OMRON Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 and Consolidated Statements of Income, Comprehensive Income, Shareholders' Equity and Cash Flows for Each of the Three Years in the Period ended March 31, 2016 and Independent Auditors' Report

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of OMRON Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of OMRON Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2016, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of OMRON Corporation and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2016, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

June 24, 2016

OMRON Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2016 and 2015

ASSETS	Millions of Yen 2016	Millions of Yen 2015
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1)	¥ 82,910	¥ 102,622
Notes and accounts receivable - trade (Note 4)	165,093	178,775
Allowance for doubtful receivables (Note 1)	(1,654)	(1,624)
Inventories (Note 1, 2)	107,267	116,020
Deferred income taxes (Note 1, 12)	18,469	19,941
Other current assets (Note 3, 16, 17, 19)	17,524	18,362
Total current assets	389,609	434,096
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT (Note 1, 6):		
Land	26,376	26,721
Buildings	146,412	147,120
Machinery and equipment	204,499	202,149
Construction in progress	6,142	6,619
Total	383,429	382,609
Accumulated depreciation	(236,864)	(231,157)
Net property, plant, and equipment	146,565	151,452
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:		
Goodwill (Note 1, 5)	30,253	8,776
Investments in and advances to affiliates (Note 1)	25,048	24,318
Investment securities (Note 1, 3, 19)	37,055	57,106
Leasehold deposits	6,758	6,971
Deferred income taxes (Note 1, 12)	22,080	6,366
Other assets (Note 1, 5, 6, 21)	25,957	21,926
Total investments and other assets	147,151	125,463
TOTAL	¥ 683,325	¥ 711,011

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Millions of Yen 2016	Millions of Yen 2015
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Notes and accounts payable - trade	¥ 82,606	¥ 92,702
Accrued expenses	37,975	41,942
Income taxes payable	6,890	3,680
Other current liabilities (Note 1, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19)	35,192	38,438
Total current liabilities	162,663	176,762
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES (Note 1, 12)	660	697
TERMINATION AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Note 1, 9)	62,289	30,393
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Note 18)	10,679	11,065
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 1, 10):		
Common stock, no par value:		
Authorized: 487,000,000 shares in 2016 and 2015		
Issued: 213,958,172 shares and 217,397,872 shares in 2016 and 2015, respectively	64,100	64,100
Capital surplus	99,101	99,070
Legal reserve	15,194	13,403
Retained earnings	317,171	301,174
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 1, 15)	(50,204)	12,489
Treasury stock, at cost 149,398 shares and 144,467 shares in 2016 and 2015, respectively	(644)	(467)
Total shareholders' equity	444,718	489,769
NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	2,316	2,325
Total net assets	447,034	492,094
TOTAL	¥ 683,325	¥ 711,011

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMRON Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income
Years Ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
NET SALES (Note 1)	¥ 833,604	¥ 847,252	¥ 772,966
COSTS AND EXPENSES (Note 8):			
Cost of sales	512,792	514,645	475,758
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Note 1)	205,735	198,103	181,225
Research and development expenses	52,790	47,913	47,928
Other expenses (income), net (Note 11)	(3,399)	(797)	6,048
Total	767,918	759,864	710,959
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND EQUITY IN LOSS (EARNINGS) OF AFFILIATES	65,686	87,388	62,007
INCOME TAXES (Note 1, 12)	20,043	28,893	19,475
EQUITY IN LOSS (EARNINGS) OF AFFILIATES	(2,039)	(3,937)	(3,782)
NET INCOME	47,682	62,432	46,314
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	392	262	129
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	¥ 47,290	¥ 62,170	¥ 46,185

	Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
PER SHARE DATA (Note 13):			
Net income attributable to shareholders:			
Basic	¥218.95	¥283.89	¥209.82
Diluted	218.95	283.89	-

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMRON Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years Ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
NET INCOME	¥ 47,682	¥ 62,432	¥ 46,314
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX (Note 15):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments arising during the year	(23,916)	21,846	18,946
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	-	-	(1)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(23,916)	21,846	18,945
Pension liability adjustments:			
Pension liability adjustments arising during the year	(29,525)	227	326
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	1,486	1,316	1,375
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(28,039)	1,543	1,701
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the year	(5,776)	7,074	10,002
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	(4,818)	(3,062)	(1,116)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(10,594)	4,012	8,886
Net gains (losses) on derivative instruments:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the year	658	(656)	(1,409)
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	(946)	975	1,249
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(288)	319	(160)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	(62,837)	27,720	29,372
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	(15,155)	90,152	75,686
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS	248	331	314
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS (Note 1)	¥ (15,403)	¥ 89,821	¥ 75,372

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMRON Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
Years Ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

		Millions of Yen								
	Number of Common Shares Issued	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Net Assets
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2013	227,121,372	¥ 64,100	¥ 99,066	¥ 10,876	¥ 253,654	¥ (44,349)	¥ (16,385)	¥ 366,962	¥ 1,801	¥ 368,763
Net income					46,185			46,185	129	46,314
Cash dividends paid to OMRON Corporation shareholders, ¥53 per share					(11,666)			(11,666)		(11,666)
Equity transaction with noncontrolling interests and other								-	154	154
Transfer to legal reserve				320	(320)			-		-
Other comprehensive income (loss)						29,187		29,187	185	29,372
Acquisition of treasury stock							(161)	(161)		(161)
Sale of treasury stock			1				1	2		2
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	227,121,372	64,100	99,067	11,196	287,853	(15,162)	(16,545)	430,509	2,269	432,778
Net income					62,170			62,170	262	62,432
Cash dividends paid to OMRON Corporation shareholders, ¥71 per share					(15,513)			(15,513)		(15,513)
Cash dividends paid to noncontrolling interests								-	(277)	(277)
Equity transaction with noncontrolling interests and other								-	2	2
Transfer to legal reserve				2,207	(2,207)			-		-
Other comprehensive income (loss)						27,651		27,651	69	27,720
Acquisition of treasury stock							(15,054)	(15,054)		(15,054)
Sale of treasury stock			0				1	1		1
Retirement of treasury stock	(9,723,500)		(2)		(31,129)		31,131	-		-
Issuance of stock acquisition right			5					5		5
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2015	217,397,872	64,100	99,070	13,403	301,174	12,489	(467)	489,769	2,325	492,094
Net income					47,290			47,290	392	47,682
Cash dividends paid to OMRON Corporation shareholders, ¥68 per share					(14,656)			(14,656)		(14,656)
Cash dividends paid to noncontrolling interests								-	(256)	(256)
Equity transaction with noncontrolling interests and other								-	(1)	(1)
Transfer to legal reserve				1,791	(1,791)			-		-
Other comprehensive income (loss)						(62,693)		(62,693)	(144)	(62,837)
Acquisition of treasury stock							(15,023)	(15,023)		(15,023)
Sale of treasury stock			0				0	0		0
Retirement of treasury stock	(3,439,700)				(14,846)		14,846	-		-
Issuance of stock acquisition right			31					31		31
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2016	213,958,172	¥ 64,100	¥ 99,101	¥ 15,194	¥ 317,171	¥ (50,204)	¥ (644)	¥ 444,718	¥ 2,316	¥ 447,034

