NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

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 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 which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2015 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2016.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD. (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 ¥113 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2016. 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. Amounts of less than one million yen and one thousand U.S. dollars have been rounded to the nearest million yen and one thousand U.S. dollars in the presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. As a result, the totals in yen and U.S. dollars do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts.

2 | SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Consolidation

The Company has 120 (82 in 2015) subsidiaries at March 31, 2016. The accompanying consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2016 include the accounts of the Company and its significant 114 (74 in 2015) subsidiaries (together, the "Group"). The remaining six (eight in 2015) unconsolidated subsidiaries' combined assets, net sales, net income and retained earnings in the aggregate are not significant in relation to those of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Details of significant consolidated subsidiaries at March 31, 2016, are as follows:

	Equity ownership percentage at March 31, 2016		Capital in thousands of local currency	
	Directly	Indirectly		
Brother International Corporation (Japan)	**100.0%**	—	**¥**	**630,000**
Brother Real Estate, Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**¥**	**300,000**
Xing Inc.	**99.9**	—	**¥**	**7,122,649**
Brother Sales, Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**¥**	**3,500,000**
Teichiku Entertainment, Inc.	—	**96.0%**	**¥**	**124,000**
Nissei Corporation	**60.2**	—	**¥**	**3,475,000**
Standard Corp.	—	**99.9**	**¥**	**90,000**
Brother International Corporation (U.S.A.)	**100.0**	—	**US$**	**7,034**
Brother International Corporation (Canada) Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**C$**	**11,592**
Brother International De Mexico, S.A. De C.V.	—	**100.0**	**MEX$**	**125,926**
Brother Industries (U.S.A.) Inc.	—	**100.0**	**US$**	**14,000**
Brother International Corporation Do Brazil, Ltda.	—	**100.0**	**R$**	**49,645**
Brother Sewing Machines Europe Gmbh	—	**100.0**	**EURO**	**25,000**
Brother Nordic A/S	—	**100.0**	**DKr.**	**42,000**
Brother International Europe Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**Stg.£**	**26,500**
Brother Holding (Europe) Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**Stg.£**	**87,013**
Brother U.K. Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**Stg.£**	**17,400**
Brother Internationale Industriemachinen GmbH	—	**100.0**	**EURO**	**9,000**
Brother France SAS	—	**100.0**	**EURO**	**12,000**
Brother International GmbH	—	**100.0**	**EURO**	**25,000**
Brother Italia S.p.A.	—	**100.0**	**EURO**	**3,700**
Domino Printing Sciences plc	**100.0**	—	**Stg.£**	**5,734**
Domino UK Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**Stg.£**	**0.1**
Domino Amjet, Inc.	—	**100.0**	**US$**	**1**
Brother Industries (U.K.) Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**Stg.£**	**9,700**
Brother Finance (U.K.) Plc	**100.0**	—	**Stg.£**	**2,500**
Brother Industries (Slovakia) s.r.o.	—	**100.0**	**EURO**	**5,817**
Taiwan Brother Industries, Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**NT$**	**242,000**
Zhuhai Brother Industries, Co., Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**CNY**	**49,105**
Brother International (HK) Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**US$**	**11,630**
Brother Industries Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	**100.0**	—	**MR**	**21,000**
Brother International (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**A$**	**2,500**
Brother International Singapore Pte. Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**US$**	**9,527**
Brother Machinery (Asia) Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**US$**	**37,000**
Brother Machinery Xian Co., Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**CNY**	**282,712**
Brother Industries (Shenzhen), Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**CNY**	**218,717**
Brother (China) Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**CNY**	**168,465**
Brother Industries (Vietnam) Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**US$**	**80,000**
Brother Technology (Shenzhen) Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**CNY**	**117,454**
Brother Machinery Shanghai Ltd.	—	**100.0**	**CNY**	**50,000**
Brother Industries Saigon, Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**US$**	**28,000**
Brother Industries (Philippines), Inc.	**100.0**	—	**US$**	**134,000**
Nissei Gear Motor Mfg (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	—	**60.2**	**CNY**	**111,600**
Brother Machinery Vietnam Co., Ltd.	**100.0**	—	**US$**	**41,000**

Under the control and influence concepts, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated, and those companies over which the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

Domino Printing Sciences plc and its 38 subsidiaries have been included in the scope of consolidation and its three associated companies have been included in the scope of the equity method from the year ended March 31, 2016, due to share acquisition. Also, two of the subsidiaries have been subsequently eliminated from the scope of consolidation due to liquidation.

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of an acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition is amortized over the estimated useful life reflecting the pattern of the future economic benefits, unless deemed immaterial and charged to income.

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 eliminated.

The fiscal year end of certain foreign consolidated subsidiaries is October 31 or December 31. These subsidiaries are consolidated using their financial statements as of the parent's fiscal year end, which are prepared solely for consolidation purposes.

The fiscal year end of certain foreign consolidated subsidiaries is December 31. These subsidiaries are consolidated using their financial statements as of their latest fiscal year end, and significant transactions occurring between their fiscal year end and the Company's fiscal year end and the parent's fiscal year end are adjusted on consolidation.

(2) Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Associated Companies
Investments in eight (five in 2015) associated companies are accounted for by the equity method.

Investments in the remaining unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies are stated at cost. If these companies had been consolidated or accounted for by the equity method, the effect on the consolidated financial statements would not have been material.

Accordingly, income from the unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies is recognized when the Group receives dividends. Unrealized intercompany profits, if any, have not been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

(3) 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" which was subsequently revised in February 2010 and March 2015 to reflect revisions of the relevant Japanese GAAP or accounting standards in other jurisdictions. 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 (Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification—"FASB ASC") tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items that 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 recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; and (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.

(4) Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Associated Companies for the Equity Method
In March 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No.16, "Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments" which was subsequently revised in line with the revisions to PITF No. 18 above. The standard requires adjustments to be made to conform the associate's accounting policies for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances to those of the parent company when the associate's financial statements are used in applying the equity method unless it is impracticable to determine such adjustments. In addition, financial statements prepared by foreign associated companies in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used in applying the equity method if the following items are adjusted 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 recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; and (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.

(5) Business Combinations
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."

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 costs (IPR&D) acquired in the 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. This revised standard was applicable to business combinations undertaken on or after April 1, 2010.

In September 2013, the ASBJ issued revised ASBJ Statement No. 21, “Accounting Standard for Business Combinations,” revised ASBJ Guidance No. 10, “Guidance on Accounting Standards for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures,” and revised ASBJ Statement No. 22, “Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements.” Major accounting changes are as follows:

(a) Transactions with noncontrolling interest — A parent’s ownership interest in a subsidiary might change if the parent purchases or sells ownership interests in its subsidiary. The carrying amount of noncontrolling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the parent’s ownership interest in its subsidiary while the parent retains its controlling interest in its subsidiary. Under the previous accounting standard, any difference between the fair value of the consideration received or paid and the amount by which the noncontrolling interest is adjusted is accounted for as an adjustment of goodwill or as profit or loss in the consolidated statement of income. Under the revised accounting standard, such difference is accounted for as capital surplus as long as the parent retains control over its subsidiary.

(b) Presentation of the consolidated balance sheet — In the consolidated balance sheet, “minority interest” under the previous accounting standard is changed to “noncontrolling interest” under the revised accounting standard.

(c) Presentation of the consolidated statement of income — In the consolidated statement of income, “income before minority interest” under the previous accounting standard is changed to “net income” under the revised accounting standard, and “net income” under the previous accounting standard is changed to “net income attributable to owners of the parent” under the revised accounting standard.

(d) Provisional accounting treatments for a business combination—If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, an acquirer shall report in its financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Under the previous accounting standard guidance, the impact of adjustments to provisional amounts recorded in a business combination on profit or loss is recognized as profit or loss in the year in which the measurement is completed. Under the revised accounting standard guidance, during the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the acquisition, the acquirer shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and that would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. Such adjustments shall be recognized as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed at the acquisition date.

(e) Acquisition-related costs — Acquisition-related costs are costs, such as advisory fees or professional fees, which an acquirer incurs to effect a business combination. Under the previous accounting standard, the acquirer accounts for acquisition-related costs by including them in the acquisition costs of the investment. Under the revised accounting standard, acquisition-related costs shall be accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred.

The above accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest, (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet, (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, and (e) acquisition-related costs are effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015. Earlier application is permitted from the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014, except for (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income. In the case of earlier application, all accounting standards and guidance above, except for (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, should be applied simultaneously.

Either retrospective or prospective application of the revised accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest and (e) acquisition-related costs is permitted. In retrospective application of the revised standards and guidance, the accumulated effects of retrospective adjustments for all (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest and (e) acquisition-related costs which occurred in the past shall be reflected as adjustments to the beginning balance of capital surplus and retained earnings for the year of the first-time application. In prospective application, the new standards and guidance shall be applied prospectively from the beginning of the year of the first-time application.

The revised accounting standards and guidance for (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income shall be applied to all periods presented in financial statements containing the first-time application of the revised standards and guidance.

The revised standards and guidance for (d) provisional accounting treatments for a business combination are effective for a business combination which occurs on or after the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2015. Earlier application is permitted for a business combination which occurs on or after the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2014.

