Annual Report 2021

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd.

The Meiko Group consists of Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. (the “Company”), eleven consolidated subsidiaries, eleven non-consolidated subsidiaries, and one affiliated company (the “Group”). As the Group’s businesses are primarily in PCB design, manufacturing, sales, and ancillary operations, the descriptions of other businesses are omitted as they are of little significance.

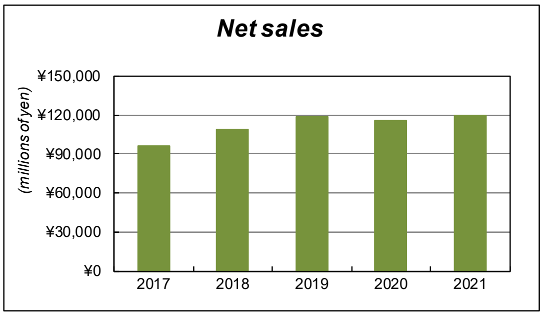
Forward-looking Statements:
This annual report contains forward-looking statements that are based on the information currently available to management, and estimates involving uncertain factors thought likely to have an effect on future results. As such, they include various risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from these projections for a variety of reasons, including changes in business environments, market trends and exchange rate fluctuations relevant to the business of Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd.

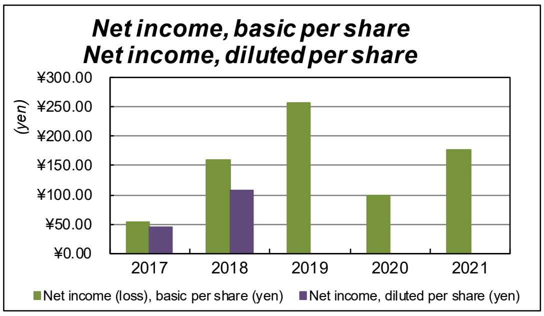
Contents

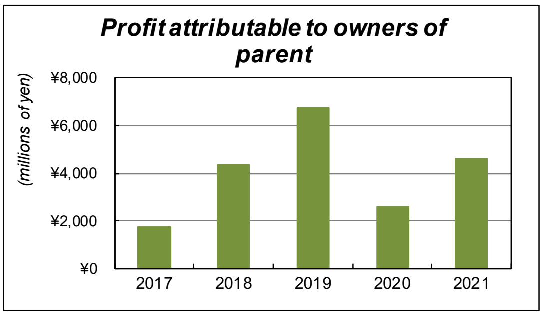
Five-year Financial Summary

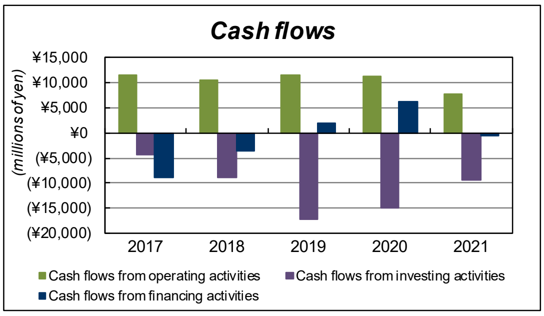
(For the years ended/as of March 31)

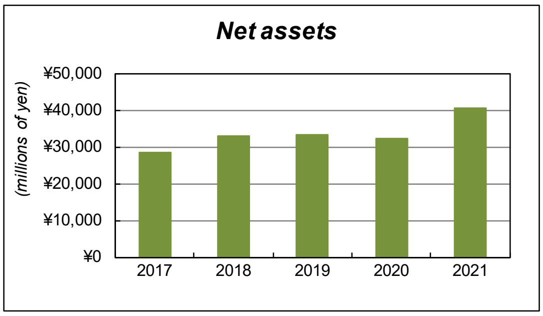
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	(millions of yen, except per share amounts)				
Consolidated financial indicators:					
Net sales	¥95,912	¥108,542	¥118,911	¥115,479	¥119,257
Ordinary income	2,981	4,795	8,611	4,790	5,698
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,767	4,373	6,744	2,586	4,641
Comprehensive income	(32)	5,633	6,482	(419)	8,629
Net assets	28,540	33,042	33,588	32,482	40,611
Total assets	103,578	110,316	120,656	129,238	142,040
Net assets per share *(yen)*	882.84	1,071.37	1,283.24	1,233.61	1,551.93
Net income per share *(yen)*	54.14	160.34	257.65	98.81	177.33
Net income per share (diluted) *(yen)*	44.06	108.67	—	—	—
Equity ratio	27.3%	30.0%	27.8%	25.0%	28.5%
Return on equity (ROE)	6.2%	14.3%	20.2%	7.9%	12.8%
Price earnings ratio (PER) *(times)*	16.2	11.4	6.7	13.5	15.2
Cash flows from operating activities	11,612	10,429	11,467	11,240	7,853
Cash flows from investing activities	(4,322)	(8,868)	(17,293)	(14,937)	(9,490)
Cash flows from financing activities	(9,030)	(3,531)	1,957	6,249	(619)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	17,196	15,190	11,419	13,646	12,122
Number of employees	10,677	11,640	11,899	12,232	13,721
[Average number of temporary staff]	[885]	[1,182]	[1,351]	[1,450]	[1,117]

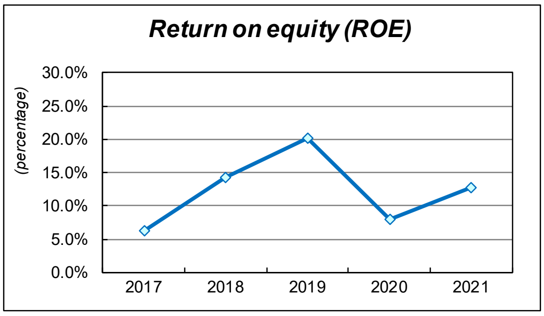

Net sales
(millions of yen)
¥150,000
¥120,000
¥90,000
¥60,000
¥30,000
¥0
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021

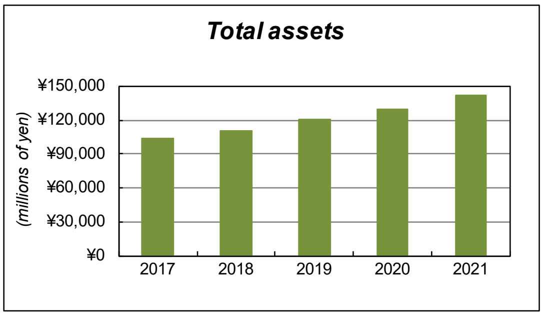

Net income, basic per share
Net income, diluted per share
(yen)
¥300.00
¥250.00
¥200.00
¥150.00
¥100.00
¥50.00
¥0.00
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Net income (loss), basic per share (yen)
Net income, diluted per share (yen)

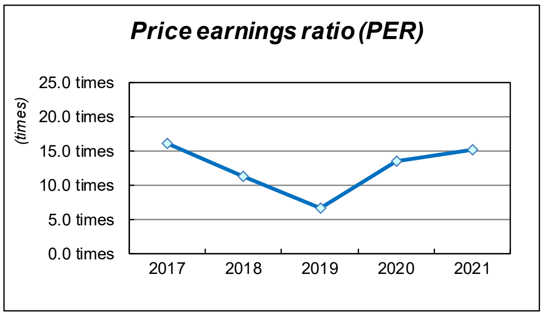

Profit attributable to owners of parent
(millions of yen)
¥8,000
¥6,000
¥4,000
¥2,000
¥0
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021

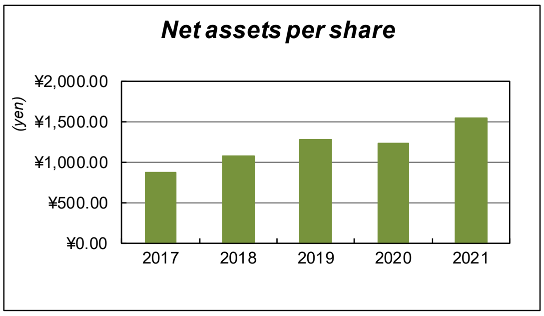

Cash flows
(millions of yen)
¥15,000
¥10,000
¥5,000
¥0
(¥5,000)
(¥10,000)
(¥15,000)
(¥20,000)
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Cash flows from operating activities
Cash flows from investing activities
Cash flows from financing activities


Net assets
(millions of yen)
¥50,000
¥40,000
¥30,000
¥20,000
¥10,000
¥0
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021


Return on equity (ROE)
(percentage)
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021


Total assets
(millions of yen)
¥150,000
¥120,000
¥90,000
¥60,000
¥30,000
¥0
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021


Price earnings ratio (PER)
(times)
25.0 times
20.0 times
15.0 times
10.0 times
5.0 times
0.0 times
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021


Net assets per share
(yen)
¥2,000.00
¥1,500.00
¥1,000.00
¥500.00
¥0.00
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021

Financial Review: Management's Discussion and Analysis

The forward-looking statements in this section are based on the Group's assumptions as of the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

(1) Significant accounting policies and estimates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"). The presentation of these consolidated financial statements requires estimates that affect the selection and application of accounting policies, the reporting amounts of assets, liabilities, profits and expenses and the disclosure thereof. The management has assessed those estimates in view of past results and reasonable assumptions, however, actual results may differ from the estimates presented due to uncertainties that are intrinsic to estimates.

(2) Analysis of the Group's financial position

Assets

Assets as of March 31, 2021 were ¥142,040 million, up ¥12,802 million from the end of the previous fiscal year. This change mainly comprised a decrease of ¥1,524 million in cash and cash equivalents, an increase of ¥5,056 million in trade notes and accounts receivable, and an increase of ¥3,204 million in inventories in current assets, in addition to an increase of ¥5,790 million in property, plant and equipment in non-current assets.

Liabilities

Liabilities as of March 31, 2021 were ¥101,429 million, up ¥4,673 million from the end of the previous fiscal year. This change mainly comprised an increase of ¥2,734 million in trade notes and accounts payable, an increase of ¥11,148 million in short-term borrowings, a decrease of ¥7,240 million in the current portion of long-term borrowings, in addition to a decrease of ¥2,253 million in long-term borrowings in non-current liabilities.

Net assets

Net assets as of March 31, 2021 were ¥40,611 million, up ¥8,129 million from the end of the previous fiscal year. This mainly reflected a ¥4,489 million increase in retained earnings, and a ¥3,753 million increase in foreign currency translation adjustment.

(3) Analysis of business results

1) Net sales

Although the automotive industry, where our major customers operate, was on a recovery track with the recovery of production and accelerated electrification of vehicles and components, our automotive PCB sales declined due to the impact of lower demand in the first half of the year. In the smartphone market, sales of smartphone PCBs were strong due to rising demand for 5G. Consequently, net sales for the fiscal year under review increased ¥3,778 million, or 3.3%, from the previous fiscal year to ¥119,257 million.

2) Gross profit

Cost of sales increased ¥2,999 million, or 3.0%, from the previous fiscal year to ¥101,732 million due to the impact of the steep rise in raw material prices. Gross profit for the fiscal year under review increased ¥779 million, or 4.7%, from the previous year to ¥17,525 million. The gross margin rose 0.2 percentage points from the previous fiscal year to 14.7%.

3) Operating income

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased ¥690 million, or 6.0%, from the previous fiscal year to ¥10,867 million, due to a decline in sales commissions and travel expenses. Operating income for the fiscal year under review increased ¥1,469 million, or 28.3%, from the previous fiscal year to ¥6,658 million, with an operating margin of 5.6%, up 1.1 percentage points, from the previous fiscal year.

4) Ordinary income

Non-operating income increased ¥34 million to ¥795 million, mainly due to increased subsidy income partially offset by a decrease in insurance claim income. Non-operating expenses increased ¥595 million to ¥1,755 million, mainly due to an increase in commission for syndicated loans. As a result, ordinary income for the fiscal year under review increased ¥908 million, or 19.0%, from the previous fiscal year to ¥5,698 million.

5) Profit attributable to owners of parent

In the fiscal year under review, extraordinary income amounted to ¥4 million due to the recording of gain on sales of non-current assets. Extraordinary losses totaled ¥642 million due to loss on sales and retirement of non-current assets of ¥198 million and business restructuring expenses of ¥310 million. The total amount of income taxes–current and income taxes–deferred decreased ¥294 million to ¥423 million. The loss attributable to non-controlling interests was ¥4 million. As a result of the above, the profit attributable to owners of parent was ¥4,641 million, up 79.4% compared with the previous fiscal year.

(4) Analysis of source of funds and liquidity

1) Cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents (hereafter, “net cash”) as of March 31, 2021 decreased ¥1,524 million from the previous fiscal year, to ¥12,122 million.

The amount above included net cash increased ¥230 million by including Guangzhou Speed Trading Co., Ltd., which was previously a non-consolidated subsidiary, in the scope of consolidation.