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMRON Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	¥ 47,682	¥ 62,432	¥ 46,314
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	31,460	28,339	25,089
Net loss (gain) on sales and disposals of property, plant, and equipment	(485)	3,432	1,146
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	463	137	804
Net gain on sale of investment securities	(1,499)	(4,337)	(1,714)
Loss on impairment of investment securities	68	166	501
Gain on contribution of securities to retirement benefit trust	(4,140)	-	-
Termination and retirement benefits	698	(17,427)	(4,417)
Deferred income taxes	2,283	11,938	2,170
Equity in loss (earnings) of affiliates	(2,039)	(3,937)	(3,782)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable - trade	9,436	3,384	(6,613)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	6,061	(10,671)	(325)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	1,003	(2,828)	(32)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable - trade	(7,189)	1,658	5,824
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	3,433	(3,127)	2,277
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(4,614)	6,318	10,883
Other, net	1,586	1,580	919
Total adjustments	36,525	14,625	32,730
Net cash provided by operating activities	84,207	77,057	79,044
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale or maturities of investment securities	2,214	5,274	2,840
Purchase of investment securities	(330)	(603)	(2,179)
Capital expenditures	(37,903)	(37,123)	(32,218)
Decrease in leasehold deposits, net	115	118	75
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	2,239	768	794
Decrease (increase) in investment in and loans to affiliates	(20)	(30)	209
Proceeds from sale of business	-	-	26
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(33,448)	(8,003)	(672)
Other, net	17	82	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(67,116)	(39,517)	(31,125)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net repayments of short-term debt	2	(853)	(5,135)
Dividends paid by the Company	(16,077)	(12,985)	(10,566)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(256)	(277)	-
Proceeds from equity transactions with noncontrolling interests	-	-	22
Acquisition of treasury stock	(15,023)	(15,054)	(161)
Other, net	(196)	(134)	(458)
Net cash used in financing activities	(31,550)	(29,303)	(16,298)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(5,253)	4,134	2,922
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(19,712)	12,371	34,543
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	102,622	90,251	55,708
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	¥ 82,910	¥ 102,622	¥ 90,251

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMRON Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

OMRON Corporation (the "Company") is a multinational manufacturer of automation components, equipment and systems with advanced computer, communications, and control technologies. The Company conducts business in more than 30 countries around the world and strategically manages its worldwide operations through four regional management centers in the United States, the Netherlands, China and Singapore. Products, classified by type and market, are organized into operating segments as described below.

Industrial Automation Business (IAB) manufactures and sells control components and systems, including programmable controllers, motion controllers, sensing devices, inspection systems, safety devices, industrial robots, precision laser processing equipment, and control devices used in automatic systems in industry. Industrial automation business targets a wide range of customers in major manufacturing industries worldwide to provide manufacturing support using sensing and control technology that stays ahead of customer needs.

Electronic and Mechanical Components Business (EMC) manufactures and sells electric and electronic components such as those found in relays, switches, connectors, amusement components and units, sensors for consumers, face recognition software, and image sensing component (HVC: human vision component). Electronic and mechanical components business also provides built-in control components for commercial and customer devices, automotive devices, environmental and energy devices, industrial equipment, and built-in components for mobile devices such as mobile phones.

Automotive Electronic Components Business (AEC) conducts design, production, and sales of automotive electronics to vehicle and component manufacturers throughout the world. The group provides products such as automotive body electronics controllers, electric power steering controllers, passive entry and push engine start systems, keyless entry systems, power window switches and various automotive switches, and power conversion units and voltage monitoring units for electric vehicles.

Social Systems Solution and Service Business (SSB) creates solutions using sensing & control technologies, software, and total maintenance services for safer, more secure, and more comfortable communities, and works with customers to contribute to building an optimized society. The group provides products such as railway station service systems, traffic and road management systems, card payment services, security and safety solutions, environmental solutions, and related maintenance business.

Healthcare Business (HCB) provides numerous types of products and services worldwide that aid in the prevention, improvement, and management of lifestyle diseases from household-use measurement devices to professional medical equipment in order to contribute to the health and comfortable life for people. The group provides products such as digital blood pressure monitors, digital thermometers, body composition monitors, pedometers and activity meters, electric toothbrushes, sleep time monitors, low-frequency therapy equipment, massagers, blood glucose monitors, moisturizing devices, biometric monitors, nebulizers, oxygen generators, ECGs, vascular screening devices, visceral fat monitors, spot check monitors, WellnessLINK services, and Medical Link services.

Other develops and strengthens businesses as well as explores and develops new business fields under the direct control of headquarters. The group provides products such as solar power conditioners, electricity storage system, electrical power measuring devices, power protection devices, uninterruptible power supplies, OEM development and manufacturing of electronic equipment, MEMS microphones, MEMS pressure sensors, MEMS thermal sensors, MEMS flow sensors, analog ICs, contract chip manufacturing services, and high-quality backlight units for LCDs (MEMS: Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems).

Basis of Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen. Based upon requirements for depositary receipts issued in Europe, they are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Certain reclassifications have been made to amounts previously reported in order to conform to classifications as of and for the year ended March 31, 2016. The Company is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States of America.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Companies"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments, in which the Companies have a 20% to 50% interest (affiliates), are accounted for using the equity method.

The consolidated financial statements include all the Company's subsidiaries (168 companies at March 31, 2016 and 158 companies at March 31, 2015).

Application of Equity Method

Investments in the Company's affiliated companies are accounted for using the equity method.

Affiliated companies recorded using the equity method:

Hitachi-Omron Terminal Solutions, Corp. and others.
Total: 17 companies and 11 companies as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Differing Fiscal Year-Ends

There are 43 subsidiaries, 34 subsidiaries and 30 subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, which have different fiscal year-ends from that of the Company. 41 subsidiaries, 32 subsidiaries and 28 subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, used its March 31 year-end financial statements for the purpose of the Company's consolidation. For the remaining subsidiaries, the effect due to the difference in fiscal year-ends did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, including time deposits, commercial paper, and securities purchased with resale agreements and money market instruments.

Allowance for Doubtful Receivables

An allowance for doubtful receivables is established in amounts considered to be appropriate based primarily upon the Companies' past credit loss experience and an evaluation of potential losses within the outstanding receivables.

Marketable Securities and Investments

The Companies classify all of their marketable equity and debt securities as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at market value with the corresponding recognition of net unrealized holding gains and losses as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of related taxes, until recognized. If necessary, individual securities classified as available-for-sale are reduced to fair value by a charge to income in the period in which the decline is deemed to be other-than-temporary. Available-for-sale securities are reviewed for other-than-temporary declines in the carrying amount based on criteria that include the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost, the financial condition, and near-term prospects of the issuer and the Company's intent and ability to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value.

Other investments are accounted for at cost and tested for impairment periodically. The cost of securities sold is determined on the average cost basis.

Inventories

Domestic inventories are mainly stated at the lower of cost, determined by the first-in, first-out method, or market value. Also, overseas inventories are mainly stated at the lower of cost, determined by the moving-average method, or market value.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment has been computed principally by the declining-balance method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets. However, certain of the Company's subsidiaries located outside Japan have computed depreciation using the straight-line method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The estimated useful lives primarily range from 3 to 50 years for buildings and from 2 to 15 years for machinery and equipment. Depreciation expense was ¥26,041 million, ¥23,409 million, and ¥20,979 million for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Companies account for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) No. 350, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other", which requires that goodwill no longer be amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually. ASC No. 350 also requires recognized intangible assets with finite lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment. Any recognized intangible asset determined to have an indefinite useful life is not to be amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset might be unrecoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be potentially impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value. Assets to be disposed of other than by sale are considered held and used until disposed. Assets to be disposed of by sale are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less selling costs.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are charged to earnings as incurred and included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Advertising expense was ¥9,259 million, ¥9,963 million, and ¥9,413 million for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Shipping and Handling Charges

Shipping and handling charges are included in selling, general, and administrative expenses. Shipping and handling charges were ¥9,669 million, ¥9,411 million, and ¥8,791 million for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Termination and Retirement Benefits

Termination and retirement benefits are accounted for and are disclosed in accordance with ASC No. 715, "Compensation-Retirement Benefits", based on the fiscal year end fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligations of employees. The provision for termination and retirement benefits includes amounts for directors and corporate auditors of the Companies.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the tax consequences on future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts, operating loss carryforwards, and tax credit carryforwards. Future tax benefits, such as net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards, are recognized to the extent that such benefits are more likely than not to be realized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Companies have adopted ASC No. 740, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes". In evaluating the tax benefits based on available information at the reporting date, the Company records a tax benefit using a more likely than not threshold.

