Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Star Micronics Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
Years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011

1. Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Under Japanese GAAP, a consolidated statement of comprehensive income is required from the fiscal year ended February 29, 2012 and has been presented herein. Accordingly, accumulated other comprehensive income is presented in the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Information with respect to other comprehensive income for the year ended February 28, 2011 is disclosed in Note 16. In addition, "net income before minority interests" is disclosed in the consolidated statement of income from the year ended February 29, 2012.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside of Japan.

In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2011 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2012.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which Star Micronics Co., Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts is included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and has been made at the rate of ¥81 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at February 29, 2012. Such translation should not be construed as a representation that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements as of February 29, 2012 include the accounts of the Company and its 19 significant (18 in 2011) subsidiaries (together, the "Group").

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

Investments in the unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies are stated at cost. If the equity method of accounting had been applied to the investments in these companies, the effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements would not be material.

The fiscal periods of consolidated subsidiaries in Japan end at the end of February, and those of consolidated subsidiaries outside of Japan end on December 31. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, financial statements as of December 31 are used as to foreign consolidated subsidiaries. However, necessary adjustments are made in the consolidation process concerning significant transactions that occurred for the period from January 1 to the end of February.

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

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the "ASBJ") issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements." PITF No. 18 prescribes: (1) the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, (2) financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, (3) however, the following items should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless they are not material: 1) amortization of goodwill; 2) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in the equity; 3) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; 4) cancellation of fair value model accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of cost model accounting; 5) recording the prior years' effects of changes in accounting policies in the income statement where retrospective adjustments to financial statements have been incorporated; and 6) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained.

c. Cash Equivalents

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

Cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposits and investment trusts in bonds that represent short-term investments, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

d. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of the cost (substantially determined by the average method for the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan, and by the first-in, first-out method for the consolidated subsidiaries outside Japan) or the net selling value.

e. Marketable and Investment Securities

All investment securities are classified as available-for-sale securities.

Marketable available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity. The cost of securities sold is determined based on the moving-average method.

Non-marketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method. For other than temporary declines in fair value, non-marketable available-for-sale securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

f. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan is computed substantially by the declining-balance method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, while the straight-line method is applied to substantially all of the consolidated subsidiaries outside of Japan.

The range of useful lives is principally from 15 to 47 years for buildings and structures and from 2 to 15 years for machinery and equipment. The useful lives for lease assets are the terms of the respective leases.

g. Long-lived Assets

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

h. Retirement and Pension Plans

The Company has a non-contributory funded pension plan covering substantially all of its employees. To provide for the payment of retirement benefits and pension plan payment to employees, the Company recorded a reserve equivalent to the amounts recognized as necessary at the end of the period under review based on the projected retirement benefits obligation and the fair value of the pension plan assets at the fiscal year-end.

Actuarial gain and loss is amortized in the years following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized by the straight-line method within a specific period (13 years), which falls within the average remaining years of service of the eligible employees. Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized in the years in which the gain or loss is recognized by the straight-line method within a specific period (13 years), which falls within the average remaining years of service of the eligible employees. Domestic consolidated subsidiaries have lump-sum retirement benefit plans, and certain foreign consolidated subsidiaries have lump-sum retirement benefit plans or defined contribution pension plans.

The Company revised the discount rate from 2.0% to 1.3% for the year ended February 29, 2012, because variation in the discount rate associated with lower market interest rates had a certain influence on the amount of projected benefit obligation.

i. Asset Retirement Obligations

In March 2008, the ASBJ published the accounting standard for asset retirement obligations, ASBJ Statement No. 18 "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 21 "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations." Under this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and the normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an increase or a decrease in the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost. This standard was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010.

The Company applied this accounting standard effective March 1, 2011. The effect of this change was to decrease operating income by ¥2 million ($25 thousand) and income before income taxes and minority interests by ¥26 million ($321 thousand).

j. Stock Options

The ASBJ Statement No. 8, "Accounting Standard for Stock Options" and related guidance are applicable to stock options granted on and after May 1, 2006.