Cash flows of each category and their causes during the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 were as follows.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the fiscal year under review was ¥7,853 million, down ¥3,387 million from the previous fiscal year. Increases were mainly from profit before income taxes of ¥5,060 million, depreciation and amortization of ¥7,449 million, and an increase in trade notes and accounts payable of ¥1,770 million. The major decreases were increases in trade notes and accounts receivable of ¥4,643 million and inventories of ¥2,431 million.

Net cash used in investing activities was ¥9,490 million, down ¥5,447 million from the previous fiscal year. The major outflow was ¥9,738 million for the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥619 million (compared to net inflow of ¥6,249 million in the previous fiscal year). The inflows comprised a net increase in short-term borrowings of ¥10,574 million and proceeds from long-term borrowings of ¥42,598 million. The outflows comprised repayments of long-term borrowings of ¥52,485 million, repayments of lease obligations of ¥563 million, purchase of treasury shares of ¥349 million, and cash dividends paid of ¥394 million.

Trends in cash flow indicators of the Group are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Equity ratio *(%)*	27.8	25.0	28.5
Market value equity ratio *(%)*	37.6	27.1	49.3
Cash flows versus interest-bearing debt ratio *(years)*	5.2	6.1	8.9
Interest coverage ratio *(times)*	14.0	16.3	12.4

Equity ratio = Equity capital / Total assets
Market value equity ratio = Stock market capitalization / Total assets
Cash flow versus interest-bearing debt ratio = Interest-bearing debt / Operating cash flow
Interest coverage ratio = Operating cash flow / Interest payment

Notes:

1. Each indicator is calculated based on consolidated financial values.
2. The stock market capitalization is calculated as follows: term-end closing stock price x term-end number of shares issued (after deducting shares of treasury stock). Common stocks are subject to the calculation.
3. The operating cash flow represents the cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities as indicated in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Of the liabilities posted on the consolidated balance sheets, the interest-bearing debt covers all the liabilities for which interest was paid. The interest payment represents the payment of interest indicated in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

2) Financial policy

The Group procures funds for its operations from funds on hand or borrowings from financial institutions. The Group has a policy of procuring funds for investment and loans as well as funds to acquire manufacturing equipment inside and outside Japan via long-term borrowings from financial institutions. With regard to procuring such funds and the conditions of procurement, the Group strives to select the most favorable timing and conditions.

Business Risks

Below are some of the major risks from among those described in the securities report (provided/filed in Japanese only) which may significantly affect any decisions made by investors.

Forward-looking statements are based on the Group's best judgment during the consolidated fiscal year under review.

(1) Risks related to the business environment

1) Risk related to the Group's major customers and their industries' trends

The Group's major customers are manufacturers of automotive products, smartphones and tablets, IoT & AI household appliances, amusement equipment, and storage devices, among others. The Group's major business is the manufacture and sale of PCBs, which are parts that constitute a core function of finished products. Furthermore, the Group endeavors to strengthen and expand the module board and EMS businesses as new mainstay businesses with the aim of minimizing influence from overdependence on PCBs. However, should economic trends or a natural disaster adversely impact the Group's major customers or their industry markets, such factors could affect the business performance and financial position. The monitoring of customers and trends in their industries and measures to minimize influence implemented by the Group cannot eliminate said risk completely. Therefore, the Group realizes that such risk could emerge in the event of a sudden change in market conditions, with the influence depending on the timing and size of the incident.

2) Raw materials market fluctuation risk

The Group strives to minimize risk using commodity derivatives. However, if an unexpected surge in the procurement prices of crude oil, copper, gold, or any other materials is not able to be passed on to our selling prices to customers, or if we may miss business opportunities due to difficulty in procuring materials, the business performance and financial position could thus be adversely affected. As said risk cannot be lessened or eliminated completely by the above mentioned measures to minimize risk alone, the Group realizes that it is inevitable that it will suffer some degree of impact if such risk actually emerges.

3) Risk related to technological development and price competition

The time will come when all things are connected, due to the increase in the use of electronics in vehicles, the dissemination of electric vehicles, the emergence of connected cars based on 5G communication, and the worldwide spread of IoT. Although the Group expects expansion of demand for PCBs, to address intensifying global competition stemming from downward pressure on prices from China and Southeast Asia, the Group needs to differentiate its products with technology. To this end, the Group is developing technologies such as element technologies to make wires thinner and hole diameters smaller, as well as cost-reduction technologies. However, should such technologies diverge from market needs and not be accepted, the Group may get embroiled in a price war, which could affect its business performance and financial position. The Group closely monitors customers' needs, competitors' technology, and price movements, etc. However, as this type of risk is inherent in business management and is difficult to eliminate completely, such risk might ordinarily emerge in the process of business management. The Group realizes that it is difficult to make a definite estimate of the influence when such risk actually emerges, since the influence may depend on the timing and conditions of the incident.

4) Risks related to the timing of capital investments

The Group conducts appropriate capital investment to enhance productivity and maintain product competitiveness in accordance with demand trends. Although capital investments are carefully determined considering market trends and brand manufacturers' business performance, should the Group's capital investments become excessive upon a downturn in the economy or manufacturers change strategies, or the operation of new facilities be delayed, factors such as the burden of depreciation costs could adversely affect the business results and financial position. In addition, should the asset value or business profitability decline, it could result in the occurrence of impairment loss, adversely affecting the business performance and financial position. The Group believes that there is not a high possibility that any individual capital investment will lead to the occurrence of impairment loss. However, risk caused by external factors, such as a sudden change in market conditions, natural disasters, and infectious diseases, cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's risk management alone. There is a possibility that the Group will suffer impact in the event of the occurrence of such risk, with the influence depending on the timing and size of the incident.

5) Risk related to equipment failures and accidents

Although the Group conducts regular inspections and maintenance work on its production equipment as well as plant monitoring using IoT technology in its manufacturing bases and strives to minimize the occurrence of equipment failures, fire, or other accidents, which may result in the suspension of line operations, there is no guarantee that these will be prevented or reduced completely. Should production or shipping be suspended for a long period of time due to these factors, the business performance and financial position could be adversely affected. Said risk cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's own risk management alone. There is a possibility that the Group will suffer impact in the event of the occurrence of such risk, with the influence depending on the frequency and size of the incident. However, the Group realizes that it is difficult to make a definite estimate of the influence in light of the conditions of such risk.

6) Risk related to product defects

PCBs are mounted with electronic components and then embedded in finished products. The Group manufactures PCBs in compliance with globally accepted quality control standards. In addition, brand manufacturers conduct inspections upon receipt of the finished product checking for product defects. However, should a large-scale recall or a product liability claim occur, such an incident would incur significant costs that cannot be covered by insurance amounts and harm the value of our corporate brand, which could adversely affect the business performance and financial position. The Group believes that there is not a high possibility that said risk will emerge. However, as such risk cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's own risk management alone, the Group realizes that it is inevitable that it will suffer some degree of impact if such risk emerges.

(2) Risk related to natural disasters, etc.

1) Risk related to natural disasters

If natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunami, floods, storms, or torrential downpours occur, operation of the Group's facilities may be partially or totally suspended, resulting in delays in production and shipments. Having learned from past experiences, the Group reviews its risk management system appropriately and endeavors to secure the safety of its employees and protect its facilities against natural disasters. However, should a disaster of an enormous scale occur in the future, we may consume expenses required to restore damaged production facilities and experience a sales decline, resulting in an adverse effect on the business performance and financial position. Said risk cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's own risk management alone. There is a possibility that the Group will suffer impact in the event of the occurrence of such risk, with the influence depending on the frequency and size of the incident. However, the Group realizes that it is difficult to make a definite estimate of the influence in light of the conditions of such risk.

2) Risk related to infectious diseases

Under the novel coronavirus infection (COVID-19) crisis, the Group has continued thorough implementation of preventive measures to secure the safety of customers, business partners, and employees and prevent further expansion of infections according to the guidance of the health authorities of each country, including refraining from taking business trips to countries and areas with a high risk of infection and encouraging remote work mainly in indirect departments. However, situations such as the health crisis becoming prolonged, pandemic conditions continuing, or new types of infections occurring might result in suspension of the Group's factories, worsening of the Japanese and global economy, and contraction of economic activities, which could adversely affect the business performance and financial position. Said risk cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's own risk management alone. There is a possibility that the Group will suffer impact in the event of the occurrence of such risk, with the influence depending on the frequency and size of the incident. However, the Group realizes that it is difficult to make a definite estimate of the influence in light of the conditions of such risk.

(3) Risk related to compliance

As the Group operates its business in bases inside and outside Japan, it needs to comply with a wide range of laws and regulations and restrictions. In Japan, the Group is required to obey the Companies Act, Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, Anti-Monopoly Act, tax laws, labor laws, and environmental laws, etc. while it must observe laws and regulations and restrictions in each country and region it operates in overseas. The Group not only established the Risk and Compliance Committee to supervise compliance with laws and regulations and restrictions but also strives to raise its employees' awareness of compliance issues by formulating and implementing its own compliance measures. However, there is a possibility that risk related to compliance will not be dodged completely by implementing these measures. Should the Group fail to perform obligations required by laws and regulations and restrictions, it could adversely affect the business performance and financial position. The Group believes that there is not a high possibility that risk related to compliance will emerge. However, as the type and timing of the occurrence, etc. of such incident cannot be controlled by the Group, it realizes that it is difficult to make an estimate of the influence beforehand.

(4) Risk related to finance, etc.

1) Financial risks

The Group has made aggressive capital investments to prepare for the anticipated increase in demand for PCBs for automotive products and smartphones, as well as in response to new products in line with technological innovation. As a result, the ratio of borrowings to total assets as of March 31, 2021 was 47.4%. Should new borrowings or refinancing of outstanding borrowings for capital investments necessary from the perspective of its business strategy become difficult in the future due to a change in monetary conditions or banks' situations, it could affect the Group's fund raising plans. In addition, a rise in interest rates on borrowings could adversely affect the business performance and financial position. As risk related to monetary conditions or each bank's situation is hard to reduce or eliminate by the Group's own measures, the Group believes that it will suffer impact in the event of the occurrence of such risk, with the influence depending on the timing, size, and conditions of the incident. However, the Group realizes that it is difficult to make a definite estimate of the influence.

2) Credit risk

As the Group extends credit to its business partners in the form of trade credit, including accounts receivables and advance payments, it is therefore exposed to credit risk in the form of losses arising from deterioration in the credit of or bankruptcy of business partners. To manage such risk, the Group responds depending on the credit profile of the counterparty based on internal rules that determine the credit limit for each business partner. However, failure to collect receivables and other credit could affect the business performance and financial position. The Group believes that it will suffer only limited impact, even if said risk emerges, since it monitors obligors' credit conditions and diversifies risk, which maintains the frequency and influence within the range of normal fluctuation of business results. Although the possibility of the abrupt emergence of unexpected credit risk from a large obligor is not completely eliminated, the Group realizes that the probability is quite low.

3) Risk related to foreign currency rate fluctuation

To operate plants in China and Vietnam, we need to hold U.S. dollars and other foreign currency-denominated assets. Therefore, the Group is exposed to yen-to-yuan, yen-to-U.S. dollar and other currencies exchange rate fluctuations. These fluctuations could result in losses. The Group strives to minimize risks to some extent by conducting exchange marry or currency exchange hedge, etc. However, should an unexpected foreign currency rate fluctuation occur, it could adversely affect the business performance and financial position. As said risk depends on the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates and cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's own effort alone, the Group realizes that it is difficult to make a definite estimate on the timing of the occurrence and influence.

4) Risk related to M&A, joint venture, and alliance

The Group forms capital alliances with and conducts joint ventures with other companies that have the technology, products, sales network, customer base, and personnel necessary for business growth. However, there is a possibility that the Group may not receive the anticipated effects or will need to spend additional expenses or incur impairment loss when the market and competition environments significantly change or the business does not develop as planned. Should such incident occur, the Group may fail to earn the forecast profits, adversely affecting its business performance and financial position. As such risk cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's own risk management alone, the Group realizes that it is inevitable that it would suffer some degree of impact if such risk actually emerges.

(5) Other risk

1) Risk inherent in plant operations in China and Vietnam

To expand productivity and reduce production costs, the Group has established local corporations in Hong Kong, Guangzhou and Wuhan in China, and in Vietnam, conducting manufacturing and sales activities. In these countries, the Group may face the following difficulties—hygiene-related issues such as infectious diseases; change or introduction of environmental regulations, legal restrictions and the tax system; failure of infrastructure such as electricity, water and transportation; political uncertainty and public security-related issues; anti-Japanese demonstrations and/or labor disputes; expropriation of assets, destruction of facilities by wars and conflicts, and limitation on the transfer of funds (transfer restriction), etc. Should unexpected events such as changes in the political or legal environment, economic situation or environmental regulations occur, the business performance and financial position could be adversely affected as a result of the issues which might arise in the management of production facilities and equipment and in the execution of other operations, or a large amount of liabilities or obligations associated with the compliance of environmental conservation and other regulations. Said risk cannot be lessened or eliminated by the Group's own risk management alone. There is a possibility that the Group will suffer impact in the event of the occurrence of such risk, with the influence depending on the frequency and size of the incident. However, the Group realizes that it is difficult to make a definite estimate of the influence in light of the conditions of such risk.