The Company applied the revised accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest, (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet, (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, and (e) acquisition-related costs above, effective April 1, 2015, and (d) provisional accounting treatments for a business combination above for a business combination which occurred on or after April 1, 2015. The revised accounting standards and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest and (e) acquisition-related costs were applied prospectively.

With respect to (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet and (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, the applicable line items in the 2015 consolidated financial statements have been accordingly reclassified and presented in line with those in 2016.

In the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016, cash flows for acquisition-related costs are presented under operating activities.

As a result, operating income and income before income taxes for the year ended March 31, 2016, decreased by ¥1,702 million ($15,066 thousand). There was no impact on capital surplus from these accounting changes.

In addition, net assets per share, basic net income per share, and diluted net income per share for the year ended March 31, 2016, decreased by ¥6.6 ($0.06), ¥6.6 ($0.06), and ¥6.5 ($0.06), respectively.

The Company acquired 100% of the shares of Domino Printing Sciences plc on June 11, 2015 and accounted for this acquisition by the purchase method of accounting (see Note 4).

(6) 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 and investment trust, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

(7) Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net selling value. The company and consolidated manufacturing subsidiaries determine cost by the average method or the first-in, first-out method. The consolidated sales subsidiaries determine cost by using the moving average method (see Note 6).

(8) Marketable and Investment Securities
Marketable and investment securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows:

i) held-to-maturity debt securities, for which there is a positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are reported at amortized cost; and ii) available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity.

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

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

(9) Property, Plant and Equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries is mainly computed by the declining-balance method, while the straight-line method is mainly applied to property, plant and equipment of consolidated foreign subsidiaries.

The range of useful lives is principally from three to 60 years for buildings and structures, from three to 20 years for machinery and vehicles and from one to 20 years for furniture and fixtures.

Depreciation of leased assets under finance leases is computed by the straight-line method over the lease period.

(10) Long-Lived Assets
The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance 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.

(11) Other Investments and Assets
Intangible assets and goodwill are carried at cost less accumulated amortization, which is calculated by the straight-line method.

(12) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
The allowance for doubtful accounts is stated in amounts considered to be appropriate based on the companies' past credit loss experience and an evaluation of potential losses in the receivables outstanding.

(13) Bonuses to Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members
Bonuses to directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members are accrued at the end of the year to which such bonuses are attributable.

(14) Warranty Reserve
The Group provides a warranty reserve for repair services to cover all repair expenses based on its past warranty experience and on estimated repair expenses for specific products.

The warranty reserve was included in accrued expenses and amounted to ¥5,679 million ($50,254 thousand) and ¥5,458 million at March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(15) Retirement and Pension Plans
(i) **Employees' Retirement and Pension Plans** — The Company has a contributory funded defined benefit pension plan and a defined contribution pension plan covering substantially all of its employees. Domestic consolidated subsidiaries have funded and unfunded retirement benefit plans or defined contribution pension plans. Also, certain foreign subsidiaries have defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans.

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries account for the liability for retirement benefits based on projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the consolidated balance sheet date. Certain small subsidiaries apply the simplified method to state the liability at the amount which would be paid if employees retired, less plan assets at the consolidated balance sheet date.

The Company contributed certain available-for-sale securities to the employee retirement benefit trust for the Company's contributory pension plans. The securities held in this trust qualify as plan assets. However, because it was expected that the fund status would remain in surplus, the Company cancelled a certain portion of the securities as plan assets and transferred them in February 2006.

Effective April 1, 2000, the Company adopted a new accounting standard for retirement benefits and accounted for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the 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 within the average remaining service period. Past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis 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 replaced the accounting standard for retirement benefits that had been issued by the Business Accounting Council in 1998 with an effective date of April 1, 2000, and the other related practical guidance, and were followed by partial amendments from time to time through 2009.

(a) Under the revised accounting standard, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss are recognized within equity (accumulated other comprehensive income), after adjusting for tax effects, and any resulting deficit or surplus is recognized as a liability (liability for retirement benefits) or asset (asset for retirement benefits).

(b) The revised accounting standard does not change how to recognize actuarial gains and losses and past service costs in profit or loss. Those amounts are recognized in profit or loss over a certain period no longer than the expected average remaining service period of the employees. However, actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that arose in the current period and have not yet been recognized in profit or loss are included in other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that were recognized in other comprehensive income in prior periods and then recognized in profit or loss in the current period shall be treated as reclassification adjustments (see Note 20).

(c) 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) and (b) above are effective for the end of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2013, and for (c) 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) and (b) above, effective March 31, 2014, and for (c) above, effective April 1, 2014.

With respect to (c) above, the Company changed the method of attributing the expected benefit to periods from a straight-line basis to a benefit formula basis and the method of determining the discount rate from using the period which approximates the expected average remaining service period to using different discount rates according to the estimated timing of benefit payment, and recorded the effect of (c) above as of April 1, 2014, in retained earnings. As a result, asset for retirement benefits as of April 1, 2014, decreased by ¥669 million, liability for retirement benefits as of April 1, 2014, decreased by ¥209 million, and retained earnings as of April 1, 2014, decreased by ¥142 million. The effect on the consolidated statement of income, net assets per share and basic and diluted net income per share for the year ended March 31, 2015 was immaterial.

(ii) **Retirement Benefits for Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members** — Certain consolidated subsidiaries provide retirement allowances for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members. Retirement allowances for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members are recorded to state the liability which would be paid at the amount if they retired at each consolidated balance sheet date. The retirement benefits for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members are paid upon the approval of the shareholders.

(16) 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 the 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 adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.

(17) Stock Options

In December 2005, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 8, "Accounting Standard for Stock Options" and related guidance. The new standard and guidance are applicable to stock options newly granted on and after May 1, 2006. This standard requires companies to measure the cost of employee stock options based on the fair value at the date of grant and recognize compensation expense over the vesting period as consideration for receiving goods or services. The standard also requires companies to account for stock options granted to non-employees based on the fair value of either the stock options or the goods or services received. In the consolidated balance sheet, stock options are presented as stock acquisition rights as a separate component of equity until exercised. The standard covers equity-settled, share-based payment transactions, but does not cover cash-settled, share-based payment transactions. In addition, the standard allows unlisted companies to measure options at their intrinsic value if they cannot reliably estimate fair value.

(18) R&D Costs

R&D costs are charged to income as incurred.

(19) Leases

In March 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," which revised the previous accounting standard for lease transactions.

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information was disclosed in the note to the lessee's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions be capitalized by recognizing lease assets and lease obligations in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Group applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

(20) Income Taxes

The provision for current 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 income tax rates to the temporary differences.

(21) 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.

(22) Foreign Currency Financial Statements
The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated 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 are shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" under accumulated other comprehensive income in a separate component of equity. Revenue and expense accounts of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate.

(23) Derivatives and Hedging Activities
The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. Foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, currency option contracts and interest-rate and currency swaps are utilized by the Group to reduce foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks. The Group does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

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

Foreign currency forward contracts and currency option contracts employed to hedge foreign exchange exposures for export sales and import purchase are measured at fair value and the unrealized gains/losses are recognized in income or expense. Foreign currency forward contracts applied for forecasted (or committed) transactions are also measured at fair value but the unrealized gains/losses are deferred until the underlying transactions are completed.

Interest rate swaps and interest-rate and currency swaps which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market value but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expense.

(24) Per Share Information
Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities were exercised. Diluted net income per share of common stock assumes full exercise of outstanding warrants at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance).

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of income are dividends applicable to the respective fiscal years, including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

(25) 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 financial statements is changed, prior-period 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 financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

(26) Consolidated Corporate Tax System
The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries file a tax return under the consolidated corporate-tax system, which allows companies to base tax payments on the combined profits or losses of the parent company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries.

(27) New Accounting Pronouncements
Tax Effect Accounting — On December 28, 2015, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Guidance No. 26, "Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets," which included certain revisions of the previous accounting and auditing guidance issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

While the new guidance continues to follow the basic framework of the previous guidance, it provides new guidance for the application of judgment in assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

The previous guidance provided a basic framework which included certain specific restrictions on recognizing deferred tax assets depending on the company's classification in respect of its profitability, taxable profit and temporary differences, etc.

The new guidance does not change such basic framework but, in limited cases, allows companies to recognize deferred tax assets even for a deductible temporary difference for which it was specifically prohibited to recognize a deferred tax asset under the previous guidance, if the company can justify, with reasonable grounds, that it is probable that the deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable profit in some future period.

The new guidance is effective for the beginning of annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted for annual periods ending on or after March 31, 2016. The new guidance shall not be applied retrospectively and any adjustments from the application of the new guidance at the beginning of the reporting period shall be reflected within retained earnings or accumulated other comprehensive income at the beginning of the reporting period.

The Company is not in the process of measuring the effects of applying the new guidance in future applicable periods because it will voluntarily adopt International Financial Reporting Standards from the beginning of the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017.

3 | CHANGES IN PRESENTATION METHOD

(Consolidated statement of income)
Prior to April 1, 2015, "Gain on sales of investment securities" was included in "Other - net" among the "OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)" section of the consolidated statement of income. Since the amount increased significantly during this fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the amount is disclosed separately in the "OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)" section of the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2016. The amount included in "Other - net" for the year ended March 31, 2015 was ¥126 million.

