Consolidated Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2014, and Independent Auditor's Report

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

EIZO Corporation

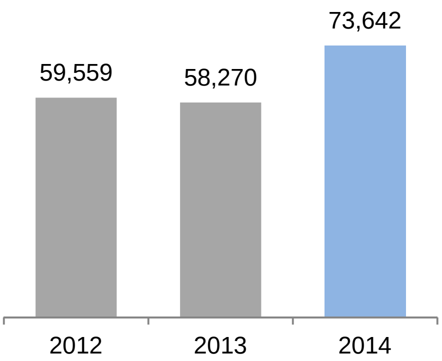
Financial Highlights

	Millions of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2012	2013	2014	2014
Years ended March 31:				
Net sales	59,559	58,270	73,642	721,980
Operating income	4,405	2,057	6,834	66,999
Net income	1,637	1,598	5,438	53,314
As of March 31:				
Total assets	77,032	79,368	92,932	911,098
Total equity	57,678	61,432	69,202	678,451
Per share information	Yen			U.S. Dollars
Basic net income	74.08	74.96	255.05	2.50
Cash dividends applicable to the year	50.00	50.00	55.00	0.54

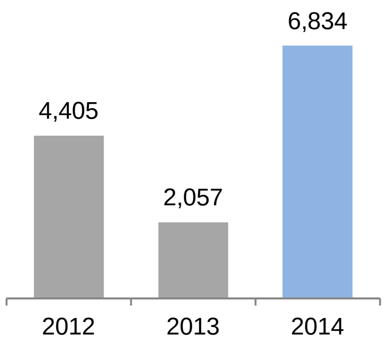
Note: U.S. dollar amounts are provided solely for convenience at the rate of ¥102 to US$1, the approximate exchange rate at March 31, 2014

(Millions of Yen)

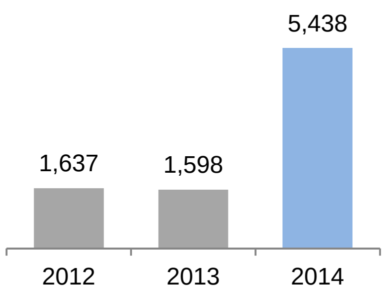
Net Sales



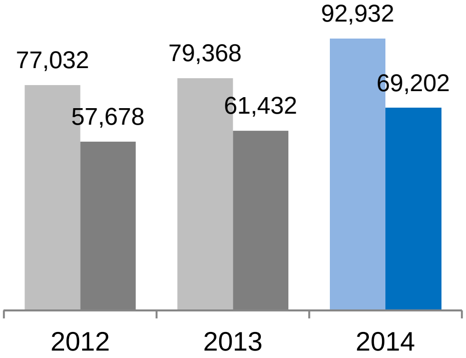
Operating Income



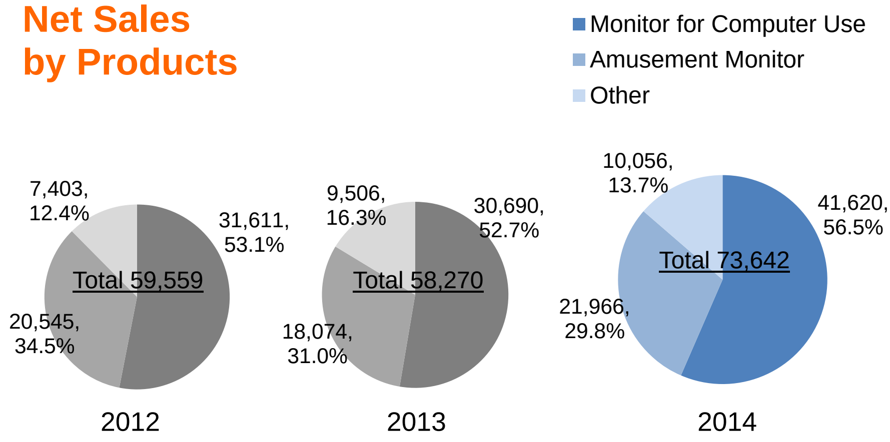
Net Income



Total Assets/ Total Equity



Net Sales by Products



Deloitte.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC
Shinagawa Intercity
2-15-3, Konan
Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-6221
Japan

Tel:+81 (3) 6720 8200
Fax:+81 (3) 6720 8205
www.deloitte.com/jp

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of EIZO Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of EIZO Corporation and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of EIZO Corporation and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2014, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

