no relevant matters.

Per Share Information

(Yen)

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)		March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)	
Net assets per share	1,910.45	Net assets per share	1,956.15
Net profit per share	106.95	Net profit per share	71.61
Diluted net profit per share is not presented since the Company has no outstanding securities.		Same as on the left.	

Note: Basis for calculation of net profit per share is as follows.

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Net profit	3,414	2,209
Amount not available to common shareholders	-	-
Net profit available to ordinary shares	3,414	2,209
Average shares outstanding available to ordinary shares (Thousand shares)	31,929	30,855

Important Later Event

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

1. Cancellation of treasury stock

The Company's Board of Directors decided at the meeting held on May 19, 2009, the following cancellation of treasury stock in accordance with the provisions of Article 178 of the Company Law.

(1) Type of shares to be cancelled

Ordinary shares of the Company

(2) Number of shares to be cancelled

1,702,000 shares (5.32% of the total number of shares issued prior to cancellation)

(3) Planned date of cancellation

May 26, 2009

(4) Number of issued shares after the cancellation

30,281,373 shares

5. Non-consolidated Financial Statements**(1) Balance Sheets**

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	2,264	6,232
Notes receivable-trade	938	445
Accounts receivable-trade	52,022	38,985
Merchandise inventories	12,958	11,120
Partly-finished work	27	0
Advances	130	104
Prepaid expenses	149	139
Accrued income	935	538
Differed tax assets	476	496
Consumption and other taxes receivable	3,637	3,374
Others	43	13
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(6)	(4)
Total current assets	73,578	61,446
Fixed assets		
Property and equipment		
Buildings	6,429	6,442
Accumulated depreciation	(3,892)	(3,998)
Buildings, net	2,536	2,443
Structures	193	193
Accumulated depreciation	(159)	(162)
Structures, net	34	31
Vehicles	1	1
Accumulated depreciation	(1)	(1)
Vehicles, net	0	0
Tools, equipment and fixtures	519	474
Accumulated depreciation	(440)	(422)
Tools, equipment and fixtures, net	79	52
Land	2,227	2,227
Lease assets	-	156
Accumulated depreciation	-	(41)
Lease assets, net	-	115
Total property and equipment	4,877	4,870
Intangible fixed assets		
Goodwill	96	68
Software	211	509
Others	483	29
Total intangible fixed assets	791	607

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)
Investments and other assets		
Investment in securities	2,398	1,377
Shares of affiliated companies	3,725	3,725
Invested capital	0	0
Claims provable in bankruptcy, claims provable in rehabilitation and other	2	2
Guarantee money deposited	117	115
Prepaid pension expenses	173	175
Deferred tax assets	-	196
Others	363	276
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(247)	(194)
Total investments and other assets	6,534	5,675
Total fixed assets	12,203	11,154
Total assets	85,781	72,601
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes payable-trade	293	237
Accounts payable-trade	18,813	13,177
Short-term loans payable	6,300	-
Current portion of long-term loans payable	-	1,800
Lease obligations	-	37
Accrued amount payable	184	155
Accrued expenses	212	174
Accrued corporate tax, etc.	459	512
Advances received	311	152
Deposits received	26	25
Allowance for bonuses to employees	685	600
Allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	41	30
Others	288	33
Total current liabilities	27,615	16,937
Fixed liabilities		
Long-term loans payable	3,300	1,500
Lease obligations	-	77
Deferred tax liabilities	87	-
Others	193	125
Total fixed liabilities	3,580	1,702
Total liabilities	31,195	18,640

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	14,811	14,811
Capital surplus		
Capital reserve	15,329	15,329
Capital surplus total	15,329	15,329
Retained earnings		
Revenue reserve	670	670
Other retained earnings		
Reserve for dividend pay-out	600	600
Special reserve	18,680	18,680
Carried forward profit surplus	5,043	5,589
Retained earnings total	24,994	25,540
Treasury stock	(811)	(1,703)
Total shareholders' equity	54,325	53,977
Valuation and foreign exchange adjustments, etc.		
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	314	(11)
Deferred hedge gains/losses	(54)	(6)
Total valuation and foreign exchange adjustments, etc.	260	(17)
Total net assets	54,585	53,960
Total liabilities and net assets	85,781	72,601