(Consolidated statement of cash flows)
Prior to April 1, 2015, "Gain on sales of investment securities" and "(Decrease) increase in copyright fee reserve" were included in "Other - net" among the "OPERATING ACTIVITIES" section of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Since the amounts increased significantly during this fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, such amounts are disclosed separately in the "OPERATING ACTIVITIES" section of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2016. The amounts included in "Other - net" for the year ended March 31, 2015 were ¥125 million (cash outflow) and ¥234 million (cash inflow), respectively.

4 | BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Year Ended March 31, 2016
(Business Combination by Acquisition)

a. Outline of the business combination

(1) Name of acquired company and its business outline

Name of acquired company:	Domino Printing Sciences plc (Headquarters: Cambridge, United Kingdom)
Business outline:	Development, manufacture and sale of industrial printing equipment and related products

(2) Major reason for the business combination
- ✓ Strong value proposition in industrial printing
- ✓ Reinforced growth strategy in digital printing
- ✓ Value creation through sharing of best practices by Brother and Domino

(3) Date of business combination
June 11, 2015

(4) Legal form of business combination
Acquisition of shares

(5) Name of the company after the combination
Domino Printing Sciences plc (no change)

(6) Ratio of voting rights acquired
100%

(7) Basis for determining the acquirer
It is based on the fact that the Company acquired 100% of voting rights by means of share acquisition in consideration for cash.

b. The period for which the operations of the acquired company are included in the consolidated financial statements

The operations of the acquired company for the nine months from July 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016, were included in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2016.

c. Acquisition cost of the acquired company and related details of each class of consideration

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Consideration for acquisition—Cash	**¥ 193,186**	**$ 1,709,607**
Acquisition cost	**¥ 193,186**	**$ 1,709,607**

d. Major acquisition-related costs

Advisory fees and commissions to the lawyers and financial institutions: ¥2,237 million ($19,793 thousand)

e. Amount of goodwill incurred, reasons for the goodwill incurred, and the method and period of amortization

(1) Amount of goodwill incurred
¥126,734 million ($1,121,540 thousand)

(2) Reasons for the goodwill incurred
Goodwill is incurred from expected excess earnings power in the future arising from further business development.

(3) Method and period of amortization
The goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis over 18 years.

f. The assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Current assets	**¥ 33,714**	**$ 298,358**
Long-term assets	**62,072**	**549,310**
Total assets acquired	**95,786**	**847,668**
Current liabilities	**17,060**	**150,977**
Long-term liabilities	**12,275**	**108,625**
Total liabilities assumed	**29,335**	**259,601**
Net assets acquired	**¥ 66,452**	**$ 588,067**

g. Pro forma information (unaudited)

If this business combination had been completed as of April 1, 2015, the beginning of the current fiscal year, the effects on the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2016, would be as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Sales	**¥ 16,604**	**$ 146,936**
Operating income	**(2,811)**	**(24,874)**
Income before income taxes	**(2,786)**	**(24,651)**
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	**(2,569)**	**(22,730)**

	Yen	U.S. Dollars
Per share of common stock:		
Basic net income	**¥ (9.89)**	**$ (0.09)**

Outline of the method of calculation for the effect above:
Pro forma information was calculated based on the difference in sales and profit information calculated as if the business combination had been completed at the beginning of the fiscal year and those included in the consolidated financial results.

The above information has not been audited.

5 | MARKETABLE AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Marketable and investment securities as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Current:			
Government and corporate bonds	**¥ 9,737**	¥ 2,916	**$ 86,171**
Total	**¥ 9,737**	¥ 2,916	**$ 86,171**
Non-current:			
Marketable equity securities	**¥ 14,778**	¥ 20,885	**$ 130,780**
Government and corporate bonds	**5,468**	16,403	**48,393**
Other	**1,674**	893	**14,814**
Total	**¥ 21,921**	¥ 38,182	**$ 193,987**

The costs and aggregate fair values of marketable and investment securities at March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2016	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**¥ 8,193**	**¥ 5,718**	**¥ (241)**	**¥ 13,670**
Government and corporate bonds	**15,037**	**63**	**(0)**	**15,100**
Held-to-maturity	**100**	**0**	—	**100**

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2015	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	¥ 9,768	¥ 9,612	¥ (67)	¥ 19,313
Government and corporate bonds	19,175	54	(11)	19,219
Other	16	—	—	16
Held-to-maturity	100	0	—	100

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2016	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale:				
Equity securities	**$ 72,504**	**$ 50,601**	**$ (2,129)**	**$ 120,976**
Government and corporate bonds	**133,070**	**560**	**(1)**	**133,629**
Held-to-maturity	**885**	**0**	—	**885**

The information of investment securities which were sold during the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2016	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Securities classified as:			
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**¥ 2,965**	**¥ 1,451**	**¥ —**

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2015	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Securities classified as:			
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	¥ 277	¥ 126	¥ (1)

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
March 31, 2016	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Securities classified as:			
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**$ 26,235**	**$ 12,838**	**$ —**

The impairment loss on available-for-sale equity securities for the year ended March 31, 2016 was ¥107 million ($946 thousand) and included in the "Other - net" among the "OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)" section of the consolidated statement of income.

6 | INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Merchandise and finished products	**¥ 86,735**	¥ 80,552	**$ 767,563**
Work in process	**13,121**	12,228	**116,119**
Raw materials and supplies	**27,015**	29,647	**239,074**
Total	**¥ 126,871**	¥ 122,426	**$ 1,122,755**

7 | LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Group reviewed its long-lived assets for impairment as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

As a result, the Group-recognized impairment loss for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Business assets in China	—	¥ 1,173	—
Business assets in Japan	**¥ 1,082**	108	**$ 9,580**
Assets to be disposed of	**61**	504	**539**
Idle assets	**25**	—	**219**
Goodwill	**424**	—	**3,751**
Total	**¥ 1,592**	¥ 1,785	**$ 14,089**

The carrying amounts of these assets were written down to the estimated recoverable amount.

For the year ended March 31, 2016, the recoverable amount of business assets was measured at the value in use, and the discount rate used for computation of the present value of future cash flows was 6.8%. The recoverable amount of assets to be disposed of and idles assets was measured at the net selling price at disposition which was calculated as estimated selling price less cost to sell.

For the year ended March 31, 2015, the recoverable amount of business assets was measured at the value in use or the net selling price at disposition. The discount rates used for computation of the present value of future cash flows were from 8.7% to 11.5%. The recoverable amount of assets to be disposed of was measured at the value in use which was recorded as zero, or the net selling price at disposition which was calculated as estimated selling price less cost to sell.

8 | INVESTMENT PROPERTY

In November 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 20, "Accounting Standard for Investment Property and Related Disclosures" and issued ASBJ Guidance No. 23, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Investment Property and Related Disclosures."

The Group owns certain rental properties such as office buildings and land in Nagoya and other areas. The net of rental income and operating expenses for those rental properties was ¥892 million ($7,895 thousand) and ¥889 million for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The gain on sales of those properties and loss on disposals of those properties for the year ended March 31, 2016 were ¥1,527 million ($13,511 thousand) and ¥48 million ($421 thousand), respectively, and included in "Gain on sales and disposals of property, plant and equipment, net" among the "OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)" section of the consolidated statement of income.

In addition, the carrying amounts, changes in such balances and market prices of such properties are as follows:

Millions of Yen			
Carrying Amount			Fair Value
April 1, 2015	Decrease	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
¥ 7,580	**¥ (335)**	**¥ 7,245**	**¥ 16,812**

Millions of Yen			
Carrying Amount			Fair Value
April 1, 2014	Decrease	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
¥ 9,198	¥ (1,619)	¥ 7,580	¥ 16,601

Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
Carrying Amount			Fair Value
April 1, 2015	Decrease	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
$ 67,077	**$ (2,963)**	**$ 64,114**	**$ 148,776**

Notes: 1) The carrying amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet is net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.
2) The fair value of properties is mainly measured by the Group in accordance with the Real Estate Appraisal Standard.

9 | SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term borrowings at March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Loans principally from banks with weighted-average interest rate of 0.31% (2.85% in 2015)	**¥ 6,557**	¥ 576	**$ 58,030**

Long-term debt at March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Fifth unsecured 0.15% domestic bonds, due 2018*	**¥ 20,000**	—	**$ 176,991**
Sixth unsecured 0.29% domestic bonds, due 2020*	**20,000**	—	**176,991**
Unsecured loan notes (unsecured domestic bonds, due 2020)*	**1,114**	—	**9,861**
Unsecured loans from banks, due 2015 to 2023 with interest rates ranging from 0.24 to 4.17% (from 0.39 to 1.90% in 2015)	**110,769**	¥ 14,905	**980,254**
Lease obligations	**5,642**	4,404	**49,927**
Total	**157,525**	19,309	**1,394,023**
Less current portion	**(14,716)**	(11,731)	**(130,227)**
Long-term debt, less current portion	**¥ 142,809**	¥ 7,579	**$ 1,263,795**

*Issued by the Company

Annual maturities of long-term debt at March 31, 2016, were as follows:

Years Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2017	¥ 14,716	$ 130,228
2018	20,908	185,029
2019	21,456	189,875
2020	21,369	189,106
2021	20,534	181,718
2022 and thereafter	58,542	518,067
Total	¥ 157,525	$ 1,394,023

10 | RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

Retirement Allowances for Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members

Retirement allowances for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members are paid subject to approval of the shareholders in accordance with the Companies Act of Japan (the “Companies Act”).

