

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for preparing consolidated financial statements

- (1) Scope of consolidation
 - (i) Consolidated subsidiaries
 - (a) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 90
 - (b) Names of major consolidated subsidiaries: Thai NOK Co., Ltd.
Unimatec Co., Ltd.
Nippon Mektron, Ltd.
Mektec Corporation (Taiwan)
SYNZTEC Co., Ltd.
 - (ii) Unconsolidated subsidiaries
 - (a) Name of major unconsolidated subsidiary: Mektec Corp. (Taiwan) Pte. Ltd. (Jianyi)
 - (b) Reasons for exclusion from scope of consolidation: The subsidiary is excluded from the scope of consolidation because its business scale is small and its total assets, net sales, net income/loss (corresponding to equity shares) and retained earnings (corresponding to equity shares) have no major impact on the consolidated financial statements.
- (2) Application of the equity method of accounting
 - (i) Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method
 - (a) Number of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 30
 - (b) Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates: Eagle Industry Co., Ltd.
Pyung-Hwa Oilseal Industry Co., Ltd.
Freudenberg-NOK General Partnership
 - (ii) Unconsolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method
Names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries: Not applicable
 - (iii) Special notes regarding the procedures for applying the equity method
If there are any companies whose closing dates adopted by the companies accounted for by the equity method are different from the consolidated closing date, the financial statements thereof, compiled as of their own closing dates, are used to produce consolidated financial statements.
- (3) Notes regarding changes of scope of consolidation and equity method affiliates
 - (i) Change in scope of consolidation
Companies excluded from the scope of consolidation (5)
Gakunan Gomu Co., Ltd. and 4 other companies
 - (ii) Change in scope of the equity method
Company excluded from the scope of equity method (1)
Siam NOK Co., Ltd.
- (4) Matters concerning the business term of consolidated subsidiaries
The closing date for overseas subsidiaries (47) is December 31.
Important deals made between said closing date and the consolidated closing date have been adjusted to the extent necessary for consolidation.
- (5) Matters concerning accounting criteria
 - (i) Valuation criteria and methods for principal assets
 - (a) Available-for-sale securities
 - Those with market quotations
They are stated at market price based on the market price, etc. on the closing date (variance of the estimate is incorporated into the capital and the costs of products sold are determined by the moving average method).
 - Those without market quotations
They are stated at cost with the cost being determined by the moving average method.
 - (b) Valuation criteria and methods for derivatives
They are stated at market price.
 - (c) Valuation criteria and methods for inventories
 - Finished goods and work in process
They are primarily stated at cost with the cost being determined by the selling price reduction method (The book values in the balance sheet are calculated by the write-down method to reflect the decline of profitability).
 - Raw materials and supplies
They are primarily stated at cost with the cost being determined by the gross average method (The book values in the balance sheet are calculated by the write-down method to reflect the decline of profitability).
 - (ii) Method of depreciation of principal noncurrent assets
 - (a) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)
Depreciation is computed primarily by the declining balance method.
However, in some of the domestic consolidated subsidiaries, depreciation on buildings (excluding fixtures) acquired on and after April 1, 1998 is computed by the straight-line method.
 - (b) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)
Amortization is computed primarily by the straight-line method.
 - (c) Lease assets
Lease assets related to finance leases other than those deemed to transfer ownership of leased property to the lessee by the Company
Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the lease period as the useful life and assuming no residual value.
Finance lease transactions not transferring ownership that commenced on or before March 31, 2008 are accounted for using the same accounting method as that applied to ordinary operating leases.