The Company and certain domestic subsidiaries compute current income taxes based on consolidated taxable income as permitted by Japanese tax regulations.

Consumption Taxes and Other Value-Added Taxes

Consumption taxes and other value-added taxes have been excluded from sales.

Product Warranties

Liability for estimated warranty-related costs is established at the time revenue is recognized and is included in other current liabilities. The liability is established using historical information, including the nature, frequency, and average cost of past warranty claims.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments and hedging activities are accounted for in accordance with ASC No. 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". This standard establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities and requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets and measure those instruments at fair value.

For foreign exchange forward contracts and commodities swaps, on the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Companies designate the derivative as a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (cash flow hedge). The Companies formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as their risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges to specific assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. Based on the Companies' policy, all foreign exchange forward contracts and commodities swaps entered into must be highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items.

Changes in fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) until earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the designated hedged item.

Cash Dividends

Cash dividends are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at proposed amounts in the year to which they are applicable, even though payment is not approved by shareholders until the annual general meeting of shareholders held early in the following fiscal year. Resulting dividends payable are included in other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Revenue Recognition

The Companies recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred and title and risk of loss have been transferred, service has been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is probable.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Companies apply ASC No. 718, "Compensation-Stock Compensation", and recognize stock-based compensation cost measured by the fair value method.

Translation of Financial Statement Items of the Company's Subsidiaries Located Outside Japan into Japanese Yen

Consolidated financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries located outside Japan are translated based upon ASC No. 830, "Foreign Currency Matters". Assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Gains and losses resulting from translation of financial statements are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as foreign currency translation adjustments.

Comprehensive Income

The Companies apply ASC No. 220, "Comprehensive Income". Comprehensive income is composed of net income attributable to shareholders, changes in foreign currency translation adjustments, changes in pension liability adjustments, changes in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities and changes in net gains (losses) on derivative instruments, and disclosed within the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the FASB and International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued their final standard on revenue from contracts with customers. The standard, issued as Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" by the FASB, outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance. The ASU requires entities to disclose both quantitative and qualitative information that enables users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In August 2015, ASU No. 2015-14 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers – postponement of effective date" was issued and the Companies plan to adopt ASU No. 2015-14 as of April 1, 2018. The Companies are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of this guidance will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17 "Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes". The ASU requires entities to present deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as noncurrent in a classified balance sheet. The Companies plan to adopt ASU No. 2015-17 as of April 1, 2017. The Companies are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of this guidance will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01 "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". The ASU requires the revising of the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. The ASU also requires certain disclosures associated with the fair value of financial instruments. The Companies plan to adopt ASU No. 2016-01 as of April 1, 2018. The Companies are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of this guidance will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02 "Leases". The ASU requires the recognition of the lease assets and liabilities on balance sheet which are classified as operating leases in the current standard. The Companies plan to adopt ASU No. 2016-02 as of April 1, 2019. The Companies are currently evaluating the effect that the adoption of this guidance will have on the consolidated financial statements.

2. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2016 and 2015 consisted of:

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Finished products	¥ 63,700	¥ 69,524
Work in process	14,327	16,484
Materials and supplies	29,240	30,012
Total	¥ 107,267	¥ 116,020

3. MARKETABLE SECURITIES AND INVESTMENTS

Cost, gross unrealized holding gains and losses, and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Available-for-sale securities

	Millions of Yen			
	2016			
	Cost (*)	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value
Equity securities	¥11,256	¥21,282	¥(106)	¥32,432

	Millions of Yen			
	2015			
	Cost (*)	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities	¥ 6	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 6
Equity securities	17,280	35,382	-	52,662
Total	¥ 17,286	¥ 35,382	¥ -	¥ 52,668

(*) Cost represents amortized cost of debt securities and cost of equity securities.

Held-to-maturity securities

	Millions of Yen			
	2016			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities	¥50	¥ -	¥ -	¥50

	Millions of Yen			
	2015			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value
Debt securities	¥75	¥ -	¥ -	¥75

Maturities of debt securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	2016		2015	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Due within one year	¥ 25	¥25	¥ 25	¥ 25
Due after one year through five years	25	25	56	56
Total	¥ 50	¥ 50	¥ 81	¥ 81

Gross unrealized holding losses and fair value of certain available-for-sale equity securities, aggregated by the length of time that they have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Less than 12 months

	Millions of Yen			
	2016		2015	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses
Equity securities	¥394	¥(106)	¥ -	¥ -

(*) In regards to the gross unrealized holding losses of available-for-sale securities, the related securities have been in a loss position for a relatively short period of time. Based on this fact and other relevant factors, management has determined that these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired.

No losses on impairment of available-for-sale securities were recognized to reflect declines in market value considered to be other-than-temporary for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Aggregate cost of nonmarketable equity securities accounted for under the cost method totaled ¥3,961 million and ¥3,691 million at March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Investments with an aggregate cost of ¥3,949 million and ¥3,689 million at March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, were not evaluated for impairment because (a) the Companies did not estimate the fair value of those investments as it was not practicable to do so and (b) the Companies did not identify any events or changes in circumstances that might have had a significant adverse effect on the fair value of those investments. The Companies have pledged investment securities of ¥200 million as of March 31, 2016 as collateral against liabilities owed by the investees of the investment securities.

Proceeds from sales, gross realized gains, and realized losses on sales of available-for-sale securities for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
Proceeds from sales	¥ 2,010	¥ 4,575	¥ 2,635
Gross realized gains	1,478	4,072	1,659

The fair value of available-for-sale securities which contributed to the retirement benefit trust was ¥9,677 million at March 31, 2016, and gain on contribution of securities to the retirement benefit trust was ¥4,140 million for the year ended March 31, 2016. The Companies have not contributed available-for-sale securities to the retirement benefit trust for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

4. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES

The Companies have entered into different types of transactions with affiliated companies through the ordinary course of business.

The amount of accounts receivable with affiliates resulting from these transactions was ¥2,342 million and ¥2,421 million for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The components of acquired intangible assets, excluding goodwill, at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	2016		2015	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Software	¥ 48,792	¥ 36,617	¥ 44,650	¥ 33,175
Other	12,922	3,313	5,541	693
Total	¥ 61,714	¥ 39,930	¥ 50,191	¥ 33,868

Aggregate amortization expense related to intangible assets was ¥5,419 million, ¥4,930 million, and ¥4,110 million for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Estimated amortization expense for the next five years ending March 31 is as follows:

Years Ending March 31	Millions of Yen
2017	¥ 5,754
2018	4,816
2019	3,661
2020	2,515
2021	1,307

Intangible assets, not subject to amortization, at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were immaterial.

The carrying amounts of goodwill in each segment at March 31, 2016 and 2015, and changes in their carrying amounts for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen						
	2016						
	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic and Mechanical Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Solution and Service Business	Healthcare Business	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year:							
Goodwill	¥ 10,879	¥ 509	¥ 588	¥ -	¥ 13,575	¥ 1,475	¥ 27,026
Accumulated impairment loss	(9,406)	(227)	(588)	-	(6,554)	(1,475)	(18,250)
Total	¥ 1,473	¥ 282	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 7,021	¥ -	¥ 8,776
Acquisition	24,514	-	-	-	-	-	24,514
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of business entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	(1,820)	(78)	-	-	(1,139)	-	(3,037)
Balance at end of year:							
Goodwill	33,573	431	588	-	12,436	1,475	48,503
Accumulated impairment loss	(9,406)	(227)	(588)	-	(6,554)	(1,475)	(18,250)
Total	¥ 24,167	¥ 204	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 5,882	¥ -	¥ 30,253

	Millions of Yen						
	2015						
	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic and Mechanical Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Solution and Service Business	Healthcare Business	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of year:							
Goodwill	¥ 10,712	¥ 469	¥ 588	¥ -	¥ 7,161	¥ 1,475	¥ 20,405
Accumulated impairment loss	(9,406)	(227)	(588)	-	(6,554)	(1,475)	(18,250)
Total	¥ 1,306	¥ 242	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 607	¥ -	¥ 2,155
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	7,642	-	7,642
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of business entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments and other	167	40	-	-	(1,228)	-	(1,021)
Balance at end of year:							
Goodwill	10,879	509	588	-	13,575	1,475	27,026
Accumulated impairment loss	(9,406)	(227)	(588)	-	(6,554)	(1,475)	(18,250)
Total	¥ 1,473	¥ 282	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 7,021	¥ -	¥ 8,776

The Companies have adopted ASC No. 350, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other". No impairment losses were recognized for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014. The fair value of the reporting unit was estimated by using the present value of expected future cash flows.

6. IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON LONG-LIVED ASSETS

In accordance with ASC No. 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment", the Companies recognized impairment losses on long-lived assets mainly due to decreasing profitability in certain businesses. Impairment losses recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 were ¥271 million and ¥192 million in the Healthcare Business and Other, respectively. Impairment losses recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 were ¥115 million and ¥22 million in the Automotive Electronic Components Business and Eliminations and Others, respectively. Impairment losses recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 were ¥105 million, ¥493 million, and ¥206 million in the Industrial Automation Business, Automotive Electronic Components Business and Other, respectively. These impairment losses are included in "Other expenses (income), net" within the consolidated statements of income. The fair values of each of these reporting units were estimated using the present value of expected future cash flows of respective segments.

7. SHORT-TERM DEBT

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

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Unsecured debt:		
Loans from banks and other financial facilities		
The weighted-average annual interest rates 0.4% (2016) and - % (2015)	¥ 2	¥ -
Total	¥ 2	¥ -

Total interest cost incurred and charged to expense for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, amounted to ¥383 million, ¥248 million, and ¥298 million, respectively.

8. LEASES

The Companies do not have any material capital lease agreements.

The Companies have operating lease agreements primarily involving offices and equipment for varying periods. Generally, leases that expire are expected to be renewed or replaced by other leases. At March 31, 2016, future minimum lease payments applicable to noncancelable leases having remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year were as follows:

Years Ending March 31	Millions of Yen
2017	¥ 3,012
2018	2,629
2019	2,124
2020	1,736
2021	1,575
Thereafter	1,419
Total	¥ 12,495

Lease expense amounted to ¥14,493 million, ¥13,912 million, and ¥13,503 million for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

9. TERMINATION AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries sponsor termination and retirement benefit plans which cover substantially all domestic employees (the "funded contributory termination and retirement plan in Japan"). Benefits were based on a point-based benefits system, under which benefits are calculated mainly based on accumulated points awarded to employees each year according to their job classification and performance. If termination is involuntary, employees are usually entitled to greater payments than in the case of voluntary termination.

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries fund a portion of the obligation under these plans. The general funding policy is to contribute amounts computed in accordance with actuarial methods acceptable under Japanese tax law.

Obligations and Funded Status

The reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of the benefit obligations and the fair value of the plan assets at March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	¥ 194,718	¥ 184,450
Service cost	5,702	5,161
Interest cost	2,726	3,136
Actuarial loss	35,903	8,915
Benefits paid	(6,203)	(6,222)
Settlement paid	(735)	(722)
Benefit obligation at end of year	¥ 232,111	¥ 194,718
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	¥ 159,207	¥ 130,347
Actual return on plan assets	(279)	11,555
Employers' contributions	4,883	23,592
Benefits paid	(5,621)	(5,565)
Settlement paid	(735)	(722)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	¥ 157,455	¥ 159,207
Fair value of assets in retirement benefit trust at beginning of year	¥ 10,348	¥ 8,133
Actual return on assets in retirement benefit trust	(4,028)	2,215
Employers' contributions	9,677	-
Fair value of assets in retirement benefit trust at end of year	¥ 15,997	¥ 10,348
Funded status at end of year	¥ (58,659)	¥ (25,163)

Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2016 and 2015, consist of:

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Other current liability	¥ (771)	¥ (808)
Termination and retirement benefit	(57,888)	(24,355)
Total	¥ (58,659)	¥ (25,163)

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at March 31, 2016 and 2015, before tax, consist of:

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Net actuarial loss	¥ 108,292	¥ 67,514
Prior-service benefit	(4,959)	(6,737)
Total	¥ 103,333	¥ 60,777

The accumulated benefit obligation at March 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Accumulated benefit obligation	¥225,202	¥188,882

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The expense recorded for the contributory termination and retirement benefit plans for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, included the following components:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
Service cost	¥ 5,702	¥ 5,161	¥ 4,824
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	2,726	3,136	3,084
Expected return on plan assets	(4,531)	(3,975)	(3,557)
Amortization	2,185	2,055	2,148
Net periodic benefit cost	¥ 6,082	¥ 6,377	¥ 6,499

The unrecognized prior-service benefit is amortized on a straight-line basis over 15 years. The unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over 15 years that exceed 10% of the larger of the projected benefit obligation or plan assets.

The estimated net actuarial loss and prior-service benefit that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into net periodic benefit cost for the year ending March 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

	Millions of Yen
Net actuarial loss	¥ 5,603
Prior-service benefit	(1,553)

Measurement Date

The Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries use March 31 as the measurement date for projected benefit obligation and plan assets of the termination and retirement benefits.

Assumptions

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Discount rate	0.7%	1.4%
Compensation increase rate	2.0%	2.0%

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine termination and retirement benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Discount rate	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%
Compensation increase rate	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%

The expected return on plan assets is determined by estimating the future rate of return on each category of plan assets considering actual historical returns and current economic trends and conditions.

Plan Assets

The Company's investment policies are designed to ensure that adequate plan assets are available to provide future payments of pension benefits to eligible participants. Taking into account the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company formulates a model portfolio composed of the optimal combination of equity and debt securities in order to yield a total return that will match the expected return on a mid-term to long-term basis.

The Company evaluates the gap between long-term expected return and actual return of invested plan assets to determine if such differences necessitate a revision in the formulation of the model portfolio. In the event that the Company determines the need for a revision of the model portfolio to accomplish the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company revises the model portfolio to the extent necessary.

The target allocation of plan assets is 15.5% equity securities, 64.5% debt securities and life insurance general account assets, and 20.0% other. Equity securities are mainly composed of stocks that are listed on various securities exchanges. The Company has investigated the business condition of investee companies and appropriately diversified the equity investments by type of industry, brand, and other relevant factors. Debt securities are primarily composed of government bonds, public debt instruments, and corporate bonds. The Company has investigated the quality of the debt issue, including rating, interest rate, and repayment dates and appropriately diversified the debt investments. For investments in life insurance general account assets, contracts with the insurance companies include a guaranteed interest and return of capital. Others are joint trusts mainly composed of alternative and appropriately diversified.

The fair values of the Company's pension plan assets by asset category as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 2,906	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 2,906
Equity securities:				
Domestic stocks (*1)	18,610	-	-	18,610
Joint trusts (*2)	-	19,207	-	19,207
Debt securities:				
Joint trusts (*3)	-	71,630	-	71,630
Other assets:				
Life insurance general account assets	-	28,582	-	28,582
Joint trusts	-	25,790	8,419	32,209
Other	308	-	-	308
Total	¥ 21,824	¥ 143,209	¥ 8,419	¥ 173,452

	Millions of Yen			
	2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 907	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 907
Equity securities:				
Domestic stocks (*1)	13,537	-	-	13,537
Joint trusts (*2)	-	21,040	-	21,040
Debt securities:				
Joint trusts (*3)	-	73,310	-	73,310
Other assets:				
Life insurance general account assets	-	26,042	-	26,042
Joint trusts	-	27,245	7,389	34,634
Other	85	-	-	85
Total	¥ 14,529	¥ 147,637	¥ 7,389	¥ 169,555

(*) 1 No common stock of the Company is included in Domestic stocks for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

2 Joint trusts of equity securities invest in listed equity securities at a ratio of 10% Japanese companies and 90% foreign companies for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

3 Joint trusts of debt securities invest at a ratio of approximately 40% Japanese government bonds and 60% foreign government bonds for the year ended March 31, 2016, and 50% Japanese government bonds and 50% foreign government bonds for the year ended March 31, 2015.