June 20, 2014

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet
March 31, 2014

ASSETS	Millions of Yen 2014	Millions of Yen 2013	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1) 2014
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	¥ 19,081	¥ 16,138	$ 187,069
Short-term investments (Notes 3 and 11)	200		1,961
Notes and accounts receivables (Note 11):			
Trade notes	268	191	2,627
Trade accounts	14,615	12,120	143,284
Other	124	567	1,216
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(118)	(90)	(1,157)
Inventories (Note 4)	25,375	20,756	248,775
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	1,866	1,775	18,294
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	451	574	4,421
Total current assets	61,862	52,031	606,490
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT:			
Land (Note 5)	2,824	2,947	27,686
Buildings and structures (Note 5)	11,475	11,592	112,500
Machinery and equipment	3,851	3,712	37,755
Furniture and fixtures	4,852	4,136	47,569
Construction in progress	19	6	186
Total	23,021	22,393	225,696
Accumulated depreciation	(14,830)	(14,329)	(145,392)
Net property, plant, and equipment	8,191	8,064	80,304
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Notes 3 and 11)	19,453	15,045	190,716
Goodwill	786	857	7,706
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	300	297	2,941
Other assets	2,340	3,074	22,941
Total investments and other assets	22,879	19,273	224,304
TOTAL	¥ 92,932	¥ 79,368	$ 911,098

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Millions of Yen 2014	Millions of Yen 2013	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1) 2014
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable (Note 11):			
Trade accounts	¥ 7,198	¥ 6,054	$ 70,569
Other	1,707	1,661	16,735
Income taxes payable	1,906	434	18,686
Accrued expenses	3,543	3,241	34,735
Other current liabilities	1,456	558	14,275
Total current liabilities	15,810	11,948	155,000
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Liability for retirement benefits (Note 6)	2,713	2,261	26,598
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 8)	3,796	2,259	37,216
Other long-term liabilities	1,411	1,468	13,833
Total long-term liabilities	7,920	5,988	77,647
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Notes 10 and 12)			
EQUITY (Notes 7 and 14):			
Common stock—authorized, 65,000,000 shares; issued, 22,731,160 shares in 2014 and 2013	4,426	4,426	43,392
Capital surplus	4,314	4,314	42,294
Retained earnings	54,044	49,672	529,843
Treasury stock—at cost, 1,410,245 shares in 2014 and 1,410,166 shares in 2013	(2,661)	(2,661)	(26,088)
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	9,162	6,364	89,824
Deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting		8	
Foreign currency translation adjustments	153	(691)	1,500
Defined retirement benefit plans	(236)		(2,314)
Total equity	69,202	61,432	678,451
TOTAL	¥ 92,932	¥ 79,368	$ 911,098

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Income
Year Ended March 31, 2014

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2013	2014
NET SALES	¥ 73,642	¥ 58,270	$ 721,980
COST OF SALES (Notes 9 and 10)	50,426	40,927	494,373
Gross profit	23,216	17,343	227,607
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Notes 9 and 10)	16,382	15,286	160,608
Operating income	6,834	2,057	66,999
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):			
Interest and dividend income	260	246	2,549
Foreign exchange gain—net	948	860	9,294
Gain on sales of investment securities (Note 3)	17		167
Loss on valuation of investment securities		(27)	
Loss on impairment of fixed assets (Note 5)	(28)	(181)	(275)
Other—net	(44)	(61)	(430)
Other income—net	1,153	837	11,305
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	7,987	2,894	78,304
INCOME TAXES (Note 8):			
Current	2,475	1,070	24,265
Deferred	74	226	725
Total income taxes	2,549	1,296	24,990
NET INCOME	¥ 5,438	¥ 1,598	$ 53,314

	Yen		U.S. Dollars
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK (Note 2.r):			
Basic net income	¥ 255.05	¥ 74.96	$ 2.50
Cash dividends applicable to the year	55.00	50.00	0.54

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year Ended March 31, 2014

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2013	2014
NET INCOME	¥ 5,438	¥ 1,598	$ 53,314
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Note 13):			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	2,798	2,481	27,430
Deferred (loss) gain on derivatives under hedge accounting	(8)	8	(78)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	844	732	8,275
Total other comprehensive income	3,634	3,221	35,627
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	¥ 9,072	¥ 4,819	$ 88,941
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO—			
Owners of the parent company	¥ 9,072	¥ 4,819	$ 88,941

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
Year Ended March 31, 2014

	Thousands	Millions of Yen								
						Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gain on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans	Total Equity
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2012	21,321	¥ 4,426	¥ 4,314	¥ 49,139	¥ (2,661)	¥ 3,883		¥ (1,423)		¥ 57,678
Net income				1,598						1,598
Cash dividends, ¥50 per share				(1,065)						(1,065)
Net increase in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities						2,481				2,481
Net change in deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting							¥8			8
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments								732		732
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2013	21,321	4,426	4,314	49,672	(2,661)	6,364	8	(691)		61,432
Net income				5,438						5,438
Cash dividends, ¥50 per share				(1,066)						(1,066)
Net increase in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities						2,798				2,798
Net change in deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting							(8)			(8)
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments								844		844
Effect of accounting change (Note 2.j)									¥ (236)	(236)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	21,321	¥ 4,426	¥ 4,314	¥ 54,044	¥ (2,661)	¥ 9,162		¥ 153	¥ (236)	¥ 69,202