Certain consolidated subsidiaries recorded liabilities for their unfunded retirement allowance plan covering all of their directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members.

Employees’ Retirement and Pension Plans

Under the pension plan, employees terminating their employment are, in most circumstances, entitled to pension payments based on their average pay during their employment, length of service and certain other factors.

The liability for retirement benefits in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet consisted of retirement allowances for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members of ¥706 million ($6,250 thousand) and ¥557 million at March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and employees’ retirement benefits of ¥15,572 million ($137,807 thousand) and ¥18,037 million at March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

(1) The changes in defined benefit obligation for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Balance at beginning of year (as previously reported)	¥ 75,561	¥ 67,577	$ 668,681
Cumulative effect of accounting change	—	460	—
Balance at beginning of year (as restated)	75,561	68,037	668,681
Current service cost	2,983	2,755	26,403
Interest cost	1,164	1,360	10,303
Actuarial losses	1,825	6,359	16,149
Benefits paid	(2,626)	(2,780)	(23,243)
Past service cost	(85)	(51)	(751)
Increase due to business combinations	639	—	5,658
Decrease due to transfer to defined contribution retirement plan	(2,818)	—	(24,939)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,908)	(259)	(16,885)
Others	55	140	485
Balance at end of year	¥ 74,790	¥ 75,561	$ 661,860

Certain subsidiaries adopt a simplified method for calculating their retirement and pension plans.

(2) The changes in plan assets for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 64,200	¥ 58,498	$ 568,144
Expected return on plan assets	1,658	1,910	14,676
Actuarial (losses) gains	(2,063)	4,077	(18,253)
Contributions from the employer	2,266	2,111	20,051
Benefits paid	(2,324)	(2,515)	(20,562)
Increase due to business combinations	1,001	—	8,863
Decrease due to transfer to defined contribution retirement plan	(2,417)	—	(21,391)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,232)	47	(10,903)
Others	52	72	458
Balance at end of year	¥ 61,142	¥ 64,200	$ 541,083

Certain subsidiaries adopt a simplified method for calculating their retirement and pension plans.

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

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Funded defined benefit obligation	¥ 69,342	¥ 70,645	$ 613,648
Plan assets	(61,142)	(64,200)	(541,083)
	8,200	6,445	72,565
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	5,448	4,916	48,212
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥ 13,648	¥ 11,361	$ 120,777

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Liability for retirement benefits	¥ 15,572	¥ 18,037	$ 137,807
Asset for retirement benefits	(1,924)	(6,676)	(17,030)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥ 13,648	¥ 11,361	$ 120,777

Certain subsidiaries adopt a simplified method for calculating their retirement and pension plans.

(4) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Service cost	¥ 2,983	¥ 2,755	$ 26,403
Interest cost	1,164	1,360	10,303
Expected return on plan assets	(1,658)	(1,910)	(14,676)
Recognized actuarial losses	1,430	1,419	12,652
Amortization of prior service cost	(114)	(78)	(1,005)
Others	167	15	1,476
Net periodic benefit costs	¥ 3,972	¥ 3,561	$ 35,153

Certain subsidiaries adopt a simplified method for calculating their retirement and pension plans.

(5) Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Prior service cost	**¥ 29**	¥ 27	**$ 254**
Actuarial losses	**2,065**	863	**18,273**
Total	**¥ 2,093**	¥ 890	**$ 18,526**

(6) Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans as of March 31, 2016 and 2015

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Unrecognized prior service cost	**¥ 103**	¥ 78	**$ 911**
Unrecognized actuarial losses	**11,127**	9,311	**98,472**
Total	**¥ 11,230**	¥ 9,390	**$ 99,384**

(7) Plan assets

a. Components of plan assets

Plan assets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, consisted of the following:

	2016	2015
Debt investments	**24%**	26%
Equity investments	**27**	28
Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	3
General insurance funds	**23**	25
Alternatives	**19**	15
Others	**3**	3
Total	**100%**	100%

The employee' retirement benefit trusts consist of 5% and 5% of the plan assets as of both March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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.

(8) Assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were set forth as follows:

	2016	2015
Discount rate	**Principally from 0.4% to 3.6%**	Principally from 0.7% to 3.3%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**Principally from 0.4% to 3.6%**	Principally from 1.0% to 3.3%

2. Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Total contribution for defined contribution pension plans was ¥3,234 million ($28,617 thousand) and ¥2,166 million for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

11 | ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

(a) Outline of Asset Retirement Obligations

The Group's asset retirement obligations are primarily the result of legal obligations for the removal of leasehold improvements, the restoration of premises to the original condition, and the removal of LCD monitors in karaoke machines upon the termination of the lease of karaoke houses.

(b) Method applied to computation of the asset retirement obligations

The estimated periods until the asset retirement obligations are settled are four to 15 years from the acquisition date. The discount rates used for computation of the asset retirement obligations are 0.02% to 1.36%.

The changes in asset retirement obligations for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Balance at beginning of year	**¥ 1,474**	¥ 1,048	**$ 13,045**
Additional provisions associated with purchases of property, plant and equipment	**189**	446	**1,671**
Reconciliation associated with passage of time	**16**	16	**145**
Reduction associated with settlement of asset retirement obligations	**(207)**	(68)	**(1,834)**
Other	**51**	32	**454**
Balance at end of year	**¥ 1,523**	¥ 1,474	**$ 13,481**

Asset retirement obligations above were included in both “Other current liabilities” in the “CURRENT LIABILITIES” section and “Other long-term liabilities” in the “LONG-TERM LIABILITIES” section in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

12 │ 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. Additionally, for companies that meet certain criteria including (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 being prescribed as one year rather than the normal two year 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 the above criteria, and accordingly, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (noncash assets) to shareholders subject to a certain limitation 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 aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the 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 within equity 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.

13 | STOCK OPTIONS

The stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2016, are as follows:

Stock Option	Persons Granted	Number of Options Granted	Date of Grant	Exercise Price	Exercise Period
2007 Stock Option	Six directors	46,000 shares	March 19, 2007	¥1 ($ 0.01)	30 years starting on the day following the stock option grant date
2008 Stock Option	Six directors	65,100 shares	March 24, 2008	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2009 Stock Option	Five directors	114,500 shares	March 23, 2009	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2010 Stock Option	Four directors 14 executive officers	51,900 shares 49,600 shares	March 23, 2010	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2011 Stock Option	Four directors 13 executive officers	43,200 shares 40,300 shares	March 23, 2011	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2012 Stock Option	Three directors 16 executive officers	44,600 shares 61,800 shares	March 23, 2012	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2013 Stock Option	Two directors 16 executive officers	36,600 shares 69,500 shares	March 21, 2013	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2014 Stock Option	Three directors 16 executive officers	30,800 shares 49,600 shares	March 27, 2014	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2015 Stock Option	Six directors 13 executive officers	37,300 shares 28,800 shares	March 18, 2015	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above
2016 Stock Option	Five directors 18 executive officers	52,200 shares 66,000 shares	March 24, 2016	¥1 ($ 0.01)	Same as above

The stock option activity is as follows:

	2016 Stock Option	2015 Stock Option	2014 Stock Option	2013 Stock Option	2012 Stock Option	2011 Stock Option	2010 Stock Option	2009 Stock Option	2008 Stock Option	2007 Stock Option
	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)	(shares)
Year ended March 31, 2015										
Non-vested										
April 1, 2014 – Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canceled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 31, 2015 – Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested										
April 1, 2014 – Outstanding	—	—	80,400	106,100	103,100	79,500	93,500	67,200	26,400	12,000
Vested	—	66,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,000	12,200	—	—
Canceled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 31, 2015 – Outstanding	—	66,100	80,400	106,100	103,100	79,500	74,500	55,000	26,400	12,000
Year ended March 31, 2016										
Non-vested										
April 1, 2015 – Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canceled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 31, 2016 – Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vested										
April 1, 2015 – Outstanding	—	66,100	80,400	106,100	103,100	79,500	74,500	55,000	26,400	12,000
Vested	118,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—	—	7,100	700	—	—	—
Canceled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March 31, 2016 – Outstanding	118,200	66,100	80,400	106,100	103,100	72,400	73,800	55,000	26,400	12,000
Exercise price	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1	¥1
	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)
Average stock price at exercise	—	—	—	—	—	¥1,305	¥1,305	—	—	—
	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	($11.55)	($11.55)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Fair value price at grant date	¥1,089	¥1,615	¥1,169	¥850	¥929	¥1,018	¥899	¥642	¥915	¥1,350
(directors)	($9.64)	($14.29)	($10.35)	($7.52)	($8.22)	($9.01)	($7.96)	($5.68)	($8.10)	($11.95)
Fair value price at grant date	¥1,089	¥1,655	¥1,157	¥880	¥957	¥1,034	¥912	—	—	—
(executive officers)	($9.64)	($14.65)	($10.24)	($7.79)	($8.47)	($9.15)	($8.07)	(—)	(—)	(—)