Level 1 assets are composed principally of equity securities which are valued using unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets with sufficient volume and frequency of transactions.

Level 2 assets are composed principally of joint trusts and life insurance general account assets that invest in equity, debt securities and other assets. These joint trusts and insurance general account assets are valued at their net asset values.

Level 3 assets are composed of private equities and real estate funds, which are valued at net asset value.

The Company's pension plan assets classified as Level 3 as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016		
	Private Equity	Real Estate Fund	Total
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 4,343	¥ 3,046	¥ 7,389
Total gain and loss (realized or unrealized):			
Current period holding	(568)	122	(446)
Current period sales	92	-	92
Purchase, issuance, and settlement	360	1,024	1,384
Balance at end of year	¥ 4,227	¥ 4,192	¥ 8,419

	Millions of Yen		
	2015		
	Private Equity	Real Estate Fund	Total
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 552	¥ 3,009	¥ 3,561
Total gain and loss (realized or unrealized):			
Current period holding	420	40	460
Current period sales	39	-	39
Purchase, issuance, and settlement	3,332	(3)	3,329
Balance at end of year	¥ 4,343	¥ 3,046	¥ 7,389

Cash Flows

Contributions

As of March 31, 2015, the Companies' expected contribution to their domestic termination and retirement benefit plans for the year ended March 31, 2016 was ¥4,184 million, however due to an additional contribution, the Companies contributed ¥4,883 million to the retirement benefit plans for the year ended March 31, 2016. The Companies expect to contribute ¥4,473 million to their domestic termination and retirement benefit plans in the year ending March 31, 2017.

Benefit payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

Years Ending March 31	Millions of Yen
2017	¥ 7,301
2018	7,828
2019	8,098
2020	8,181
2021	8,720
2022 - 2026	50,211

Certain employees of European subsidiaries are covered by a defined benefit pension plan. The projected benefit obligation for the plan and related fair value of plan assets were ¥8,897 million and ¥7,958 million, respectively, at March 31, 2016, and ¥12,252 million and ¥9,240 million, respectively, at March 31, 2015.

The Companies also have unfunded noncontributory termination plans administered by the Companies. These plans provide lump-sum termination benefits which are paid at the earlier of the employee's termination or mandatory retirement age, except for payments to directors and corporate auditors which require approval by the shareholders before payment. The Companies record provisions for termination benefits sufficient to state the liability equal to the plans' vested benefits, which exceed the plans' projected benefit obligations.

The aggregate liability for the termination plans, excluding the funded contributory termination and retirement plan in Japan, as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 was ¥4,409 million and ¥6,038 million, respectively. The aggregate net periodic benefit cost for such plans for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was ¥1,024 million, ¥1,038 million, and ¥846 million, respectively.

10. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act").

The Companies Act requires that all shares of common stock be issued with no par value and at least 50% of the issue price of new shares is required to be recorded as common stock while the remaining net proceeds are required to be presented as additional paid-in capital, which is included in capital surplus. The Companies Act permits Japanese companies, upon approval of the board of directors, to issue shares to existing shareholders without consideration by way of a stock split. Such issuance of shares generally does not give rise to changes within the shareholders' equity.

The Companies Act also requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of 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 of such threshold. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus, and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

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

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 of the board of directors if it is stipulated by the articles of incorporation of the Company. Under the Companies Act, certain limitations were imposed on the amount of capital surplus and retained earnings available for dividends. The Companies Act also 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. Such amount available for the dividends under the Companies Act was ¥70,551 million at March 31, 2016, based on the amount recorded in the Company's general book of accounts.

11. OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME), NET

Other expenses (income), net, for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
Net loss (gain) on sales and disposals of property, plant, and equipment	¥ (485)	¥ 3,432	¥ 1,146
Loss on impairment of property, plant, and equipment	463	137	804
Cost for quality control	620	888	494
Gain on contribution of securities to retirement benefit trust	(4,140)	-	-
Cost for environmental remediation	-	-	1,377
Loss on impairment of investment securities and other assets	68	166	501
Net gain on sales of investment securities	(1,499)	(4,337)	(1,714)
Interest income, net	(373)	(670)	(410)
Foreign exchange loss (gain), net	1,389	91	2,647
Dividend income	(1,074)	(884)	(756)
Penalty charges assumed in connection with Competition Law	517	-	-
Other, net	1,115	380	1,959
Total	¥ (3,399)	¥ (797)	¥ 6,048

12. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
Current income tax expense	¥ 17,760	¥ 16,955	¥ 17,305
Deferred income tax expenses, exclusive of the following	1,273	9,477	1,856
Change in the valuation allowance	(264)	404	(460)
Change in the effective statutory tax rates	1,274	2,057	774
Total	¥ 20,043	¥ 28,893	¥ 19,475

With the reduction of corporate tax rates enacted into law on March 31, 2016, the statutory income tax rate will be reduced from approximately 33.0% to 31.0% effective April 1, 2016. With the reduction of corporate tax rates enacted into law on March 31, 2015, the statutory income tax rate was reduced from approximately 36.0% to 33.0% effective April 1, 2015. The effect of the changes in the statutory tax rate was an increase income tax by ¥1,274 million for the year ended March 31, 2016, and ¥2,057 million and ¥774 million for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Total amount of income taxes for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, are allocated to the following items:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
"Income taxes" in consolidated statements of income	¥ 20,043	¥ 28,893	¥ 19,475
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(136)	363	183
Pension liability adjustments	(13,358)	1,005	891
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(3,395)	2,495	4,497
Net gains (losses) on derivative instruments	(135)	179	(91)
Total	¥ 3,019	¥ 32,935	¥ 24,955

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to a number of taxes based on income. The statutory effective tax rate is 33.0% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, and 36.0% and 38.0% for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The effective income tax rates of the Companies differ from the normal Japanese statutory effective tax rates for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Japanese statutory effective tax rates	33.0%	36.0%	38.0%
Increase in taxes resulting from permanently nondeductible items	1.8	0.8	1.5
Tax credit for research and development expenses	(4.0)	(3.7)	(3.5)
Losses of subsidiaries for which no tax benefit was provided	2.5	1.0	3.0
Difference in subsidiaries' tax rates	(4.5)	(5.6)	(5.5)
Change in the valuation allowance	(0.4)	0.5	(0.7)
Realization of previously unrecognized deferred tax effects	-	-	(4.7)
Change in the effective statutory tax rates	1.9	2.4	1.2
Other, net	0.2	1.7	2.1
Effective income tax rates	30.5%	33.1%	31.4%

The approximate effect of temporary differences and tax credit and loss carryforwards that gave rise to deferred tax balances at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	2016		2015	
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
Inventory valuation	¥ 6,259	¥ -	¥ 6,405	¥ -
Accrued bonuses and vacations	5,419	-	5,804	-
Termination and retirement benefits	23,227	-	11,352	-
Marketable securities	-	5,611	-	10,564
Property, plant, and equipment	1,216	-	1,166	-
Other temporary differences	7,419	1,833	11,926	2,231
Tax credit carryforwards	181	-	387	-
Net operating loss carryforwards	11,716	-	7,592	-
Subtotal	¥ 55,437	¥ 7,444	¥ 44,632	¥ 12,795
Valuation allowance	(8,464)	-	(6,294)	-
Total	¥ 46,973	¥ 7,444	¥ 38,338	¥ 12,795

The total valuation allowance increased by ¥2,170 million in 2016 and decreased by ¥1,400 million in 2015.