2) Risk related to information security

The Group obtains customer information, etc. through its business activities from time to time and also owns confidential information on technology, sales, individual persons, and overall business. To prevent unauthorized information access, falsification, corruption, leakage, loss, and any other damages caused by cyberattacks, human errors, and any other incidents, the Group established its information management system and conducts appropriate safety procedures, including rational technological measures and drills to prepare for cybersecurity risk. However, should the leakage or loss of information occur, it could adversely affect the business performance and financial position. As the Group strives to appropriately operate its confidential information management system, it realizes that the probability of emergence of such risk is quite low.

3) Risk related to intellectual property rights

The Group recognizes intellectual properties as its significant management resources and seeks to acquire intellectual property rights by applying for patents, etc. for proprietary technologies, etc. developed by the Group with the aim of protecting intellectual properties. However, not all applications may be approved and it is also possible that obtained rights may be rendered void due to objections by third parties. Although the responsible department manages obtained intellectual properties and pays attention to violation of rights by external parties, anticipated profits could be lost in the event of illegal use, etc. Meanwhile, should a lawsuit be filed against the Group with regard to a violation of intellectual property rights of third parties, the business performance and financial position could be adversely affected as a result of the compensation or damages paid to customers due to the suspension of production and payment of license fees, etc., related to patent use in order to resume production. Although the possibility of abrupt emergence of the risk is not completely eliminated, the Group realizes that the probability is quite low.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2021 and 2020

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
ASSETS	**2021**	2020	**2021**
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 3 and 17)	¥ **12,122**	¥ 13,646	$ **109,491**
Receivables －			
Trade notes and accounts receivable (Note 17)	**29,504**	24,448	**266,497**
Other receivables	**1,114**	1,505	**10,060**
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(147)**	(135)	**(1,327)**
Inventories －			
Merchandise and finished goods	**6,254**	5,148	**56,490**
Work in process	**6,954**	5,505	**62,815**
Raw materials and supplies	**8,951**	8,302	**80,848**
Other (Note 17)	**1,586**	1,298	**14,333**
Total current assets	**66,338**	59,717	**599,207**
Property, Plant and Equipment, at Cost:			
Land	**1,488**	1,488	**13,443**
Buildings and structures (Note 5)	**47,172**	43,779	**426,088**
Machinery and vehicles (Note 5)	**94,528**	83,588	**853,827**
Leased assets	**4,213**	4,120	**38,057**
Construction in progress	**7,258**	4,909	**65,561**
Other (Note 5)	**5,650**	4,914	**51,029**
	160,309	142,798	**1,448,005**
Less: Accumulated depreciation	**(91,522)**	(79,801)	**(826,680)**
Net property, plant and equipment	**68,787**	62,997	**621,325**
Intangible Assets	**928**	828	**8,381**
Investments and Other Assets:			
Investment securities (Notes 4 and 17)	**2,608**	3,221	**23,555**
Long-term loans receivable	**799**	256	**7,220**
Deferred tax assets (Note 16)	**1,254**	1,029	**11,330**
Other	**1,438**	1,296	**12,992**
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(112)**	(106)	**(1,017)**
Total investments and other assets	**5,987**	5,696	**54,080**
Total	¥ **142,040**	¥ 129,238	$ **1,282,993**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	Millions of yen 2021	2020	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1) 2021
Current Liabilities:			
Trade notes and accounts payable (Note 17)	¥ **20,466**	¥ 17,732	$ **184,860**
Short-term borrowings (Notes 6 and 17)	**20,834**	9,686	**188,189**
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Notes 6 and 17)	**8,304**	15,544	**75,005**
Income taxes payable (Note 16)	**225**	204	**2,036**
Accrued bonuses	**733**	688	**6,622**
Accrued bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	**43**	40	**388**
Lease obligations (Notes 6 and 17)	**339**	561	**3,065**
Other (Notes 6 and 17)	**8,238**	7,610	**74,404**
Total current liabilities	**59,182**	52,065	**534,569**
Long-term Liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings (Notes 6 and 17)	**38,226**	40,479	**345,281**
Lease obligations (Notes 6 and 17)	**603**	935	**5,450**
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	**216**	217	**1,950**
Net defined benefit liability (Note 7)	**2,767**	2,696	**24,996**
Other (Note 16)	**435**	364	**3,925**
Total long-term liabilities	**42,247**	44,691	**381,602**
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (Note 12) :			
Net Assets (Note 8):			
Shareholders' Equity:			
Common stock:			
Authorized:			
70,000,000 shares in 2021 and 2020			
Issued:			
26,803,320 shares in 2021 and 2020			
Preferred stock:			
Authorized:			
None in 2021 and 2020			
Issued:			
None in 2021 and 2020	**12,889**	12,889	**116,417**
Capital surplus	**6,464**	6,464	**58,391**
Retained earnings	**17,649**	13,160	**159,412**
Less: Treasury stock, at cost; Common stock, 759,506 shares in 2021, 629,427 shares in 2020	**(745)**	(397)	**(6,729)**
Total shareholders' equity	**36,257**	32,116	**327,491**
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:			
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	**39**	(8)	**357**
Deferred gains on hedges	**250**	30	**2,260**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**4,128**	375	**37,282**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note 7)	**(256)**	(225)	**(2,309)**
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	**4,161**	172	**37,590**
Non-controlling interests	**193**	194	**1,741**
Total net assets	**40,611**	32,482	**366,822**
Total	¥ **142,040**	¥ 129,238	$ **1,282,993**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the Years Ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2021	2020	2019	**2021**
Net Sales	¥ **119,257**	¥ 115,479	¥ 118,911	$ **1,077,203**
Cost of Sales (Note 13)	**101,732**	98,733	98,863	**918,910**
Gross profit	**17,525**	16,746	20,048	**158,293**
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (Note 13)	**10,867**	11,557	11,122	**98,157**
Operating income	**6,658**	5,189	8,926	**60,136**
Other Income (Expenses):				
Interest expense, net	**(592)**	(595)	(742)	**(5,347)**
Dividend income	**4**	6	7	**39**
Commission for syndicated loan	**(630)**	(28)	(361)	**(5,692)**
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	**(345)**	(61)	518	**(3,115)**
Net loss on sales and disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 15)	**(194)**	(139)	(222)	**(1,755)**
Subsidy income	**450**	183	302	**4,068**
Insurance income	**106**	325	655	**957**
Gain on sales of investment securities, net (Note 4)	**-**	4	0	**-**
Gain on reversal of loss on valuation of investment securities (Note 14)	**-**	327	-	**-**
Expenses for business structure improvement (Note 10)	**(310)**	(210)	(526)	**(2,804)**
Expenses for factory shutdown (Note 11)	**(13)**	(1,250)	-	**(115)**
Loss on disaster (Note 9)	**(49)**	-	-	**(439)**
Loss on abandonment of inventories	**(70)**	-	-	**(635)**
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	**(2)**	(87)	-	**(15)**
Other, net	**47**	(398)	(694)	**421**
Total	**(1,598)**	(1,923)	(1,063)	**(14,432)**
Income before Income Taxes	**5,060**	3,266	7,863	**45,704**
Income Taxes (Note 16):				
Current	**687**	875	753	**6,203**
Deferred	**(264)**	(158)	366	**(2,382)**
Total income taxes	**423**	717	1,119	**3,821**
Net income	**4,637**	2,549	6,744	**41,883**
Net Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	**(4)**	(37)	-	**(37)**
Net Income attributable to owners of the Company	¥ **4,641**	¥ 2,586	¥ 6,744	$ **41,920**

	Yen			U.S. dollars (Note 1)
Per Share of Common Stock:				
Net income per share				
Basic	¥ **177.33**	¥ 98.81	¥ 257.65	$ **1.60**
Cash dividends applicable to the year	**20.00**	30.00	35.00	**0.18**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the Years Ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2021	2020	2019	**2021**
Net Income	**¥ 4,637**	¥ 2,549	¥ 6,744	**$ 41,883**
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 19):				
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	**48**	57	(87)	**433**
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	**220**	(153)	(116)	**1,988**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	**3,755**	(2,945)	(190)	**33,920**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	**(31)**	73	131	**(277)**
Total other comprehensive income	**3,992**	(2,968)	(262)	**36,064**
Comprehensive Income	**¥ 8,629**	¥ (419)	¥ 6,482	**$ 77,947**
Comprehensive Income Attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	**¥ 8,630**	¥ (383)	¥ 6,482	**$ 77,955**
Non-controlling interests	**(1)**	(36)	-	**(8)**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

For the Years Ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

Millions of yen

	Shareholders' Equity: Common Stock: Number of Shares	Shareholders' Equity: Common Stock: Amount	Shareholders' Equity: Preferred Stock: Number of Shares	Shareholders' Equity: Preferred Stock: Amount	Shareholders' Equity: Capital Surplus	Shareholders' Equity: Retained Earnings	Shareholders' Equity: Treasury Stock at Cost; Common Stock	Shareholders' Equity: Total Shareholders' Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-sale Securities	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
Balance as at March 31, 2018	26,803,320	¥ 12,889	50	¥ -	¥ 11,745	¥ 5,400	¥ (396)	¥ 29,638	¥ 22	¥ 299	¥ 3,512	¥ (429)	¥ 3,404	¥ -	¥ 33,042
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	6,744	-	6,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,744
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(654)	-	(654)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(654)
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,282)	(5,282)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,282)
Retirement of treasury stock	-	-	(50)	-	(5,281)	-	5,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net increase (decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(87)	(116)	(190)	131	(262)	-	(262)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	26,803,320	¥ 12,889	-	¥ -	¥ 6,464	¥ 11,490	¥ (397)	¥ 30,446	¥ (65)	¥ 183	¥ 3,322	¥ (298)	¥ 3,142	¥ -	¥ 33,588
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	2,586	-	2,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,586
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(916)	-	(916)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(916)
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
Net increase (decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	(153)	(2,947)	73	(2,970)	194	(2,776)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	26,803,320	¥ 12,889	-	¥ -	¥ 6,464	¥ 13,160	¥ (397)	¥ 32,116	¥ (8)	¥ 30	¥ 375	¥ (225)	¥ 172	¥ 194	¥ 32,482
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	-	-	**4,641**	-	**4,641**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,641**
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	**(392)**	-	**(392)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(392)**
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(348)**	**(348)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(348)**
Change of scope of consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	**240**	-	**240**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**240**
Net increase (decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**47**	**220**	**3,753**	**(31)**	**3,989**	**(1)**	**3,988**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**26,803,320**	**¥ 12,889**	**-**	**¥ -**	**¥ 6,464**	**¥ 17,649**	**¥ (745)**	**¥ 36,257**	**¥ 39**	**¥ 250**	**¥ 4,128**	**¥ (256)**	**¥ 4,161**	**¥ 193**	**¥ 40,611**

