NGK INSULATORS, LTD.

Summary of Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2016 [Japanese GAAP]

April 28, 2016

Company Name : NGK INSULATORS, LTD.
Stock Exchange Listings : Tokyo and Nagoya
Listing Code : 5333
URL : http://www.ngk.co.jp/english/
Representative : President Taku Oshima (Mr.)
Contact : General Manager Finance & Accounting Department Hideaki Shindo (Mr.)
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Date of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting (Scheduled) : June 29, 2016
Date of the Filing of Securities Report "Yuka Shoken Hokokusho" (Scheduled) : June 29, 2016
Date of Year-End Dividend Payment (Scheduled) : June 30, 2016
Availability of supplementary explanatory materials prepared for financial results : Available
Briefing session on financial results to be held : Yes (for securities analysts and institutional investors)

(All yen amounts are rounded down to the nearest million.)

1. Consolidated financial results for the year ended March 31, 2016 (From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(1) Consolidated operating results

(Percentage figures represent increase (decrease) from previous period.)

	Net Sales		Operating Income		Ordinary Income		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	435,797	15.1	80,898	31.4	81,498	33.5	53,316	28.5
Year ended March 31, 2015	378,665	22.7	61,577	39.2	61,068	33.3	41,504	53.5

(Note) Comprehensive Income : Year ended March 31, 2016 24,907 million yen (61.6)%
: Year ended March 31, 2015 64,879 million yen 12.2%

	Profit per share	Diluted profit per share	Ratio of profit to net worth	Ratio of ordinary income to total assets	Ratio of operating income to net sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	163.28	162.97	13.3	11.5	18.6
Year ended March 31, 2015	127.11	126.87	11.4	9.3	16.3

(Reference) Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies : Year ended March 31, 2016 1,020 million yen
: Year ended March 31, 2015 855 million yen

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Total net assets	Ratio of net worth to total assets	Net worth per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
March 31, 2016	711,897	417,972	57.1	1,245.47
March 31, 2015	702,234	404,001	55.8	1,200.68

(Reference) Net worth : As of March 31, 2016 406,743million yen, As of March 31, 2015 392,054million yen

(3) Consolidated cash flows

	Net cash provided by operating activities	Net cash used in investing activities	Net cash provided by financing activities	Cash & cash equivalents, end of year
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	59,445	(47,772)	(373)	136,065
Year ended March 31, 2015	73,002	(39,495)	(26,000)	128,616

2. Dividend payment

	Cash dividends per share					Total amounts of dividends	Dividend payout ratio (Consolidated)	Ratio of dividends to net worth (Consolidated)
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Year-end	Total (Full-year)			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
Year ended March 31, 2015	-	13.00	-	15.00	28.00	9,142	22.0	2.5
Year ended March 31, 2016	-	18.00	-	20.00	38.00	12,409	23.3	3.1
Year ending March 31, 2017 (forecast)	-	20.00	-	20.00	40.00		29.2	

3. Forecasts of consolidated financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2017

(Percentage figures represent increase (decrease) from previous period.)

	Net Sales		Operating Income		Ordinary Income		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Profit per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
Six months ending September 30, 2016	200,000	(5.0)	33,000	(20.2)	32,000	(20.5)	22,000	(20.0)	68.42
Year ending March 31, 2017	410,000	(5.9)	60,000	(25.8)	63,000	(22.7)	44,000	(17.5)	136.84

Notes

(1) Significant changes in subsidiaries during this period (changes in specified subsidiaries, "tokutei kogaisha" defined in the "Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Information, etc.", involving a change of the scope of consolidation during this period) : None

New — company ( ) , Exclusion — company ( )

(2) Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates or retrospective restatements

i. Changes due to revisions of accounting standards : Yes

ii. Changes in accounting policies other than the above (i) : None

iii. Changes in accounting estimates : None

iv. Retrospective restatement : None

(3) Number of shares outstanding (Common Shares)

i. Number of shares outstanding at period end including treasury stocks	March 31, 2016	327,560,196 shares	March 31, 2015	327,560,196 shares
ii. Number of treasury stocks at period end	March 31, 2016	981,389 shares	March 31, 2015	1,033,304 shares
iii. Average number of shares outstanding over period	March 31, 2016	326,540,086 shares	March 31, 2015	326,539,235 shares

(Reference)

Overview of non-consolidated financial results for the year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)

(1) Non-consolidated operating results

(Percentage figures represent increase (decrease) from previous period.)

	Net Sales		Operating Income		Ordinary Income		Net income	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Year ended March 31, 2016	242,030	16.1	38,805	56.0	56,247	55.5	35,763	106.1
Year ended March 31, 2015	208,489	22.8	24,881	148.1	36,168	37.1	17,349	(22.1)

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Year ended March 31, 2016	109.52	109.32
Year ended March 31, 2015	53.13	53.03

(2) Non-consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Total net assets	Ratio of net worth to total assets	Net worth per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
March 31, 2016	498,118	255,993	51.2	781.18
March 31, 2015	489,753	236,482	48.1	721.52

(Reference) Net worth : As of March 31, 2016 255,117 million yen, As of March 31, 2015 235,595 million yen

* **Presentation regarding the implementation status of audit procedures**

These financial statements are outside the scope of audit procedures in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan. At the time of disclosure of this report, the audit procedures of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan are in progress.

* **Explanation of appropriate use of results forecasts and other notes**

This document contains forward-looking statements that are based on information and certain assumption the Company has acquired and deemed reasonable as of the time of the release and the Company does not guarantee the achievement of them. Actual future results and trends may differ materially from those in the forecasts due to a variety of factors.