This standard requires companies to recognize compensation expense for employee stock options based on the fair value at the date of grant and over the vesting period as consideration for receiving goods or services. The standard also requires companies to account for stock options granted to non-employees based on the fair value of either the stock option or the goods or services received. In the balance sheet, the stock option is presented as a stock acquisition right as a separate component of equity until exercised.

The Company has applied the accounting standard for stock options to those granted on and after May 1, 2006.

k. Bonuses to Directors and Corporate Auditors

Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors are accrued at the year end to which such bonuses are attributable.

l. Leases

In March 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," which revised the previous accounting standard for lease transactions issued in June 1993. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008.

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were to be capitalized. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information is disclosed in the note to the lessee's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions should be capitalized to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. In addition, the accounting standard permits leases which existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee to be accounted for as operating lease transactions.

The Group applied the revised accounting standard effective March 1, 2009. In addition, the Group accounted for leases which existed at the transition date and do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee as operating lease transactions.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

m. Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to income as incurred.

n. Income Taxes

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

o. Foreign Currency Transactions

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

p. Foreign Currency Financial Statements

The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rates as of the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate.

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

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

q. Derivatives

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

All derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on derivative transactions are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

The foreign exchange forward contracts employed to hedge foreign exchange exposures for export sales are measured at fair value and the unrealized gains/losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of income.

r. Per Share Information

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

Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities were exercised. Diluted net income per share of common stock assumes full conversion of the outstanding stock acquisition rights at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance) with an applicable adjustment for related interest expense and net of tax. Diluted net income per share is not disclosed because there are no securities with dilutive effect upon exercise or conversion into common stock for the year ended February 29, 2012.

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

s. New Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

In December 2009, ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24 “Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections” and ASBJ Guidance No. 24 “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.” Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows:

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies

When a new accounting policy is applied with revision of accounting standards, a new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standards include specific transitional provisions. When the revised accounting standards include specific transitional provisions, an entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions.

(2) Changes in Presentations

When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation.

(3) Changes in Accounting Estimates

A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods.

(4) Corrections of Prior Period Errors

When an error in prior period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

This accounting standard and the guidance are applicable to accounting changes and corrections of prior period errors which are made from the beginning of the fiscal year that begins on or after April 1, 2011.

3. Marketable and Investment Securities

Marketable and investment securities at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Current:			
Corporate and other bonds	**¥ 413**	¥ 406	**$ 5,099**
Total	**¥ 413**	¥ 406	**$ 5,099**
Non-current:			
Equity securities	**¥1,540**	¥1,553	**$19,012**
Corporate and other bonds	**433**	682	**5,346**
Trust fund investment and other	**36**	39	**445**
Total	**¥2,009**	¥2,274	**$24,803**

The costs and aggregate fair values of securities classified as available-for-sale at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen			
2012	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale				
Marketable equity securities	**¥1,404**	**¥194**	**¥185**	**¥1,413**
Corporate and other bonds	**836**	**10**		**846**
Trust fund investments and other	**29**	**7**		**36**

	Millions of yen			
2011	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale				
Marketable equity securities	¥1,399	¥236	¥210	¥1,425
Corporate and other bonds	1,065	23	1	1,087
Trust fund investments and other	29	10		39

	Thousand of U.S. dollars (Note 1)			
2012	Cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale				
Marketable equity securities	**$17,333**	**$2,395**	**$2,284**	**$17,444**
Corporate and other bonds	**10,321**	**123**		**10,444**
Trust fund investments and other	**358**	**86**		**444**

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities for the year ended February 29, 2012 was ¥581 million ($7,173 thousand). Gross realized gains and losses on these sales, computed on the moving-average cost basis, for the year ended February 29, 2012 were ¥15 million ($185 thousand) and ¥17 million ($210 thousand), respectively.