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

	Shareholders' Equity: Common Stock	Shareholders' Equity: Preferred Stock	Shareholders' Equity: Capital Surplus	Shareholders' Equity: Retained Earnings	Shareholders' Equity: Treasury Stock at Cost; Common Stock	Shareholders' Equity: Total Shareholders' Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-sale Securities	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income: Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
Balance as at March 31, 2020	$ 116,417	$ -	$ 58,391	$ 118,868	$ (3,583)	$ 290,093	$ (76)	$ 272	$ 3,391	$ (2,032)	$ 1,555	$ 1,749	$ 293,397
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	**41,920**	-	**41,920**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**41,920**
Cash dividends paid	-	-	-	**(3,546)**	-	**(3,546)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(3,546)**
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	**(3,146)**	**(3,146)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(3,146)**
Change of scope of consolidation	-	-	-	**2,170**	-	**2,170**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,170**
Net increase (decrease)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**433**	**1,988**	**33,891**	**(277)**	**36,035**	**(8)**	**36,027**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**$ 116,417**	**$ -**	**$ 58,391**	**$ 159,412**	**$ (6,729)**	**$ 327,491**	**$ 357**	**$ 2,260**	**$ 37,282**	**$ (2,309)**	**$ 37,590**	**$ 1,741**	**$ 366,822**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the Years Ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2021	2020	2019	**2021**
Operating Activities:				
Income before income taxes	**¥ 5,060**	¥ 3,266	¥ 7,863	**$ 45,704**
Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	**7,449**	6,587	6,281	**67,280**
Amortization of goodwill	**41**	20	-	**367**
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	**5**	(46)	(170)	**50**
Increase in net defined benefit liability	**40**	80	161	**363**
Increase in accrued bonuses	**44**	22	25	**398**
Increase (decrease) in accrued bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	**3**	21	(41)	**26**
Decrease in provision for directors' retirement benefits	**(1)**	-	-	**(13)**
Interest income and dividend income	**(56)**	(103)	(66)	**(502)**
Interest expenses	**644**	692	801	**5,810**
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	**(337)**	249	(55)	**(3,048)**
Net loss on sales and disposal of property, plant and equipment	**194**	139	222	**1,755**
Gain on sales of investment securities, net	**-**	(4)	(0)	**-**
Loss on valuation of investment securities	**-**	168	-	**-**
Gain on reversal of loss on valuation of investment securities	**-**	(327)	-	**-**
Insurance income	**(106)**	(325)	(655)	**(957)**
Expenses for business structure improvement	**310**	210	526	**2,804**
Expenses for factory shutdown	**13**	1,250	-	**115**
Loss on disaster	**49**	-	-	**439**
Decrease (increase) in trade notes and accounts receivable	**(4,643)**	2,362	(1,205)	**(41,936)**
Increase in inventories	**(2,431)**	(2,449)	(1,528)	**(21,956)**
Increase (decrease) in trade notes and accounts payable	**1,770**	1,006	(310)	**15,988**
Decrease in other assets	**252**	614	183	**2,280**
Increase in other liabilities	**492**	(85)	19	**4,441**
Other	**630**	35	272	**5,699**
Subtotal	**9,422**	13,382	12,323	**85,107**
Interest and dividend received	**52**	101	67	**470**
Interest paid	**(632)**	(689)	(821)	**(5,712)**
Proceeds from insurance income	**106**	325	655	**957**
Payments for business structure improvement	**(292)**	(210)	-	**(2,633)**
Payments for factory shutdown	**(114)**	(760)	-	**(1,026)**
Income taxes paid	**(689)**	(909)	(757)	**(6,226)**
Net cash provided by operating activities	**7,853**	11,240	11,467	**70,937**
Investing Activities:				
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	**(9,738)**	(13,570)	(14,719)	**(87,955)**
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	**565**	1	40	**5,105**
Payments for purchases of intangible assets	**(220)**	(182)	(113)	**(1,986)**
Payments for purchases of investment securities	**(237)**	(1,502)	(974)	**(2,136)**
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	**-**	6	1	**-**
Purchase of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation (Note 3)	**-**	(562)	-	**-**
Payments for insurance policies	**(2)**	(2)	(2)	**(22)**
Proceeds from maturity of insurance funds	**25**	-	-	**228**
Other, net	**117**	874	(1,526)	**1,050**
Net cash used in investing activities	**(9,490)**	(14,937)	(17,293)	**(85,716)**
Financing Activities:				
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	**10,574**	1,133	(5,725)	**95,513**
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	**42,598**	21,500	25,655	**384,767**
Payments for long-term borrowings	**(52,485)**	(14,672)	(10,841)	**(474,075)**
Repayments of lease obligations	**(563)**	(797)	(1,197)	**(5,088)**
Payments for purchase of treasury stock	**(349)**	(0)	(5,282)	**(3,150)**
Cash dividends paid	**(394)**	(915)	(653)	**(3,557)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(619)**	6,249	1,957	**(5,590)**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2021	2020	2019	**2021**
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	**502**	(325)	98	**4,526**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(1,754)**	2,227	(3,771)	**(15,843)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	**13,646**	11,419	15,190	**123,262**
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents resulting from Change of Scope of Consolidation	**230**	-	-	**2,072**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (Note 3)	**¥ 12,122**	¥ 13,646	¥ 11,419	**$ 109,491**

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the Years Ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019

1. Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements
The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan 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 the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.
In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to present them in a form that is more familiar to readers outside Japan.
In addition, the notes to the consolidated financial statements include information that is not required under Japanese GAAP, but is presented herein as additional information.
The consolidated financial statements are denominated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated and operated. The conversion 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 approximate exchange rate as at March 31, 2021 ($1 = ¥110.71). Such translation should not be construed as representation that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate of exchange.

2. Significant Accounting Policies
The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Consolidation
The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its significant 11 subsidiaries (together, the “Group”).
All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.
In the elimination of investments in subsidiaries, the assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries, including the portion attributable to minority shareholders, are recorded based on the fair value at the time the Company acquired control of the respective subsidiaries. Investments in certain unconsolidated subsidiaries are accounted for by the cost method due to immateriality in view of consolidation.

(b) Cash Equivalents
Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value.
Cash equivalents include time deposits that mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

(c) Translation of Foreign Currency Accounts
Current and non-current receivables and payables in foreign currencies are translated at current rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and the resulting exchange gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.
Financial statements of consolidated overseas subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate as at the balance sheet date, except that shareholders' equity accounts are translated at historical rates and statement of income items resulting from transactions with the Company at the rates used by the Company.
Foreign currency translation adjustments resulting from translation of foreign currency financial statements prepared by consolidated overseas subsidiaries are presented in net assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

(d) Inventories
Inventories are stated at cost, determined by the first-in-first-out method.
However, they are written down based on decreased profitability, where appropriate.

(e) Depreciation and Amortization (excluding leased assets)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment for the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is computed mainly by the declining-balance method.
Buildings (excluding facilities attached to buildings) acquired on or after April 1, 1998 and facilities attached to buildings and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016 are computed by the straight-line method.
Certain buildings and property, plant and equipment for overseas subsidiaries are computed by the straight-line method.
The ranges of useful lives are summarized as follows:
Buildings and structures: 2–47 years
Machinery and vehicles: 2–10 years
Software for company use is carried at cost less accumulated amortization, which is calculated by the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of five years.

(f) Leased Assets
Leased property under finance lease arrangements that transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee is depreciated using the same method as the one applied to property, plant and equipment owned by the Company.
Leased property under finance lease arrangements that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee is capitalized to recognize leased assets and lease obligations in the balance sheets and depreciated over the lease term of the respective assets with zero residual value.

(g) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts
The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries provide for doubtful accounts principally at an amount computed based on the historical bad debt ratio during a certain reference period plus an estimated uncollectible amount based on the analysis of certain individual accounts including claims in bankruptcy.

(h) Accrued Bonuses
Accrued bonuses to employees are provided for the estimated amounts, which the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are obligated to pay to employees after the fiscal year end based on services rendered during the current fiscal year.

(i) Accrued Bonuses to Directors and Corporate Auditors
The Company provides allowance for directors' and corporate auditors' accrued bonuses based on the estimated amounts as at the balance sheet date.

(j) Impairment Losses on Fixed Assets
The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss 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 higher of asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

(k) Investment Securities
The Company has classified all the equity securities as available-for-sale securities based on management’s intention. Available-for-sale securities other than non-marketable securities are reported at fair value with unrealized gains or losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of net assets.
Non-marketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

(l) Income Taxes
The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statements of operations. 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 tax assets are measured by applying currently enacted tax laws to the temporary differences.

(m) Derivative Financial Instruments
The Group uses interest rate swaps, currency swaps and copper price swaps as a means of hedging exposure to foreign currencies, interest risks and market fluctuation. The Group does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.
Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows: a) all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on transactions arising from derivative except for hedge purposes are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and b) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, gains or losses on derivatives are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions.
If interest rate swap contracts are used as hedge and meet certain criteria, the net amount to be paid or received under the swap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities for which the swap contract was executed.
For currency swaps that qualify for hedge accounting, gain or loss is translated at the exchange rate stipulated in the contract under the allocation method.

(n) Retirement Benefits for Employees
The benefit formula method is used as a method of attributing expected benefits to the periods through the end of the fiscal year in calculating projected benefit obligation.
Actuarial gain or loss is amortized using the declining balance method over 10 years, which is less than the average remaining years of service of the employees, and the amortization will be started in the following year in which the gain or loss is recognized.
Past service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over 10 years, which is less than the average remaining years of service of the employees.
Certain consolidated subsidiaries apply the simplified method in which the retirement benefit amount required for voluntary termination at year end is deemed a projected benefit obligation for the calculation of liability associated with retirement and retirement benefit expenses.

(o) Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits
The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries account for the provision for directors' retirement benefits as at the balance sheet date in accordance with internal regulations.

(p) Appropriations of Retained Earnings
Appropriations of retained earnings are reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the following year upon shareholders' approval.

(q) Per Share Information
Dividends per share shown in the consolidated statements of operations have been presented on an accrual basis and include, in each fiscal period, dividends approved after each balance sheet date, but applicable to the fiscal period then ended.
Net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period.
The diluted net income per share is omitted as the Company has no dilutive shares for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

(r) Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements
The Accounting Standards Board of Japan has issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force No. 18 "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements" ("PITF No. 18"). PITF No. 18 requires that accounting policies and procedures applied by a parent company and its subsidiaries to similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should, in principle, be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
PITF No. 18, however, as a tentative measure, allows a parent company to prepare consolidated financial statements using foreign subsidiaries' financial statements prepared in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. In this case, adjustments for the following four items are required in the consolidation process so that their impacts on net income are accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP unless the impact is not material.
(1) Goodwill not subjected to amortization
(2) Actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit plans recognized outside profit or loss
(3) Capitalized expenditures for research and development activities
(4) Fair value measurement of investment properties, and revaluation of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets

(s) Significant Accounting Estimates
(Recoverability of deferred tax assets)
(1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Deferred tax assets	¥ **1,254**	$ **11,330**

(2) Information on identified items regarding significant accounting estimates
① Method to calculate the amount
As of March 31, 2021, the Company recorded deferred tax assets worth ¥1,254 million ($11,330 thousand), to the extent that it is probable that the tax obligation in the foreseeable future can be offset.
In the calculation, the Company scheduled the period when the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforward would reverse, based on the future taxable income estimated according to the business plan.
Deferred tax assets before offset by the deferred tax liabilities were ¥1,549 million ($13,991 thousand).
Deferred tax assets of ¥794 million ($7,171 thousand) are recognized for tax loss carryforwards of ¥2,959 million ($26,731 thousand), calculated using the enacted statutory tax rates, which the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recognized for a part of tax loss carryforwards of ¥1,391 million ($12,565 thousand).

② Assumptions used in significant accounting estimates
Future taxable income used in assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets was estimated according to the business plan, where orders on hand and sales forecast by order prediction were main assumption.

③ Impact on the consolidated financial statements for the next consolidated accounting period
Deferred tax assets were calculated based on the estimated amount of future taxable income in the expected period according to the business plan. Estimates are potentially affected by uncertain changes in economic conditions.
When the actual taxable income is different from the estimates in the amount and the period of accrual, significant impact may occur on deferred tax assets on the consolidated financial statements for the next consolidated accounting period.

(t) Changes in Presentation Method
(Adoption of "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates")
The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopted ASBJ Statement No. 31 "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates" (March 31, 2020) to the consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year, and therefore significant accounting estimates are disclosed in the note to the consolidated financial statements. The note does not include information for the prior consolidated fiscal year in accordance with the transitional provision set out in paragraph 11 of the Accounting Standard.

(u) Accounting Standards and Guidance Issued but Not Yet Adopted
"Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) and
"Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" (ASBJ Guidance No. 30, March 26, 2021)
(1) Overview
The above standard and guidance provide comprehensive principles for revenue recognition. Under the standard and guidance, revenue is recognized by applying the following five steps:
Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with customers.
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract.
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.
(2) Effective date
The above standard and guidance will become effective from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022.
(3) Impact of the adoption of the standard and guidance
The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries are currently in the process of determining the impact of the new standard and guidance on the consolidated financial statements.

(v) Additional Information
(Accounting Estimates Relating to the Spread of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19 pandemic))
The Company made accounting estimates for recoverability of deferred tax assets, impairment of fixed assets and others, based on the information available at the time of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
Although it is difficult to forecast the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the timing of the return to normal in the future, the Company made accounting estimates based on the assumption that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's business operation is limited, considering the latest operating activities.
However, there are still many uncertain factors for estimating the impact of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may influence the Company's financial conditions and operating results for the next consolidated accounting period.

3. Principal Breakdown of Assets and Liabilities of a Company that Became a Consolidated Subsidiary through the Acquisition of Stock

There were no applicable matters for the year ended March 31, 2021.

For the year ended March 31, 2020
Breakdown of assets and liabilities at the time of commencement of consolidation in connection with the new consolidation of Meiko Towada Vietnam Co., Ltd. through the acquisition of stock and the relationship between acquisition cost of shares and expenditures for acquisition (net) are as follows:

		Millions of yen
Current assets	¥	2,265
Non-current assets		873
Goodwill		406
Current liabilities		(2,467)
Non-current liabilities		(98)
Non-controlling interests		(229)
Acquisition cost of shares		750
Cash and cash equivalents		(188)
Expenditures for acquisition	¥	562

4. Investment Securities

All the equity securities, classified as available-for-sale securities, are included in non-current investment securities.
The carrying amounts and aggregate fair values of the available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021					
	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Fair Value	Acquisition Cost	Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value	Acquisition Cost	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Securities whose carrying values exceed their acquisition cost:						
Equity securities	¥ 184	¥ 111	¥ 73	$ 1,662	$ 1,000	$ 662
Securities whose carrying values do not exceed their acquisition cost:						
Equity securities	84	100	(16)	758	908	(150)
Total	¥ 268	¥ 211	¥ 57	$ 2,420	$ 1,908	$ 512

	2020		
	Millions of yen		
	Fair Value	Acquisition Cost	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Securities whose carrying values exceed their acquisition cost:			
Equity securities	¥ 38	¥ 20	¥ 18
Securities whose carrying values do not exceed their acquisition cost:			
Equity securities	153	309	(156)
Total	¥ 191	¥ 329	¥ (138)

Information on available-for-sale securities whose fair values are not readily determinable as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 are described in Note 17.