Contents of Appendix

1. Analysis of Business Results and Financial Position

(1) Analysis of Business Results

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Japanese economy continued on a moderate recovery course, underpinned by the effects of monetary easing and fiscal policy. Overseas economies maintained a recovery trend in developed economies, such as the U.S. and Europe, despite the slowdown of economic growth in China and the weakness observed in resource-rich nations and emerging countries, among others.
Under such circumstances, the NGK Group, thanks mainly to strong sales of passenger cars in the U.S. and European market and trucks in the U.S. market, in addition to sales increase in China owing to tax reduction measures for small passenger cars, saw solid demand for automotive ceramics in its Ceramics Business Segment. In the Electronics Business Segment, demand for ceramic components for semiconductor manufacturing equipment grew, on the back of the expansion of capital investment for further multi-layering and miniaturization by semiconductors manufacturers. In addition, the financial results of NGK Electronics Devices, Inc., which became a consolidated subsidiary in January 2015, were reflected in the full year, contributing to revenue growth. The Power Business Segment saw an increase in sales, thanks to shipments of large orders for NAS®(sodium-sulfur) batteries. As a result of the above, total consolidated net sales for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 increased by 15.1% year on year to ¥435,797 million.
In terms of earnings, although expenses such as research and development expenses and depreciation and amortization rose, as a result of increased net sales and the effect of the appreciation of the dollar against the yen, among other factors, operating income increased by 31.4% year on year to ¥80,898 million and ordinary income increased by 33.5% to ¥81,498 million. Profit attributable to owners of the parent increased by 28.5% to ¥53,316 million owing to improvement in operating income, although provision of reserve for loss related to competition law of ¥7,113 million and impairment loss on non-current assets of ¥4,451 million were recorded under extraordinary loss.

Financial results by segment are as follows.

[Power Business Segment]

Net sales of the Power Business Segment increased by 14.7% year on year to ¥83,547 million.
Revenue from insulators remained largely unchanged, despite strong shipments for domestic electric power companies, due to a partial deferment in overseas orders until the next period. Revenue from NAS® batteries increased year on year as the result of shipments of large orders for domestic and overseas.
In terms of earnings, increased sales and cost reduction resulted in an operating income of ¥2,577 million from an operating loss of ¥2,351 million in the previous fiscal year.

[Ceramics Business Segment]

Net sales of the Ceramics Business Segment increased 10.5% year on year to ¥251,123 million.
The demand for automotive ceramics such as ceramic substrates for catalytic conversion (HONEYCERAM and large-size HONEYCERAM), silicon carbide diesel particulate filters (SiC DPFs), and NOx sensors increased due to strong sales of automobiles in the U.S., Europe and China, as well as trucks in the U.S.. Revenue from industrial process apparatuses increased, led by kiln products, as capital investment by major domestic customers was in a recovery trend.
Operating income increased 22.6% year on year to ¥70,650 million due to increased volume of automotive ceramics, the effect of the appreciation of the dollar against the yen, and cost reduction.

[Electronics Business Segment]

Net sales of the Electronics Business Segment increased 28.8% year on year to ¥101,431 million.

Sales of ceramic components for semiconductor manufacturing equipment increased year on year due to solid demand backed by increased demand for semiconductors used in datacenters. Sales of electronic components increased significantly, reflecting the full year financial results of NGK Electronics Devices, Inc. which became a consolidated subsidiary in January 2015. Sales of metals decreased due to declining demand for molds as well as the effect from reduced demand for beryllium copper strip. Sales of consolidated subsidiary Soshin Electric Co., Ltd. also decreased due to sluggish demand for items used in industrial machinery market.

Operating income increased 21.9% year on year to ¥7,670 million as the result of increased sales and cost reduction, among other factors.

(**Forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016**)

With regard to the outlook for the future economy, while a gradual recovery is expected to continue as the employment and income environment continues to improve, it is also expected that there will be a risk of the economy taking a downturn due to factors such as the economic outlook in China and other emerging countries, the effect of the reduction in crude oil prices, and the appreciation of the yen.

Under such circumstances, the NGK Group, despite expectations of increased demand for automotive ceramics and ceramic components for semiconductor manufacturing equipment, expects a year-on-year sales decrease due to the significant decrease in sales of NAS® batteries and the effect of the appreciation of the yen. In terms of earnings, a year-on-year decrease is expected due to the impact from the foreign exchange market, price reductions, and increased development costs and startup costs for capital investment in increased production, among other factors.

With regard to the forecast for consolidated financial results, the Company aims to achieve net sales of ¥410.0 billion (down 5.9% year on year), operating income at ¥60.0 billion (down 25.8%), ordinary income at ¥63.0 billion (down 22.7%), and net income attributable to owners of the parent company at ¥44.0 billion (down 17.5%), assuming that the yen trades at ¥108 to the dollar and ¥120 to the euro.

(2) Analysis of Financial Position

1) Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

As of March 31, 2016, total assets were increased by 1.4% from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥711,897 million.

Current assets increased by 3.8% from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥412,333 million, mainly reflecting increases in cash and bank deposits, notes and accounts receivable, trade, etc., despite decreases in securities and inventories. Non-current assets were decreased by 1.8% from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥299,563 million, mainly due to a decrease in net defined benefit asset, despite an increase in tangible assets.

Current liabilities increased by 5.0% from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥112,463 million. This was mainly due to an increase in current portion of long-term borrowings, despite decreases in other current liabilities and provision for loss related to competition law. Long-term liabilities decreased by 5.0% from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥181,461 million, mainly due to decreases in long-term borrowings and deferred tax liabilities.

Net assets increased by 3.5% from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥417,972 million. This was largely attributable to increased retained earnings boosted by profit attributable to owners of parent, despite a decrease in foreign currency translation adjustments, among other factors.