As of March 31, 2016, the Companies had net operating loss carryforwards for corporate tax approximating ¥16,959 million in domestic which would expire by 2024 and ¥27,001 million in overseas which would expire by 2034.

The Company has not provided deferred tax liabilities on unremitted earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries to the extent that they are believed to be indefinitely reinvested. The accumulated unremitted earnings of the foreign subsidiaries for which the Company has not recognized deferred tax liabilities were ¥101,876 million and ¥64,492 million at March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Dividends received from domestic subsidiaries are expected to be substantially free of tax.

The Companies have adopted ASC No. 740, "Income Taxes". The Companies believe that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 is not material to its result of operations, financial condition, or cash flows.

The Companies recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes in the consolidated statements of income.

The Companies file income tax returns in Japan and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, tax examinations in Japan, for years on or prior to March 31, 2012, have been completed. With few exceptions, tax examinations in foreign countries, for years on or prior to March 31, 2007, have been completed.

13. PER SHARE DATA

The Company calculates its net income per share in accordance with ASC No. 260, "Earnings Per Share". The numerators and denominators of the net income attributable to shareholders per share computations were as follows:

Numerator

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income attributable to shareholders	¥ 47,290	¥ 62,170	¥ 46,185
Diluted net income attributable to shareholders	47,290	62,170	-

Denominator

	2016	2015	2014
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	215,985,589	218,995,929	220,118,721
Dilutive effect of:			
Issuance of stock acquisition rights	123	466	-
Diluted common shares outstanding	215,985,712	218,996,395	-

There were not dilutive effects with calculation of earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2014.

14. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR CASH FLOWS

Supplemental cash flow information for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
Interest paid	¥ 383	¥ 248	¥ 298
Income taxes paid	14,550	19,614	14,261
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Liabilities assumed in connection with capital expenditures	1,219	2,263	1,243
Decrease of retained earnings in connection with retirement of treasury stock	14,846	31,129	-
Fair value of securities contributed to retirement benefit trust	9,677	-	-

15. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive income (loss), including other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests and reclassification adjustments for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen					
	2016			2015		
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
Foreign currency translation adjustments:						
Beginning balance	¥ 27,100	¥ (787)	¥ 26,313	¥ 4,960	¥ (424)	¥ 4,536
Foreign currency translation adjustments arising during the year	(24,052)	136	(23,916)	22,209	(363)	21,846
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(24,052)	136	(23,916)	22,209	(363)	21,846
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	144	-	144	(69)	-	(69)
Ending balance	3,192	(651)	2,541	27,100	(787)	26,313
Pension liability adjustments:						
Beginning balance	(63,466)	26,980	(36,486)	(66,014)	27,985	(38,029)
Pension liability adjustments arising during the year	(43,582)	14,057	(29,525)	493	(266)	227
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	2,185	(699)	1,486	2,055	(739)	1,316
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(41,397)	13,358	(28,039)	2,548	(1,005)	1,543
Ending balance	(104,863)	40,338	(64,525)	(63,466)	26,980	(36,486)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:						
Beginning balance	35,455	(12,977)	22,478	28,948	(10,482)	18,466
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the year	(8,371)	2,595	(5,776)	10,579	(3,505)	7,074
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	(5,618)	800	(4,818)	(4,072)	1,010	(3,062)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(13,989)	3,395	(10,594)	6,507	(2,495)	4,012
Ending balance	21,466	(9,582)	11,884	35,455	(12,977)	22,478
Net gains (losses) on derivative instruments:						
Beginning balance	287	(103)	184	(211)	76	(135)
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the year	968	(310)	658	(1,026)	370	(656)
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	(1,391)	445	(946)	1,524	(549)	975
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(423)	135	(288)	498	(179)	319
Ending balance	(136)	32	(104)	287	(103)	184
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Beginning balance	(624)	13,113	12,489	(32,317)	17,155	(15,162)
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the year	(75,037)	16,478	(58,559)	32,255	(3,764)	28,491
Reclassification adjustment for the portion realized in net income	(4,824)	546	(4,278)	(493)	(278)	(771)
Net unrealized gain (loss)	(79,861)	17,024	(62,837)	31,762	(4,042)	27,720
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	144	-	144	(69)	-	(69)
Ending balance	¥ (80,341)	¥ 30,137	¥ (50,204)	¥ (624)	¥ 13,113	¥ 12,489

Reclassification adjustment of unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities for the portion realized in net income is included in other expenses (income), net. Reclassification adjustment of pension liability adjustments for the portion realized in net income is included in retirement benefit expenses. Reclassification adjustment of net gains (losses) on derivative instruments for the portion realized in net income is included in other expenses (income), net and cost of sales. Tax effect is included in income taxes.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, of the Companies' financial instruments are as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	2016		2015	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(Derivatives)				
Forward exchange contracts:				
Other current assets	¥ 2,623	¥ 2,623	¥ 1,572	¥ 1,572
Other current liabilities	(2,492)	(2,492)	(2,082)	(2,082)
Commodities swaps:				
Other current assets	-	-	33	33

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate its value:

<u>Nonderivatives</u>

(1) Cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivable, leasehold deposits, and notes and accounts payable:

The carrying amounts approximate fair value. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1, others are classified as Level 2.

(2) Investment securities (see Note 4):

The fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes for marketable securities or similar instruments. Certain equity securities included in investments have no readily determinable public market value and it is not practicable to estimate their fair values.

<u>Derivatives</u>

The fair value of derivatives generally reflects the estimated amounts that the Companies would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date, thereby taking into account the current unrealized gains or losses of open contracts. Dealer quotes are available for most of the Companies' derivatives. For the rest of the Companies' derivatives, valuation models are applied to current market information to estimate fair value. The Companies do not use derivatives for trading purposes.

17. DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Companies enter into foreign exchange forward contracts and combined purchased and written foreign currency swaps to hedge changes in foreign currency rates (primarily the U.S. dollar and the Euro). The Companies enter into commodities swaps to hedge changes in prices of commodities, including copper and silver used in the manufacturing of various products. The Companies do not use derivatives for trading purposes. The Companies are exposed to credit risk in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to derivatives, but management considers the exposure to such risk to be minimal since the counterparties maintain good credit ratings.

Changes in the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts and commodities swaps designated and qualifying as cash flow hedges are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Foreign exchange forward contracts are subsequently reclassified into other expenses (income), net, and commodities swaps are subsequently reclassified into cost of sales, net, in the same period as and when the hedged items affect earnings. Substantially all of the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in relation to derivatives at March 31, 2016, is expected to be reclassified into earnings within 12 months.

The notional amounts of outstanding contracts to exchange foreign currencies at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Forward exchange contracts	¥123,044	¥89,623
Commodities swaps	-	636

The fair values of derivatives at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Derivatives designated as hedges

Assets

	Account	Millions of Yen	
		2016	2015
Forward exchange contracts	Other current assets	¥2,623	¥1,572
Commodities swaps	Other current assets	-	33

Liabilities

	Account	Millions of Yen	
		2016	2015
Forward exchange contracts	Other current liabilities	¥(2,492)	¥(2,082)

The effects on consolidated statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

Derivatives designated as hedges

Cash flow hedge

	Profit and Loss of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Hedge Effective Portion)			Transfer from Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) to Profit and Loss (Hedge Effective Portion)		
	Millions of Yen			Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Forward exchange contracts	¥ 704	¥ (684)	¥ (1,588)	¥ (964)	¥ 1,003	¥ 1,404
Foreign currency swaps	-	-	0	-	-	(17)
Commodities swaps	(46)	28	179	18	(28)	(138)

The amount of hedge ineffectiveness was immaterial.