There were no sales of securities classified as available-for-sale securities for the year ended March 31, 2021.
Information regarding the sale of securities classified as available-for-sale securities for the year ended March 31, 2020 are summarized as follows:

	2020		
	Millions of yen		
	Proceeds from Sales	Aggregate Gains on Sales	Aggregate Losses on Sales
Equity securities	¥ 6	¥ 4	¥ 0
Total	¥ 6	¥ 4	¥ 0

The Company recorded no impairment loss of investment securities for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The Company recorded impairment loss of investment securities in the amount of ¥168 million for the year ended March 31, 2020.
It consists of ¥118 million for available-for-sale securities and ¥50 million for shares of subsidiaries and associates.

5. Reduction Entry for Property, Plant and Equipment

The amount deducted from the acquisition costs of property, plant and equipment due to government subsidies received and others as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Buildings and structures	¥ 270	¥ 270	$ 2,440
Machinery and vehicles	162	162	1,464
Other	7	7	59
Total	¥ 439	¥ 439	$ 3,963

6. Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt

Short-term borrowings and long-term debt as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 consist of the following:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021		2020	**2021**
Short-term borrowings with average interest rate of 0.97% for 2021 and 0.98% for 2020	¥ **20,834**	¥	9,686	$ **188,189**
Current portion of long-term borrowings with average interest rate of 1.09% for 2021 and 0.95% for 2020	**8,304**		15,544	**75,005**
Current portion of lease obligations	**340**		561	**3,065**
Current portion of other liabilities with average interest rate of 0.58% for 2021 and 0.57% for 2020	**1,300**		1,300	**11,742**
Total short-term borrowings	**30,778**		27,091	**278,001**
Long-term borrowings with average interest rate of 0.84% for 2021 and 0.73% for 2020, less current portion	**38,226**		40,479	**345,281**
Lease obligations, less current portion	**603**		935	**5,450**
Total long-term borrowings	**38,829**		41,414	**350,731**
Total	¥ **69,607**	¥	68,505	$ **628,732**

* Average interest rate of borrowings represents the weighted average rate for the outstanding balances as at March 31, 2021 and 2020.
Average interest rate of lease obligations is not disclosed since the amount equivalent to interest expense included in total lease payments is allocated over the lease term using the straight-line method.
Average interest rate of other liabilities represents the weighted average rate for the average of the outstanding balances as at April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021.

The aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt as of March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Year ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2022	¥ **6,059**	$ **54,732**
2023	**5,200**	**46,970**
2024	**4,667**	**42,152**
2025	**22,300**	**201,427**
Total	¥ **38,226**	$ **345,281**

The aggregate annual maturities of lease obligations as of March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Year ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2022	¥ **207**	$ **1,870**
2023	**163**	**1,475**
2024	**91**	**820**
2025	**95**	**860**
2026 and thereafter	**47**	**425**
Total	¥ **603**	$ **5,450**

Financial covenants

For the year ended March 31, 2021
Short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings, including the current portion amounting to ¥54,753 million ($494,564 thousand), include certain financial covenants that forfeit the benefit of term with regard to the debts on certain loan agreement in the event the Company is in breach of either of the following covenants (stricter covenants are described if there are several covenants).
(1) For each fiscal year, ordinary losses shall not be recorded on the consolidated statement of operations under Japanese GAAP for two consecutive years.
(2) Total net assets on the consolidated balance sheet at each fiscal year end shall be maintained at least higher of either (i) ¥20,589 million ($185,972 thousand), or (ii) 75% of the total net assets recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the previous fiscal year.
(3) The total amount of interest-bearing debts on the consolidated balance sheet at each fiscal year end shall be lower than the amount equivalent to the net sales on the consolidated statement of operations for that fiscal year divided by 12 and multiplied by 8.
(4) The ratio of interest-bearing debts divided by the amount equal to the total net assets minus foreign currency translation adjustments, using the amount on the consolidated balance sheet at each fiscal year end, shall be maintained on or below the level specified as follows:

Year ending March 31	
2021	2.5
2022	2.3
2023	2.1
2024	1.9
2025	1.7

For the year ended March 31, 2020
Short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings, including the current portion amounting to ¥58,091 million, include certain financial covenants that forfeit the benefit of term with regard to the debts on certain loan agreement in the event the Company is in breach of either of the following covenants (stricter covenants are described if there are several covenants).
(1) For each fiscal year, ordinary losses shall not be recorded on the consolidated statement of operations under Japanese GAAP for two consecutive years.
(2) Total net assets on the consolidated balance sheet at each fiscal year end shall be maintained at least higher of either (i) ¥20,589 million, or (ii) 75% of the total net assets recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the previous fiscal year.
(3) The total amount of interest-bearing debts on the consolidated balance sheet at each fiscal year end shall be lower than the amount equivalent to the net sales on the consolidated statement of operations for that fiscal year divided by 12 and multiplied by 8.

7. Retirement Benefits

The Company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries provide a lump-sum retirement plan and a defined contribution plan as a defined benefit pension plan for employees' retirement benefits. Certain consolidated subsidiaries apply the simplified method in computing net defined benefit liability and benefit costs for their lump-sum retirement plans.

Defined benefit pension plans, except plan applying the simplified method

(1) Movement in projected benefit obligations

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	¥ **2,312**	¥ 2,300	$ **20,887**
Service cost	**133**	135	**1,201**
Interest cost	**9**	5	**84**
Actuarial loss	**68**	(29)	**616**
Benefits paid	**(133)**	(99)	**(1,206)**
Balance at the end of the year	¥ **2,389**	¥ 2,312	$ **21,582**

(2) Reconciliation from projected benefit obligations to net defined benefit liability

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Unfunded projected benefit obligations	¥ **2,389**	¥ 2,312	$ **21,582**
Total liability at the end of the year	¥ **2,389**	¥ 2,312	$ **21,582**
Net defined benefit liability	¥ **2,389**	¥ 2,312	$ **21,582**
Total liability at the end of the year	¥ **2,389**	¥ 2,312	$ **21,582**

(3) Retirement benefit costs

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Service cost	¥ **133**	¥ 135	$ **1,201**
Interest cost	**9**	5	**84**
Amortization of actuarial loss	**(1)**	6	**(12)**
Amortization of past service cost	**39**	38	**351**
Total benefit costs	¥ **180**	¥ 184	$ **1,624**

(4) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Past service cost	¥ **(39)**	¥ (38)	$ **(351)**
Actuarial loss	**70**	(35)	**628**
Total	¥ **31**	¥ (73)	$ **277**

(5) Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Unrecognized past service cost	¥ **193**	¥ 231	$ **1,739**
Unrecognized actuarial loss (gain)	**63**	(6)	**570**
Total	¥ **256**	¥ 225	$ **2,309**

(6) Actuarial assumptions

	2021	2020
Discount rate	**0.4%**	0.4%

Defined benefit pension plan applying the simplified method

(1) Movement in net defined benefit liability

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	¥ **384**	¥ 389	$ **3,469**
Benefit costs	**20**	12	**179**
Benefits paid	**(26)**	(17)	**(234)**
Balance at the end of the year	¥ **378**	¥ 384	$ **3,414**

(2) Reconciliation from projected benefit obligations to net defined benefit liability

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Unfunded projected benefit obligations	¥ **378**	¥ 384	$ **3,414**
Total liability at the end of the year	¥ **378**	¥ 384	$ **3,414**
Net defined benefit liability	¥ **378**	¥ 384	$ **3,414**
Total liability at the end of the year	¥ **378**	¥ 384	$ **3,414**

(3) Retirement benefit cost

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Retirement benefit costs calculated using the simplified method	¥ **20**	¥ 12	$ **179**
Total costs at the end of the year	¥ **20**	¥ 12	$ **179**

Defined contribution plan

The amount required to contribute to the defined contribution plans is ¥165 million ($1,486 thousand) and ¥167 million for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

8. Net Assets

Under the Japanese Corporation Law ("the Law") and regulations, the entire amount paid for new shares is required to be designated as capital stock. However, a company may, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, designate an amount not exceeding one half of the price of the new shares as additional paid-in capital, which is included in capital surplus.

In cases where dividend distribution of surplus is made, the smaller of an amount equal to 10% of the dividend or the excess, if any, of 25% of capital stock over the total of additional paid-in capital and legal earnings reserve must be set aside as additional paid-in capital or legal earnings reserve. Legal earnings reserve is included in retained earnings in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.
Additional paid-in capital and legal earnings reserve may not be distributed as dividends. However, all additional paid-in capital and all legal earnings reserves may be transferred to other capital surplus and retained earnings, respectively, which are potentially available for dividends.
The maximum amount that the Company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Law.

9. Loss on disaster

For the year ended March 31, 2021
The Group recorded loss on disaster for the disposal cost of the flooded raw materials and restoration cost in the factories devastated by the heavy rain in July 2020, and restoration cost of damage by the earthquake in Fukushima in February 2021.

There were no applicable matters for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

10. Expenses for Business Structure Improvement

For the year ended March 31, 2021
The Group recorded expenses for business structure improvement for the payment of financial compensation, equivalent to severance payment, with the aim of improving business structure of overseas subsidiaries.

For the year ended March 31, 2020
The Group recorded expenses for business structure improvement for the payment of financial compensation, equivalent to severance payment, with the aim of improving business structure of overseas subsidiaries.

For the year ended March 31, 2019
The Group recorded expenses for business structure improvement to correspond to changes in business environment with the aim of improving its corporate competitiveness and stability in line with the Group's structural reforms through downsizing its total assets and the improvement of asset efficiency.
It consists of ¥421 million for loss on disposal of fixed assets and ¥105 million for impairment loss.

11. Expenses for Factory Shutdown

For the year ended March 31, 2021
The Company recorded expenses for the shutdown of factories of Meiko Towada Vietnam Co., Ltd. caused by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

For the year ended March 31, 2020
The Company recorded expenses for the shutdown of factories of Meiko Electronics (Wuhan) Co., Ltd. and Meiko Electronics (Guangzhou Nansha) Co., Ltd. caused by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

There were no applicable matters for the year ended March 31, 2019.

12. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities of the Company as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Trade notes discounted	¥ **45**	¥ 33	$ **409**

13. Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs included in selling, general and administrative expenses and manufacturing costs are ¥1,428 million ($12,894 thousand), ¥1,212 million and ¥1,041 million for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

14. Gain on Reversal of Loss on Valuation of Investment Securities

There were no applicable matters for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The Company recorded gain on reversal of loss on valuation of investment securities carried out at overseas subsidiaries under the International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended March 31, 2020.

There were no applicable matters for the year ended March 31, 2019.