As a result, the ratio of net worth to total assets as of March 31, 2016 was 57.1% (compared with 55.8% at the previous fiscal year-end), with net worth per share standing at ¥1,245.47, up ¥44.79 from the previous fiscal year-end.

2) Cash flows

There was a net increase ¥7,448 million in cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter, “funds”) from the previous fiscal year-end to ¥136,065 million. This reflected ¥59,445 million in net cash provided by operationg activities, ¥47,772million in net cash used in investing activities, and ¥373 million in net cash used in financing activities.

[Cash flows from operating activities]

Funds provided by operating activities were ¥59,445 million. This was mainly attributable to posting an income before income taxes and non-controlling interests of ¥70,584 million and depreciation and amortization, despite cash outflows mainly due to an increase in notes and accounts receivable and a decrease of provision for loss related to competition law. In comparison with the previous fiscal year, funds provided by operating activities decreased by ¥13,557 million.

[Cash flows from investing activities]

Funds used in investing activities were ¥47,772 million. This was mainly due to purchases of property, plant and equipment. In comparison with the previous fiscal year, funds used in investing activities increased by ¥8,277 million.

[Cash flows from financing activities]

Funds used in financing activities were ¥373 million. This was mainly due to cash dividends paid, despite proceeds from long-term borrowings. In comparison with the previous fiscal year, net cash used in financing activities decreased by ¥25,626 million.

Change in cash flow-related indicators

	Year ended March 31, 2013	Year ended March 31, 2014	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2016
Ratio of net worth to total assets (%)	52.0	54.3	55.8	57.1
Ratio of net worth to total assets based on market value (%)	58.8	114.3	119.3	95.4
Ratio of interest-bearing debt to cash flow (%)	4,232.8	512.4	214.0	276.8
Interest coverage ratio (times)	2.1	15.7	34.4	31.4

Notes) Ratio of net worth to total assets: Net worth / total assets

Ratio of net worth to total assets based on market value: Market capitalization / total assets

Ratio of interest-bearing debt to cash flow: Interest-bearing debt/ cash flow

Interest coverage ratio: Cash flow / interest payment

1. All indicators were calculated using the consolidated financial data.
2. Market capitalization was calculated based on the number of shares outstanding excluding treasury stocks.
3. Operating cash flow is used for “cash flow” in the above calculation.
4. “Interest-bearing debt” in the above calculation refer to all debt recorded on consolidated balance sheet for which the Company pays interests.

(3) Basic Policy for Profit Sharing and Dividends for the Current and Next Fiscal Years

The Company views the return of profits to shareholders as one of its most important management policies.

As a basic policy, we strive for shareholder-oriented management that emphasizes return on equity (ROE), and distribute the benefits of successful management with a medium-term target consolidated payout ratio of approximately 30% after consideration of a comprehensive range of factors, including business performance and financial position, and future business development.

Financial results of the NGK Group for the year ended March 31, 2016 recorded significant year-on-year increases both in sales and earnings, because each of the Segments including automotive ceramics and ceramic components for semiconductor manufacturing equipment remained strong as a whole, in addition to the yen depreciation in the foreign exchange market.

Taking these results into consideration, the year-end dividend for the year ended March 31, 2016 will be ¥20 per share, an increase of ¥2 from the previous forecast, and the annual dividend will be ¥38 per share.

The Company expects to raise the interim dividend per share by ¥2 to ¥20 and plans to pay ¥20 as the year-end dividend, resulting in a total annual dividend per share of ¥40.

Meanwhile, the Company plans to utilize retained funds primarily to extend its existing core business and capital investments in new business projects, with a view to enhancing its corporate value.

2. Management Policies

(1) Basic Management Policies of the Company

The NGK Group's corporate mission is to provide value to its customers, shareholders, employees-as well as society as a whole-at all times. Through efforts firmly grounded in its unique ceramics technologies, the NGK Group is active in its "Triple-E" primary business domains of energy, ecology, and electronics.

The NGK Group's fundamental policies for fulfilling its corporate mission are outlined below.

First, through selective concentration of resources and investment, the NGK Group will establish new technologies surpassing those of its competitors, to create new businesses and new products that will secure the top positions in their respective fields ("Strategic Growth").

Next, the NGK Group will seek to enhance its corporate value by defining clearly the roles of group member companies and implementing efficient management that makes the most of each company's capacity for dynamism and individuality, all based on consolidated group business management ("A Highly Efficient Organization").

Furthermore, the NGK Group will disclose information to shareholders and investors in a timely and proactive manner. In addition, while communicating information broadly to society at large through its public relations activities, the Group will bear its corporate social responsibilities in mind, contributing to society through means such as providing support for foreign-exchange students ("Being a Good Corporate Citizen").

(2) Targeted Management Indicators

The NGK Group seeks to apply a brand of management that focuses on its shareholders, with return on equity (ROE) as the key management indicator. While focusing on an ROE level of 10% or more from the medium- to long-term perspective through efficient investment of business resources to expand core current businesses, launch new businesses, and in other ways improve its earning capacity, the NGK Group will seek to achieve further improvements in capital efficiency.

(3) Capital Policy

The NGK Group implements its capital policy from the perspective of contributing to sustained enhancement of its corporate value based on communication with its shareholders and investors.

We will work to realize both financial soundness and securing of profitability that surpasses capital cost, while actively returning profits to shareholders from the medium- to long-term perspective. With ROE, dividend payout ratio, dividend on equity ratio, etc. as important indicators, we will aim to maintain profit margin, capital turnover, and financial leverage at sound levels in accordance with business strategies.