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Commitment

The Companies have non-cancelable contracts with outside service providers to receive certain information technology related services. The amount of outstanding contracts is ¥3,451 million as of March 31, 2016.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Companies to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of short-term cash investments and trade receivables. The Companies place their short-term cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables, as approximately 40% of total sales are concentrated in Japan, are limited due to the large number of well-established customers and their dispersion across many industries. The Company normally requires customers to deposit funds to serve as security for ongoing credit sales.

Guarantees

The Companies provide guarantees for bank loans of employees. The guarantees are made to enhance their credit. The maximum payment in the event of default at March 31, 2016 and 2015 is ¥0 million and ¥1 million, respectively. The carrying amount of the liability recognized under those guarantees at March 31, 2016 is immaterial.

Cost for Environmental Remediation

The Companies record an environmental remediation accrual when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can reasonably be estimated. The environmental remediation accrual as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 is ¥730 million and ¥1,032 million, respectively.

Product Warranties

The Companies issue contractual product warranties under which they generally guarantee the performance of products delivered and services rendered for a certain period or term. Changes in accrued product warranty cost for the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 2,151	¥ 2,127
Additions	1,865	1,630
Utilizations	(2,235)	(1,606)
Balance at end of year	¥ 1,781	¥ 2,151

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are facing several petitions and lawsuits arising from the normal course of business. However, based upon the information currently available to both the Company and its legal counsel, management of the Company believes that damages from such petitions and lawsuits, if any, would not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

19. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

ASC No. 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC No. 820 establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs are quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable, and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Inputs are significant to measure fair value of assets or liabilities and unobservable.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Amount of Fair Value Measurements			
	Millions of Yen			
	2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investment securities:				
Equity securities	¥32,432	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 32,432
Derivative:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	2,623	-	2,623
Liabilities				
Derivative:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	¥ -	¥2,492	¥ -	¥2,492

	Amount of Fair Value Measurements			
	Millions of Yen			
	2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investment securities:				
Debt securities	¥ 6	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 6
Equity securities	52,662	-	-	52,662
Derivative:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	1,572	-	1,572
Commodities swaps	-	33	-	33
Liabilities				
Derivative:				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	¥ -	¥2,082	¥ -	¥2,082

Investment Securities

Investment securities mainly consist of publicly listed stocks. Since fair value of the investment securities is valued using quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and can be observed, these are classified as Level 1.

Derivatives

Derivatives consist of foreign exchange forward contracts and commodities swaps. Since fair value of derivatives is determined using the observable market data, such as foreign exchange rates or interest rates, these are classified as Level 2.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

The assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Amount of Fair Value Measurements				
	Millions of Yen				
	2016				
	Total Amount of Gain (Loss)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Amount of Fair Value
Assets					
Investment securities	¥ (68)	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 12	¥ 12
Long-lived assets	(463)	-	-	400	400

	Amount of Fair Value Measurements				
	Millions of Yen				
	2015				
	Total Amount of Gain (Loss)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Amount of Fair Value
Assets					
Investment securities	¥ (166)	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 2	¥ 2
Long-lived assets	(137)	-	-	23	23

During the years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company classified most of the assets described above as Level 3 as the Company used unobservable inputs to value these assets when recognizing impairment losses related to the assets. The fair value for the major assets was measured through discounted future cash flows.

20. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating Segment Information

ASC No. 280, "Segment Reporting" establishes the disclosure of information about operating segments in financial statements. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The Company discloses five operating segments: "Industrial Automation Business", "Electronic and Mechanical Components Business", "Automotive Electronic Components Business", "Social Systems Solution and Service Business", and "Healthcare Business". These segments are mainly separated based on the Companies' consideration of their lines of business and size within the consolidation. The Company presents operating segments other than the above five segments in "Other".

The primary products included in each segment are as follows:

(1) Industrial Automation Business (IAB): Programmable controllers, motion controllers, sensing devices, inspection systems, safety devices, industrial robots, precision laser processing equipment, and control devices.

(2) Electronic and Mechanical Components Business (EMC): Relays, switches, connectors, amusement components and units, sensors for consumers, face recognition software, and image sensing component (HVC: human vision component).

(3) Automotive Electronic Components Business (AEC): Automotive body electronics controllers, electric power steering controllers, passive entry and push engine start systems, keyless entry systems, power window switches and various automotive switches, and power conversion units and voltage monitoring units for electric vehicles.

(4) Social Systems Solution and Service Business (SSB): Railway station service systems, traffic and road management systems, card payment services, security and safety solutions, environment solutions, and related maintenance business.

(5) Healthcare Business (HCB): Digital blood pressure monitors, digital thermometers, body composition monitors, pedometers and activity meters, electric toothbrushes, sleep time monitors, low-frequency therapy equipment, massagers, blood glucose monitors, moisturizing devices, biometric monitors, nebulizers, oxygen generators, ECGs, vascular screening devices, visceral fat monitors, spot check monitors, WellnessLINK services, and Medical Link services.

(6) Other: Solar power conditioners, electricity storage system, electrical power measuring devices, power protection devices, uninterruptible power supplies, OEM development and manufacturing of electronic equipment, MEMS microphones, MEMS pressure sensors, MEMS thermal sensors, MEMS flow sensors, analog ICs, contract chip manufacturing services, and high-quality backlight units for LCDs (MEMS: Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems).

The segment information is presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Revenues and expenses directly associated with specific segments are disclosed in the figures of each segment's operating results. Based on the Company's allocation method used by management to evaluate results of each segment, revenues and expenses not directly associated with specific segments are allocated to each segment or included in "Eliminations and Others". Segment profit (loss) is presented by subtracting cost of sales, selling general and administrative expenses, and research and development expenses from net sales.

Operating segment information as of and for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

2016	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic and Mechanical Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Solution and Service Business	Healthcare Business	Other	Total	Eliminations and Others	Consolidated
	Millions of Yen								
I. Sales and segment profit (loss)									
1. Sales to external customers	¥ 335,959	¥ 103,681	¥ 139,966	¥ 77,538	¥ 108,121	¥ 63,028	¥ 828,293	¥ 5,311	¥ 833,604
2. Intersegment sales	5,438	48,973	580	4,571	304	16,456	76,322	(76,322)	-
Total	¥ 341,397	¥ 152,654	¥ 140,546	¥ 82,109	¥ 108,425	¥ 79,484	¥ 904,615	¥ (71,011)	¥ 833,604
Segment profit (loss)	¥47,929	¥8,494	¥7,342	¥3,198	¥7,285	¥(4,119)	¥70,129	¥(7,842)	¥62,287
II. Assets, depreciation, and capital expenditures									
Assets	¥314,629	¥125,117	¥76,421	¥75,686	¥77,405	¥61,024	¥730,282	¥(46,957)	¥683,325
Depreciation and amortization	3,973	8,298	5,340	1,572	3,809	3,129	26,121	5,339	31,460
Capital expenditures	5,286	8,882	6,861	1,462	2,756	5,363	30,610	6,249	36,859

2015	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic and Mechanical Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Solution and Service Business	Healthcare Business	Other	Total	Eliminations and Others	Consolidated
	Millions of Yen								
I. Sales and segment profit (loss)									
1. Sales to external customers	¥ 331,840	¥ 103,946	¥ 137,883	¥ 80,410	¥ 100,615	¥ 87,382	¥ 842,076	¥ 5,176	¥ 847,252
2. Intersegment sales	5,721	50,441	1,148	5,027	164	24,466	86,967	(86,967)	-
Total	¥ 337,561	¥ 154,387	¥ 139,031	¥ 85,437	¥ 100,779	¥ 111,848	¥ 929,043	¥ (81,791)	¥ 847,252
Segment profit (loss)	¥54,617	¥10,168	¥9,230	¥4,993	¥6,511	¥8,366	¥93,885	¥(7,294)	¥86,591
II. Assets, depreciation, and capital expenditures									
Assets	¥308,402	¥131,288	¥80,751	¥75,709	¥80,574	¥61,483	¥738,207	¥(27,196)	¥711,011
Depreciation and amortization	3,544	7,975	4,662	1,356	3,341	2,451	23,329	5,010	28,339
Capital expenditures	4,170	9,530	6,468	1,685	3,877	6,932	32,662	5,481	38,143