- (iii) Accounting policies for principal allowances
- (a) Allowance for doubtful accounts
To prepare for losses on bad debt, general claims are accounted using the loan loss ratio and doubtful claims are accounted as the expected unrecoverable amount taking into consideration of the recoverability of individual claims.
As for overseas subsidiaries, estimated amount of allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded depending primarily on the condition of receivables.
 - (b) Provision for bonuses
In order to prepare for the payment of employee bonuses, accrued bonuses based primarily on estimated payment amounts have been entered into the accounts.
 - (c) Provision for retirement benefits
To provide for accrued employees' retirement benefits, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries provide an allowance in the amount deemed to have accrued at the end of the current fiscal year mainly based on estimated retirement benefits and pension assets. Prior service liabilities are treated as expenses in equal installments over a prescribed period of time (10 years) that is less than the average remaining period of employment for the employees in question. Differences arising from actuarial calculations are treated as expenses in equal installments over a prescribed period of time (10 years) that is less than the average remaining period of employment for the employees in question, beginning in the year following the fiscal year in which such calculations are made.
 - (d) Provision for business structure improvement
To prepare for expenses and losses for restructuring the production system in order to particularly enhance the business structure, a necessary allowance has been recorded.
 - (e) Provision for loss on disaster
To prepare for expenditures including restoration expenses after the Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011, the estimated amount of the expenses has been recorded.
- (iv) Method of hedge accounting
- (a) Method of hedge accounting
Special treatment applies to the interest rate swap because it meets the requirements for it.
 - (b) Hedging instrument and hedged item
(Hedging instrument): Interest rate swap
(Hedged item): Interest rate of loans
 - (c) Hedging policy
Finance and Accounting Department of the Company carries out interest rate swap transactions for the purpose of hedging the risk of interest rate fluctuation of loans.
 - (d) Method of assessing hedge effectiveness
The interest rate swap meets the requirements for special treatment. The judgment applies as judgment of effectiveness.
- (v) Accounting for consumption tax and other taxes
All amounts stated exclude consumption tax and other taxes.

(6) Changes in accounting policies

(Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations)

Effective from the current fiscal year, the "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Statement No. 18, March 31, 2008) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, March 31, 2008) are applied.

Accordingly, operating income and ordinary income decreased by ¥4 million each, and income before income taxes and minority interests decreased by ¥91 million. The change in asset retirement obligations due to the application of this accounting standard and guidance amounted to ¥92 million.

Some plants in Japan and overseas lease buildings and land and incur obligations related to restoring them to their original state at the time of leaving under the corresponding real estate lease contract. However, as the period of using the relevant leased assets is not clear and relocation is not scheduled at the moment, the Group is unable to reasonably estimate the amount of asset retirement obligations. Thus, asset retirement obligations equivalent to the relevant obligations is not recognized.

(Accounting Standard for Business Combinations, etc.)

Effective from the current fiscal year, the "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" (ASBJ Statement No. 21, December 26, 2008), the "Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements" (ASBJ Statement No. 22, December 26, 2008), the "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Research and Development Costs" (ASBJ Statement No. 23, December 26, 2008), the "Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" (ASBJ Statement No. 7, December 26, 2008), the "Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments" (ASBJ Statement No. 16, December 26, 2008) and the "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" (ASBJ Guidance No. 10, December 26, 2008) are applied.

(7) Changes in presentation methods

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

Effective from the current fiscal year, under the "Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements" (ASBJ Statement No. 22, December 26, 2008), "Ministerial Ordinance for Partial Revision of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Corporation Law and the Corporate Calculation Regulations" (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 7, March 27, 2009) is applied, and "income before minority interests" is included in account items.

2. Notes regarding the consolidated balance sheet

(1) Pledged assets

(i) Assets pledged as security

Land	¥1,268 million
Buildings and structures etc.	¥2,529 million
Total	¥3,797 million

(ii) Secured liabilities corresponding to the above

Short-term loans payable	¥737 million
Long-term loans payable	¥1,303 million
Total	¥2,040 million

(2) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

¥279,016 million

(3) Notes receivable - trade transferred by endorsement

¥156 million

3. Notes regarding the consolidated statement of changes in net assets

(1) Matters concerning the total number of shares issued

Type of shares	Number of shares at the end of the previous fiscal year	Increase in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year
Common shares	173,138,537	-	-	173,138,537

(2) Matters concerning the number of treasury stock shares

Type of shares	Number of shares at the end of the previous fiscal year	Increase in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year
Common shares	1,777,627	591	296,000	1,482,218

Notes:

- The number of treasury shares includes shares of the Company held by Employee Stock Ownership Plan Trust.
- The increase in the number of treasury shares consists of shares obtained through purchase of shares constituting less than one share-trading unit.
- The decrease in the number of treasury shares is equal to the number of shares of the Company which the Employee Stock Ownership Plan Trust has sold to NOK Stock Ownership Association.