The Assumptions Used to Measure Fair Value of 2016 Stock Option (directors)	
Estimate method:	Black-Scholes option pricing model
Volatility of stock price:	41.95%
Estimated remaining outstanding period:	9 years
Estimated dividend rate:	1.98%
Risk free interest rate:	(0.15)%

The Assumptions Used to Measure Fair Value of 2016 Stock Option (executive officers)	
Estimate method:	Black-Scholes option pricing model
Volatility of stock price:	41.95%
Estimated remaining outstanding period:	9 years
Estimated dividend rate:	1.98%
Risk free interest rate:	(0.15)%

14 | INCOME TAXES

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 32.83% and 35.33% for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2016 and 2015, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Inventories	**¥ 11,475**	¥ 12,593	**$ 101,550**
Tax loss carryforwards	**10,306**	11,621	**91,203**
Depreciation	**4,285**	5,214	**37,924**
Liability for retirement benefits	**2,898**	4,266	**25,643**
Accrued bonuses	**2,166**	2,482	**19,165**
Accrued expenses	**2,063**	2,414	**18,255**
Warranty reserve	**1,157**	1,261	**10,237**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**671**	1,153	**5,936**
Write-down of investment securities	**521**	3,527	**4,608**
Other	**4,153**	6,483	**36,752**
Less valuation allowance	**(16,001)**	(19,731)	**(141,604)**
Total deferred tax assets	**23,693**	31,283	**209,669**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Asset identified resulting from business combinations	**(8,197)**	—	**(72,544)**
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	**(5,820)**	(6,519)	**(51,503)**
Differences between book and tax bases of property, plant and equipment	**(2,744)**	(2,611)	**(24,284)**
Securities withdrawn from retirement benefit trust	**(2,454)**	(2,582)	**(21,715)**
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**(1,590)**	(2,810)	**(14,068)**
Asset for retirement benefits	**(607)**	(2,924)	**(5,367)**
Other	**(805)**	(1,067)	**(7,126)**
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(22,217)**	(18,514)	**(196,607)**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥ 1,476**	¥ 12,770	**$ 13,062**

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, 2016, with the corresponding figures for 2015, is as follows:

	2016	2015
Normal effective statutory tax rate	**32.83 %**	35.33 %
Lower income tax rates applicable to income in certain foreign countries	**(6.60)**	(4.80)
Net change in valuation allowance	**4.67**	(11.19)
Amortization of goodwill	**4.32**	0.58
Tax credit for R&D expenses	**(2.55)**	(5.64)
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	**2.06**	1.05
Withholding tax for dividends overseas	**1.34**	0.49
Temporary difference for investments in subsidiaries	**1.18**	0.25
Revenues not recognized for income tax purposes	**(1.15)**	(0.34)
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	**(0.98)**	1.88
Effect of a change in statutory tax rate	**(0.27)**	(0.42)
Tax sparing credit	**(0.19)**	(0.43)
Other – net	**1.73**	1.04
Actual effective tax rate	**36.38 %**	17.78 %

New tax reform laws enacted in 2016 in Japan changed the normal effective statutory tax rate for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2016 and 2017, to approximately 30.70% and for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2018, to approximately 30.47%. The effect of these changes was to decrease current deferred tax assets, net of current deferred tax liabilities, by ¥191 million ($1,693 thousand), non-current deferred tax liabilities, net of non-current deferred tax assets, by ¥352 million ($3,111 thousand) and defined retirement benefit plan by ¥111 ($980 thousand) and to increase accumulated other comprehensive income for unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities by ¥80 million ($711 thousand) in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2016, and to decrease income taxes—deferred by ¥191 million ($1,687 thousand) in the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended.

Also, the normal effective statutory tax rate in the United Kingdom was changed and the effect of this change was to decrease current deferred tax assets, net of current deferred tax liabilities, by ¥66 million ($583 thousand), non-current deferred tax liabilities, net of non-current deferred tax assets, by ¥696 million ($6,163 thousand) and defined retirement benefit plan by ¥49 million ($432 thousand) in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2016, and to decrease income taxes—deferred by ¥706 million ($6,244 thousand) in the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended.

15 | R&D COSTS

R&D costs charged to income were ¥46,017 million ($407,234 thousand) and ¥42,524 million for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

16 | AMORTIZATION OF GOODWILL

Amortization of goodwill was ¥6,781 million ($60,010 thousand) and ¥1,318 million for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

17 | LEASES

(As lessee)

The minimum rental commitments under noncancellable operating leases were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Operating leases:			
Due within one year	**¥ 2,976**	¥ 2,471	**$ 26,334**
Due after one year	**8,983**	8,489	**79,492**
Total	**¥ 11,958**	¥ 10,960	**$ 105,826**

18 | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

(1) Group policy for financial instruments

The Group uses financial instruments, mainly long-term debt including bank loans and bonds, based on its capital financing plan. Cash surpluses, if any, are invested in low risk financial assets. Short-term bank loans are used to fund the Group's ongoing operations. 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 market risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, the position, net of payables in foreign currencies, is hedged by using forward foreign currency contracts and currency option contracts.

Marketable and investment securities, mainly held-to-maturity securities and equity instruments of customers and suppliers of the Group, are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations.

Payment terms of payables, such as trade notes and trade accounts, are less than one year. Payables in foreign currencies are exposed to the market risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates.

Bank loans are mainly used for investments and loans and to fund ongoing operations. Although most yen-denominated long-term bank loans are exposed to interest rate risks and most foreign currency-denominated long-term bank loans are exposed to foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks, they are hedged by using interest rate swaps and interest-rate and currency swaps, respectively.

Derivatives mainly include forward foreign currency contracts and currency option contracts, which are used to manage exposure to market risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates of receivables and payables, interest rate swaps, which are used to manage interest rate risk from yen-denominated bank loans, and interest-rate and currency swaps, which are used to manage foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks from foreign currency-denominated bank loans. Please see Note 19 for further 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 held-to-maturity financial investments, the Group manages its exposure to credit risk by limiting investments to high credit rated bonds in accordance with its internal guidelines.

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is limited to their carrying amounts as of March 31, 2016.

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

Foreign currency trade receivables and payables are exposed to market risk resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Such foreign exchange risk of trade receivables is hedged principally by forward foreign currency contracts and currency option contracts. In addition, when foreign currency trade receivables and payables are expected to arise from forecasted transactions, forward foreign currency contracts and currency option contracts may be used to hedge foreign exchange risk resulting from forecasted transactions expected to occur within one year.

The executions and administration of derivatives have been approved by those who are granted authority based on the internal guidelines which prescribe the authority and the limit for each transaction.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk comprises the risk that the Group cannot meet its contractual obligations in full on their maturity dates. The Group manages its liquidity risk with adequate financial planning by each company.

(4) Fair values of financial instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices in active markets. If a quoted price is not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead. Please see Note 19 for information related to the fair value of derivatives.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2016	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥ 66,690**	**¥ 66,690**	—
Time deposits	**2,981**	**2,981**	—
Marketable securities	**9,732**	**9,732**	**¥ 0**
Receivables	**97,473**	**97,473**	—
Investment securities	**19,139**	**19,139**	—
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	**396**		
Other investments and assets (including current portion)	**128**		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(325)**		
Net investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and other investments and assets	**199**	**201**	**2**
Total	**¥ 196,214**	**¥ 196,216**	**¥ 2**
Short-term borrowings	**¥ 6,557**	**¥ 6,557**	—
Current portion of long-term debt	**14,716**	**14,716**	—
Payables	**54,711**	**54,711**	—
Income taxes payable	**3,124**	**3,124**	—
Long-term debt	**142,809**	**141,543**	**¥ (1,265)**
Total	**¥ 221,917**	**¥ 220,652**	**¥ (1,265)**

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2015	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 104,733	¥ 104,733	—
Time deposits	3,217	3,217	—
Marketable securities	2,916	2,916	—
Receivables	99,427	99,427	—
Investment securities	35,732	35,732	¥ 0
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	749		
Other investments and assets (including current portion)	99		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(502)		
Net investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and other investments and assets	346	347	0
Total	¥ 246,371	¥ 246,371	¥ 0
Short-term borrowings	¥ 576	¥ 576	—
Current portion of long-term debt	11,731	11,731	—
Payables	64,532	64,532	—
Income taxes payable	14,924	14,924	—
Long-term debt	7,579	7,600	¥ 21
Total	¥ 99,341	¥ 99,362	¥ 21

March 31, 2016	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 590,178	$ 590,178	—
Time deposits	26,384	26,384	—
Marketable securities	86,121	86,122	$ 0
Receivables	862,592	862,592	—
Investment securities	169,369	169,369	—
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	3,507		
Other investments and assets (including current portion)	1,133		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,877)		
Net investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and other investments and assets	1,763	1,779	17
Total	$ 1,736,408	$ 1,736,425	$ 17
Short-term borrowings	$ 58,030	$ 58,030	—
Current portion of long-term debt	130,227	130,227	—
Payables	484,172	484,172	—
Income taxes payable	27,646	27,646	—
Long-term debt	1,263,795	1,252,596	$ (11,199)
Total	$ 1,963,870	$ 1,952,671	$ (11,199)

Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits

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

Marketable and investment securities

The fair values of marketable and investment securities are measured at the quoted market price of the stock exchange for the equity instruments, and at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution for certain debt instruments.