(4) Medium- to Long-Term Management Strategies and Issues to Be Addressed

While business opportunities are expected to grow in the environment surrounding the NGK Group backed by changes in politics, economics and trade rules, issues in energy and the environment, and technological innovation, increased uncertainty is anticipated with regard to the economic outlook in emerging Asian countries including China, impact from volatility in natural resource prices and in financial and capital markets, etc.

Under such circumstances, with the aim of becoming "a truly world-class, global corporation," we shall make company-wide efforts to implement these important management strategies: 1) Enhancing the competitiveness of existing businesses by "new/reformed manufacturing structures" and 2) Creating new products and new businesses by "2017 Challenge 30."

1) Enhancing the competitiveness of existing businesses: New/reformed manufacturing structures

The NGK Group will strive to ensure profitability from the medium- to long-term perspective. While aspiring to the "ideal selves" for each business in the year 2020, we will work towards the improvement of product value based on advanced technology and higher productivity as well as shorter lead times by development and introduction of innovative manufacturing processes.

Along with promoting the development of automotive ceramics that have high added value with a view to achieving product differentiation in response to the reinforcement of exhaust gas regulations in various counties and globally increased demand due to the growing sales of automobiles, we aim to achieve sustainable growth in our businesses by steadily expanding our cutting edge production lines overseas and thereby building a highly efficient global production system. While there will be growing demand for ceramic components for semiconductor manufacturing equipment backed by the increase of datacenters and high integration of semiconductors, demand levels from the market have been more severe, thus we shall strive to improve the performance of our products and develop innovative manufacturing methods, in an effort to improve our competitiveness.

In regard to insulators and industrial process apparatuses, we will strive to complete business restructuring and improve profitability.

In regard to NAS® batteries, we will steadily push forward with cost reduction, and strive to create demand both in Japan and overseas in cooperation with partners, thereby securing continuous orders.

2) Creating new products and new businesses: 2017 Challenge 30

The NGK Group has established the company-wide goal of "2017 Challenge 30" to raise the ratio of sales from new products to 30% by fiscal year 2017, and is committed to the creation of new products and new businesses. We have been making steady progress toward the goal for the next fiscal year.

In an aim to achieve further growth, we will steadily promote the expansion and investment in mass production of our new wafer product line. Also, we will promote early introduction to the market of new products such as solid oxide fuel cells, chip type ceramic secondary batteries, and zinc secondary batteries on a company-wide basis, launching the Ceramic Battery Project consisting of Corporate Manufacturing Engineering, Corporate R&D, Business Divisions and the Headquarters aiming to accelerate commercialization of the new products by developing production technology, promoting equipment development, and strengthening customer acquisition. Further, in order to continuously create new products, full-time marketers, a sample prototype team and the New Business Planning Office will work together to promote search activities that focus on precise needs.

As a member of the global business society

As opportunities to do business overseas are increasing more and more, we must improve the transparency and autonomy of our management, and further enhance our corporate governance and compliance systems. In addition to actively applying the Corporate Governance Code, we have been promoting the creation of an environment in which all members of the NGK Group can act in accordance with a fair set of values and evaluation criteria of an international level.

The NGK Group is subject to an international investigation on our past situation of competition. In an effort to handle the matter fairly, we established an Independent Committee consisting of an outside Director, an outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member, and an outside legal counsel in 2012, and have fully cooperated with the investigation. In September 2015, we entered into a Plea Agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice, agreeing to pay a fine of US$65.3 million based on charges that we violated U.S. laws including the antitrust law in connection with some transactions for ceramic substrates for catalytic converters, and paid the total amount in November 2015. In consideration of such progresses, we have been negotiating compensation, etc. with the relevant customers, and have already made payment to some customers. We deeply apologize for having caused a great deal of concern among all stakeholders including our shareholders. The NGK Group considers legal compliance to be an important management issue. Although we have compliance systems in place, in recognition of the graveness of this situation, we will work to further enhance our compliance systems and prevent recurrence in an effort to regain stakeholder trust.

In particular, as measures to prevent recurrence of violation of competition laws, we have established various training grounds using the "Competition Laws Compliance Rules" and "Competition Law Compliance Handbook," with the goal of achieving thorough compliance with laws and regulations from all group members, including officers and employees of our overseas group companies. To enhance competition law compliance further, we have placed a Competition Law Compliance Officer who is responsible for establishment of the competition law compliance system. The Business Ethics Committee, which receives reports on the status of the competition law compliance from the Competition Law Compliance Officer, reports them directly to the Board of Directors.

From the current fiscal year, in addition to the Helpline system administrated by the Compliance Subcommittee of CSR Committee, we have established a new whistle-blowing system, the "Hotline", to further strengthen the compliance system. The Hotline enables the NGK Group's senior management and employees to directly report to the Business Ethics Committee through an outside legal counsel, aiming to ensure adherence to the competition laws and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and to prevent wrongdoing and violation of law in that senior management is involved.

As another initiative, we have formulated a Fourth Five-Year Environmental Action Plan to set targets for the NGK Group's environmental actions from fiscal year 2016 to fiscal year 2020. We will aim to contribute to a low-carbon, recycling-oriented society that also exists in harmony with the natural environment, and to achieve sustainable growth through our business activities. Specifically, "the new/reformed manufacturing structures" will be combined with the reduction of environmental loads to cut down on the NGK Group's global CO2 and discarded materials emissions. In addition, the NGK Group will aim to increase the sales of products contributing to the social environment and environmental protection, such as products for purifying automotive exhaust, NAS® batteries, and equipment for processing low-level radioactive discarded materials. Further, environmental actions for managing water resource risks, streamlining water usage, as well as conserving biodiversity will be strengthened in response to increasing demand from society.