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)								
					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gain on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans	Total Equity
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2013	$ 43,392	$ 42,294	$ 486,980	$ (26,088)	$ 62,394	$ 78	$ (6,775)		$ 602,275
Net income			53,314						53,314
Cash dividends, $0.49 per share			(10,451)						(10,451)
Net increase in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities					27,430				27,430
Net change in deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting						(78)			(78)
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments							8,275		8,275
Effect of accounting change (Note 2.j)								$ (2,314)	(2,314)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	$ 43,392	$ 42,294	$ 529,843	$ (26,088)	$ 89,824		$ 1,500	$ (2,314)	$ 678,451

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended March 31, 2014

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2013	2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Income before income taxes	¥ 7,987	¥ 2,894	$ 78,304
Adjustments for:			
Income taxes—paid	(1,096)	(1,691)	(10,745)
Depreciation and amortization	1,480	1,188	14,510
Amortization of goodwill	208	165	2,039
Provision of allowance for doubtful receivables	21	17	206
Foreign exchange gain—net	(637)	(425)	(6,245)
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	28	181	275
Loss on valuation of investment securities		27	
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in notes and accounts receivable	(1,681)	4,588	(16,480)
Increase in inventories	(3,430)	(2,081)	(33,627)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	558	(2,218)	5,471
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	173	(362)	1,696
Increase (decrease) in liability for retirement benefits	123	(61)	1,206
Other—net	952	(85)	9,332
Total adjustments	(3,301)	(757)	(32,362)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,686	2,137	45,942
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	(1,076)	(270)	(10,549)
Purchases of software and other long-lived assets	(366)	(1,337)	(3,588)
Proceeds from sales of short-term investments and investment securities	50	9	490
Purchases of short-term investments and investment securities	(200)	(601)	(1,961)
Decrease in other assets	384	8	3,763
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,208)	(2,191)	(11,845)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES—Dividends paid	(1,066)	(1,067)	(10,451)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,066)	(1,067)	(10,451)
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	531	545	5,207
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,943	(576)	28,853
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	16,138	16,714	158,216
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	¥ 19,081	¥ 16,138	$ 187,069

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form that is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2013 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2014.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which EIZO Corporation (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥102 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2014. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Consolidation—The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2014, include the accounts of the Company and its 15 (15 in 2013) subsidiaries (together, the "Group").

Under the control concept, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group is also eliminated.

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements—In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the "ASBJ") issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force ("PITF") No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements." PITF No. 18 prescribes that the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (a) amortization of goodwill; (b) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in equity; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of research and development ("R&D"); (d) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting; and (e) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if included.

c. ***Business Combination***—In October 2003, the Business Accounting Council issued a Statement of Opinion, "Accounting for Business Combinations," and in December 2005, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 7, "Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures," and ASBJ Guidance No. 10, "Guidance for Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures."

The accounting standard for business combinations allowed companies to apply the pooling-of-interests method of accounting only when certain specific criteria are met such that the business combination is essentially regarded as a uniting-of-interests. For business combinations that do not meet the uniting-of-interests criteria, the business combination is considered to be an acquisition and the purchase method of accounting is required. This standard also prescribes the accounting for combinations of entities under common control and for joint ventures.

In December 2008, the ASBJ issued a revised accounting standard for business combinations, ASBJ Statement No. 21, "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations." Major accounting changes under the revised accounting standard are as follows: (1) The revised standard requires accounting for business combinations only by the purchase method. As a result, the pooling-of-interests method of accounting is no longer allowed. (2) The previous accounting standard required R&D costs to be charged to income as incurred. Under the revised standard, in-process R&D (IPR&D) costs acquired in a business combination are capitalized as an intangible asset. (3) The previous accounting standard provided for a bargain purchase gain (negative goodwill) to be systematically amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years. Under the revised standard, the acquirer recognizes the bargain purchase gain in profit or loss immediately on the acquisition date after reassessing and confirming that all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed have been identified after a review of the procedures used in the purchase price allocation. The revised standard was applicable to business combinations undertaken on or after April 1, 2010.

d. ***Cash Equivalents***—Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit, and commercial paper, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

e. ***Inventories***—Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the average method for finished products and work in progress and by the moving-average method for raw materials, or net selling value.

f. ***Short-Term Investments and Investment Securities***—Short-term investments and investment securities are classified and accounted for depending on management's intent. Available-for-sale securities, which represent securities not classified as either trading securities or held-to-maturity debt securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported as a separate component of equity. The cost of available-for-sale securities sold is determined based on the moving-average method.

Nonmarketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

For other-than-temporary declines in fair value, investment securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

g. ***Property, Plant, and Equipment***—Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is computed substantially by the declining-balance method at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, while the straight-line method is applied to buildings of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries acquired after April 1, 1998, and all property, plant, and equipment of foreign subsidiaries. The range of useful lives is principally from 15 to 50 years for buildings and structures, from 7 to 10 years for machinery and equipment, and from 2 to 6 years for furniture and fixtures.

h. ***Goodwill***—Goodwill is amortized over 10 years by the straight-line method. Immaterial goodwill may be charged entirely to income at acquisition. Amortization of goodwill was ¥208 million ($2,039 thousand) and ¥165 million for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

i. ***Long-Lived Assets***—The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

j. ***Retirement and Pension Plans***—The Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries have a defined contribution pension plan and unfunded retirement benefit plans. Other domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan and unfunded retirement benefit plans. Certain foreign subsidiaries have either a defined contribution plan or defined benefit plan. Additionally, the Company or its subsidiaries may add premium severance pay.

The Group accounted for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the consolidated balance sheet date.

The projected benefit obligations are attributed to periods on a straight-line basis. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years within the average remaining service period.

In May 2012, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 26, "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" and ASBJ Guidance No. 25, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits," which superseded the previous accounting standard for retirement benefit originally issued in 1998 and subsequent relevant amendments. The following is major change from the previous standard.

(a) Under the revised accounting standard, the remaining actuarial gains and/or losses and/or past service costs that had been yet to be recognized in profit or loss at the end of this fiscal year are collectively recognized as accumulated other comprehensive income in equity after adjusting for tax effects. This lump sum recognition does go through other comprehensive income, rather adjusts the beginning balance of accumulated other comprehensive income in equity.

(b) The revised accounting standard also made certain amendments relating to the method of attributing expected benefit to periods and relating to the discount rate and expected future salary increases.

This accounting standard and the guidance for (a) above are effective for the end of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013, and for (b) above are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, or for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015, subject to certain disclosure in March 2015, both with earlier application being permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013. However, no retrospective application of this accounting standard to consolidated financial statements in prior periods is required.

The Company applied the revised accounting standard and guidance for retirement benefits for (a) above, effective March 31, 2014. As a result, liability for retirement benefits of ¥2,713 million ($26,598 thousand) was recorded as of March 31, 2014, and accumulated other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2014, decreased by ¥236 million ($2,314 thousand).

Retirement benefits to directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members are recorded at the amount that would be required if all directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members retired at the consolidated balance sheet date. In June 2004, the retirement benefit system was abolished and the amount required to be paid at the time of the abolishment will be paid to directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members upon their retirement.

k. ***Asset Retirement Obligations***—In March 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 18, "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations," and ASBJ Guidance No. 21, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations." Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development, and normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an increase or a decrease in the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.

l. ***R&D Costs***—R&D costs are charged to income as incurred.

m. ***Software Development Contracts***—In December 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 15, "Accounting Standard for Construction Contracts," and ASBJ Guidance No. 18, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Construction Contracts."

Under this accounting standard and guidance, revenue from sales of customized software and costs of development of the customized software should be recognized by the percentage-of-completion method if the outcome of a development contract can be estimated reliably. When total revenue, total costs, and the stage of completion of the contract at the consolidated balance sheet date can be reliably measured, the outcome of a development contract can be estimated reliably. If the outcome of a development contract cannot be reliably estimated, the completed contract method should be applied. When it is probable that the total costs will exceed total revenue, an estimated loss on the contract should be immediately recognized by providing for a loss on development contracts.

n. ***Income Taxes***—The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted tax laws to the temporary differences.

The Group files a tax return under the consolidated corporate tax system in Japan, which allows companies to base tax payments on the combined profits or losses of the parent company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries.

o. ***Foreign Currency Transactions***—All short-term and long-term monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates at the consolidated balance sheet date. The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income to the extent that they are not hedged by forward exchange contracts.

p. ***Foreign Currency Financial Statements***—The balance sheet accounts of the foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of the balance sheet date, except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate.

Differences arising from such translation were shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" under accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of equity.

Revenue and expense accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate.

q. ***Derivatives and Hedging Activities***—The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange. Foreign exchange forward contracts are utilized by the Group to reduce foreign currency exchange risks. The Group does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows: (1) all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value with gains or losses on derivative transactions recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and (2) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if the derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, the gains or losses on derivative are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions.