2014	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic and Mechanical Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Solution and Service Business	Healthcare Business	Other	Total	Eliminations and Others	Consolidated
	Millions of Yen								
I. Sales and segment profit (loss)									
1. Sales to external customers	¥ 291,739	¥ 97,699	¥ 126,620	¥ 82,695	¥ 89,275	¥ 78,949	¥ 766,977	¥ 5,989	¥ 772,966
2. Intersegment sales	7,540	48,972	195	4,598	127	27,089	88,521	(88,521)	-
Total	¥ 299,279	¥ 146,671	¥ 126,815	¥ 87,293	¥ 89,402	¥ 106,038	¥ 855,498	¥ (82,532)	¥ 772,966
Segment profit (loss)	¥38,755	¥8,655	¥9,084	¥5,552	¥7,545	¥8,676	¥78,267	¥(10,212)	¥68,055
II. Assets, depreciation, and capital expenditures									
Assets	¥261,779	¥120,128	¥68,485	¥72,877	¥61,157	¥46,141	¥630,567	¥24,137	¥654,704
Depreciation and amortization	3,558	7,838	3,362	1,226	2,328	1,968	20,280	4,809	25,089
Capital expenditures	3,324	10,943	6,695	1,469	3,945	4,042	30,418	3,235	33,653

Annotations about the above segment information:

- Intersegment sales are recorded at the same prices used in transactions with third parties.

- Eliminations and Others include unclassifiable expenses and eliminations of intersegment transactions.

- Depreciation and amortization and capital expenditures include expenses and expenditures arising from intangible assets.

Reconciliation between segment profit (loss) and income before income taxes and equity in loss (earnings) of affiliates for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
	2016	2015	2014
Total amount of segment profit	¥ 70,129	¥ 93,885	¥ 78,267
Other expenses (income), net	(3,399)	(797)	6,048
Eliminations and others	(7,842)	(7,294)	(10,212)
Income before income taxes and equity in loss (earnings) of affiliates	¥ 65,686	¥ 87,388	¥ 62,007

Geographic Information

Information of the Companies' sales to external customers and property, plant, and equipment by major geographic area as of and for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014, is as follows:

	Millions of Yen					
	2016					
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Greater China	Southeast Asia and Others	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥ 342,824	¥ 130,968	¥ 109,147	¥ 162,508	¥ 88,157	¥ 833,604
Property, plant, and equipment	73,089	13,078	4,297	42,308	13,793	146,565

	Millions of Yen					
	2015					
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Greater China	Southeast Asia and Others	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥ 351,321	¥ 123,496	¥ 108,427	¥ 180,954	¥ 83,054	¥ 847,252
Property, plant, and equipment	71,039	12,648	4,520	48,811	14,434	151,452

	Millions of Yen					
	2014					
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Greater China	Southeast Asia and Others	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥ 356,342	¥ 100,992	¥ 100,929	¥ 142,444	¥ 72,259	¥ 772,966
Property, plant, and equipment	71,083	8,295	4,895	38,828	12,465	135,566

Annotations about the above geographic information:

- Classification of country or area is based upon physical geographic proximity.

- Major countries or areas belonging to segments other than Japan are as follows:

  (1) Americas: United States of America, Canada and Brazil

  (2) Europe: Netherlands, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Spain

  (3) Greater China: China, Hong Kong and Taiwan

  (4) Southeast Asia and Others: Singapore, Republic of Korea, India and Australia

- For sales and property, plant, and equipment, there were no material amounts specific to a particular country, except for Japan, that require separate disclosure as of and for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

- For sales to external customers, there were no amounts specific to particular customers that require separate disclosure for the years ended March 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

21. BUSINESS COMBINATION

1. MMRSV Participantcoes S.A.

The Company, through its subsidiary Omron Healthcare Brasil Representação e Distribuição de Produtos Médico-Hospitalares Ltda., acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of MMRSV Participantcoes S.A. (NS group) which includes NS Industria de Aparelhos Medicos Ltda. and two other companies on October 10, 2014. This acquisition was conducted by cash payment, and the amount after adjustment to the provisional amounts was ¥8,494 million. The acquisition-related costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of the stock of NS group, such as due diligence costs, were immaterial. The purpose of the acquisition is to expand the nebulizer business in Brazil and further the sales of blood pressure monitors by utilizing the sales channels of NS group. The fair values of the assets and liabilities at October 10, 2014 were as follows:

	Fair Value
	Millions of Yen
Current assets	¥ 1,497
Property, plant, and equipment	648
Total investments and other assets	11,025
Current liabilities	(1,056)
Long-term liabilities	(3,620)
Total net assets	¥ (8,494)

The Company completed the fair value measurement of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities on September 30, 2015, which resulted in adjustments to the provisional amounts previously recognized in accordance with ASC No. 805 "Business Combination". As the effects of the adjusted amounts were immaterial, the Company reflected the effects of the adjustments prospectively and did not retrospectively adjust the balances previously reported.

Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets included in total investments and other assets were ¥7,386 million and ¥3,089 million, respectively. The goodwill belongs to Healthcare Business and is not deductible from taxable income. The gains and losses of NS group, which are included in the consolidated financial statements, and the pro forma information for the acquisition of NS group, are immaterial.

2. Delta Tau Data Systems Inc.

The Company, through its subsidiary Omron Management Center of America, acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Delta Tau Systems Inc., (DT group) which includes eight companies for ¥11,256 million of cash on September 1, 2015. The acquisition-related costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of the stock of DT group, such as due diligence costs, were immaterial. The purpose of the acquisition is to help develop the Companies' factory automation technology and enhance the skills of the sales force within the control equipment business. The estimated fair values for the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at September 1, 2015 were as follows:

	Estimated Fair Value Millions of Yen
Current assets	¥ 4,245
Property, plant, and equipment	229
Total investments and other assets	8,872
Current liabilities	(849)
Long-term liabilities	(1,241)
Total net assets	¥ (11,256)

The above amounts may be adjusted because the final fair values of acquired assets and assumed liabilities as at September 1, 2015 are under calculation.

Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets included in total investments and other assets were ¥6,184 million and ¥2,436 million, respectively. The goodwill belongs to Industrial Automation Business and is not deductible from taxable income. The gains and losses of DT group, which are included in the consolidated financial statements, and the pro forma information for the acquisition of DT group, are immaterial.

3. Adept Technology Inc.

The Company, through Hoffman Acquisition Corp. which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Omron Management Center of America, acquired 100% outstanding stock of Adept Technology Inc., (AT group) which includes five companies on October 24, 2015. This acquisition was conducted by cash payment, and the amount after adjustment to the provisional amounts was ¥24,429 million. The acquisition-related costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of the stock of AT group, such as due diligence costs, were immaterial. The purpose of the acquisition is to enhance the Companies' factory automation technology by acquiring the robot technology of AT group in control equipment business. The fair values for the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at October 24, 2015 were as follows:

	Fair Value Millions of Yen
Current assets	¥ 3,124
Property, plant, and equipment	123
Total investments and other assets	23,432
Current liabilities	(1,173)
Long-term liabilities	(1,077)
Total net assets	¥ (24,429)

Goodwill and identifiable intangible assets included in total investments and other assets were ¥18,330 million and ¥2,807 million, respectively. The goodwill belongs to Industrial Automation Business and is not deductible from taxable income. The gains and losses of AT group, which are included in the consolidated financial statements, and the pro forma information for the acquisition of AT group, are immaterial.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Companies have evaluated subsequent events in accordance with ASC No. 855, "Subsequent Events".

No significant event took place from March 31, 2016 through June 24, 2016, the date when the Yukashouken-Houkokusho (Annual Securities Report filed under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan) for the year ended March 31, 2016 was available to be issued.

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