15. Net Gain and Net Loss on Sales and Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Significant components of net gain and net loss on sales and disposal of property, plant and equipment for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2019	**2021**
Gain:				
Buildings and structures	¥ **-**	¥ -	¥ -	$ **-**
Machinery and vehicles	**4**	1	2	**35**
Land	**-**	-	-	**-**
Construction in progress	**-**	-	-	**-**
Others	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total gain	**4**	1	2	**35**
Loss:				
Buildings and structures	**(17)**	(9)	(3)	**(156)**
Machinery and vehicles	**(112)**	(115)	(204)	**(1,012)**
Land	**-**	-	-	**-**
Construction in progress	**(59)**	-	(6)	**(531)**
Others	**(10)**	(16)	(11)	**(91)**
Total loss	**(198)**	(140)	(224)	**(1,790)**
Net loss	¥ **(194)**	¥ (139)	¥ (222)	$ **(1,755)**

16. Income Taxes

Income taxes applicable to the Company consist of corporate tax, inhabitant tax and enterprise tax, which in the aggregate resulted in the normal statutory tax rates of approximately 30.6% for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Elimination of unrealized profits	**¥ 81**	¥ 51	**$ 732**
Accrued bonuses	**212**	196	**1,917**
Net defined benefit liability	**782**	770	**7,061**
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	**66**	66	**596**
Accrued enterprise tax	**23**	3	**208**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**71**	66	**641**
Valuation loss of inventories	**76**	80	**690**
Difference on depreciation period	**336**	373	**3,035**
Impairment loss	**866**	1,007	**7,818**
Loss on valuation of investment securities	**20**	20	**180**
Loss on revaluation of golf club memberships	**15**	15	**138**
Tax loss carryforwards (*2)	**2,959**	2,867	**26,731**
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities	**-**	3	**-**
Deduction of foreign corporation tax carried forward	**444**	663	**4,007**
Other	**103**	72	**928**
Gross deferred tax assets	**6,054**	6,252	**54,682**
Valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards (*2)	**(2,165)**	(2,414)	**(19,560)**
Valuation allowance for deductible temporary differences	**(2,340)**	(2,625)	**(21,131)**
Less: Valuation allowance (*1)	**(4,505)**	(5,039)	**(40,691)**
Total	**¥ 1,549**	¥ 1,213	**$ 13,991**

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Retained earnings of foreign subsidiaries	**¥ (419)**	(427)	**$ (3,782)**
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	**(17)**	-	**(157)**
Deferred gains on hedges	**(111)**	(13)	**(999)**
Other	**-**	(3)	**-**
Total	**¥ (547)**	¥ (443)	**$ (4,938)**
Deferred Tax Assets, Net:	**¥ 1,002**	¥ 770	**$ 9,053**

(*1) The valuation allowance decreased by ¥535 million ($4,828 thousand), mainly due to the decrease of ¥416 million ($3,756 thousand) in valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards and the decrease of ¥220 million ($1,984 thousand) in valuation allowance for deferred foreign tax credits at the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.
The valuation allowance decreased by ¥112 million, mainly due to the decrease of ¥106 million in valuation allowance for impairment loss at consolidated subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(*2) Gross deferred tax assets, valuation allowances and total deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carryforwards, broken down by expiration dates are as follows:

March 31, 2021	Millions of yen						
	Within one year	One to two years	Over two to three years	Over three to four years	Over four to five years	Over five years	Total
Gross deferred tax assets for tax loss carryforwards (*a)	**¥ -**	**¥ -**	**¥ 51**	**¥ 586**	**¥ 825**	**¥ 1,497**	**¥ 2,959**
Valuation allowance	**-**	**-**	**(51)**	**(342)**	**(275)**	**(1,497)**	**(2,165)**
Total deferred tax assets recognized	**-**	**-**	**-**	**244**	**550**	**-**	**(*b) 794**

March 31, 2020	Millions of yen						
	Within one year	One to two years	Over two to three years	Over three to four years	Over four to five years	Over five years	Total
Gross deferred tax assets for tax loss carryforwards (*a)	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ 74	¥ 1,194	¥ 1,598	¥ 2,866
Valuation allowance	-	-	-	(74)	(742)	(1,598)	(2,414)
Total deferred tax assets recognized	-	-	-	-	452	-	(*b) 452

March 31, 2021	Thousands of U.S. dollars						
	Within one year	One to two years	Over two to three years	Over three to four years	Over four to five years	Over five years	Total
Gross deferred tax assets for tax loss carryforwards (*a)	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 460**	**$ 5,294**	**$ 7,450**	**$ 13,527**	**$ 26,731**
Valuation allowance	**-**	**-**	**(460)**	**(3,093)**	**(2,480)**	**(13,527)**	**(19,560)**
Total deferred tax assets recognized	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,201**	**4,970**	**-**	**(*b) 7,171**

(*a) Gross deferred tax assets for tax loss carryforwards are calculated using the enacted statutory tax rates.
(*b) Deferred tax assets of ¥794 million ($7,171 thousand) are recognized for tax loss carryforwards of ¥2,959 million ($26,731 thousand) (calculated using the enacted statutory tax rates), which the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recognized for a part of tax loss carryforwards of ¥1,391 million ($12,565 thousand) for the year ended March 31, 2021.
These tax loss carryforwards resulted from loss before income taxes for the year ended March 31, 2016 and the year ended March 31, 2021, which are expected to be recoverable judging from the estimated taxable income in the future. Accordingly, the Company does not recognize the valuation allowance for this for the year ended March 31, 2021.
Deferred tax assets of ¥452 million are recognized for tax loss carryforwards of ¥2,866 million (calculated using the enacted statutory tax rates), which the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recognized for a part of tax loss carryforwards of ¥1,465 million for the year ended March 31, 2020.
These tax loss carryforwards resulted from loss before income taxes for the year ended March 31, 2016 and the year ended March 31, 2020, which are expected to be recoverable judging from the estimated taxable income in the future. Accordingly, the Company does not recognize the valuation allowance for this for the year ended March 31, 2020.

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
Statutory tax rate	**30.6%**	30.6%	30.6%
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	**0.1%**	0.3%	0.1%
Per capita inhabitant tax	**0.3%**	0.5%	0.2%
Directors' bonuses	**0.2%**	0.6%	0.1%
Tax deduction	**(3.2)%**	(3.6)%	(2.1)%
Tax rate difference in foreign subsidiaries	**(13.2)%**	(12.9)%	(13.8)%
Retained earnings of foreign subsidiaries	**(0.2)%**	0.8%	0.6%
Foreign tax credit	**2.8%**	8.0%	2.4%
Valuation allowance	**(7.5)%**	(3.5)%	(1.9)%
Other, net	**(1.5)%**	1.2%	(2.0)%
Actual effective tax rate	**8.4%**	22.0%	14.2%

17. Financial Instruments

(a) Qualitative information on financial instruments
(1) Policies for using financial instruments
The Group finances necessary funds mainly through bank loans according to the capital investment plan for the production and sales of PCB.
Temporary and excessive funds are operated by highly stable financial instruments and the Group finances short-term operating capital by bank loans.
Derivative transactions are only utilized to hedge the risks mentioned in (2) below.

(2) Details of financial instruments used and exposures to risk and how they arise
Operating receivables such as trade notes and accounts receivable are exposed to the credit risk. Some operating receivables, which are denominated in foreign currencies due to global operations, are exposed to the foreign currency fluctuation risk. The Group might utilize foreign exchange forward contracts, if necessary, except for those within the range of the operating payables denominated in the same the foreign currency. Investment securities mainly consist of securities of companies in which a business relationship has been established and they are exposed to the market fluctuation risk.

Operating payables such as trade notes and accounts payable are due within one year.
Some of the operating payables relating to imports of raw materials are denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to the foreign currency fluctuation risk.
The Group might utilize foreign exchange forward contracts, if necessary, except for those within the range of the operating receivables denominated in the same foreign currency.
Loans and lease obligations for finance lease transactions are mainly used for the purpose of financing capital investments.
Some of them are variable interest loans and exposed to the interest and foreign currency fluctuation risk.
The Group utilizes interest rate swaps and currency swaps to hedge the risk. Regarding derivative transactions, the Group utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency fluctuation risk of receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies. The Group utilizes interest rate swaps and currency swaps to hedge the interest fluctuation risk. The Group utilizes commodity forward contracts to hedge the copper price fluctuation risk.

(3) Policies and processes for managing the risk
(i) Credit risk management (risk of default by the counterparties)
The sales management department in the Company follows sales management rules, monitors the customers' credit conditions periodically and manages the due date and balance per customer. The Company keeps track of the adverse financial conditions of its customers in the early stage to mitigate the uncollectible risk.
The Company enters into derivative transactions only with the credit-worthy financial institutions to mitigate the credit risk.

(ii) Market risk management (risk of foreign currency fluctuations and interests)
Regarding the trade receivables and trade payables denominated in foreign currencies, the Company utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts, if necessary, to hedge the foreign currency fluctuation risk, which is controlled by each currency and on a monthly basis. For investment securities, the Company regularly reviews the fair value and issuers' financial condition and readjusts its portfolio on an ongoing basis considering the business relationship with counterparties. Derivative transactions are based on the internal rules and executed after getting the approval from the approver and managed by the finance department. Contents of the derivative transactions are reported to Board of Directors' meeting periodically.

(iii) Liquidity risk management (risk of default at the due dates)
The Company prepares and updates the cash management plan based on the reports from each department to manage liquidity risk on a timely basis.

(4) Supplemental information on fair values
Along with the values based on market prices, fair values of financial instruments include values that are reasonably calculated in case market prices do not exist.
As the calculation of those values adopts certain assumptions, those values may vary in case different assumptions are applied.
Also, for the contract amount regarding derivative transactions described in Note 18, the contract amount itself does not indicate market risk related to derivative transactions.

(b) Fair values of financial instruments
Book values of the financial instruments included in the consolidated balance sheets and their fair values as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2021					
	Millions of yen			**Thousands of U.S. dollars**		
	Book Value	**Fair Value**	**Difference**	**Book Value**	**Fair Value**	**Difference**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents ¥	**12,122**	¥ **12,122**	¥ **-**	$ **109,491**	$ **109,491**	$ **-**
Time deposits	**249**	**249**	**-**	**2,249**	**2,249**	**-**
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**29,504**	**29,504**	**-**	**266,497**	**266,497**	**-**
Investment securities:						
Available-for-sale securities	**268**	**268**	**-**	**2,420**	**2,420**	**-**
Liabilities						
Trade notes and accounts payable ¥	**20,466**	¥ **20,466**	¥ **-**	$ **184,860**	$ **184,860**	$ **-**
Short-term borrowings	**20,834**	**20,834**	**-**	**188,189**	**188,189**	**-**
Long-term borrowings	**46,530**	**46,529**	**(1)**	**420,286**	**420,280**	**(6)**
Lease obligations	**943**	**949**	**6**	**8,515**	**8,569**	**54**
Derivative financial instruments ¥	**361**	¥ **361**	¥ **-**	$ **3,260**	$ **3,260**	$ **-**

	2020		
	Millions of yen		
	Book Value	Fair Value	Difference
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents ¥	13,646	¥ 13,646	¥ -
Time deposits	244	244	-
Trade notes and accounts receivable	24,448	24,448	-
Investment securities:			
Available-for-sale securities	191	191	-
Liabilities			
Trade notes and accounts payable ¥	17,732	¥ 17,732	¥ -
Short-term borrowings	9,686	9,686	-
Long-term borrowings	56,023	56,035	12
Lease obligations	1,496	1,503	8
Derivative financial instruments ¥	44	¥ 44	¥ -

The financial instruments whose fair values are extremely difficult to determine are not included above.

Derivative financial instruments are stated in net of assets and liabilities. The figures in parenthesis indicate net liabilities.

(1) Valuation method of the fair value of financial instruments and information of investment securities and derivative transactions

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, (ii) Time deposits, (iii) Trade notes and accounts receivable
The carrying value is deemed as the fair value since it is scheduled to be settled in a short period of time.
(iv) Investment securities
Fair value of equity securities is based on the quoted price on stock exchange. Please refer to Note 4 regarding the information of the fair value for the investment in securities by classification.
(v) Trade notes and accounts payable, (vi) Short-term borrowings
The carrying value is deemed as the fair value since it is scheduled to be settled in a short period of time.
(vii) Long-term borrowings, (viii) Lease obligations
The fair values are measured as the net present value of estimated future cash flows by discounting the principal and interest value using the loan interest rate applied to the new loans or the lease contracts. If the variable interest rate loans meet certain criteria for the short-cut method for interest rate swaps (if interest rate swap contracts are used as a hedge and meet certain hedging criteria, the interest rate swaps are not remeasured at market price and the amount to be received under the interest rate swap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the liabilities for which the swap contract was executed) and for the allocation method for currency swaps, the sum of principal and the interest processed as interest rate swaps and currency swaps are discounted by using the reasonably estimated loan interest rate applied to the same kind of loans.
(ix) Derivative transactions
Please refer to Note 18.

(2) Unlisted securities of ¥2,340 million ($21,135 thousand) as of March 31, 2021 and ¥3,030 million as of March 31, 2020 are not included in the above table because the securities do not have fair market values and it is extremely difficult to estimate fair values.