Foreign currency forward contracts applied for forecasted transactions are measured at fair value, but the unrealized gains or losses are deferred until the underlying transactions are completed.

r. ***Per Share Information***—Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Cash dividends per share shown in the consolidated statement of income are presented on an accrual basis, and include interim dividends paid and year-end dividends to be approved after consolidated balance sheet date.

Diluted net income per share of common stock is not disclosed herein because the Company has not issued any securities that are potentially dilutive for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

s. ***Accounting Changes and Error Corrections***—In December 2009, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24, "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows: (1) Changes in Accounting Policies—When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively, unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions. (2) Changes in Presentation—When the presentation of consolidated financial statements is changed, prior-period consolidated financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation. (3) Changes in Accounting Estimates—A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods. (4) Corrections of Prior-Period Errors—When an error in prior-period consolidated financial statements is discovered, those consolidated financial statements are restated.

3. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Short-term investments and investment securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Short-term investments—Time deposits	¥ 200		$ 1,961
Total	¥ 200		$ 1,961
Investment securities:			
Marketable equity securities	¥ 19,109	¥ 14,692	$ 187,343
Nonmarketable equity securities	16	16	157
Debt securities	298	304	2,922
Others	30	33	294
Total	¥ 19,453	¥ 15,045	$ 190,716

The cost and aggregate fair value of the securities classified as available for sale at March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2014	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as available for sale:				
Equity securities	¥ 5,143	¥ 14,177	¥ 211	¥ 19,109
Debt securities	300		2	298
Others	24	6		30
Total	¥ 5,467	¥ 14,183	¥ 213	¥ 19,437
March 31, 2013				
Securities classified as available for sale:				
Equity securities	¥ 4,954	¥ 9,884	¥ 146	¥ 14,692
Debt securities	300	4		304
Others	33			33
Total	¥ 5,287	¥ 9,888	¥ 146	¥ 15,029

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2014	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as available for sale:				
Equity securities	$ 50,422	$ 138,990	$ 2,069	$ 187,343
Debt securities	2,942		20	2,922
Others	235	59		294
Total	$ 53,599	$ 139,049	$ 2,089	$ 190,559

The proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities for the year ended March 31, 2014, were ¥28 million ($275 thousand). The gross realized gains on these sales, computed on a moving-average cost basis, for the year ended March 31, 2014, were ¥17 million ($167 thousand).

The impairment loss on available-for-sale equity securities for the year ended March 31, 2013, was ¥27 million.

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2014 and 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Finished products	¥ 7,862	¥ 6,592	$ 77,078
Work in process	6,667	4,628	65,363
Raw materials and supplies	10,846	9,536	106,334
Total	¥ 25,375	¥ 20,756	$ 248,775

5. LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The total loss on impairment of long-lived assets at March 31, 2014 and 2013, amounted to ¥28 million ($275 thousand) and ¥181 million, respectively. The total loss at March 31, 2013, resulted from a write-down of buildings and land because the Group decided to sell out of these assets in the future, and thus the recoverable amount was measured at its net selling value.

6. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

The Company and its certain subsidiaries have severance payment plans for employees, directors, and Audit & Supervisory Board members.

Under most circumstances, employees terminating their employment are entitled to retirement benefits determined based on the rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service, and certain other factors. Such retirement benefits are given in the form of a lump-sum severance payment from the Company or from certain subsidiaries and annuity payments from the Company, certain subsidiaries, or a trustee. Employees of the Company or certain subsidiaries are entitled to larger payments if the termination is involuntary, by retirement at the mandatory retirement age, by death, or by voluntary retirement at certain specific ages prior to the mandatory retirement age.

Year Ended March 31, 2014

(1) The changes in defined benefit obligation for the year ended March 31, 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 3,310	$ 32,451
Current service cost	237	2,324
Interest cost	35	343
Actuarial losses	50	490
Benefits paid	(204)	(2,000)
Others	150	1,471
Balance at end of year	¥ 3,578	$ 35,079

(2) The changes in plan assets for the year ended March 31, 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 886	$ 8,686
Expected return on plan assets	10	98
Actuarial gains	24	235
Contributions from the employer	44	431
Benefits paid	(65)	(637)
Others	68	667
Balance at end of year	¥ 967	$ 9,480

(3) Reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets as of March 31, 2014

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Funded defined benefit obligation	¥ 1,578	$ 15,471
Plan assets	(967)	(9,480)
	611	5,991
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	2,000	19,607
Net liability for defined benefit obligation	¥ 2,611	$ 25,598

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Liability for retirement benefits	¥ 2,611	$ 25,598
Net liability for defined benefit obligation	¥ 2,611	$ 25,598