4. Short-term Investments

Short-term investments at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Deposits over three-month period	**¥905**	¥1,578	**$11,173**
Total	**¥905**	¥1,578	**$11,173**

5. Inventories

Inventories at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Merchandise	**¥ 345**	¥ 281	**$ 4,259**
Finished products	**6,693**	5,382	**82,630**
Work in process	**2,459**	2,066	**30,358**
Raw materials and supplies	**1,882**	1,793	**23,234**
Total	**¥11,379**	¥9,522	**$140,481**

6. Short-term Bank Loans and Long-term Debt

Short-term bank loans at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 consisted of bank overdrafts. The annual interest rates applicable for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 were 0.34% and 0.39%, respectively.

Long-term debt at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Lease obligations	**¥57**	¥64	**$704**
Less: current portion	**18**	16	**222**
Long-term debt, less current portion	**¥39**	¥48	**$482**

Annual maturities of long-term debt at February 29, 2012 were as follows:

Years ending February 28 or 29	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
2013	**¥18**	**$222**
2014	**18**	**222**
2015	**15**	**185**
2016	**5**	**62**
2017	**1**	**13**
Total	**¥57**	**$704**

7. Retirement and Pension Plans

The Company and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries have severance payment plans for employees. Under the pension plans, employees terminating their employment are, in most circumstances, entitled to pension payments.

The liability for employees' retirement benefits at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Projected benefit obligation	**¥(8,227)**	¥(7,382)	**$(101,568)**
Fair value of plan assets	**6,545**	6,866	**80,802**
Unrecognized actuarial loss	**2,098**	1,022	**25,901**
Unrecognized prior service cost	**(140)**	(162)	**(1,728)**
Net amount recognized	**¥ 276**	¥ 344	**$ 3,407**
Amounts recognized in the balance sheets consist of:			
Prepaid pension expense	**¥ 309**	¥ 390	**$ 3,815**
Liability for retirement benefits	**(33)**	(46)	**(408)**
Net amount recognized	**¥ 276**	¥ 344	**$ 3,407**

The components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Service cost	**¥ 324**	¥ 348	**$ 4,000**
Interest cost	**147**	149	**1,815**
Expected return on plan assets	**(172)**	(169)	**(2,124)**
Recognized net actuarial loss	**153**	168	**1,889**
Amortization of prior service cost	**(23)**	(23)	**(284)**
Net periodic benefit costs	**¥ 429**	¥ 473	**$ 5,296**

Assumptions used for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 were set forth as follows:

	2012	2011
Discount rate	**1.3%**	2%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**2.5%**	2.5%
Recognition period of actuarial gain/loss	**13 years**	13 years
Amortization period of prior service cost	**13 years**	13 years

8. Equity

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

(a) Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting, if companies meet certain criteria such as; (1) having the Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having the 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 of such company may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. However, the Company cannot do so because it does not meet all the above criteria.

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

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

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

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of the aggregate amount of 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.

(c) Treasury Stock and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

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

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

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

9. Stock Options

The stock options outstanding during the years ended February 28, 2011 and February 29, 2012 were as follows:

Stock Option	Persons Granted	Number of Options Granted	Date of Grant	Exercise Price	Exercise Period
2005 Stock Option	8 directors 15 employees 16 directors of subsidiaries	140,000 shares	June 20, 2005	¥1,142	From May 27, 2007 to May 26, 2011
2011 Stock Option	8 directors 13 employees	126,000 shares	July 4, 2011	¥935	From July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2017

The stock option activity was as follows:

	Shares	
	2005 Stock Option	2011 Stock Option
For the year ended February 28, 2011		
Non-vested		
February 28, 2010 – Outstanding		
Granted		
Canceled		
Vested		
February 28, 2011 – Outstanding		
Vested		
February 28, 2010 – Outstanding	76,000	
Vested		
Exercised		
Canceled		
February 28, 2011 – Outstanding	76,000	
For the year ended February 29, 2012		
Non-vested		
February 28, 2011 – Outstanding		
Granted		**126,000**
Canceled		
Vested		
February 29, 2012 – Outstanding		**126,000**
Vested		
February 28, 2011 – Outstanding	76,000	
Vested		
Exercised		
Canceled	**76,000**	
February 29, 2012 – Outstanding		
Exercise price	¥ 1,142	¥ 935
Average stock price at exercise		
Fair value price at grant date		¥ 254

The assumptions used to measure fair value of 2011 Stock Options which were granted on July 4, 2011.