(c) The redemption schedule for financial instruments as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021			
	Millions of yen			
	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 ¥	**12,122 ¥**	**- ¥**	**- ¥**	**-**
Time deposits	**249**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**29,504**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	2021			
	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	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 $	**109,491 $**	**- $**	**- $**	**-**
Time deposits	**2,249**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**266,497**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	2020			
	Millions of yen			
	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 ¥	13,646 ¥	- ¥	- ¥	-
Time deposits	244	-	-	-
Trade notes and accounts receivable	24,448	-	-	-
Investment securities:				
Available-for-sale securities with maturities	-	-	-	-

18. Derivatives

There are no derivative transactions for which hedge accounting has not been applied for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

Derivative transactions for which hedge accounting has been applied for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

		2021					
		Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Interest rate related:							
Benchmark Method							
Interest rate swap contracts							
Payable fixed/ Receive floating	Long-term borrowings	¥ 66	¥ 22	¥ (1)	$ 600	$ 200	$ (10)
Currency swap contracts							
Payable fixed/ Receive floating	Long-term borrowings	¥ 2,437	¥ 367	¥ 0	$ 22,014	$ 3,317	$ 2
Special Method*							
Interest rate swap contracts							
Payable fixed/ Receive floating	Long-term borrowings	¥ 1,000	¥ 600	¥ (5)	$ 9,033	$ 5,420	$ (43)
Currency related:							
Allocation Method							
Foreign currency forward contracts							
Currency swap contracts							
Payable in yen/ Receive in U.S. dollars	Long-term borrowings	¥ 2,437	¥ 367	¥ (21)	$ 22,014	$ 3,317	$ (187)
Commodity related:							
Benchmark Method							
Copper swap contracts	Raw materials	¥ 2,065	¥ -	¥ 362	$ 18,653	$ -	$ 3,268

		2020		
		Millions of yen		
	Hedged item	Contract amount	Contract amount due after one year	Fair value
Interest rate related:				
Benchmark Method				
Interest rate swap contracts				
Payable fixed/ Receive floating	Long-term borrowings	¥ 996	¥ 65	¥ (4)
Currency swap contracts				
Payable fixed/ Receive floating	Long-term borrowings	¥ 4,507	¥ 2,437	¥ 40
Special Method*				
Interest rate swap contracts				
Payable fixed/ Receive floating	Long-term borrowings	¥ 1,400	¥ 1,000	¥ (9)
Currency related:				
Allocation Method				
Foreign currency forward contracts				
Currency swap contracts				
Payable in yen/ Receive in U.S. dollars	Long-term borrowings	¥ 4,507	¥ 2,437	¥ (168)
Commodity related:				
Benchmark Method				
Copper swap contracts	Raw materials	¥ 617	-	8

Fair value is principally based on the quoted price obtained from financial institutions signing the contract.

* Special Method
The interest rate swaps, which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria, are not remeasured at the market value but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expense or income.

19. Comprehensive Income

Reclassifications and income tax effects attributable to other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2019	**2021**
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:				
Gains (losses) arising during the year	¥ **65**	¥ (57)	¥ (123)	$ **590**
Reclassifications and adjustments	**-**	114	26	**-**
Before income tax effects	**65**	57	(97)	**590**
Income tax effects	**(17)**	-	10	**(157)**
Total	¥ **48**	¥ 57	¥ (87)	$ **433**
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges:				
Gains (losses) arising during the year	¥ **647**	¥ (143)	¥ (100)	$ **5,846**
Reclassifications and adjustments	**(330)**	(78)	(67)	**(2,979)**
Before income tax effects	**317**	(221)	(167)	**2,867**
Income tax effects	**(97)**	68	51	**(879)**
Total	¥ **220**	¥ (153)	¥ (116)	$ **1,988**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:				
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ **3,755**	¥ (2,945)	¥ (190)	$ **33,920**
Reclassifications and adjustments	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total	¥ **3,755**	¥ (2,945)	¥ (190)	$ **33,920**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans:				
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ **(68)**	¥ 28	¥ 67	$ **(616)**
Reclassifications and adjustments	**37**	45	64	**339**
Before income tax effects	**(31)**	73	131	**(277)**
Income tax effects	**-**	-	-	**-**
Total	¥ **(31)**	¥ 73	¥ 131	$ **(277)**
Total other comprehensive income	¥ **3,992**	¥ (2,968)	¥ (262)	$ **36,064**

20. Segment Information

Information about reported segment sales, segment profit, segment assets and other items under the new accounting standards is not disclosed as the Group's reportable segment is mainly printed circuit boards ("PCB"), and the related business and other business are immaterial.

(Supplementary information)
(1) Information about products and services
Information about products and services is not disclosed since the sales amount of a single unit of product or service to external customers accounted for more than 90% of consolidated net sales.

(2) Information about geographical areas
(a) Net sales

	2021 Millions of yen													
		Japan		China		Vietnam		Asia		North America		Europe		Total
Net sales	¥	**41,103**	¥	**29,804**	¥	**16,140**	¥	**17,747**	¥	**11,335**	¥	**3,128**	¥	**119,257**

	2021 Thousands of U.S. dollars													
		Japan		China		Vietnam		Asia		North America		Europe		Total
Net sales	$	**371,265**	$	**269,203**	$	**145,790**	$	**160,306**	$	**102,384**	$	**28,255**	$	**1,077,203**

	2020 Millions of yen													
		Japan		China		Vietnam		Asia		North America		Europe		Total
Net sales	¥	35,174	¥	34,642	¥	12,747	¥	17,225	¥	13,169	¥	2,522	¥	115,479

	2019 Millions of yen													
		Japan		China		Vietnam		Asia		North America		Europe		Total
Net sales	¥	30,428	¥	40,593	¥	12,168	¥	19,092	¥	13,729	¥	2,901	¥	118,911

Net sales by destination were recognized based on the location of customers and classified by country or region.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

	2021 Millions of yen									
		Japan		China		Vietnam		Other		Total
Property, plant and equipment	¥	**7,216**	¥	**26,459**	¥	**35,108**	¥	**4**	¥	**68,787**

	2021 Thousands of U.S. dollars									
		Japan		China		Vietnam		Other		Total
Property, plant and equipment	$	**65,182**	$	**238,993**	$	**317,118**	$	**32**	$	**621,325**

	2020 Millions of yen									
		Japan		China		Vietnam		Other		Total
Property, plant and equipment	¥	7,588	¥	24,716	¥	30,689	¥	4	¥	62,997

(3) Information about major customers

	Sales 2021			
Name of the major customer		Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	¥	**13,564**	$	**122,514**

The above sales amount includes the sales from the major customer and its business group.
Information about reportable segment is not disclosed as the Group has one segment.

Information about major customers is not presented since no single customer accounts for 10% or more of consolidated net sales for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019.

(4) Information about impairment loss
Information about impairment loss by reportable segment for the year ended March 31, 2021 is not disclosed as the Group's reportable segment is solely printed circuit boards ("PCB") and the related business and other business are immaterial.
Information about impairment loss by reportable segment for the year ended March 31, 2020 is not disclosed as the Group's reportable segment is solely printed circuit boards ("PCB") and the related business and other business are immaterial.
Information about impairment loss by reportable segment for the year ended March 31, 2019 is not disclosed as the Group's reportable segment is mainly printed circuit boards ("PCB") and the related business and other business are immaterial.

21. Related-Party Transactions

For the year ended March 31, 2021
Transactions with related parties
(1) Unconsolidated subsidiary

There were no applicable matters for the year ended March 31, 2021.

(2) Directors and major individual shareholders

Name	Location	Capital	Details of the business	Percentage for possession of voting rights	Relationship	Details of the transaction ※3	Transaction amount ※1	Balance as at March 31, 2021
M.D. Systems Co., Ltd. ※2	Atsugi City, Kanagawa	¥15 million	Board design	Directly own (%) 14.7	Business relationship	Purchase of products	¥240 million ($2,171 thousand)	¥41 million ($371 thousand) in accounts payable
						Sales of products	¥14 million ($122 thousand)	¥2 million ($22 thousand) in accounts receivable

Notes: ※1 Consumption taxes are not included in the transaction amount, and included in the balance as at March 31, 2021.
※2 Seiichi Naya, a close relative of Yuichiro Naya, representative director and executive officer of the Company, directly owns 81.3% of voting rights in M. D. Systems Co., Ltd.
※3 The terms and conditions of the transactions for sales and purchase of products are determined through negotiations considering the market price, total costs and others.

Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries and related parties
Directors and major individual shareholders

Name	Location	Capital	Details of the business	Percentage for possession of voting rights	Relationship	Details of the transaction ※4	Transaction amount ※1	Balance as at March 31, 2021
M.D. Systems Co., Ltd. ※2	Atsugi City, Kanagawa	¥15 million	Board design	Directly own (%) 14.7	Business relationship	Purchase of products	¥10 million ($91 thousand)	¥2 million ($15 thousand) in accounts payable
						Sales of products	¥1 million ($12 thousand)	¥0 million ($1 thousand) in accounts receivable
Dapara Tech Co., Ltd. ※3	Seoul City, South Korea	₩50 million	Sales of board and its related facilities	Directly own (%) -	Business relationship/ Concurrent positions of the director	Sales commission	¥410 million ($3,706 thousand)	¥77 million ($696 thousand) in other payable
						Sales of products	¥56 million ($508 thousand)	¥5 million ($50 thousand) in accounts receivable

Notes: ※1 Consumption taxes are not included in the transaction amount, and included in the balance as at March 31, 2021.
※2 Seiichi Naya, a close relative of Yuichiro Naya, representative director and executive officer of the Company, directly owns 81.3% of voting rights in M. D. Systems Co., Ltd.
※3 Yoon Ho Shin, director of the Company, directly owns 60.0% of voting rights in Dapara Tech Co., Ltd.
※4 The terms and conditions of the transactions for sales and purchase of products are determined through negotiations considering the market price, total costs and others.
The terms and conditions of the sales commission are determined through negotiations considering those with other companies.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

Transactions with related parties

(1) Unconsolidated subsidiary

There were no applicable matters for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(2) Directors and major individual shareholders

Name	Location	Capital	Details of the business	Percentage for possession of voting rights	Relationship	Details of the transaction ※3	Transaction amount ※1	Balance as at March 31, 2020
M.D. Systems Co., Ltd. ※2	Atsugi City, Kanagawa	¥15 million	Board design	Directly own (%) 14.7	Business relationship	Purchase of products	¥219 million	¥24 million in accounts payable
						Sales of products	¥13 million	¥3 million in accounts receivable

Notes: ※1 Consumption taxes are not included in the transaction amount, and included in the balance as at March 31, 2020.

※2 Seiichi Naya, a close relative of Yuichiro Naya, representative director and executive officer of the Company, directly owns 81.3% of voting rights in M. D. Systems Co., Ltd.

※3 The terms and conditions of the transactions for sales and purchase of products are determined through negotiations considering the market price, total costs and others.

Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries and related parties

Directors and major individual shareholders

Name	Location	Capital	Details of the business	Percentage for possession of voting rights	Relationship	Details of the transaction ※4	Transaction amount ※1	Balance as at March 31, 2020
M.D. Systems Co., Ltd. ※2	Atsugi City, Kanagawa	¥15 million	Board design	Directly own (%) 14.7	Business relationship	Purchase of products	¥11 million	¥1 million in accounts payable
						Sales of products	¥4 million	¥0 million in accounts receivable
Dapara Tech Co., Ltd. ※3	Seoul City, South Korea	₩50 million	Sales of board and its related facilities	Directly own (%) -	Business relationship/ Concurrent positions of the director	Sales commission	¥340 million	¥20 million in other payable
						Sales of products	¥131 million	¥18 million in accounts receivable

Notes: ※1 Consumption taxes are not included in the transaction amount, and included in the balance as at March 31, 2020.

※2 Seiichi Naya, a close relative of Yuichiro Naya, representative director and executive officer of the Company, directly owns 81.3% of voting rights in M. D. Systems Co., Ltd.

※3 Yoon Ho Shin, director of the Company, directly owns 60.0% of voting rights in Dapara Tech Co., Ltd.

※4 The terms and conditions of the transactions for sales and purchase of products are determined through negotiations considering the market price, total costs and others.
The terms and conditions of the sales commission are determined through negotiations considering those with other companies.

22. Subsequent Events

Disposal of treasury stock by way of third-party allotment with introduction of 'Employee Stock Delivery Trust (the "J-ESOP")

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 22, 2021, the Company resolved to conduct disposal of treasury stock through a third-party allotment with the introduction of the J-ESOP, which the Company resolved at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 22, 2021.

(1) Outline of transactions

Disposition date	April 16, 2021
Number of shares to be disposed	109,500 shares of common stock
Disposition price	¥2,698 ($24.37) per share
Total amount of disposition price	¥295 million ($2,669 thousand) per share
Subscriber	Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. ("Custody Bank of Japan")

(2) Objectives and reasons for disposition

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 22, 2021, the Company resolved to introduce an incentive plan referred to as the Employee Stock Delivery Trust (the "J-ESOP") under which the Company's shares will be delivered to employees of the Company, subsidiaries and affiliates.
With the plan, the Company expects to increase employees' interest in improvement of business performance and share price of the Company by strengthening the linkage of employees' benefits with those factors and by sharing economic benefits with shareholders.
The Company makes disposition of its treasury stock through third-party allotment to the Trust Account E in Custody Bank of Japan ("Trust Account E"), for the management of the treasury stock under the plan.
Custody Bank of Japan acts as the sub-entrustee, entrusted by Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. ("Mizuho Trust & Banking") who is the primary trustee of the trusted assets according to the trust agreement with the Company.

Stock compensation plan to directors

The Company resolved to introduce stock compensation plan through trust to directors (excluding outside directors) at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 22, 2021, and the 46th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 24, 2021.