Moreover, we will continue to promote activities to strengthen the Headquarters that supports global management in our administrative divisions, in order to shape the NGK Group as a corporate group capable of facing off against global competition and demonstrate the highest level of performance. As each and every one of us works to pursue the essence and increase the added value and productivity of operations, so too must the NGK Group as a whole focus on developing diverse human resources with flexible thinking and the ambition to face new challenges.

Through the implementation of the above initiatives, the NGK Group will continue to pursue sustainable growth and the realization of higher corporate value as it operates its businesses by placing importance on capital efficiency and shareholders.

3. Basic Policies Concerning Selection of Accounting Standards

The NGK Group applies Japanese GAAP , on the other hand, the NGK Group has already unified its accounting standards for revenue recognition, accounting period, depreciation and amortization methods, etc. to standards which are same as those of IFRS, in order to make a financial report more appropriate.

4．Consolidated Financial Statements

（1）Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and bank deposits	97,481	69,958
Notes and accounts receivable trade	102,575	88,979
Securities	72,503	98,104
Inventories	※1 108,945	※1 111,498
Deffered tax assets	16,305	15,254
Other	15,348	14,587
Allownce for doubtful accounts	(826)	(1,220)
Total current assets	412,333	397,160
Non-current assets		
Tangible assets		
Buildings and structures	62,252	63,621
Machinery and vehicles	86,606	89,258
Tools and equipment	6,201	6,120
Land	22,697	22,261
Construction in progeress	27,236	17,998
Total tangible assets	※2 204,993	※2 199,259
Intangible assets		
Software	1,763	2,211
Other	1,256	1,974
Total intangible assets	3,019	4,185
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	※3 78,675	※3 78,856
Deffred tax assets	4,353	5,092
Net defined benefit asset	5,251	14,476
Other	※3 3,444	※3 3,366
Allownce for doubtful accounts	(174)	(162)
Total investments and other assets	91,550	101,629
Total non-current assets	299,563	305,074
Total assets	**711,897**	**702,234**

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable trade	36,052	36,057
Short-term borrowings	4,549	4,320
Current portion of long-term borrowings	20,242	6,345
Accounts payable others	13,141	13,718
Accured expenses	14,759	13,664
Income taxes payable	7,137	3,480
Provision for NAS battery safty measures	5,405	7,342
Provision for loss related to competition law	4,307	9,300
Other	6,865	12,895
Total current liabilities	112,463	107,126
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	139,180	145,537
Deffred tax liabilities	13,766	20,043
Provision for product warranties	1,840	979
Net defined benefit liability	21,418	20,222
Other	5,254	4,322
Total long-term liabilities	181,461	191,106
Total liabilities	**293,924**	**298,232**
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	69,849	69,849
Capital surplus	72,092	72,099
Retained earnings	266,580	224,040
Treasury stock	(1,363)	(1,403)
Total shareholders' equity	407,158	364,585
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain on available -for-sale securities	20,832	26,394
Deffered gain on derivatives under hedge accounting	—	7
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5,888)	7,983
Remeasurements of defined benefits plans	(15,358)	(6,915)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(414)	27,469
Stock acquition rights	875	886
Non-controlling interests	10,352	11,060
Total net assets	**417,972**	**404,001**
Total liabilities and net assets	**711,897**	**702,234**

（2） Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2016	Year ended March 31,2015
Net sales	**435,797**	**378,665**
Cost of sales	※2 289,266	※2 254,386
Gross profiit	**146,531**	**124,278**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	※1, ※2 65,633	※1, ※2 62,700
Operating income	**80,898**	**61,577**
Non-operating income		
Interest income	631	704
Dividend income	1,514	1,079
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	1,020	855
Other	2,493	1,393
Total non-operating income	5,659	4,032
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expense	1,968	2,028
Foreign exchange loss	2,392	91
Loss on compensation	—	1,250
Other	698	1,171
Total non-operating expense	5,059	4,542
Ordinary income	**81,498**	**61,068**
Extraordinary income		
Gain on sales of fixed assets	115	855
Gain on sales of investment securities	662	750
Gain on change in equity	—	3,526
Subsidy income	294	—
Total extraordinary income	1,072	5,132
Extraordinary loss		
Loss on sales and disposals of fixed assets	421	391
Impairment loss	4,451	117
Provision of reserve for loss related to competition law	※3 7,113	※3 9,300
Total extraordinary loss	11,986	9,809
Income before income taxes and non controlling interests	**70,584**	**56,390**
Income taxes -current	15,782	9,518
Income taxes -deferred	1,361	4,481
Income taxes - total	17,144	14,000
Profit	**53,440**	**42,390**
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	123	885
Profit attributable to owners of parent	**53,316**	**41,504**

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31,2016	Year ended March 31,2015
Profit	**53,440**	**42,390**
Other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	(5,587)	8,919
Deferred losses on hedges	(7)	(11)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(14,125)	9,157
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(8,422)	3,986
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for by using the equity method	(389)	437
Total other comprehensive income	(28,532)	22,489
Comprehensive Income	**24,907**	**64,879**
Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Owners of parent	25,432	63,800
Non-controlling interests	(524)	1,079

(3) Consolidated Statement of Charges in Equity

Year Ended March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholder's equity
Balance as of March 31, 2015	69,849	72,099	224,040	(1,403)	364,585
Changes during the period					
Cash dividends			(10,775)		(10,775)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			53,316		53,316
Repurchase of treasury stock				(62)	(62)
Disposal of treasury stock		(16)		102	86
Change in treasury stock of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling shareholders		8			8
Net charges other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during the period	―	(7)	42,540	39	42,572
Balance as of March 31, 2016	69,849	72,092	266,580	(1,363)	407,158