The carrying values of investment trusts approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

The fair value information for marketable and investment securities by classification is included in Note 5.

Receivables and payables

The carrying values of receivables and payables approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies

The fair values of these investments are measured at the present value of their future cash flows classified by a term of a specified length and by risk category as per credit risk management, at a rate, which has the credit spread added to appropriate indices such as government bond yields.

Also, the fair values of the investments in certain consolidated subsidiaries are measured at the present value of the expected amounts of principal and interest reflecting their collectability, at a risk-free rate reflecting the remaining term of investment.

Short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt and long-term debt

The carrying values of short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term bank loans approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

The fair values of bonds with market prices are based on the market prices. The fair values of bonds without market prices and long-term bank loans are determined by discounting the total balance of principal and interest at a rate which reflects the remaining term of the bond and loan and the Group's credit risk.

The carrying amounts of lease obligations approximate fair value because neither the risk free rate nor the Group's credit profile has changed significantly since the date of lease inception.

Income taxes payable

The carrying values of income taxes payable approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Derivatives

Information related to the fair value of derivatives is included in Note 19.

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

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2016	2015	**2016**
Equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	**¥ 1,108**	¥ 1,573	**$ 9,804**
Investments in limited liability partnerships that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	**1,674**	877	**14,814**
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	**1,540**	1,732	**13,624**
Other	**6**	—	**50**
Total	**¥ 4,327**	¥ 4,182	**$ 38,292**

(5) Maturity analysis for financial assets and securities with contractual maturities

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2016	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥ 66,690**	—	—	—
Time deposits	**2,981**	—	—	—
Marketable securities	**9,737**	—	—	—
Receivables	**97,473**	—	—	—
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities	—	**¥ 5,468**	—	—
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and other investments and assets	**22**	**54**	**¥ 17**	**¥ 430**
Total	**¥ 176,904**	**¥ 5,523**	**¥ 17**	**¥ 430**

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2015	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 104,733	—	—	—
Time deposits	3,217	—	—	—
Marketable securities	2,916	—	—	—
Receivables	99,427	—	—	—
Investment securities:				
Held-to-maturity securities	—	¥ 100	—	—
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities	—	14,007	¥ 2,120	¥ 177
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and other investments and assets	18	47	14	769
Total	¥ 210,311	¥ 14,154	¥ 2,133	¥ 946

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2016	Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 590,178**	—	—	—
Time deposits	**26,384**	—	—	—
Marketable securities	**86,171**	—	—	—
Receivables	**862,592**	—	—	—
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities	—	**$ 48,393**	—	—
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies and other investments and assets	**198**	**481**	**$ 153**	**$ 3,807**
Total	**$ 1,565,524**	**$ 48,874**	**$ 153**	**$ 3,807**

Please see Note 9 for annual maturities of long-term debt.

19 | DERIVATIVES

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts and currency option contracts to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Group also enters into interest rate swap contracts and interest-rate and currency swap contracts to manage its interest rate and currency exposures on certain liabilities.

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 with high credit ratings, 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 which regulate the authorization and credit limit amount.

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

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied at March 31, 2016 and 2015

	Millions of Yen			
At March 31, 2016	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling:				
U.S. Dollar	**¥ 5,026**	—	**¥ 37**	**¥ 37**
Euro	**38,272**	—	**2,479**	**2,479**
Yen	**30,421**	—	**466**	**466**
Mexican Peso	**938**	—	**(11)**	**(11)**
Korean Won	**290**	—	**(14)**	**(14)**
Indonesia Rupiah	**104**	—	**(3)**	**(3)**
Taiwan Dollar	**597**	—	**(2)**	**(2)**
India Rupee	**330**	—	**(9)**	**(9)**
Buying:				
U.S. Dollar	**¥ 1,884**	—	**¥ (42)**	**¥ (42)**
Philippine Peso	**1**	—	**0**	**0**
Currency option contracts:				
Selling:				
Call				
Euro	**¥ 16,346**	—	**¥ 2**	**¥ (2)**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Canadian Dollar	**2,478**	—	**131**	**(131)**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Buying:				
Call				
U.S. Dollar	**¥ 1,239**	—	**¥ 8**	**¥ 8**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Yen	**16,346**	—	**(22)**	**(22)**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Interest-rate and currency swap contracts:				
Floating rate receipt, fixed rate payment U.S. Dollar receipt, Yen payment	**¥ 53,987**	**¥ 47,989**	**¥ (5,162)**	**¥ (5,162)**

Notes: 1) The fair values of derivative transactions are measured at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution.
2) Certain option premiums are not received or paid because these currency option contracts are zero cost option contracts in which the premiums of the written options are the same as those paid for the options that are purchased.

	Millions of Yen			
At March 31, 2015	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling:				
U.S. Dollar	¥ 13,642	—	¥ 1	¥ 1
Euro	5,035	—	412	412
Pound Sterling	578	—	(9)	(9)
Yen	24,651	—	(140)	(140)
Mexican Peso	669	—	6	6
Korean Won	323	—	(2)	(2)
Indonesia Rupiah	145	—	(1)	(1)
Taiwan Dollar	311	—	(6)	(6)
India Rupee	443	—	1	1
Buying:				
U.S. Dollar	¥ 2,484	—	¥ 27	¥ 27
Euro	53	—	(1)	(1)
Yen	25	—	(0)	(0)
Pound Sterling *3)	103,351	—	(2,828)	(2,828)
Currency option contracts:				
Selling:				
Call				
Euro	¥ 16,551	—	¥ 12	¥ (12)
(Option fee)	(—)	—		
Swiss Franc	248	—	37	(36)
(Option fee)	(1)	—		
Canadian Dollar	3,124	—	13	(13)
(Option fee)	(—)	—		
Buying:				
Call				
U.S. Dollar	¥ 1,562	—	¥ 40	¥ 40
(Option fee)	(—)	—		
Euro	111	—	—	(1)
(Option fee)	(1)	—		
Yen	16,551	—	3	3
(Option fee)	(—)	—		

Notes: 1) The fair values of derivative transactions are measured at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution.
2) Certain option premiums are not received or paid because these currency option contracts are zero cost option contracts in which the premiums of the written options are the same as those paid for the options that are purchased.
3) Hedge accounting is not applied to a certain portion of foreign currency forward contracts used for financing the acquisition of subsidiaries' shares which do not qualify for hedge accounting.

At March 31, 2016	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling:				
U.S. Dollar	**$ 44,475**	—	**$ 325**	**$ 325**
Euro	**338,690**	—	**21,942**	**21,942**
Yen	**269,212**	—	**4,120**	**4,120**
Mexican Peso	**8,304**	—	**(94)**	**(94)**
Korean Won	**2,563**	—	**(120)**	**(120)**
Indonesia Rupiah	**919**	—	**(24)**	**(24)**
Taiwan Dollar	**5,281**	—	**(21)**	**(21)**
India Rupee	**2,923**	—	**(83)**	**(83)**
Buying:				
U.S. Dollar	**$ 16,669**	—	**$ (372)**	**$ (372)**
Philippine Peso	**5**	—	**0**	**0**
Currency option contracts:				
Selling:				
Call				
Euro	**$ 144,651**	—	**$ 21**	**$ (21)**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Canadian Dollar	**21,938**	—	**1,161**	**(1,161)**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Buying:				
Call				
U.S. Dollar	**$ 10,969**	—	**$ 73**	**$ 73**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Yen	**144,651**	—	**(199)**	**(199)**
(Option fee)	**(—)**	—		
Interest-rate and currency swap contracts:				
Floating rate receipt, fixed rate payment U.S. Dollar receipt, Yen payment	**$ 477,763**	**$ 424,678**	**$ (45,681)**	**$ (45,681)**

Notes: 1) The fair values of derivative transactions are measured at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution.
2) Certain option premiums are not received or paid because these currency option contracts are zero cost option contracts in which the premiums of the written options are the same as those paid for the options that are purchased.

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied at March 31, 2016 and 2015

	Millions of Yen			
At March 31, 2016	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling:				
U.S. Dollar	Receivables	¥ **2,964**	—	¥ **(179)**
Euro	Receivables	**2,219**	—	**(67)**
Canadian Dollar	Receivables	**654**	—	**(44)**
Chinese Yuan	Receivables	**1,543**	—	**(85)**
Buying:				
Swiss Franc	Payables	¥ **2,247**	—	¥ **119**
Swedish Krona	Payables	**758**	—	**55**
Interest-rate and currency swap contracts:				
Floating rate receipt, fixed rate payment U.S. Dollar receipt, Yen payment	Long-term borrowings	¥ **11,997**	¥ **11,997**	*2)
Interest rate swap contracts:				
Floating rate receipt, fixed rate payment	Long-term borrowings	¥ **44,000**	¥ **40,000**	*2)

Notes: 1) The fair values of derivative transactions are measured at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution.
2) The interest-rate and currency swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are assigned to the associated long-term loans from banks and other financial institutions, recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2016, and included in the fair value of hedged items.