(2) Profit and Loss Statement

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Net sales	205,461	175,538
Cost of sales	193,703	165,391
Gross profit on sales	11,758	10,147
Selling, general and administrative expenses	*2 8,246	*2 7,942
Operating profit	3,511	2,204
Non-operating profit		
Interest and dividend received	*1 548	*1 748
Purchase discounts	20	11
Management guidance fee	*1 390	*1 415
Others	98	83
Total non-operating profit	1,057	1,258
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	110	58
Foreign exchange losses	474	7
Others	33	13
Total non-operating expenses	619	79
Ordinary profit	3,950	3,383
Extraordinary profits		
Gain on sale of fixed assets	*3 0	*3 0
Gain on sale of investment securities	170	0
Income from refund of allowance for doubtful receivables	58	52
Total extraordinary profits	229	53
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sales of fixed assets	*4 6	-
Loss on disposition of fixed assets	*5 3	*5 2
Loss on sales of investment securities	-	367
Loss on valuation of investment securities	67	207
Loss on valuation of membership rights	-	11
Total extraordinary losses	77	587
Net profit before tax and adjustments	4,101	2,848
Corporate, resident and enterprise taxes	1,429	1,191
Adjustment for corporate tax, etc.	265	(76)
Total income taxes	1,695	1,114
Net profit	2,406	1,734

(3) Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock		
Balance at the end of previous period	14,811	14,811
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	14,811	14,811
Capital surplus		
Capital reserve		
Balance at the end of previous period	15,329	15,329
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	15,329	15,329
Capital surplus total		
Balance at the end of previous period	15,329	15,329
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	15,329	15,329
Retained earnings		
Revenue reserve		
Balance at the end of previous period	670	670
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	670	670
Other retained earnings		
Reserve for dividends		
Balance at the end of previous period	600	600
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	600	600
Special reserve		
Balance at the end of previous period	18,680	18,680
Changes of items during the period		
Total changes of items during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of current period	18,680	18,680
Carried forward profit surplus		
Balance at the end of previous period	3,788	5,043
Changes of items during the period		
Dividends from surplus	(1,151)	(1,188)
Net profit	2,406	1,734
Total changes of items during the period	1,255	545
Balance at the end of current period	5,043	5,589
Retained earnings total		
Balance at the end of previous period	23,739	24,994
Changes of items during the period		
Dividends from surplus	(1,151)	(1,188)
Net profit	2,406	1,734
Total changes of items during the period	1,255	545
Balance at the end of current period	24,994	25,540

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Treasury stock		
Balance at the end of previous period	(0)	(811)
Changes of items during the period		
Purchase of treasury stock	(810)	(892)
Total changes of items during the period	(810)	(892)
Balance at the end of current period	(811)	(1,703)
Total shareholders' equity		
Balance at the end of previous period	53,880	54,325
Changes of items during the period		
Dividends from surplus	(1,151)	(1,188)
Net profit	2,406	1,734
Purchase of treasury stock	(810)	(892)
Total changes of items during the period	444	(347)
Balance at the end of current period	54,325	53,977
Valuation and foreign exchange adjustments, etc.		
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities		
Balance at the end of previous period	1,062	314
Changes of items during the period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(747)	(326)
Total changes of items during the period	(747)	(326)
Balance at the end of current period	314	(11)
Deferred hedge gains/losses		
Balance at the end of previous period	11	(54)
Changes of items during the period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(65)	47
Total changes of items during the period	(65)	47
Balance at the end of current period	(54)	(6)
Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance at the end of previous period	1,074	260
Changes of items during the period		
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(813)	(278)
Total changes of items during the period	(813)	(278)
Balance at the end of current period	260	(17)
Total net assets		
Balance at the end of previous period	54,954	54,585
Changes of items during the period		
Dividends from surplus	(1,151)	(1,188)
Net profit	2,406	1,734
Purchase of treasury stock	(810)	(892)
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(813)	(278)
Total changes of items during the period	(368)	(625)
Balance at the end of current period	54,585	53,960

Conditions and Events that Might Raise Critical Questions about the Validity of the Going-concern Assumption

There are no relevant matters.