Estimate method:	Black-Scholes option pricing model
Volatility of stock price:	46.05%
Estimated remaining outstanding period:	four years
Estimated dividend:	¥22.00 per share
Risk free interest rate:	0.337%

10. Income Taxes

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 40% for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011, respectively.

Consolidated subsidiaries outside of Japan are subject to income taxes of the countries in which they operate.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Current:			
Deferred tax assets			
Tax loss carryforwards	**¥ 456**	¥ 407	**$ 5,630**
Accrued bonuses	**262**	225	**3,235**
Inventories	**221**	191	**2,728**
Unrealized profit on inventories	**33**	20	**407**
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**28**	23	**346**
Other – net	**94**	95	**1,161**
Less valuation allowance	**(471)**	(408)	**(5,815)**
Total	**¥ 623**	¥ 553	**$ 7,692**
Deferred tax liabilities			
Undistributed earnings of associated companies	**¥ 632**	¥ 844	**$ 7,802**
Tax-deductible inventory losses	**39**	46	**482**
Other – net	**37**	38	**457**
Total	**¥ 708**	¥ 928	**$ 8,741**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**¥ (85)**	¥ (375)	**$ (1,049)**
Non-Current:			
Deferred tax assets			
Tax loss carry forwards	**¥ 1,915**	¥ 2,505	**$ 23,642**
Impairment loss	**314**	460	**3,876**
Depreciation	**222**	234	**2,741**
Write-down of investment securities	**211**	241	**2,605**
Other – net	**217**	251	**2,679**
Less valuation allowance	**(2,569)**	(3,167)	**(31,716)**
Total	**¥ 310**	¥ 524	**$ 3,827**
Deferred tax liabilities			
Prepaid pension expense	**¥ 120**	¥ 155	**$ 1,482**
Property, plant and equipment	**21**	25	**259**
Other – net	**23**	26	**284**
Total	**¥ 164**	¥ 206	**$ 2,025**
Net deferred tax assets	**¥ 146**	¥ 318	**$ 1,802**

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rate for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 and the actual effective tax rate reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of income was as follows:

	2012	2011
Normal effective statutory tax rate	**39.8%**	39.8%
Valuation allowance	**(11.6)**	61.4
Effect of foreign tax rate differences	**(9.1)**	(73.1)
Undistributed earnings of associated companies	**(5.9)**	(34.9)
Loss on disposition of foreign currency translation adjustments	**5.4**	
Unrealized profit on inventories	**2.7**	36.6
Other – net	**0.9**	(0.1)
Actual effective tax rate	**22.2%**	29.7%

In December 2011, the Japanese government announced tax reform laws, which were to reduce corporate tax rates and introduce a surtax for economic revival effective for the years beginning on and after April 1, 2012. As a result of such changes, effective tax rates used for the calculation of deferred tax assets and liabilities changed from approximately 39.8% to 37.2% for temporary differences expected to be reversed during fiscal years beginning on March 1, 2013, 2014 and 2015, and to 34.8% for the ones expected to be reversed after March 1, 2016.

There was an insignificant impact as a result of this change.

11. Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs charged to income were ¥1,807 million ($22,309 thousand) and ¥1,755 million for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011, respectively.

12. Loss on Disaster

For the year ended February 29, 2012, as a result of the significant damage from floods occurred in Thailand in October 2011, the Group recognized a loss of ¥438 million ($5,407 thousand) for disposal of damaged assets, such as production facilities and inventories.