	Millions of Yen			
At March 31, 2015	Hedged Item	Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after One Year	Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling:				
Euro	Receivables	¥ **28,888**	—	¥ **2,259**
Pound Sterling	Receivables	**7,141**	—	**50**
Korean Won	Receivables	**129**	—	**(2)**
Taiwan Dollar	Receivables	**122**	—	**2**
India Rupee	Receivables	**143**	—	**(2)**
Buying:				
Pound Sterling *2)	Forecasted transactions for investments denominated in foreign currencies	¥ **103,351**	—	¥ **(2,968)**

Notes: 1) The fair values of derivative transactions are measured at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution.
2) Hedge accounting is applied to a certain portion of foreign currency forward contracts used for financing the acquisition of subsidiaries' shares which qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items.

At March 31, 2016	Hedged Item	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Contract Amount	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Contract Amount Due after One Year	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Fair Value
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Selling:				
U.S. Dollar	Receivables	**$ 26,229**	—	**$ (1,586)**
Euro	Receivables	**19,641**	—	**(595)**
Canadian Dollar	Receivables	**5,785**	—	**(390)**
Chinese Yuan	Receivables	**13,653**	—	**(749)**
Buying:				
Swiss Franc	Payables	**$ 19,887**	—	**$ 1,049**
Swedish Krona	Payables	**6,707**	—	**486**
Interest-rate and currency swap contracts:				
Floating rate receipt, fixed rate payment U.S. Dollar receipt, Yen payment	Long-term borrowings	**$ 106,169**	**$ 106,169**	*2)
Interest rate swap contracts:				
Floating rate receipt, fixed rate payment	Long-term borrowings	**$ 389,381**	**$ 353,982**	*2)

Notes: 1) The fair values of derivative transactions are measured at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution.
2) The interest-rate and currency swap contracts and interest rate swap contracts which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are assigned to the associated long-term loans from banks and other financial institutions, recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2016, and included in the fair value of hedged items.

20 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The components of other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen **2016**	Millions of Yen 2015	Thousands of U.S. Dollars **2016**
Unrealized (loss) gain on available-for-sale securities:			
(Losses) gains arising during the year	**¥ (2,750)**	¥ 4,466	**$ (24,335)**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**(1,583)**	(238)	**(14,007)**
Amount before income tax effect	**(4,333)**	4,228	**(38,342)**
Income tax effect	**1,188**	(1,292)	**10,510**
Total	**¥ (3,145)**	¥ 2,935	**$ (27,832)**
Deferred gain on derivatives under hedge accounting:			
Gains (losses) arising during the year	**¥ 2,410**	¥ (693)	**$ 21,325**
Reclassification adjustment to profit or loss	**(1,936)**	2,399	**(17,131)**
Amount before income tax effect	**474**	1,706	**4,194**
Income tax effect	**(219)**	(619)	**(1,936)**
Total	**¥ 255**	¥ 1,086	**$ 2,258**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥ (46,481)**	¥ 18,847	**$ (411,338)**
Total	**¥ (46,481)**	¥ 18,847	**$ (411,338)**
Defined retirement benefit plans:			
Adjustments arising during the year	**¥ (3,803)**	¥ (2,230)	**$ (33,651)**
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	**1,709**	1,341	**15,125**
Amount before income tax effect	**(2,093)**	(890)	**(18,526)**
Income tax effect	**976**	(205)	**8,639**
Total	**¥ (1,117)**	¥ (1,095)	**$ (9,887)**
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income in associates:			
(Losses) gains arising during the year	**¥ (6)**	¥ 5	**$ (54)**
Total	**¥ (6)**	¥ 5	**$ (54)**
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	**¥ (50,494)**	¥ 21,779	**$ (446,853)**

21 | NET INCOME PER SHARE

Reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted net income per share ("EPS") for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of Shares	Yen	U.S. Dollars
For the year ended March 31, 2016	Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Weighted-Average Shares	EPS	
Basic EPS				
Net income available to common shareholders	**¥ 31,017**	**259,630**	**¥ 119.47**	**$ 1.06**
Effect of dilutive securities				
Stock acquisition rights		**604**		
Diluted EPS				
Net income for computation	**¥ 31,017**	**260,234**	**¥ 119.19**	**$ 1.05**
For the year ended March 31, 2015				
Basic EPS				
Net income available to common shareholders	¥ 53,970	261,125	¥ 206.68	
Effect of dilutive securities				
Stock acquisition rights		559		
Diluted EPS				
Net income for computation	¥ 53,970	261,684	¥ 206.24	

As noted in Note 2 (5), the Company applied the revised accounting standard and guidance for (a) transactions with noncontrolling interest, (b) presentation of the consolidated balance sheet, (c) presentation of the consolidated statement of income, and (e) acquisition-related costs, effective April 1, 2015, and (d) provisional accounting treatments for a business combination which occurred on or after April 1, 2015.

As a result, basic and diluted EPS for the year ended March 31, 2016, decreased by ¥6.56 ($0.06) and ¥6.54 ($0.06), respectively.

22 | 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's reportable segments are those for which separate financial information is available and regular evaluation by the Company's management is being performed in order to decide how resources are allocated among the Group. The Group consists of six segments, "Printing & Solutions," "Personal & Home," "Machinery & Solution," "Network & Contents," "Industrial Part," and "Domino" in which the Group formulates and implements comprehensive strategies for products and services. "Printing & Solutions" consists of sales and production of communication printing device such as printers and All-in-Ones, and of sales and production of electronic stationary products. "Personal & Home" consists of sales and production of home sewing machines. "Machinery & Solution" consists of sales and production of industrial sewing machines, garment printers and machine tools. "Network & Contents" consists of sales and production of online karaoke systems, and of content distribution services. "Industrial Part" consists of sales and production of reducers and gears. "Domino" consists of sales and production of industrial printing equipment.

In the fiscal year ended March 31,2016, the Group acquired Domino Printing Sciences plc ("Domino"), included Domino and its subsidiaries in the scope of consolidation and established the reportable segment "Domino." Since the acquisition date of Domino was deemed as June 30, 2015, the Group's consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2016 included the financial performance of Domino and its subsidiaries for the period of July 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016.

2. Methods of Measurement for the Amounts of Sales, Profit (Loss), Assets and Other Items for Each Reportable Segment

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are consistent with those disclosed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

The Group applied the revised "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations," which was noted in 2 (5). As a result, segment loss of

"Network & Contents" increased by ¥9 million ($81 thousand) and segment loss of "Domino" decreased by ¥75 million ($661 thousand) for the year ended March 31, 2016.

3. Information about Sales, Profit (Loss), Assets and Other Items

	Millions of Yen									
	2016									
	Reportable segment									
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Domino	Others	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:										
Sales to external customers	**¥476,767**	**¥ 52,797**	**¥ 81,408**	**¥ 53,697**	**¥ 18,315**	**¥ 48,312**	**¥ 14,592**	**¥745,888**	**—**	**¥745,888**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13,822**	**13,822**	**¥ (13,822)**	**—**
Total	**¥476,767**	**¥ 52,797**	**¥ 81,408**	**¥ 53,697**	**¥ 18,315**	**¥ 48,312**	**¥ 28,414**	**¥759,710**	**¥ (13,822)**	**¥745,888**
Segment profit (loss)	**¥ 34,185**	**¥ 4,847**	**¥ 10,357**	**¥ (277)**	**¥ 880**	**¥ (2,025)**	**¥ 1,276**	**¥ 49,242**	**¥ (1,965)**	**¥ 47,277**
Segment assets	**288,767**	**34,019**	**69,401**	**35,996**	**47,107**	**185,980**	**72,229**	**733,498**	**(65,687)**	**667,811**
Other:										
Depreciation	**19,615**	**1,444**	**2,145**	**5,259**	**1,415**	**3,678**	**787**	**34,341**	**—**	**34,341**
Amortization of goodwill	**—**	**—**	**20**	**1,716**	**—**	**5,046**	**—**	**6,781**	**—**	**6,781**
Investments in associated companies	**65**	**—**	**526**	**—**	**—**	**28**	**822**	**1,441**	**—**	**1,441**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**16,321**	**1,409**	**4,752**	**7,812**	**4,676**	**1,652**	**216**	**36,840**	**3,137**	**39,977**

	Millions of Yen								
	2015								
	Reportable segment								
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Others	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:									
Sales to external customers	¥474,257	¥ 51,446	¥100,617	¥ 48,950	¥ 17,443	¥ 14,524	¥707,238	—	¥707,238
Intersegment sales or transfers	—	—	—	—	—	13,343	13,343	¥ (13,343)	—
Total	¥474,257	¥ 51,446	¥100,617	¥ 48,950	¥ 17,443	¥ 27,867	¥720,581	¥ (13,343)	¥707,238
Segment profit (loss)	¥ 35,723	¥ 4,929	¥ 16,220	¥ (856)	¥ 287	¥ 1,422	¥ 57,724	¥ (182)	¥ 57,542
Segment assets	338,147	36,110	74,281	36,855	47,020	76,919	609,332	(42,102)	567,230
Other:									
Depreciation	18,336	1,198	1,660	4,617	1,457	939	28,206	—	28,206
Amortization of goodwill	—	—	20	1,298	—	—	1,318	—	1,318
Investments in associated companies	38	—	536	—	—	769	1,344	—	1,344
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	15,745	1,215	4,053	6,253	2,840	406	30,512	3,552	34,064