(4) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the year ended March 31, 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Service cost	¥ 237	$ 2,324
Interest cost	35	343
Expected return on plan assets	(10)	(98)
Recognized actuarial losses	46	451
Others	75	735
Net periodic benefit costs	¥ 383	$ 3,755

(5) Accumulated other comprehensive income on defined retirement benefit plans as of March 31, 2014

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Unrecognized actuarial losses	¥ 270	$ 2,647
Total	¥ 270	$ 2,647

(6) Plan assets as of March 31, 2014

a. Components of plan assets

Plan assets consisted of the following:

Debt investments	56%
Equity investments	13
Cash and cash equivalents	2
Others	29
Total	100%

b. Method of determining the expected rate of return on plan assets

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering the long-term rates of return which are expected currently and in the future from the various components of the plan assets.

(7) Assumptions used for the year ended March 31, 2014, were set forth as follows:

Discount rate	0.5%–3.3%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2%

(8) Defined contribution plan

The required contribution amount of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2014, was ¥246 million ($2,412 thousand).

Year Ended March 31, 2013

The liability for retirement benefits at March 31, 2013, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen
Projected benefit obligation	¥ 3,310
Fair value of plan assets	(886)
Unrecognized actuarial losses	(265)
Net liability	¥ 2,159

The components of net periodic benefit costs for the year ended March 31, 2013, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen
Service cost	¥ 332
Interest cost	37
Recognized actuarial losses	21
Net periodic benefit costs	¥ 390

Assumptions used for the year ended March 31, 2013, are set forth as follows:

Discount rate	0.5%–3.5%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	0.0%
Recognition period of actuarial gain/loss	5 years

The liability for retirement benefits at March 31, 2014 and 2013, for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members was ¥102 million ($996 thousand) and ¥102 million, respectively.

7. EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

a. Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria, such as (1) having a board of directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and (4) the term of service of the directors is prescribed as one year rather than two years of normal term by its articles of incorporation, the board of directors may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. The Company meets all of the above criteria.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends in kind (noncash assets) to shareholders subject to certain limitations and additional requirements.

Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the board of directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

b. Increases/Decreases and Transfer of Common Stock, Reserve, and Surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus), depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends, until the total of the aggregate amount of the legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the amount of common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus, and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

c. Treasury Stock and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

The Companies Act also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the board of directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by a specific formula.

Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity.

The Companies Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

8. INCOME TAXES

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes that, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 37.8% for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Deferred tax assets:			
Inventories	¥ 879	¥ 909	$ 8,618
Pension and severance costs	770	723	7,549
Tax loss carryforwards	1,866	1,906	18,294
Accrued expenses	731	723	7,167
Other	1,882	1,816	18,451
Less valuation allowance	(2,939)	(2,866)	(28,814)
Total	3,189	3,211	31,265
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	(4,807)	(3,379)	(47,127)
Other	(47)	(46)	(461)
Total	(4,854)	(3,425)	(47,588)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ (1,665)	¥ (214)	$ (16,323)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities were included in the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Current assets—Deferred tax assets	¥ 1,866	¥ 1,775	$ 18,294
Investments and other assets—Deferred tax assets	300	297	2,941
Current liabilities—Other current liabilities	(35)	(27)	(342)
Long-term liabilities—Deferred tax liabilities	(3,796)	(2,259)	(37,216)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ (1,665)	¥ (214)	$ (16,323)

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2014, with the corresponding figures for 2013 is as follows:

	2014	2013
Normal effective statutory tax rate	37.8 %	37.8 %
Tax credit for research expenses	(3.9)	(4.1)
Increase in valuation allowance	1.0	14.4
Effect of tax rate reduction	1.3	
Other—net	(4.3)	(3.3)
Actual effective tax rate	31.9 %	44.8 %

At March 31, 2014, certain subsidiaries have tax loss carryforwards aggregating approximately ¥7,262 million ($71,198 thousand) that are available to be offset against taxable income of such subsidiaries in future years. These tax loss carryforwards, if not utilized, will expire as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2016	¥ 41	$ 401
2017	117	1,148
2018	105	1,032
2019	55	539
2020 and thereafter	6,944	68,078
Total	¥ 7,262	$ 71,198

New tax reform laws enacted in 2014 in Japan changed the normal effective statutory tax rate for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2014, from approximately 37.8% to 35.4%. The effect of this change was to decrease deferred tax assets in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2014, by ¥107 million ($1,049 thousand) and to increase income taxes—deferred in the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended by ¥107 million ($1,049 thousand).