Important Basic Matters for Preparation of Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
1. Evaluation criteria and methods of securities	<p>(1) Shares of subsidiaries Moving average cost method.</p> <p>(2) Available-for-sale securities Those with a market value Market price method based on the market price on the last day of the settlement period (the unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities are included entirely in net assets while the sales cost is calculated by the moving average method) Those without market value Moving average cost method.</p>	<p>(1) Shares of subsidiaries Same as on the left.</p> <p>(2) Available-for-sale securities Those with a market value Same as on the left.</p> <p>Those without market value Same as on the left.</p>
2. Evaluation criteria and method of net credits (and debts) originating from trading of derivatives	Market price method.	Same as on the left.
3. Evaluation criteria and method of inventories	<p>(1) Merchandise inventories Lower cost method using the moving average method.</p> <p>(2) Expenditure for work in progress Cost method using the individual production order costing method.</p>	<p>(1) Merchandise inventories Cost method using the moving average method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins).</p> <p>(2) Partly-finished work Cost method using the individual production order costing method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins).</p> <p>(Change in accounting policy) In prior years, merchandise inventories were computed by the lower cost method using the moving average method and partly-finished work were computed by the individual production order costing method. With the adoption of “Accounting Standards for Measurement of Inventories” (ASBJ Statement No. 9, July 5, 2006) from the current fiscal year, merchandise inventories are valued by the moving average cost method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins) and partly-finished work are valued by the cost method using the individual production order costing method (the carrying value on the balance sheet is written down to reflect the effect of lower profit margins). This change has no effect on earnings.</p>

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
4. Fixed assets depreciation methods	<p>(1) Property and equipment Fixed rate method except for buildings (excluding auxiliary equipment for buildings) to which the straight line method is applied. The typical depreciation period is 9-45 years for buildings, 15-50 years for structures, 4 years for vehicles and 4-20 years for tools, equipment and fixtures.</p> <p>(Change in accounting policy) Effective from the current fiscal year, the Company has adopted the revised Corporation Tax Law and changed the method of depreciation of property and equipment acquired on or after April 1, 2007. The effect of this change on profit or loss for the current fiscal year is insignificant.</p> <p>(Supplementary information) The Company has adopted the revised Corporation Tax Law and changed the method of depreciation of assets acquired on or before March 31, 2007. Accordingly, the difference between the residual value of such an asset and the value equivalent to 5% of its acquisition cost, as computed by the previous Corporation Tax Law, is depreciated over a period of five years starting from the year following the year in which the value of an asset falls to 5% of its acquisition cost. The difference is amortized by the straight-line method and is included in the depreciation expense. The effect of this change on profit or loss for the current fiscal year is insignificant.</p> <p>(2) Intangible fixed assets Straight-line method. The typical depreciation period is five years for software used in-house.</p>	<p>(1) Property and equipment (excluding lease assets) Fixed rate method except for buildings (excluding auxiliary equipment for buildings) to which the straight line method is applied. The typical depreciation period is 9-45 years for buildings, 15-50 years for structures, 4 years for vehicles and 4-20 years for tools, equipment and fixtures.</p> <p>(2) Intangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets) Same as on the left.</p> <p>(3) Lease assets The straight-line method with no residual value is applied with the lease period used as the useful life of the asset.</p>
5. Conversion criteria for important receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies into Japanese yen	<p>Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies and converted to Japanese yen at spot exchange rates on the settlement date and the gains or losses from this conversion are recognized in the profit and loss statement.</p>	<p>Same as on the left.</p>