Independent auditor's report

To the Board of Directors of Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd.:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in net assets and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2021, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2021 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Appropriateness of the Company's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets	
The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
In the consolidated balance sheet, deferred tax assets of ¥1,254 million were recognized for the current fiscal year. As described in Note 2 (s), "(Significant Accounting Estimates)" and Note 16, "(Income Taxes)" to the consolidated financial statements, the	The primary procedures we performed to assess whether the Company's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets was appropriate included the following: **(1) Internal control testing** We tested the design and operating effectiveness of

amount of gross deferred tax assets before being offset by deferred tax liabilities amounted to ¥1,549 million. Of this amount, the gross deferred tax assets recognized for tax loss carryforwards held by Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and certain consolidated subsidiaries accounted for ¥794 million. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards are expected to reduce future taxable income. The estimated future taxable income, which was used to determine the recoverability of their deferred tax assets, was based on the business plan prepared by management. Accordingly, there was a high degree of estimation uncertainty because the estimate involved significant management judgment on key assumptions, such as estimated sales reflecting order backlogs and estimated future orders. We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the appropriateness of the Company's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets was the most significant in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.	certain of the Company's internal controls relevant to the judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets. In this assessment, we focused our testing on the process to estimate the future taxable income. **(2) Assessment of the reasonableness of the estimated future taxable income** In order to assess the reasonableness of the key assumptions used for estimating future taxable income, which were important for management's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets, we: ● compared the estimated future taxable income used in determining the recoverability of deferred tax assets with the business plan, which formed the basis for the estimate, for consistency; ● assessed achievability of the business plan by analyzing the past business plan including the causes of variances with actual results; ● assessed the reasonableness of the basis for the estimated sales reflecting order backlogs and estimated future orders by inquiring of management and inspecting relevant documents; and ● evaluated the appropriateness of tax-return adjustments included in the scheduling of deductible temporary differences and the calculation of future taxable income by comparing them with the taxable income calculation for the current fiscal year. In addition, we requested the component auditors of certain consolidated subsidiaries to perform an audit. Then we evaluated the report of the component auditors as to whether sufficient and appropriate audit evidence was obtained from the procedures including those described in (1) and (2) above.

Responsibilities of Management and Corporate Auditors and the Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the objective of the audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with corporate auditors and the board of corporate auditors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2021 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

We do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

櫻井 紀彰

Noriaki Sakurai

Designated Engagement Partner

Certified Public Accountant

會田大央

Daio Aida

Designated Engagement Partner

Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC

Yokohama Office, Japan

September 17, 2021

Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Name or Trade Name	Address	Paid-in Capital (Millions of yen)	Principal Business	Investment Ratio (%)
Meiko Tech Co., Ltd.	Ayase City, Kanagawa Prefecture	45	PCBs for electronics	100.0
Yamagata Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd.	Kahoku-cho, Nishimurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture	75	PCBs for electronics	100.0
Meiko Techno Co., Ltd.	Yamato City, Kanagawa Prefecture	50	PCBs for electronics	100.0
Meiko Elec. Hong Kong. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong	US$391,179 thousand	PCBs for electronics	100.0
Meiko Electronics (Guangzhou Nansha) Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, P.R.C.	US$120,800 thousand	PCBs for electronics	100.0 (66.3)
Meiko Electronics (Wuhan) Co., Ltd.	Wuhan, Hubei Province, P.R.C.	US$173,800 thousand	PCBs for electronics	100.0 (40.7)
Guangzhou Speed Trading Co., Ltd.	Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, P.R.C.	US$785 thousand	PCBs for electronics	100.0 (100.0)
Meiko Electronics America, Inc.	CA, U.S.A.	US$1,500 thousand	PCBs for electronics	100.0
Meiko Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Hanoi, Vietnam	US$90,000 thousand	PCBs for electronics	100.0 (100.0)
Meiko Electronics Thang Long Co., Ltd.	Hanoi, Vietnam	US$15,000 thousand	PCBs for electronics	100.0
Meiko Towada Vietnam Co., Ltd.	Hai Duong Province, Vietnam	US$21,000 thousand	PCBs for electronics	60.0

Principal Shareholders

Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares Held (Thousands of shares)	Percentage of Total Number of Shares Issued (excluding treasury stock) (%)
Yuichiro Naya	4,703	18.06
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	1,997	7.67
CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A. (Standing Agent: Custody Department, Tokyo Branch, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)	1,458	5.60
PICTET AND CIE (EUROPE) S.A. (Standing Agent: MUFG Bank, Ltd.)	1,333	5.12
BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES SERVICES LUXEMBOURG/JASDEC/FIM/LUXEMBOURG FUNDS/UCITS ASSETS (Standing Agent: Custody Department, Tokyo Branch, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)	1,280	4.91
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	1,031	3.96
Meiko Kosan Co., Ltd.	608	2.34
Yuho, Ltd.	521	2.00
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505019 (Standing Agent: Custody Department, Tokyo Branch, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)	450	1.73
Seiichi Naya	435	1.67
Total	13,820	53.07

Corporate History

November 1975	Established Meiko Denshi Kogyo Co., Ltd. to manufacture and sell PCBs. Started selling double-sided PCBs.
April 1978	Established the System Development Department (currently Meiko Techno Co., Ltd./ Meiko Tech Co., Ltd.) to develop electronics application products.
October 1978	Developed in-house use PCB Testers for the PCB final inspection process.
September 1980	Constructed a new headquarters and factory, establishing an integrated production system for the entire process from design to finished product.
December 1980	Introduced a multi-layer press machine and started manufacturing multi-layer PCBs.
December 1981	Developed the world's first multi-video processor.
March 1982	Established Multitech Co., Ltd. (currently Meiko Tech Co., Ltd.) to manufacture single-sided PCBs (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company).
September 1982	Established Yamagata Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company) to manufacture PCBs.
August 1984	Completed construction to expand the headquarters/factory in Ayase, Kanagawa Prefecture, and started operations.
June 1990	Constructed the Fukushima Factory.
April 1991	Changed company name to Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd.
November 1997	Constructed a new manufacturing building on the premises of the Yamagata Factory (Yamagata Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd.) to manufacture PCBs using the new PCB Build-Up technology.
August 1998	Established Meiko Elec. Hong Kong. Co., Ltd. in Hong Kong, China (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company), mainly to expand transactions with overseas manufacturers and purchase materials locally.
December 1998	Established Meiko Electronics (Panyu Nansha) Co., Ltd. in Guangzhou, Guangdong, China [currently Meiko Electronics (Guangzhou Nansha) Co., Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Company], to manufacture PCBs.
June 1999	Changed the name of the PCB manufacturing department of headquarters to Kanagawa Factory (currently, Advanced PCB Center).
December 2000	Stock listed on the Japan Securities Dealers Association.
January 2001	Started operations at the Guangzhou Plant [Meiko Electronics (Guangzhou Nansha) Co., Ltd.].
December 2004	Stock listed on JASDAQ Securities Exchange, Inc.
July 2005	Established Meiko Electronics (Wuhan) Co., Ltd. in Wuhan, Hubei, China (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company) to manufacture PCBs.
November 2005	Constructed a new factory building at Miyagi Factory (currently the Ishinomaki Factory).

April 2006	Established Meiko Electronics America, Inc. in the United States (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company) to sell PCBs.
July 2006	Started operations at the WUHAN Plant [Meiko Electronics (Wuhan) Co., Ltd.].
January 2007	Established Meiko Electronics Vietnam Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company) in Hanoi, Vietnam, to manufacture PCBs.
November 2007	Constructed a new headquarters building on the premises of the Kanagawa Factory (currently, Advanced PCB Center).
March 2008	Purchased the Circuit Business from Victor Company of Japan, Limited.
April 2009	Started operation of the EMS Plant in Vietnam.
May 2009	Established the Meiko R&D Center.
July 2009	Started operation of second plant in WUHAN.
April 2010	Upon the merger of JASDAQ Securities Exchange, Inc. and Osaka Securities Exchange Co., Ltd., the Company's stock is listed on the Osaka Securities Exchange, JASDAQ market.
October 2010	Subsequent to the integration of the Hercules, JASDAQ and NEO markets of the Osaka Securities Exchange, Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. had its stock listed on the JASDAQ Standard market of the exchange.
July 2011	Transferred the imaging equipment and industrial equipment businesses to Multitech Co., Ltd., and changed the trade name to Meiko Tech Co., Ltd.
November 2011	Started operation of the PCB Plant in Vietnam.
May 2013	Started operation of the Ishinomaki Factory.
July 2013	Subsequent to the integration of cash equity markets of the Osaka Securities Exchange Co., Ltd. and Tokyo Stock Exchange Group, Inc., Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd. had its stock listed on the JASDAQ standard market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.
August 2014	Established Meiko Electronics Thang Long Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company) in Hanoi, Vietnam, to manufacture and sell PCBs.
June 2015	Established Meiko Solar Park Fukushima, a solar power generation plant on the premises of the Fukushima Factory.
August 2015	Established Meiko Techno Co., Ltd. (currently a consolidated subsidiary of the Company) in Yamato, Kanagawa Prefecture, to mount PCBs and manufacture and sell imaging equipment and industrial equipment.
November 2019	Acquired equity interests in EMS (Electronic Manufacturing Services) in Vietnam and turned it into a subsidiary (currently consolidated subsidiary), Meiko Towada Vietnam Co., Ltd.
June 2021	Transferred the stock market from the JASDAQ (standard) to the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Corporate Data (As of March 31, 2021)

Corporate Name:
Meiko Electronics Co., Ltd.

Date of Establishment:
November 25, 1975

Paid-in Capital:
¥12,888 million

Fiscal Year:
April 1 to March 31

Number of Shares Authorized:
70,000,000

Number of Shares Issued:
26,803,320

Number of Shareholders:
3,602

Securities Code:
6787

Stock Exchange Listing:
Tokyo Stock Exchange, first section

Number of Employees:
13,721 (Consolidated)

Number of Subsidiaries:
23

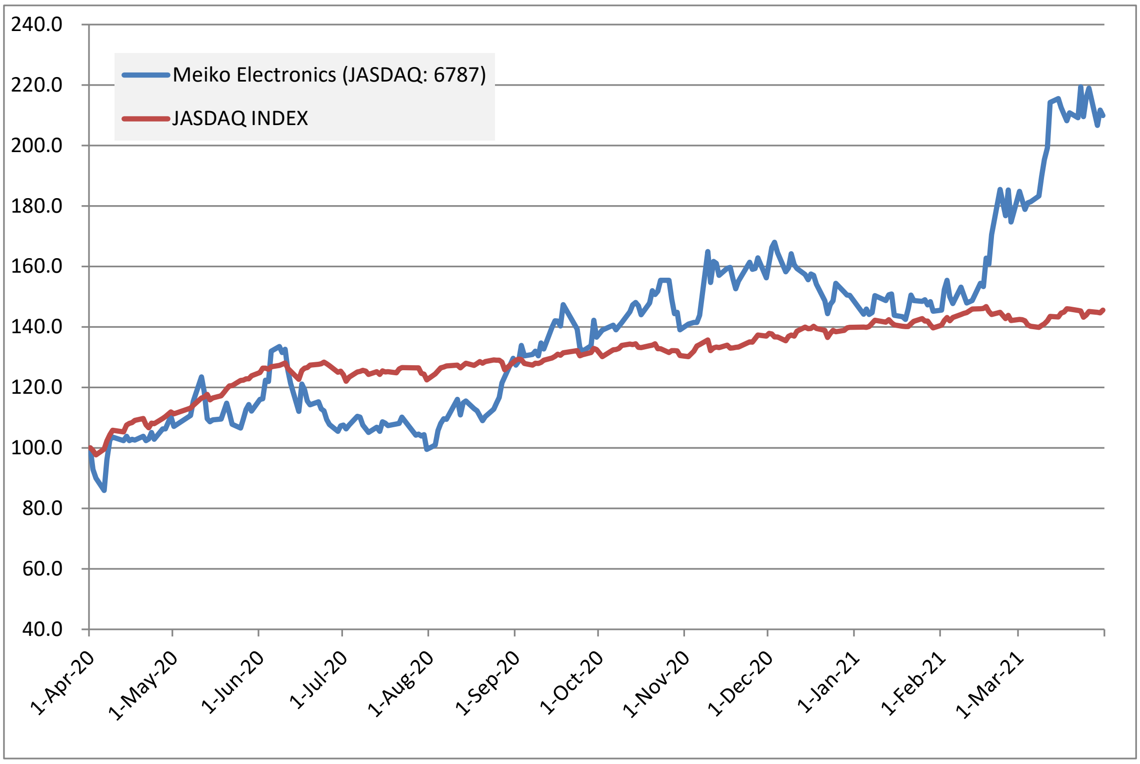
Transfer Agent:
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Accounting Auditor:
KPMG AZSA LLC

Headquarters:
5-14-15, Ogami, Ayase, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan 252-1104

Investor Relations Contact:
- Tel: +81-(0)467-76-6001
- E-mail: Meiko_Eng@meiko-elec.com
- URL: https://www.meiko-elec.com/

Meiko Share Performance in FY2021 Compared with Indices



Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021

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In %