9. R&D COSTS

R&D costs charged to income were ¥5,797 million ($56,833 thousand) and ¥5,323 million for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

10. LEASES

The minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases at March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Due within one year	¥ 226	¥ 239	$ 2,216
Due after one year	452	644	4,431
Total	¥ 678	¥ 883	$ 6,647

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

(1) *Group Policy for Financial Instruments*

The Group uses financial instruments based on its capital expenditure plan. Cash surpluses, if any, are invested in low-risk financial assets. Derivatives are used, not for speculative purposes, but to manage exposure to financial risks as described in (2) below.

(2) *Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments*

Receivables such as trade notes and trade accounts are exposed to customer credit risk. Although receivables in foreign currencies are exposed to the risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, the position, net of payables in foreign currencies, is hedged by using forward foreign currency contracts. Marketable and investment securities, mainly debt securities and equity instruments of customers and suppliers of the Group, are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations.

All payment terms of payables, such as trade accounts, are within one year. Although payables in foreign currencies are exposed to the risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, those risks are netted against the balance of receivables denominated in the same foreign currency, as noted above.

Derivatives mainly include forward foreign currency contracts that are used to manage exposure to risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates of receivables and payables. Please see Note 12 for more details about derivatives.

(3) *Risk Management for Financial Instruments*

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss arising from a counterparty's failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms. The Group manages its credit risk from receivables on the basis of internal guidelines, which include monitoring of payment terms and balances of major customers by each business administration department to identify the default risk of customers at an early stage. With respect to debt securities, the Group manages its exposure to credit risk by limiting its funding to high-credit rating bonds in accordance with in its internal guidelines. Please see Note 12 for information about derivatives.

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is limited to their carrying amounts as of March 31, 2014.

Market risk management (foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk)

Foreign currency trade receivables and payables are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Such foreign exchange risk is hedged occasionally by forward foreign currency contracts.

Marketable and investment securities are managed by monitoring the market values and financial position of issuers on a regular basis.

The basic principles of derivative transactions have been approved by the chief financial officer based on internal guidelines that prescribe the authority and the limit for each transaction by the corporate treasury department. Reconciliation of the transaction and balances with customers is made and the transaction data is reported to the chief financial officer on a monthly basis.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk comprises the risk that the Group cannot meet its contractual obligations in full on maturity dates. The Group manages its liquidity risk by holding adequate volumes of liquid assets along with adequate financial planning by the corporate treasury department.

(4) *Concentration of Credit Risk*

As of March 31, 2014, 20.8% of total receivables are from specific major customers of the Group.

(5) *Fair Values of Financial Instruments*

Fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices in active markets. If quoted prices are not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead.

(*a*) *Fair value of financial instruments*

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2014	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 19,081	¥ 19,081	
Notes and accounts receivables	15,007		
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(118)		
Notes and accounts receivables (net)	14,889	14,889	
Short-term investments and investment securities	19,637	19,637	
Total	¥ 53,607	¥ 53,607	
Accounts payable	¥ 8,905	¥ 8,905	
Total	¥ 8,905	¥ 8,905	
Derivatives	¥ (8)	¥ (8)	
March 31, 2013			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 16,138	¥ 16,138	
Notes and accounts receivables	12,878		
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(90)		
Notes and accounts receivables (net)	12,788	12,788	
Investment securities	15,028	15,028	
Total	¥ 43,954	¥ 43,954	
Accounts payable	¥ 7,715	¥ 7,715	
Total	¥ 7,715	¥ 7,715	
Derivatives	¥ (4)	¥ (4)	

March 31, 2014	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 187,069	$ 187,069	
Notes and accounts receivables	147,127		
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1,157)		
Notes and accounts receivables (net)	145,970	145,970	
Short-term investments and investment securities	192,520	192,520	
Total	$ 525,559	$ 525,559	
Accounts payable	$ 87,304	$ 87,304	
Total	$ 87,304	$ 87,304	
Derivatives	$ (78)	$ (78)	

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Notes and Accounts Receivables

The carrying values of notes and accounts receivables approximate fair value because of their short-term settlement.

Short-Term Investments and Investment Securities

The fair values of short-term investments and investment securities are measured at the quoted market price of the stock exchange for equity instruments and at the quoted price obtained from financial institution for certain debt instruments. Fair value information for the short-term investments and investment securities by classification is included in Note 3.

Accounts Payable

The carrying values of accounts payable approximate fair value because of their short-term settlement.

Derivatives

Fair value information for derivatives is included in Note 12.