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
6. Accounting criteria for important allowances	<p>(1) Allowance for doubtful receivables In preparation for possible losses due to failure to recover receivables, the necessary amount in view of the ratio of bad debts in the past and other relevant matters is accounted for by ordinary receivables while the estimated amount of unrecoverable receivables based on the assessment results for recoverability in each case is accounted for by the receivables of which the recovery is doubtful and receivables subject to the rehabilitation process following bankruptcy.</p> <p>(2) Allowance for bonuses to employees A portion to be borne by the current fiscal year in the estimated amount of bonuses to employees in the next fiscal year is allowed in preparation for their pay-out to employees.</p> <p>(3) Allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors A portion to be borne by the current fiscal year in the estimated amount of bonuses directors and corporate auditors in the next fiscal year is allowed in preparation for their pay-out to directors and corporate auditors.</p> <p>(4) Liability for retirement benefits In preparation for the payment of retirement benefits to employees, the amount recognized as outstanding at the end of the current fiscal year is accounted for based on the estimated amount of liabilities for retirement benefits and pension plan assets at the end of the current fiscal year. However, as the estimation amount of the pension plan assets at the end of the current fiscal year exceeds the estimated amount of liability for retirement benefits which is adjusted with the liabilities based on unrecognized past services and unrecognized actuarial gains and losses, the different is accounted for as prepaid pension expenses. A liability based on past services is recognized by the straight line method over a specific period (13 years) which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the time when this liability occurred. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized by the straight line method over a specific period (13 years) which is within the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees at the beginning of each business year from the next business year for the year when such actuarial gains and losses occur.</p>	<p>(1) Allowance for doubtful receivables Same as on the left.</p> <p>(2) Allowance for bonuses to employees Same as on the left.</p> <p>(3) Allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors Same as on the left.</p> <p>(4) Liability for retirement benefits Same as on the left.</p>

Item	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
7. Accounting practice for important leases	Finance leases other than those which are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased property to the lessee are accounted for by the method used for ordinary operating leases.	—————
8. Hedge accounting	<p>(1) Hedge accounting method All receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies with a foreign exchange contract are proportioned.</p> <p>(2) Method of and subjects to hedge Means: Forward hedge contract Subjects: Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies</p> <p>(3) Hedge policies The Company conducts derivative transactions relating to forward exchange contracts for the purpose of hedging the risks of fluctuating earnings/expenses or values of receivables/payables due to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. These transactions are conducted in accordance with the internal policies which state that the Finance Division is solely responsible for such transactions and no derivative transactions for speculative purposes not specified in these policies are conducted.</p> <p>(4) Evaluation method for effectiveness of hedging Evaluation is conducted at least once every half term to check if there is a high level of offset between fluctuations of the subject cash flow of hedging and fluctuations of the cash flow used as the means of hedging.</p>	<p>(1) Hedge accounting method Same as on the left.</p> <p>(2) Method of and subjects to hedge Same as on the left.</p> <p>(3) Hedge policies Same as on the left.</p> <p>(4) Evaluation method for effectiveness of hedging Same as on the left.</p>
9. Other significant accounting policies	Accounting of consumption taxes The consumption tax and local consumption tax are accounted for using the without-tax method for the Company and domestic consolidated subsidiaries.	Accounting of consumption taxes Same as on the left.

Change in Important Basic Matters for Preparation of Non-consolidated Financial Statements

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
	<p>(Accounting Standards for Lease Transactions)</p> <p>In prior years, the Company accounted for finance lease transactions where there is no transfer of ownership as ordinary lease transactions for accounting purposes. However, effective from the current fiscal year, the Company has adapted “Accounting Standards for Lease Transactions” (ASBJ Statement No. 13: originally issued on June 17, 1993 by Section 1 of the Business Accounting Deliberation Counsel, and revised on March 30, 2007 by Accounting Standards Board of Japan); and “Guidance on Accounting Standards for Lease Transactions” (ASBJ Guidance No. 16: originally issued on January 18, 1994 by Accounting Standards Committee of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and revised on March 30, 2007 by Accounting Standards Board of Japan). The Company has changed to an accounting method for leases that is based on the method used for ordinary purchases and sales.</p> <p>For finance lease transactions where there is no transfer of ownership beginning prior to the fiscal year when these standards are first applied, the Company recognizes year-end balance equivalents of outstanding lease commitments in the previous fiscal year as an acquisition cost, and retroactively adjusts for the acquisition to the beginning of the current fiscal year and includes the amounts in lease assets.</p> <p>This change has no effect on earnings.</p>