These assets were covered by insurance, but the Group did not record insurance income because the amount of insurance recovery was not fixed at the end of the year.

13. Leases

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries lease certain machinery, computer equipment, office space and other assets.

Lease payments under financial leases were ¥24 million ($296 thousand) and ¥30 million for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011, respectively.

ASBJ Statement No. 13, “Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions” requires that all finance lease transactions should be capitalized to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet. However, the ASBJ Statement No. 13 permits leases without ownership transfer of the leased property to the lessee whose lease inception was before February 28, 2009 to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain “as if capitalized” information is disclosed in the note to the financial statements. The Company applied ASBJ Statement No. 13 effective March 1, 2009 and accounted for such leases as operating lease transactions. Pro forma information of leased property whose lease inception was before February 28, 2009 such as acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment loss, obligations under finance leases, depreciation expense, interest expense and other information of finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee on an “as if capitalized” basis was as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Acquisition cost	**¥95**	¥112	**$1,173**
Accumulated depreciation	**77**	71	**951**
Net leased property	**¥18**	¥ 41	**$ 222**

The pro forma depreciation expense computed by the straight-line method was ¥24 million ($296 thousand) and ¥30 million for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011, respectively.

Obligations under financial leases at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Due within one year	**¥16**	¥22	**$197**
Due after one year	**2**	19	**25**
Total	**¥18**	¥41	**$222**

The pro forma information above does not exclude the imputed interest portion because the remaining financial lease obligations are not material compared with the book values of property, plant and equipment.

Obligations under non-cancelable operating leases at February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Due within one year	**¥ 75**	¥ 67	**$ 926**
Due after one year	**273**	330	**3,370**
Total	**¥348**	¥397	**$4,296**

14. Financial Instruments And Related Disclosures

In March 2008, the ASBJ revised ASBJ Statement No. 10, "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" and issued ASBJ Guidance No. 19, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments and Related Disclosures." This accounting standard and the guidance was applicable to financial instruments and related disclosures at the end of the fiscal years ending on or after March 31, 2010. The Group applied the revised accounting standard and the guidance effective February 28, 2011.

(1) Group Policy for Financial Instruments

The Group invests cash surpluses in low risk financial instruments and uses bank loans to fund its ongoing operations. Derivatives are used mainly to manage foreign exchange risks, not for speculative purposes.

(2) Nature, Extent of Risks Arising from, and Risk Management for Financial Instruments

Trade receivables such as trade notes and accounts receivable are exposed to customer credit risk. The Group manages its credit risk from receivables on the basis of internal guidelines, which include monitoring of payment term and balance of each customer. The Group also periodically checks credit status of key customers.

Marketable securities and investment securities, which are mainly equity instruments, are exposed to market risk. The Group periodically monitors market values of these securities and reports them to the management.

Trade payables such as trade notes and accounts payable are mostly due within one year.

Loans are used to finance operating activities and exposed to risks of interest rate fluctuations, but all of them are short-term borrowings.

The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts to manage exchange risks arising from receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies. Derivative transactions entered into by the Group have been made in accordance with internal policies which prescribe the authorization, and the result is reported to management. The Group also limits the counterparties of these derivatives to major international financial institutions to reduce credit risk.

With regard to trade payables and loans, the Group is exposed to the liquidity risk. The Group manages this risk by periodic financial planning made by each Group company.

(3) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are based on their quoted market price, if available. If a quoted price is not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead. Also please see Note 15 for the details of fair value for derivatives.