(3) Matters concerning dividends

(i) Payment of dividends

(a) Matters concerning dividends resolved at the 104th Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on June 25, 2010

- Total amount of dividends ¥865 million
- Dividends per share ¥5
- Record date March 31, 2010
- Effective date June 28, 2010

(b) Matters concerning dividends resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on November 9, 2010

- Total amount of dividends ¥1,297 million
- Dividends per share ¥7.5
- Record date September 30, 2010
- Effective date December 6, 2010

(ii) Dividends for which the effective date will fall after the end of the current fiscal year among those whose record date is within the current fiscal year

This will be discussed at the 105th Annual Shareholders' Meeting to be held on June 24, 2011 as follows:

- Total amount of dividends ¥1,297 million
- Dividends per share ¥7.5
- Record date March 31, 2011
- Effective date June 27, 2011

4. Notes regarding financial instruments

(1) Matters regarding the situation of financial instruments

(i) Policy for handling financial instruments

The NOK Group has a policy of managing funds by investing in safe and secure targets and raising funds mainly by means of loan from financial institutions. For derivatives, the Group uses forward exchange contracts based on actual demand and interest rate swap for avoiding interest rate fluctuation risk of loans and does not carry out speculative transactions of any kind.

(ii) Details and risks of financial instruments and risk management system

Notes and accounts receivable - trade are operating receivables that are exposed to credit risk of customers. With regard to this risk, the Group adopts a system to manage due dates and balance of individual business partners and ascertain the credit status of principal business partners semiannually in accordance with the credit management regulations of the NOK Group.

Shares are investment securities and exposed to the market price fluctuation risk. The shares possessed by the Group are mainly those of the companies with which the Group has business relations, the fair values of which are ascertained periodically and reported to executive officers in charge of finance.

Employees who receive loans from the Company are obligated to provide collateral. In addition, there are regulations that the balance of the loan upon retirement shall be offset by the retirement allowance.

Notes and accounts payable - trade are trade liabilities and become due within one year.

Short-term loans payable are mainly for raising funds pertaining to business transactions, while long-term loans payable (to be payable within five years in principle) are for raising funds for capital investment and unexpected events such as worldwide recession. Floating interest rate loans are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk. For part of long-term floating interest rate loans, the Group uses derivative transactions (interest rate swap transactions) as a means for hedging individual contracts in order to avoid the fluctuation risk of interest paid and fix interest expenses. Because the hedge meets the requirements of special treatment of interest rate swaps, assessment of hedge effectiveness has been omitted and replaced with the judgment thereof. The Group carries out and manages derivative transactions in accordance with internal regulations which stipulate the authorities to carry out transactions. The Group carries out derivative transactions only with financial institutions with high credit ratings in order to reduce the credit risk.

Trade liabilities and loans are exposed to liquidity risk. Individual companies of the NOK Group manage them by means such as planning monthly cash flow management.

Deposits received from employees yield fixed interest rate and are not exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

(2) Matters regarding fair value etc. of financial instruments

As of March 31, 2011 (the consolidated account settlement date of the current fiscal year), the amount recorded in the consolidated balance sheet, fair value, and difference between them are as shown in the table below.

Any item whose fair value is deemed extremely difficult to ascertain is excluded from the following table.

(Millions of yen)

	Amount recorded in consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	86,703	86,703	-
(2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade	124,623	124,623	-
(3) Investment securities	42,087	42,097	9
(4) Long-term loans receivable from employees	7,116	7,356	239
Total assets	260,532	260,781	248
(1) Notes and accounts payable - trade	50,552	50,552	-
(2) Short-term loans payable	46,659	46,659	-
(3) Deposits received from employees	16,046	16,046	-
(4) Long-term loans payable	58,885	60,762	1,877
Total liabilities	172,143	174,021	1,877
Total derivative transactions (*)	(20)	(20)	-

(*) Amounts of claims and liabilities derived from derivative transactions are shown in net amount. Amounts in parentheses show that those are net liabilities.

Notes:

1. Matters regarding the measurement of fair values of financial instruments as well as securities and derivative transactions

Assets

(1) Cash and deposits and (2) notes and accounts receivable - trade

Book values of above items are described in the above table because they are settled in a short term and their fair values are almost the same as the book values.

(3) Investment securities

These fair values of stocks are based on the prices on exchanges, and those of bonds are prices on exchanges or prices presented by correspondent financial institutions.