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					Stock acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total Net Assets
	Unrealized gain (loss)on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance as of March 31, 2015	26,394	7	7,983	(6,915)	27,469	886	11,060	404,001
Changes during the period								
Cash dividends								(10,775)
Profit attributable to owners of parent								53,316
Repurchase of treasury stock								(62)
Disposal of treasury stock								86
Change in treasury stock of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling shareholders								8
Net charges other than shareholders' equity	(5,561)	(7)	(13,871)	(8,443)	(27,883)	(10)	(707)	(28,602)
Total changes during the period	(5,561)	(7)	(13,871)	(8,443)	(27,883)	(10)	(707)	13,970
Balance as of March 31, 2016	20,832	―	(5,888)	(15,358)	(414)	875	10,352	417,972

Year Ended March 31, 2015

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of March 31, 2014	69,849	72,092	187,733	(1,347)	328,328
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policies			2,964		2,964
Restated balance	69,849	72,092	190,698	(1,347)	331,292
Changes during the period					
Cash dividends			(8,163)		(8,163)
Profit attributable to owners of parent			41,504		41,504
Repurchase of treasury stock				(84)	(84)
Disposal of treasury stock		7		27	35
Net charges other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during the period	—	7	33,341	(56)	33,292
Balance as of March 31, 2015	69,849	72,099	224,040	(1,403)	364,585

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					Stock acquisition rights	Non-controlling interests	Total Net Assets
	Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	Deferred gain (loss) on derivatives under hedge accounting	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance as of March 31, 2014	17,491	18	(1,189)	(11,147)	5,174	778	10,172	344,453
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policies								2,964
Restated balance	17,491	18	(1,189)	(11,147)	5,174	778	10,172	347,418
Changes during the period								
Cash dividends								(8,163)
Profit attributable to owners of parent								41,504
Repurchase of treasury stock								(84)
Disposal of treasury stock								35
Net charges other than shareholders' equity	8,902	(11)	9,172	4,232	22,295	108	887	23,291
Total changes during the period	8,902	(11)	9,172	4,232	22,295	108	887	56,583
Balance as of March 31, 2015	26,394	7	7,983	(6,915)	27,469	886	11,060	404,001

(4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income before income taxes and Non-controlling interests	70,584	56,390
Depreciation and amortization	27,365	25,532
Impairment losses	4,451	117
Decrease (Increase) in net defined benefit asset	(2,942)	1,175
Increase (Decrease) of provision for NAS Battery safety measures	(1,936)	(3,548)
Increase (Decrease) of provision for loss related to competition law	(4,992)	9,300
Interest and dividend income	(2,145)	(1,783)
Interest expenses	1,968	2,028
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	(1,020)	(855)
Loss (Gain) on change in equity	—	(3,526)
Decrease (Increase) in notes and accounts receivable	(16,044)	(6,512)
Decrease (Increase) in inventories	(1,633)	(2,374)
Increase (Decrease) in trade payables	(95)	4,359
Increase(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(4,096)	1,026
Other, net	1,977	354
Sub-total	71,440	81,685
Interest and dividends received	2,321	1,761
Dividend received from associated company	434	499
Interest paid	(1,891)	(2,123)
Income taxes paid	(12,860)	(8,820)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**59,445**	**73,002**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(32,048)	(28,700)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of marketable securities	32,311	22,674
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(42,693)	(30,260)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	166	2,356
Purchases of investment securities	(11,441)	(4,225)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of investment securities	10,319	9,460
Net decrease (increase) in time deposits	(1,281)	(1,887)
Payments into derivative deposit	(2,376)	—
Purchase of investments in subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	—	(10,787)
Other, net	(728)	1,874
Net cash used in investing activities	**(47,772)**	**(39,495)**

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2015
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net increase (Decrease) in short-term borrowings	527	(1,118)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	16,825	5,685
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(6,690)	(1,898)
Redemption of bonds	―	(20,000)
Cash dividends paid	(10,775)	(8,163)
Other, net	(259)	(504)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(373)**	**(26,000)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments on cash and cash equivalents	(3,850)	1,329
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,448	8,835
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	128,616	119,781
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**136,065**	**128,616**

(5) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Note on the assumption as a going concern)

Not applicable

(Significant items underlying the preparation of consolidated financial statements)

Accounting standards

(1) Valuation standards and valuation methods of significant assets

1) Securities

a Held-to-maturity debt securities

Amortized cost method (straight-line method)

b Available-for-sale securities

Available-for-sale securities with market value

Stated at market value based on the market prices at the last day of the fiscal year

(All unrealized gains or losses are booked directly as net assets and the cost of securities sold is calculated using the moving-average method.)

Available-for-sale securities without market value

Stated at cost using the moving-average method

2) Derivatives

Stated at market value

3) Inventories

Stated at cost, mainly using the average method (The balance sheet value is calculated by the method of devaluing book value based on the decline in profitability.)

However, costs of contracts in progress are stated at cost using the specific identification method.

(2) Depreciation methods of significant depreciable assets

1) Tangible assets

Straight-line method. Principal useful lives of tangible assets are as follows:

Buildings and structures	15-50 years
Machinery and vehicles	3-12 years

2) Intangible assets

Straight-line method. Software for internal use is amortized on a straight-line basis over the usable period (5 years).

(3) Accounting standards for significant allowances

1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To prepare for potential losses on accounts receivable, loans receivable and other bad debt equivalent thereto held at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, an allowance was provided on general receivables based on the historical default rate and on specific receivables with higher probability of default based on an individual assessment of each account.

2) Provision for NAS Battery safety measures

In response to the fire involving NGK-manufactured NAS® Batteries that occurred in September 2011, the Company reserved an allowance as "Provision for NAS Battery safety measures" to cover anticipated future expenses on safety measures necessary to expand the NAS Battery business.

3) Provision for loss related to competition law

The Company estimated and recorded an allowance for potential losses related to competition law.