(a) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)		
February 29, 2012	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥14,736**	**¥14,736**		**$181,926**	**$181,926**	
Marketable and investment securities	**2,295**	**2,295**		**28,333**	**28,333**	
Short-term investments	**905**	**905**		**11,173**	**11,173**	
Trade receivables	**9,849**	**9,849**		**121,592**	**121,592**	
Total	**¥27,785**	**¥27,785**		**$343,024**	**$343,024**	
Trade payables	**¥ 7,554**	**¥ 7,554**		**$ 93,260**	**$ 93,260**	
Short-term bank loans	**2,000**	**2,000**		**24,691**	**24,691**	
Total	**¥ 9,554**	**¥ 9,554**		**$117,951**	**$117,951**	
Derivatives	**¥ (97)**	**¥ (97)**		**$ (1,198)**	**$ (1,198)**	

	Millions of yen		
February 28, 2011	Carrying amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Cash and cash equivalents	¥13,217	¥13,217	
Marketable and investment securities	2,550	2,550	
Short-term investments	1,578	1,578	
Trade receivables	9,289	9,289	
Total	¥26,634	¥26,634	
Trade payables	¥ 5,864	¥ 5,864	
Short-term bank loans	2,000	2,000	
Total	¥ 7,864	¥ 7,864	
Derivatives	¥ 36	¥ 36	

Cash and cash equivalents, Short-term investments

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

Marketable and investment securities

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

Trade receivables

The carrying values of receivables approximate fair value because of their short maturities. Further, the carrying value of receivables due more than 1 year, arising from some overseas subsidiaries having installment sales, is measured in a rational manner, discounted at the Group's assumed corporate discount rate.

Trade payables and short-term bank loans

The carrying values of payables and short-term bank loans approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Derivatives

The information on fair value of derivatives is included in Note 15.

(b) Carrying Amount of Financial Instruments Whose Fair Value Cannot be Reliably Determined

	Carrying amount		
	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2012	2011	**2012**
Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	**¥128**	¥129	**$1,580**
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	**32**	32	**395**
Total	**¥160**	¥161	**$1,975**

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

	Millions of yen			
February 29, 2012	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥14,736**			
Marketable and investment securities	**412**	**¥401**		
Short-term investments	**905**			
Trade receivables	**9,321**	**528**		
Total	**¥25,374**	**¥929**		

	Millions of yen			
February 28, 2011	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥13,217			
Marketable and investment securities	399	¥ 638		
Short-term investments	1,578			
Trade receivables	8,661	628		
Total	¥23,855	¥1,266		

	Thousand of U.S. dollars (Note 1)			
February 29, 2012	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years
Cash and cash equivalents	**$181,926**			
Marketable and investment securities	**5,086**	**$ 4,951**		
Short-term investments	**11,173**			
Trade receivables	**115,074**	**6,518**		
Total	**$313,259**	**$11,469**		

15. Derivatives

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied

At February 29, 2012	Millions of yen Contracted amount	Contracted amount due after one year	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Receivables:	**¥2,160**		**¥(88)**	**¥(88)**
Payables:	**1,822**		**(9)**	**(9)**
Total				**¥(97)**

At February 28, 2011	Millions of yen Contracted amount	Contracted amount due after one year	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Receivables:	¥1,331		¥ 8	¥ 8
Payables:	1,204		28	28
Total				¥36

At February 29, 2012	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) Contracted amount	Contracted amount due after one year	Fair value	Unrealized gain/loss
Foreign currency forward contracts:				
Receivables:	**$26,667**		**$(1,087)**	**$(1,087)**
Payables:	**22,494**		**(111)**	**(111)**
Total				**$(1,198)**

16. Comprehensive Income

For the year ended February 28, 2011

Total comprehensive income for the year ended February 28, 2011 was the following:

	Millions of yen 2011
Total comprehensive income attributable to:	
Owners of the parent	¥(2,399)
Minority interests	51
Total comprehensive income	¥(2,348)

Other comprehensive income for the year ended February 28, 2011 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen 2011
Other comprehensive income:	
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	¥ (15)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2,586)
Total other comprehensive income	¥(2,601)