(4) Long-term loans receivable from employees

For fair value of long-term loans receivable from employees, the NOK Group uses the present value calculated by discounting their future cash flow by using the interest rate based on the yield of government bonds.

Liabilities

(1) Notes and accounts payable - trade and (2) short-term loans payable

Book values of above items are described in the above table because they are settled in a short term and their fair values are almost the same as the book values.

(3) Deposits received from employees

The book value of deposits received from employees is described in the above table because the period is not longer than one year and they yield fixed interest rate.

(4) Long-term loans payable

Fair values of long-term loans payable are calculated by discounting the total amount of the interest and principal by using the interest rate which is assumed for new loans of the same amount. Special treatment of interest rate swap applies to some floating-rate long-term loans (see "Derivative transactions" below). The fair values of such long-term loans are calculated by discounting the total amount of the interest and principal, which are treated together with the interest rate swap, by using the reasonably estimated interest rate which would be applied to new loans of the same amount.

Derivative transactions

Fair values of foreign exchange forward transactions are calculated based on the forward exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Since derivative transactions to which special treatment of interest rate swap applies are treated together with the long-term loans payable to be hedged, their fair values are included in the fair values of such long-term loans payable. (See "Liabilities (4)" above.)

2. Matters regarding unlisted shares

Unlisted shares (¥78 million on the consolidated balance sheet) are not included in "(3) Investment securities." It is deemed extremely difficult to ascertain their fair values because they have no market value and it is impossible to appropriately estimate future cash flow.

5. Notes regarding per-share information

(1) Net assets per share	¥1,404.63
(2) Net income per share	¥97.29

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Significant accounting policies

- (1) Valuation criteria and methods for assets
 - (i) Valuation criteria and methods for securities that have been traded on the exchange and other investments
 - (a) Stocks and investments in subsidiaries and affiliates have been valued at cost based on the moving average method.
 - (b) Available-for-sale securities
 - Those with market quotations
They are stated at market price based on the market price, etc. on the closing date (variance of the estimate is incorporated into the capital and the costs of products sold are determined by the moving average method).
 - Those without market quotations
They are stated at cost with the cost being determined by the moving average method.
 - (ii) Valuation criteria and methods for derivatives
They are stated at market price.
 - (iii) Valuation criteria and methods for inventories
 - (a) Finished goods and work in process
They are stated at cost with the cost being determined by the selling price reduction method (The book values in the balance sheet are calculated by the write-down method to reflect the decline of profitability).
 - (b) Raw materials and supplies
They are stated at cost with the cost being determined by the gross average method (The book values in the balance sheet are calculated by the write-down method to reflect the decline of profitability).
- (2) Method of depreciation of noncurrent assets
 - (i) Property, plant and equipment (excluding lease assets)
Depreciation is computed by the declining balance method.
 - (ii) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)
Amortization is computed by the straight-line method.
 - (iii) Lease assets
Lease assets related to finance leases other than those deemed to transfer ownership of leased property to the lessee by the Company
Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method over the lease period as the useful life and assuming no residual value. Finance lease transactions not transferring ownership that commenced on or before March 31, 2008 are accounted for using the same accounting method as that applied to ordinary operating leases.
- (3) Accounting policies for allowances
 - (i) Allowance for doubtful accounts
To prepare for losses on bad debt, general claims are accounted using the loan loss ratio and doubtful claims are accounted as the expected unrecoverable amount taking into consideration of the recoverability of individual claims.
 - (ii) Allowance for investment loss
To prepare for losses due to significant drop in stocks in subsidiaries and affiliates, the necessary amounts are recorded in consideration of actual amounts as of the end of the current fiscal year.
 - (iii) Provision for bonuses
In order to prepare for the payment of employee bonuses, accrued bonuses based on the estimated amount of payment have been entered in the accounts.
 - (iv) Provision for retirement benefits
To provide for accrued employees' retirement benefits, the Company provides an allowance in the amount deemed to have accrued at the end of the current fiscal year based on estimated retirement benefits and pension assets. Prior service liabilities are treated as expenses in equal installments over a prescribed period of time (10 years) that is less than the average remaining period of employment for the employees in question. Differences arising from actuarial calculations are treated as expenses in equal installments over a prescribed period of time (10 years) that is less than the average remaining period of employment for the employees in question, beginning in the year following the fiscal year in which such calculations are made.
 - (v) Provision for business structure improvement
To prepare for expenses and losses for restructuring the production system in order to particularly enhance the business structure, a necessary allowance has been recorded.
 - (vi) Provision for loss on disaster
To prepare for expenditures including restoration expenses after the Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011, the estimated amount of the expenses has been recorded.
- (4) Method of hedge accounting
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Special treatment applies to the interest rate swap because it meets the requirements for it.