Notes

Related to Balance Sheet

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (As of Mar. 31, 2009)																	
1. Incidental liabilities	1. Incidental liabilities																	
(1) Payment guarantees for bank loans	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Description</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Affiliates</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. *1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">196 (2,000,000 US dollars)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Employees*2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">91</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>SANSHIN ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">94 (957,000 US dollars)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">382</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Description	Affiliates	Amount		Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. *1	196 (2,000,000 US dollars)		Employees*2	91		SANSHIN ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.	94 (957,000 US dollars)	Total		382
Description	Affiliates	Amount																
	Sanshin Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. *1	196 (2,000,000 US dollars)																
	Employees*2	91																
	SANSHIN ELECTRONICS EUROPE B.V.	94 (957,000 US dollars)																
Total		382																
Employees * 81																		
* Among the debt guarantees for banks in connection with housing loans for employees, those with housing loan insurance policy are excluded from the incidental liabilities because no real loss will occur with such loans.	<p>*1. Based on the supply of a memorandum on business management guidance.</p> <p>* 2. Among the debt guarantees for banks in connection with housing loans for employees, those with housing loan insurance policy are excluded from the incidental liabilities because no real loss will occur with such loans.</p>																	

Related to Profit and Loss Statement

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)	
*1. Trading amount with affiliates	*1. Trading amount with affiliates	
Interest and dividend received 457	Interest and dividend received	690
Management guidance fee 390	Management guidance fee	415
*2. Main selling, general and administrative expenses	*2. Main selling, general and administrative expenses	
Packaging and transportation expenses 268	Packaging and transportation expenses	258
Traveling and transport expenses 441	Traveling and transport expenses	376
Remuneration for directors and corporate auditors 198	Remuneration for directors and corporate auditors	148
Salaries and allowances 3,301	Salaries and allowances	3,222
Transfer to allowance for bonuses to employees 685	Transfer to allowance for bonuses to employees	600
Transfer to allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors 41	Transfer to allowance for bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	30
Retirement benefit expenses 309	Retirement benefit expenses	356
Legal welfare expenses 414	Legal welfare expenses	392
Depreciation expenses 248	Depreciation expenses	341
Lease fee paid 158	Lease fee paid	101
Business consignment expenses 688	Business consignment expenses	694
*3. Breakdown of gain on sale of fixed assets	*3. Breakdown of gain on sale of fixed assets	
Tools, equipment and fixtures 0	Tools, equipment and fixtures	0
*4. Breakdown of loss on sale of fixed assets	*4. Breakdown of loss on sale of fixed assets	
Membership 6		
*5. Breakdown of loss on disposition of fixed assets	*5. Breakdown of loss on disposition of fixed assets	
Buildings 0	Buildings	0
Tools, equipment and fixtures 3	Tools, equipment and fixtures	1
3		2

Related to Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)

Types and total number of treasury stock

(Shares)

	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2007	Increase	Decrease	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2008
Ordinary shares (Note)	410	701,168	-	701,578
Total	410	701,168	-	701,578

Note: The number of treasury stock was increased by 701,168, of which 700,000 shares are from purchase in the market and 1,168 shares from the purchase of shares below the unit minimum shares.

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

Types and total number of treasury stock

(Shares)

	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2008	Increase	Decrease	Number of shares as of Mar. 31, 2009
Ordinary shares (Note)	701,578	1,000,766	-	1,702,344
Total	701,578	1,000,766	-	1,702,344

Note: The number of treasury stock was increased by 1,000,766, of which 1,000,000 shares are from purchase in the market and 766 shares from the purchase of shares below the unit minimum shares.