17. Net Income Per Share

Reconciliation of the differences between basic and diluted net income per share (EPS) for the years ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2011 was as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of shares	Yen	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	Net income	Weighted average shares	EPS	
For the year ended February 29, 2012				
Basic EPS				
Net income attributable to common shareholders	**¥2,427**	**42,621**	**¥56.94**	**$0.70**
Effect of Dilutive Securities				
Stock acquisition rights				
Diluted EPS				
Net income for computation	**¥2,427**	**42,621**		
For the year ended February 28, 2011				
Basic EPS				
Net income attributable to common shareholders	¥ 161	43,576	¥ 3.71	$0.05
Effect of Dilutive Securities				
Stock acquisition rights				
Diluted EPS				
Net income for computation	¥ 161	43,576		

18. Segment Information

For the year ended February 29, 2012

In March 2008, the ASBJ revised ASBJ Statement No. 17, "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures" and issued ASBJ Guidance No. 20, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures." Under the standard and guidance, an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments. This accounting standard and the guidance are applicable to segment information disclosures for the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010. The segment information for the year ended February 28, 2011 under the revised accounting standard is not disclosed as equivalent information is disclosed under the former treatment.

1. Description of reportable segments

The Group's reportable segments are those for which separately financial information is available and regular evaluation by the Company's management is being performed in order to decide how resources are allocated among the Group. Therefore, the Group has four reportable segments: "Special Products," "Components," "Machine Tools," and "Precision Products."

"Special Products" produces and sells POS printers, Visual cards, Readers/Writers and others.

"Components" produces and sells Electronic buzzers, Microphones, Speakers, Receivers and others.

"Machine Tools" produces and sells CNC automatic lathes and others.

"Precision Products" produces and sells Wristwatch parts, Optical connector parts, Automotive parts, Medical parts and others.

2. Methods of measurement for the amounts of sales, profit (loss), assets, liabilities and other items for each reportable segment

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

3. Information about sales, profit (loss), assets, liabilities and other items are as follows:

2012	Millions of yen Special Products	Components	Machine Tools	Precision Products	Reconcili-ations	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥7,807	¥2,944	¥26,640	¥4,263		¥41,654
Intersegment sales or transfer						
Total	7,807	2,944	26,640	4,263		41,654
Segment profit (loss)	¥ 581	¥ (955)	¥ 5,366	¥ 762	¥(1,801)	¥ 3,953
Segment assets	¥6,179	¥2,963	¥28,689	¥5,641	¥ 8,453	¥51,925
Other items:						
Depreciation	223	95	702	455	132	1,607
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	215	51	754	735	285	2,040

2012	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) Special Products	Components	Machine Tools	Precision Products	Reconcili-ations	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	$96,383	$ 36,346	$328,889	$52,629		$514,247
Intersegment sales or transfer						
Total	96,383	36,346	328,889	52,629		514,247
Segment profit (loss)	$ 7,173	$(11,790)	$ 66,247	$ 9,407	$ (22,235)	$ 48,802
Segment assets	$76,284	$ 36,580	$354,185	$69,642	$104,358	$641,049
Other items:						
Depreciation	2,753	1,173	8,667	5,617	1,630	19,840
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,654	630	9,309	9,074	3,518	25,185

Notes: 1. Reconciliations recorded for segment profit (loss) include corporate expenses that are not allocated to any reportable segment. Corporate expenses principally consist of general corporate expenses incurred by the Administration Headquarters of the Company.

2. Reconciliations recorded for segment assets include corporate assets that are not allocated to any reportable segment. Corporate assets principally consist of assets maintained by the Administration Headquarters of the Company and consist principally of excess funds under management (cash and cash equivalents) and long-term investments (investment securities).

3. Reconciliations recorded for depreciation include depreciation incurred by corporate assets that are not allocated to any reportable segment.

4. Reconciliations recorded for increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are capital investments principally for corporate assets that are not allocated to any reportable segment.

5. Segment profit is agrees with operating profit on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Related Information

1. Related Information by geographical area at February 29, 2012 consisted of the following:

(1) Net Sales

2012	Millions of yen Japan	USA	Germany	Others	Total
	¥8,485	¥8,830	¥5,873	¥18,466	¥41,654

2012	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1) Japan	USA	Germany	Others	Total
	$104,753	$109,013	$72,506	$227,975	$514,247

Note: Sales are classified by countries or regions based on location of customers.