4) Provision for product warranties

To prepare for costs including free-of-charge repairs of products sold, the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries estimate such expenses and recorded reserves for them.

(4) Accounting methods for retirement benefits

In order to provide for employees' retirement benefits, pension assets were deducted from retirement benefit obligations and the net amount at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 was primarily recorded as net defined benefit liability (or as net defined benefit asset when pension assets exceed retirement benefit obligations).

1) Method of attributing expected retirement benefits to periods

To calculate retirement benefit obligations, expected retirement benefits are attributed to periods up to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 on a benefit formula basis.

2) Method of expensing actuarial gains/losses and prior service costs

Actuarial gains/losses are charged to expense evenly using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (10 years) that are not longer than the average remaining years of service of the employees at the time of occurrence, beginning from the following fiscal year. Prior service costs are charged to expense using the straight-line method over a certain number of years (10 years) that are not longer than the average remaining years of service of the employees at the time of occurrence.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries in the United States estimate the gross non-pension post-retirement benefit expenses to allocate them based on estimated years of service of the employees using the accounting method similar to the method for retirement benefits, and thus they are included in net defined benefit liability.

3) Adoption of simplified method for smaller entities

Certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries use the simplified method for calculating net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit expenses, in which retirement benefit obligations are recognized at the amount of retirement benefits to be required at the fiscal year-end for voluntary retirement.

(Changes in accounting policy)

(Adoption of the accounting standard for Business Combinations)

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, the Company adopted the Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" (ASBJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013, hereinafter, "Business Combinations Standard"), Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements (ASBJ Statement No. 22, September 13, 2013, hereinafter, "Consolidated Financial Statements Standard") and the Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures (ASBJ Statement No. 7, September 13, 2013, hereinafter, "Business Divestitures Standard") and others. Accordingly, the Company's accounting policies have been changed; the difference arising from a change in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary over which the Company continues to have control is recorded as capital surplus and acquisition-related costs are expensed in the consolidated fiscal year when they are incurred. In addition, for business combinations to be performed at and after the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, a method was changed to recognize an adjustment to the provisional amount arising from the finalization of the tentative accounting treatment relating to the allocation of acquisition cost in the consolidated financial statements for the quarter where the date of business combination belongs. In addition, the Company has changed the presentation of net income and other related items, and the presentation of "minority interests" to "non-controlling interests." To reflect this change in presentation, the reclassification of accounts has been made to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

The Business Combinations Standard and others were adopted in accordance with transitional treatments stipulated in Paragraph 58-2 (4) of the Business Combinations Standard, Paragraph 44-5 (4) of the Consolidated Financial Statements Standard and Paragraph 57-4 (4) of the Business Divestitures Standard, and they have been prospectively adopted from the beginning of the first quarter of the fiscal 2015.

In the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, cash flows related to the acquisition or sale of subsidiaries' equity not affecting the scope of consolidation are classified under "cash flows from financing activities."

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are in accordance with the transitional treatments specified in Paragraph 26-4 of the Practical Guideline for Preparing Statements of Cash Flows in the Consolidated Financial Statements, and reclassification of comparative information has not been made.

The impact of this change on the profit or loss of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 is minimal.

(Changes in presentation)

(Consolidated Balance Sheet)

"Current portion of long-term borrowings" under "Current liabilities" which were included in "Other" under "Current liabilities" in the previous fiscal year, are presented as a separated item in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as their amounts have become more material. To reflect this change in presentation, the reclassification of accounts has been made to the consolidated balance sheet for the previous fiscal year.

As a result, "Other" of ¥19,241 million presented under "Current liabilities" for the previous fiscal year are reclassified as "Current portion of long-term borrowings" ¥6,345 million, and "Other" ¥12,895 million.

(Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow)

"Increase(Decrease) in other current liabilities" under "Cash flows from operating activities" which were included in "Other" under "Cash flows from operating activities" in the previous fiscal year, are presented as a separated item in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as their amounts have become more material. To reflect this change in presentation, the reclassification of accounts has been made to the consolidated balance sheet for the previous fiscal year.

As a result, "Other" of ¥1,381 million presented under "Cash flows from operating activities" for the previous fiscal year are reclassified as "Increase(Decrease) in other current liabilities" ¥1,026 million,"Other" ¥354 million.

(Consolidated Balance Sheet)

※1. The breakdown of inventories is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Finished products	46,265 million yen	55,638 million yen
Cost of contracts in progress	337	565
Work in process	11,872	11,855
Raw materials and supplies	50,470	43,439

※2. Accumulated depreciation of tangible assets

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
	388,560 million yen	393,372 million yen

※3. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Investment securities (stocks)	17,415 million yen	17,166 million yen
Investments and other assets-other (investments in capital)	12	12

4. Contingent liabilities

The NGK Group is subject to an international investigation on the situation of competition.

Since the receiving of a subpoena by a U.S. subsidiary of NGK Insulators, LTD. (NGK) from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) in 2011, NGK has cooperated in the investigation concerning ceramic substrates for catalytic converters including establishing the Independent Committee in 2012. In September, 2015, NGK entered into a Plea Agreement with DOJ, agreeing to pay a fine of US$65.3 million based on charges that it violated U.S. laws including the antitrust law in connection with some transactions for ceramic substrates for catalytic converters, and paid the total amount in November 2015. We have entered into negotiations for compensation for damages with the relevant customers. In addition to some customers requiring monetary compensation, civil lawsuits (class action) have also been filed.

In consideration of such progresses, the NGK Group made an estimate of potential losses, and recognized the estimated amount as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, as "provision for loss related to competition law," however, additional losses may arise with the emergence of new facts. Overall details of the investigation and negotiations are not disclosed because they may put the NGK Group at a disadvantage.