- (ii) Hedging instrument and hedged item
 (Hedging instrument): Interest rate swap
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- (iii) Hedging policy
 Finance and Accounting Department of the Company carries out interest rate swap transactions for the purpose of hedging the risk of interest rate fluctuation of loans.
- (iv) Method of assessing hedge effectiveness
 The interest rate swap meets the requirements for special treatment. The judgment applies as judgment of effectiveness.
- (5) Accounting for consumption tax and other taxes
 All amounts stated exclude consumption tax and other taxes.
- (6) Changes in accounting policies
 (Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations)
 Effective from the current fiscal year, the “Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations” (ASBJ Statement No. 18, March 31, 2008) and the “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations” (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, March 31, 2008) are applied.
 Accordingly, operating income and ordinary income decreased by ¥3 million each, and income before income taxes decreased by ¥61 million. The changes in asset retirement obligations due to the application of this accounting standard and guidance amounted to ¥57 million.
 Some plants lease buildings and land and incur obligations related to restoring them to their original state at the time of leaving under the corresponding real estate lease contract. However, as the period of using the relevant leased assets is not clear and relocation is not scheduled at the moment, the Group is unable to reasonably estimate the amount of asset retirement obligations. Thus, asset retirement obligations equivalent to the relevant obligations is not recognized.

2. Notes regarding the balance sheet

- (1) Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment ¥107,527 million
- (2) Liabilities for guarantees
 The Company has offered to guarantee borrowings of subsidiaries and affiliates from financial institutions as follows.
 Vietnam NOK Co., Ltd. ¥2,040 million
 Unimatec Singapore Pte., Ltd. ¥100 million
 Unimatec Singapore Pte., Ltd. ¥2,227 million
 (Foreign currency) S\$33,760 thousand)
- (3) Notes receivable - trade transferred by endorsement ¥14 million
- (4) Monetary claims or liabilities to subsidiaries and affiliates
 Short-term claims ¥24,144 million
 Long-term claims ¥8,633 million
 Short-term liabilities ¥34,687 million
 Long-term liabilities ¥96 million

3. Notes regarding the statement of income

- Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates
 Sales to subsidiaries and affiliates ¥37,203 million
 Purchases from subsidiaries and affiliates ¥132,855 million
 Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates other than business transactions ¥47,098 million

4. Notes regarding the statement of changes in net assets

Matters concerning the number of treasury stock shares

Type of shares	Number of shares at the end of the previous fiscal year	Increase in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Decrease in number of shares during the current fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the current fiscal year
Common shares	1,630,628	591	296,000	1,335,219

Notes:

- The number of treasury shares includes shares of the Company held by Employee Stock Ownership Plan Trust.
- The increase in the number of treasury shares consists of shares obtained through purchase of shares constituting less than one share-trading unit.
- The decrease in the number of treasury shares is equal to the number of shares of the Company which the Employee Stock Ownership Plan Trust has sold to NOK Stock Ownership Association.

5. Tax effect accounting

(1) Breakdown of deferred tax assets/liabilities by cause

Deferred tax assets

Allowance for doubtful accounts	¥565 million	
Accrued enterprise tax	¥270 million	
Provision for bonuses	¥1,602 million	
Excess amount of depreciation	¥1,380 million	
Investment securities	¥1,063 million	
Allowance for investment loss	¥1,495 million	
Provision for retirement benefits	¥11,907 million	
Provision for business structure improvement	¥351 million	
Other	¥613 million	¥19,250 million
Valuation allowance		¥(840) million
Total deferred tax assets		¥18,410 million

Deferred tax liabilities

Reserve for special depreciation	¥(42) million	
Reserve for advanced depreciation of noncurrent assets	¥(409) million	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥(9,393) million	
Other	¥(12) million	¥(9,857) million