(*b*) *Carrying amount of financial instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined*

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	¥ 16	¥ 16	$ 157

(6) *Maturity Analysis for Financial Assets and Securities with Contractual Maturities*

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2014	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 5 Years	Due after 5 Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 19,078			
Short-term investments	200			
Receivables	14,995			
Investment securities—Corporate bonds		¥ 298		
Total	¥ 34,273	¥ 298		
March 31, 2013				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 16,133			
Receivables	12,878			
Investment securities—Corporate bonds		¥ 304		
Total	¥ 29,011	¥ 304		

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2014	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 5 Years	Due after 5 Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 187,039			
Short-term investments	1,961			
Receivables	147,010			
Investment securities—Corporate bonds		$ 2,922		
Total	$ 336,010	$ 2,922		

12. DERIVATIVES

The Group enters into derivative contracts, including foreign currency forward contracts, to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

All derivative transactions are entered into to hedge foreign currency exposures incorporated within the Group's business. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets or liabilities.

Because the counterparties to these derivatives are limited to major international financial institutions, the Group does not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Group have been made in accordance with internal policies that regulate the authorization and credit limit amount.

Derivative Transactions to Which Hedge Accounting Is Not Applied

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied at March 31, 2014 and 2013, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2014	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Foreign currency forward contracts—Selling Euro	¥ 1,071		¥(8)	¥(8)
March 31, 2013				
Foreign currency forward contracts—Selling Euro	¥ 1,345		¥ (17)	¥ (17)

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2014	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Foreign currency forward contracts—Selling Euro	$ 10,500		$ (78)	$ (78)

The fair value of derivative transactions is measured at the quoted price obtained from financial institutions.

Derivative Transactions to Which Hedge Accounting Is Applied

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied at March 31, 2013, are as follows:

		Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2013	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after 1 Year	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts—Selling Swiss franc	Forecast transactions	¥ 460		¥ 13

The fair value of derivative transactions is measured at the quoted price obtained from financial institutions.

The contract or notional amounts of derivatives that are shown in the above table do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties and do not measure the Group's exposure to credit or market risk.

There are no derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied at March 31, 2014.

13. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of other comprehensive income and loss for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014	2013	2014
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities:			
Gains arising during the year	¥ 4,244	¥ 3,675	$ 41,608
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	(17)	27	(167)
Amount before income tax effect	4,227	3,702	41,441
Income tax effect	(1,429)	(1,221)	(14,011)
Total	¥ 2,798	¥ 2,481	$ 27,430
Deferred (loss) gain on derivatives under hedge accounting:			
Gains arising during the year		¥ 13	
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	¥ (13)		$ (127)
Amount before income tax effect	(13)	13	(127)
Income tax effect	5	(5)	49
Total	¥ (8)	¥ 8	$ (78)
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ 844	¥ 732	$ 8,275
Amount before income tax effect	844	732	8,275
Income tax effect			
Total	¥ 844	¥ 732	$ 8,275
Total other comprehensive income	¥ 3,634	¥ 3,221	$ 35,627

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The following appropriation of retained earnings at March 31, 2014, was approved at the board of directors' meeting held on May 20, 2014:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥30 ($0.3) per share	¥ 640	$ 6,275

15. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available, and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

(1) *Description of Reportable Segments*

The Group is primarily engaged in the manufacture, development, and sale of visual display systems and related products. The Group consists of this single industry, and therefore, it is not required to disclose separate financial information by segment.

(2) *Information about Products and Services*

	Millions of Yen			
	2014			
	Monitors for Computer Use	Amusement Monitors	Other	Total
Sales to external customers	¥ 41,620	¥ 21,966	¥ 10,056	¥ 73,642

	Millions of Yen			
	2013			
	Monitors for Computer Use	Amusement Monitors	Other	Total
Sales to external customers	¥ 30,690	¥ 18,074	¥ 9,506	¥ 58,270

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	2014			
	Monitors for Computer Use	Amusement Monitors	Other	Total
Sales to external customers	$ 408,039	$ 215,353	$ 98,588	$ 721,980

(3) *Information about Geographical Areas*

(*a*) *Sales*

Millions of Yen				
2014				
Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
¥ 45,245	¥ 22,362	¥ 3,852	¥ 2,183	¥ 73,642

Millions of Yen				
2013				
Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
¥ 39,055	¥ 14,297	¥ 3,038	¥ 1,880	¥ 58,270

Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
2014				
Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
$ 443,578	$ 219,235	$ 37,765	$ 21,402	$ 721,980

Note: Sales are classified by country or region based on the location of customers.

(*b*) *Property, plant, and equipment*

The amount of property, plant, and equipment for Japan exceeds 90% of the amount of property, plant, and equipment in the consolidated balance sheet, and thus, there is no requirement to disclose such information.

(4) *Information about Major Customers*

	Millions of Yen
	2014
Name of Customer	Sales
JT Japan Technicals	¥ 26,430

	Millions of Yen
	2013
Name of Customer	Sales
JT Japan Technicals	¥ 23,123

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2014
Name of Customer	Sales
JT Japan Technicals	$ 259,118

* * * * * *