(2) Property, Plant and Equipment

	Millions of yen			
2012	Japan	China	Others	Total
	¥7,384	**¥1,618**	**¥1,287**	**¥10,289**

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)			
2012	Japan	China	Others	Total
	$91,161	**$19,975**	**$15,889**	**$127,025**

For the year ended February 28, 2011

Information about industry segments, geographical segments and sales to foreign customers of the Group for the year ended February 28, 2011 is as follows:

(1) Industry Segments

	Millions of yen					
2011	Special Products	Components	Machine Tools	Precision Products	Eliminations or Corporate	Consolidated
Sales to customers	¥7,782	¥4,401	¥19,287	¥4,248		¥35,718
Intersegment sales						
Total sales	7,782	4,401	19,287	4,248		35,718
Operating expenses	7,041	4,959	17,112	3,524	¥ 1,653	34,289
Operating income (loss)	¥ 741	¥ (558)	¥ 2,175	¥ 724	¥ (1,653)	¥ 1,429
Total assets	¥5,677	¥4,233	¥24,997	¥5,897	¥ 8,446	¥49,250
Depreciation and amortization	205	135	829	469	124	1,762
Capital expenditures	56	89	465	190	174	974

* The segments sell the following products:
Special Products: POS printers, Visual cards, Readers/Writers, etc.
Components: Electronic buzzers, Microphones, Speakers, Receivers, etc.
Machine Tools: CNC automatic lathes, etc.
Precision Products: Wristwatch parts, Optical connector parts, Automotive parts, Medical parts, etc.
* Operating expenses in the eliminations or corporate column include general corporate expenses incurred by the Administration Headquarters of the Company. The amount was ¥1,653 million for the year ended February 28, 2011.
* Assets in the eliminations or corporate column include assets maintained by the Administration Headquarters of the Company and consist principally of excess funds under management (cash and cash equivalents) and long-term investments (investment securities). The amount was ¥8,446 million at February 28, 2011.

(2) Geographical Segments

	Millions of yen					
2011	Japan	Europe	America	Asia	Eliminations or Corporate	Consolidated
Sales:						
Sales to customers	¥11,840	¥ 9,688	¥8,882	¥ 5,308		¥35,718
Inter-area transfers	18,528	42	24	10,999	¥(29,593)	
Total	30,368	9,730	8,906	16,307	(29,593)	35,718
Operating expenses	29,530	9,009	8,523	14,861	(27,634)	34,289
Operating income	¥ 838	¥ 721	¥ 383	¥ 1,446	¥ (1,959)	¥ 1,429
Assets	¥41,427	¥10,461	¥5,609	¥11,403	¥(19,650)	¥49,250

* The segments include the following countries:
Europe: United Kingdom, Germany, France and Switzerland
America: United States of America
Asia: China and Thailand
* Operating expenses in the eliminations or corporate column include general corporate expenses incurred by the Administration Headquarters of the Company. The amounts was ¥1,653 million for the year ended February 28, 2011.
* Assets in the eliminations or corporate column include assets maintained by the Administration Headquarters of the Company and consist principally of excess funds under management (cash and cash equivalents) and long-term investments (investment securities). The amount was ¥8,446 million at February 28, 2011.

(3) Sales to Foreign Customers

2011	Millions of yen
Europe	¥ 9,979
America	8,516
Asia	9,589
Total	¥28,084

* The segments include the following countries:
Europe: United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, France, etc.
America: United States of America, Mexico, Brazil, etc.
Asia: China, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, etc.

19. Subsequent Event

The following appropriation of retained earnings at February 29, 2012 was to be approved at the Company's shareholders' meeting held on May 24, 2012:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
Year-end cash dividends, ¥13 ($0.160) per share	**¥547**	**$6,753**