Net amount of deferred tax assets

¥8,552 million

(2) Breakdown of major adjustments that have caused differences between the prevailing statutory tax rate and the effective rate of income taxes after tax effect accounting is applied

Prevailing statutory tax rate	40.1	%
(Adjustments)		
Items not included in expenses permanently including entertainment expenses	1.2	%
Items not included in revenues permanently including dividends received	(5.8)	%
Equalization inhabitant taxes	0.5	%
Valuation allowance	(0.4)	%
Other	(0.3)	%
Effective rate of income taxes after tax effect accounting is applied	35.3	%

6. Notes regarding noncurrent assets used under lease contracts

Finance leases other than those deemed to transfer ownership of leased property to the lessee that commenced on or before March 31, 2008 are accounted for using the same accounting method as that applied to ordinary operating leases.

Finance leases other than those deemed to transfer ownership of leased property to the lessee

(1) Acquisition cost equivalent, cumulative depreciation equivalent, and term-end balance equivalent of leased property

(Millions of yen)

	Acquisition cost equivalent	Cumulative depreciation equivalent	Term-end balance equivalent
Tools, furniture and fixtures	103	87	15
Other	48	42	6
Total	152	130	21

Note: The acquisition cost equivalent is calculated by way of the interest-inclusive method since outstanding lease payments make up only a small percentage of the balance of property, plant and equipment at the term-end.

(2) Equivalent balance of outstanding lease payments at the term-end	
Within one year	¥19 million
Over one year	¥2 million
Total	¥21 million

Note: The equivalent balance of outstanding lease payments at the term-end is calculated by way of the interest-inclusive method since outstanding lease payments make up only a small percentage of property, plant and equipment at the term-end.

(3) Lease payment, depreciation cost equivalent, and interest paid equivalent	
Lease payment	¥41 million
Depreciation cost equivalent	¥41 million

(4) Method of calculating depreciation cost equivalent
The equivalent is calculated on the straight-line method over the lease period as the useful life and assuming no residual value.

7. Notes regarding transactions with related parties

(1) Subsidiaries and affiliates

Category	Subsidiary
Name	Nippon Mektron, Ltd.
Location	Minato Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount (¥ mil)	5,000
Type of business or occupation	Manufacture and sale of electronic parts
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 100%
Relationship with the Company	The Company sells a part of products manufactured by the subsidiary
Transaction details	Receiving of capital
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	-
Item	CMS deposits received
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	6,087

Category	Subsidiary
Name	SYNZTEC Co., Ltd.
Location	Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount (¥ mil)	700
Type of business or occupation	Manufacture and sale of roll products for office equipment
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 100%
Relationship with the Company	The subsidiary purchases a part of raw materials from the Company.
Transaction details	Loans
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	-
Item	Short-term loans receivable
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	4,014

Category	Affiliate
Name	Eagle Industry Co., Ltd.
Location	Minato Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount (¥ mil)	10,490
Type of business or occupation	Manufacture and sale of mechanical seals, etc.
Percentage of voting rights	Direct; 28.9%, Indirect; 1.2%
Relationship with the Company	The Company purchases products manufactured by Eagle Industry Co., Ltd. and sells products manufactured by the Company to Eagle Industry Co., Ltd.
Transaction details	Purchase of products, etc.
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	22,170
Item	Accounts payable - trade
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	1,786

(2) Board members and major individual shareholders

Category	The company whose board members, or their family members and other close relatives, own a majority of its voting rights.
Name	Seiwa Jisho Co., Ltd.
Location	Minato Ward, Tokyo
Capital or investment amount (¥ mil)	80
Type of business or occupation	Real estate leasing
Percentage of voting rights	Direct ownership of NOK shares; 5.1%
Relationship with the Company	-
Transaction details	Rental of buildings, etc.
Transaction amount (¥ mil)	487
Item	-
End-of-term balance (¥ mil)	-

Notes: Terms and conditions of transactions and the decision-making policy therefor.

- Regarding the receiving of capital and loans, rates are determined based on market interest rates.
- Rental of buildings, etc. and purchase of products, etc. are determined based on current market prices.

8. Notes regarding per-share information

(1) Net assets per share	¥729.56
(2) Net income per share	¥47.44