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

※1. The major items and their amounts of selling, general and administrative expenses are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)	Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)
Salaries, wages, and bonuses	18,804 million yen	17,477 million yen
Freight outward	7,491	6,906
Research and development expenses	6,429	5,776
Professional service fees	3,323	4,178

※ 2. Research and development expenses included in general and administrative expenses and manufacturing costs are as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)	Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)
16,036 million yen	13,066 million yen

※3. Provision of reserve for loss related to competition law

The Company estimated and recorded the amount of potential losses related to competition law.

(Segment information)

1. Overview of business segments

The NGK Group's business segments are components of the NGK Group for which separate financial information is available and the Board of Directors conducts a regular review in order to determine the allocation of management resources and to assess performance.

The NGK Group plans comprehensive domestic and overseas strategies and conducts business activities under the system of three business divisions, namely Power Business Division, Ceramics Products Business Division and Electronics Business Division; therefore, Power, Ceramics and Electronics constitute the business segments.

Listed below are main products of the respective business segments.

Business Segment	Main products
Power	Insulators, hardware for insulator assemblies, current limiting arching horn, bushing shells, fuse cut-outs, APM, line arrester and NAS® (sodium-sulfur) batteries
Ceramics	Automotive ceramics for exhaust gas purification, corrosion-resistant ceramic apparatuses, for chemical industries, gas analyzer, industrial heating systems, refractory products and radioactive waste treatment systems
Electronics	Beryllium copper wrought products, molds and ceramic components for semiconductor manufacturing equipment, ceramic components for erectronics, and ceramic package

2. Methods of calculating sales, income or loss, assets, liabilities, and other items by business segment

The same accounting methods as those listed in "Significant items underlying the preparation of consolidated financial statements" are applied to the business segments.

Business segment income is based on operating income. Intersegment sales is based on market prices.

3. Sales, income or loss, assets, liabilities, and other items by business segment

Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016) (Millions of yen)

	Business Segment				Elimination or Adjustment	Consolidated
	Power	Ceramics	Electronics	Total		
Sales						
Sales to customers	83,505	250,861	101,431	435,797	—	435,797
Intersegment sales	41	262	—	304	(304)	—
Total sales	83,547	251,123	101,431	436,102	(304)	435,797
Operating income (loss)	2,577	70,650	7,670	80,898	—	80,898
Total assets	96,877	324,123	104,203	525,204	186,693	711,897
Other						
Depreciation	3,340	18,609	5,415	27,365	—	27,365
Impairment loss	2,659	1,115	657	4,432	19	4,451
Capital expenditures	3,349	26,525	12,793	42,668	2,769	45,437

(Notes) 1. Corporate assets within total assets that are included in elimination or adjustment are ¥228,414 million, consisting mainly of surplus funds managed by the Company (cash and securities), long-term investment funds (investment securities) and assets related to administrative divisions.

2. Elimination or adjustment of capital expenditures is an increase at head office divisions.

Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015) (Millions of yen)

	Business Segment				Elimination or Adjustment	Consolidated
	Power	Ceramics	Electronics	Total		
Sales						
Sales to customers	72,804	227,101	78,759	378,665	–	378,665
Intersegment sales	43	97	–	140	(140)	–
Total sales	72,847	227,198	78,759	378,805	(140)	378,665
Operating income (loss)	(2,351)	57,614	6,294	61,557	20	61,577
Total assets	93,938	293,415	97,871	485,225	217,009	702,234
Other						
Depreciation	3,110	18,843	3,577	25,532	–	25,532
Impairment loss	–	–	117	117	–	117
Capital expenditures	2,686	20,854	5,254	28,795	1,570	30,366

(Notes) 1. Elimination or adjustment of operating income (loss) is an adjustment of intersegment transactions.

2. Corporate assets within total assets that are included in elimination or adjustment are ¥258,132 million, consisting mainly of surplus funds managed by the Company (cash and securities), long-term investment funds (investment securities) and assets related to administrative divisions.

3. Elimination or adjustment of capital expenditures is an increase at head office divisions.

【Related information】

Year ended March 31, 2016
Information about geographical areas
Sales

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	North America			Europe			Asia	Others	Total
		Total	USA	Others	Total	Germany	Others			
Sales to customers	126,711	94,400	87,959	6,440	98,954	46,569	52,384	92,194	23,537	435,797

(Notes) Sales are attributed to countries based on the location of the customers.

Year ended March 31, 2015
Information about geographical areas
Sales

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	North America			Europe			Asia	Others	Total
		Total	USA	Others	Total	Germany	Others			
Sales to customers	107,890	84,604	78,897	5,706	92,781	43,666	49,114	69,181	24,207	378,665

(Notes) Sales are attributed to countries based on the location of the customers.

(Per share information)

	Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)	Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)
Net worth per share	1,245.47 yen	1,200.68 yen
Profit per share	163.28 yen	127.11 yen
Diluted profit per share	162.97 yen	126.87 yen

(Note) The basis for calculation of profit per share and diluted profit per share is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2016 (from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016)	Year ended March 31, 2015 (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)
Profit per share		
Profit attributable to owners of parent (Millions of yen)	53,316	41,504
Amount not attributable to common shareholders (Millions of yen)	–	–
Profit on common stock (Millions of yen)	53,316	41,504
Average number of shares of common stock over the period (Thousand shares)	326,540	326,539
Diluted profit per share		
Adjustment to profit (Millions of yen)	–	–
Increase in common shares (Thousand shares)	608	611
(Stock options in the form of stock acquisition rights)	(608)	(611)
Summary of potentially dilutive shares not included in the calculation of diluted profit per share due to their anti-dilutive effect	–	–

(Significant subsequent events)

Not applicable