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars									
	2016									
	Reportable segment									
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Domino	Others	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:										
Sales to external customers	**$4,219,178**	**$ 467,232**	**$ 720,421**	**$ 475,198**	**$ 162,079**	**$ 427,541**	**$ 129,132**	**$6,600,781**	**—**	**$6,600,781**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**122,316**	**122,316**	**$ (122,316)**	**—**
Total	**$4,219,178**	**$ 467,232**	**$ 720,421**	**$ 475,198**	**$ 162,079**	**$ 427,541**	**$ 251,447**	**$6,723,097**	**$ (122,316)**	**$6,600,781**
Segment profit (loss)	**$ 302,519**	**$ 42,892**	**$ 91,653**	**$ (2,453)**	**$ 7,789**	**$ (17,918)**	**$ 11,290**	**$ 435,772**	**$ (17,392)**	**$ 418,380**
Segment assets	**2,555,460**	**301,053**	**614,168**	**318,548**	**416,874**	**1,645,839**	**639,192**	**6,491,134**	**(581,301)**	**5,909,834**
Other:										
Depreciation	**173,582**	**12,775**	**18,979**	**46,536**	**12,522**	**32,546**	**6,965**	**303,906**	**—**	**303,906**
Amortization of goodwill	**—**	**—**	**176**	**15,182**	**—**	**44,652**	**—**	**60,010**	**—**	**60,010**
Investments in associated companies	**574**	**—**	**4,657**	**—**	**—**	**251**	**7,273**	**12,755**	**—**	**12,755**
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**144,437**	**12,471**	**42,057**	**69,134**	**41,384**	**14,621**	**1,911**	**326,015**	**27,763**	**353,779**

Notes:
(1) "Others" consists of real estate and other areas of business.
(2) Reconciliation amounts are as follows:
1) Reconciliation amounts of ¥13,822 million ($122,316 thousand) and ¥13,343 million for intersegment sales or transfers as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are for the elimination of intercompany transactions.
2) Reconciliation amounts of ¥1,965 million ($17,392 thousand) and ¥182 million for segment profit as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are for the elimination of intercompany transactions of ¥197 million ($1,745 thousand) and ¥182 million, respectively, and costs for the acquisition of Domino of ¥1,768 million ($15,646 thousand) as of March 31, 2016.
3) Reconciliation amounts of ¥65,687 million ($581,301 thousand) and ¥42,102 million for segment assets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, include elimination of intercompany balances of ¥98,369 million ($870,526 thousand) and ¥78,381 million respectively, and corporate assets of ¥32,682 million ($289,225 thousand) and ¥36,279 million, respectively, which are not allocated to reportable segments.
4) Reconciliation amounts of ¥3,137 million ($27,763 thousand) and ¥3,552 million for increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, are for corporate assets that are not allocated to reportable segments.
5) Amortization of goodwill as of March 31, 2016 includes the impairment loss on goodwill of ¥424 million ($3,751 thousand), which was included in "Other-net" among the "OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)" section of the consolidated statement of income.

4. Information about Geographical Areas

(a) Sales

Millions of Yen						
2016						
Japan	U.S.A.	Americas and others	Europe	China	Asia and others	Total
¥ 136,626	**¥ 206,299**	**¥ 49,714**	**¥ 189,714**	**¥ 74,331**	**¥ 89,205**	**¥ 745,888**

Millions of Yen						
2015						
Japan	U.S.A.	Americas and others	Europe	China	Asia and others	Total
¥ 127,874	¥ 184,152	¥ 48,679	¥ 174,492	¥ 97,387	¥ 74,653	¥ 707,238

Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
2016						
Japan	U.S.A.	Americas and others	Europe	China	Asia and others	Total
$ 1,209,082	**$ 1,825,654**	**$ 439,944**	**$ 1,678,883**	**$ 657,794**	**$ 789,424**	**$ 6,600,781**

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

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Millions of Yen							
2016							
Japan	Americas	Europe	China	Vietnam	Philippines	Asia and others	Total
¥ 61,091	**¥ 8,536**	**¥ 11,099**	**¥ 14,344**	**¥ 13,225**	**¥ 12,624**	**¥ 2,154**	**¥ 123,072**

Millions of Yen							
2015							
Japan	Americas	Europe	China	Vietnam	Philippines	Asia and others	Total
¥ 56,510	¥ 7,035	¥ 4,702	¥ 13,900	¥ 13,709	¥ 14,537	¥ 1,751	¥ 112,144

Thousands of U.S. Dollars							
2016							
Japan	Americas	Europe	China	Vietnam	Philippines	Asia and others	Total
$ 540,631	**$ 75,535**	**$ 98,222**	**$ 126,935**	**$ 117,032**	**$ 111,716**	**$ 19,061**	**$ 1,089,132**

5. Impairment Losses of Assets by Reportable Segment

	Millions of Yen								
	2016								
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Domino	Others	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Impairment losses of assets	—	—	—	**¥ 1,143**	—	—	—	**¥ 25**	**¥ 1,168**

	Millions of Yen							
	2015							
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Others	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Impairment losses of assets	—	—	—	¥ 108	¥ 1,173	¥ 365	¥ 139	¥ 1,785

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars								
	2016								
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Domino	Others	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Impairment losses of assets	—	—	—	**$ 10,119**	—	—	—	**$ 219**	**$ 10,337**

Note:
(1) Amounts of "Others" are related to real estate of business.
(2) Amounts of "Intersegment eliminations" are related to corporate assets that are not attributable to the reportable segments.

6. Amount of Goodwill by Reportable Segment

	Millions of Yen								
	2016								
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Domino	Others	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Goodwill at March 31, 2016	—	—	**¥ 149**	**¥ 2,738**	—	**¥ 104,522**	—	—	**¥ 107,409**

	Millions of Yen							
	2015							
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Others	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Goodwill at March 31, 2015	—	—	¥ 169	¥ 3,667	—	—	—	¥ 3,836

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars								
	2016								
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery & Solution	Network & Contents	Industrial Part	Domino	Others	Inter-segment eliminations	Total
Goodwill at March 31, 2016	—	—	**$ 1,319**	**$ 24,227**	—	**$ 924,973**	—	—	**$ 950,519**

23 | SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(1) Appropriation of Retained Earnings

The following appropriation of retained earnings at March 31, 2016, was approved at the Company's Board of Directors' meeting held on May 16, 2016:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends of ¥18 ($0.16) per share	**¥ 4,680**	**$ 41,413**

(2) Reorganization of reportable segments

Effective April 1, 2016, the Group reorganized its reportable segments based on a new mid-term business strategy. The Group integrated "Machinery & Solution" segment and "Industrial Part" segment to establish a new segment named "Machinery".

The segment information for the year ended March 31, 2016, using the new operating segments, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen								
	2016								
	Reportable segment								
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery	Network & Contents	Domino	Others	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:									
Sales to external customers	**¥ 476,767**	**¥ 52,797**	**¥ 99,723**	**¥ 53,697**	**¥ 48,312**	**¥ 14,592**	**¥ 745,888**	**—**	**¥ 745,888**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**13,822**	**13,822**	**¥ (13,822)**	**—**
Total	**¥ 476,767**	**¥ 52,797**	**¥ 99,723**	**¥ 53,697**	**¥ 48,312**	**¥ 28,414**	**¥ 759,710**	**¥ (13,822)**	**¥ 745,888**
Segment profit (loss)	**¥ 34,185**	**¥ 4,847**	**¥ 11,237**	**¥ (277)**	**¥ (2,025)**	**¥ 1,276**	**¥ 49,242**	**¥ (1,965)**	**¥ 47,277**

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars								
	2016								
	Reportable segment								
	Printing & Solutions	Personal & Home	Machinery	Network & Contents	Domino	Others	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:									
Sales to external customers	**$ 4,219,178**	**$ 467,232**	**$ 882,500**	**$ 475,198**	**$ 427,541**	**$ 129,132**	**$ 6,600,781**	**—**	**$ 6,600,781**
Intersegment sales or transfers	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**122,316**	**122,316**	**$ (122,316)**	**—**
Total	**$ 4,219,178**	**$ 467,232**	**$ 882,500**	**$ 475,198**	**$ 427,541**	**$ 251,447**	**$ 6,723,097**	**$ (122,316)**	**$ 6,600,781**
Segment profit (loss)	**$ 302,519**	**$ 42,892**	**$ 99,442**	**$ (2,453)**	**$ (17,918)**	**$ 11,290**	**$ 435,772**	**$ (17,392)**	**$ 418,380**

Note:

(1) "Others" consists of real estate and other areas of business.

(2) Reconciliation amounts are as follows:

1) The reconciliation amount of ¥13,822 million ($122,316 thousand) for intersegment sales or transfers as of March 31, 2016 is for the elimination of intercompany transactions.

2) The reconciliation amount of ¥1,965 million ($17,392 thousand) for segment profit as of March 31, 2016 is for the elimination of intercompany transactions of ¥197 million ($1,745 thousand) and costs for the acquisition of Domino of ¥1,768 million ($15,646 thousand) as of March 31, 2016.