Tax Effect Accounting

(Million yen)

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by main cause	1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by main cause
1) Current assets (Deferred tax assets)	1) Current assets (Deferred tax assets)
Allowance for bonuses to employees 278	Allowance for bonuses to employees 244
Loss on valuation of merchandise inventories 69	Loss on valuation of merchandise inventories 155
Enterprise tax payable 47	Enterprise tax payable 55
Deferred hedge losses 37	Deferred hedge losses 4
Other 42	Other 37
Deferred tax assets total 476	Deferred tax assets total 496
Net deferred tax assets under current assets 476	Net deferred tax assets under current assets 496
2) Fixed assets (Deferred tax assets)	2) Fixed assets (Deferred tax assets)
Allowance for doubtful receivables 100	Allowance for doubtful receivables 78
Long-term accounts payable for retirement allowance for directors and corporate auditors 69	Long-term accounts payable for retirement allowance for directors and corporate auditors 41
Loss on valuation of investment securities 200	Loss on valuation of investment securities 273
Loss on valuation of golf club membership 21	Loss on valuation of golf club membership 26
Impairment losses 5	Impairment losses 5
Loss on in-house development of systems for own use 152	Loss on in-house development of systems for own use 146
Other 8	Other 8
Deferred tax assets sub-total 558	Deferred tax assets sub-total 579
Less valuation allowance (315)	Less valuation allowance (311)
Deferred tax assets total 243	Deferred tax assets total 268
(Deferred tax liabilities)	(Deferred tax liabilities)
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities (260)	Prepaid pension expenses (71)
Prepaid pension expenses (70)	Deferred tax liabilities total (71)
Deferred tax liabilities total (330)	Net deferred tax liabilities under fixed liabilities 196
Net deferred tax liabilities under fixed liabilities (87)	Net deferred tax assets 693
Net deferred tax assets 389	
2. Breakdown of significant difference between normal effective statutory tax rate and actual effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting by main cause	2. Breakdown of significant difference between normal effective statutory tax rate and actual effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting by main cause
Normal effective statutory tax rate 40.7%	Normal effective statutory tax rate 40.7%
(Adjustment)	(Adjustment)
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes 1.9%	Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes 2.6%
Income not taxable for income tax purposes (0.4)%	Income not taxable for income tax purposes (0.6)%
Inhabitant taxes – per capita levy 0.7%	Foreign tax deduction (4.6)%
Other (1.6)%	Inhabitant taxes – per capita levy 1.1%
Actual effective tax rate 41.3%	Other (0.1)%
	Actual effective tax rate 39.1%

Per Share Information

(Yen)

March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)		March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)	
Net assets per share	1,744.97	Net assets per share	1,781.99
Net profit per share	75.37	Net profit per share	56.21
Diluted net profit per share is not presented since the Company has no outstanding securities.		Same as on the left.	

Note: Basis for calculation of net profit per share is as follows.

(Million yen)

	March 2008 Term (Apr. 1, 2007 – Mar. 31, 2008)	March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)
Net profit	2,406	1,734
Amount not available to common shareholders	-	-
Net profit available to ordinary shares	2,406	1,734
Average shares outstanding available to ordinary shares (Thousand shares)	31,929	30,855

Important Later Event

March 2009 Term (Apr. 1, 2008 – Mar. 31, 2009)

1. Cancellation of treasury stock

The Company's Board of Directors decided at the meeting held May 19, 2009, the following cancellation of treasury stock in accordance with the provisions of Article 178 of the Company Law.

(1) Type of shares to be cancelled

Ordinary shares of the Company

(2) Number of shares to be cancelled

1,702,000 shares (5.32% of the total number of shares issued prior to cancellation)

(3) Planned date of cancellation

May 26, 2009

(4) Number of issued shares after the cancellation

30,281,373 shares

6. Other

(1) Changes in Directors

There are no relevant matters.