Annual Report 2012

IWASAKI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Profile

Living up to our corporate philosophy of “Employing light technology to create a comfortable society and sustainable environment,” we at Iwasaki Electric Co., Ltd. have always aimed high and steadily striven to achieve our business objectives by fully exerting our foresight and creativity. The past several years have seen highly significant R&D advances in the field of new light sources, lighting equipment and control devices that cater to newly arising needs for “eco-friendly” and “visual impact enhancement” lighting. Furthermore, our advanced technology allows us to diversify into a variety of light application fields such as information display systems, UV applications, electronics, and solar simulation systems. These endeavors represent our quest to realize light’s ultimate potential and enable us to advance continually forward. We are shifting from our former identity as a general manufacturer of lighting equipment to re-emerge as a “Light and Environment-focused Company” armed with leading-edge light technologies centering around HID (High Intensity Discharge) lamps and LEDs.

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Message from the President

Although the Japanese economy has started to show signs of gradual recovery from its continued stagnation, the outlook remains uncertain due to the influence of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the flood damage in Thailand, the European debt crisis and the prolonged strength of the yen. Under these circumstances, the overall performance of the Iwasaki Electric Co., Ltd. for the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was below last fiscal year's level, with the Applied Optics Sector posting results that were worse than expected, while the Lighting Sector achieved a year-on-year growth in net sales.

In the Lighting Sector, sales of LED products have been rising due to the increasing need to save energy. We plan to launch 500 new product items during the current term, approximately twice as many as in the previous term, in an effort to continue expanding sales of LED products. We will strive to increase our market share by adding to the approximately 700 LED products as of the end of the previous term. With regard to ceramic metal halide lamps, replacement demand has been growing for mid-to-high-watt (200–600 W) types for the high ceilings of factories and gymnasiums. We intend to focus on increasing sales in products that match consumer needs at a time when energy saving is required.

In the Applied Optics Sector, we offer products such as solar-related products and photo-alignment devices that improve the visibility of liquid crystal panels, in both the domestic market and also in overseas markets such as China and Taiwan. We are also determined to reinforce our overseas business through efforts such as commencing overseas production and sales of UV testers and other environmental test equipment during the current term.

The Company will continue to pursue the four key policies of the Group: "reinforcing overseas business," "restructuring the corporate earnings structure," "strengthening and expanding the LED business" and "further evolution of HID light sources." In particular, we will endeavor to promote "strengthening and expanding the LED business" by more aggressively setting up sales units dedicated to private sector demand in offices in major cities nationwide with the aim of responding to LED demand that has yet to peak.

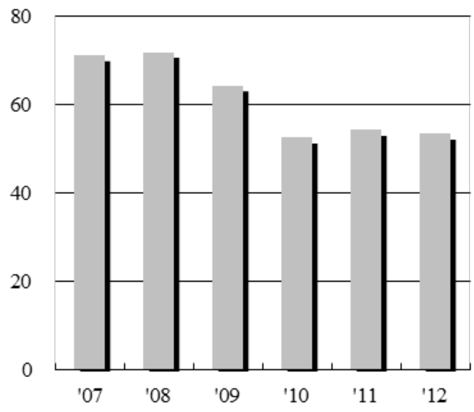
We intend to continue to do our utmost to improve the Company's performance and would be grateful for the continued support and guidance of all our stakeholders.

Bunya Watanabe, President and Representative Director

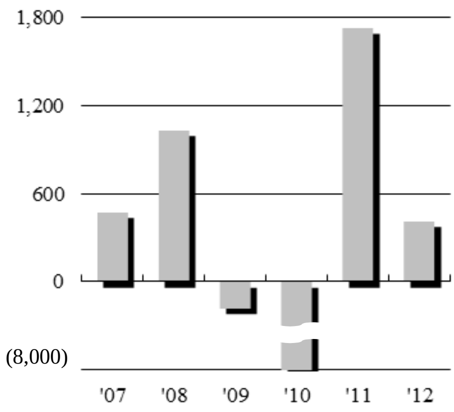
Consolidated Six-Year Summary

	Millions of yen					
	Year ended March 31					
	2012	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
For the year:						
Net sales	**¥53,269**	¥54,158	¥52,432	¥64,203	¥71,746	¥70,989
Net (loss) income	**414**	1,731	(8,031)	(2,397)	1,035	475
At year-end:						
Total assets	**¥61,486**	¥62,620	¥61,183	¥69,190	¥76,823	¥78,114
Total shareholders' equity[2]	**19,489**	18,930	17,568	25,257	29,526	30,228
Working capital	**18,487**	21,112	20,066	17,033	21,721	23,788
Long-term bank loans, less current portion	**3,075**	6,095	8,030	3,275	903	3,234
Amounts per share:[3]						
Net (loss) income	**¥5.58**	¥23.34	(¥108.24)	(¥32.30)	¥13.61	¥6.10
Cash dividends	**–**	–	–	–	5.00	5.00

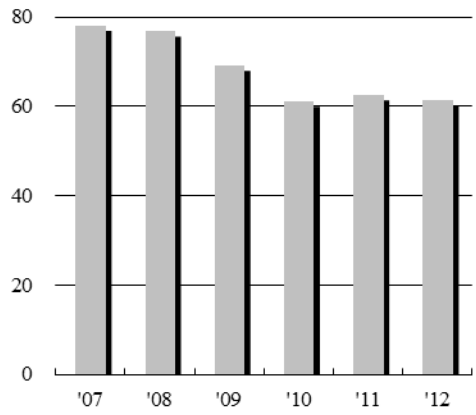
1. As permitted by accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, amounts of less than one million yen have been omitted.
2. Total shareholders' equity = Total net assets – Minority interests.
3. Per share figures are in exact yen amounts.



Net Sales
(Billions of yen)



Net Income(Loss)
(Millions of yen)



Total Assets
(Billions of yen)

Status of the Business

Outline of the Operating Results

1. Operating Results

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Japanese economy started to show signs of gradual recovery from the severe situation resulting from the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake. However, the outlook remained uncertain due to concerns over a decline in the international economy triggered by the European sovereign debt problem, as well as the prolonged strength of the yen.

Under these circumstances, the Iwasaki Electric Group implemented measures to expand overseas businesses, restructure the corporate earnings structure, strengthen and expand the LED business, and further evolve HID light sources among others; however, the strong influence of the above-mentioned factors led the Group’s overall performance to fall below the of the previous fiscal year level.

The fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 resulted in net sales of ¥53,269 million (a 1.6% decrease from ¥54,158 million in the previous fiscal year), operating income of ¥1,451 million (a 51.3% decrease from ¥2,981 million in the previous fiscal year), and ordinary income of ¥1,197 million (a 53.7% drop from ¥2,585 million in the previous fiscal year). Net income stood at ¥414 million (a 76.1% decrease from ¥1,731 million in the previous fiscal year), primarily reflecting deferred income taxes of ¥420 million.

Operating results by business segment are described below:

Lighting Sector

In the Lighting Sector, the Company focused on proposals concentrating on high energy efficiency as well as new product development. In the domestic market, orders from the private sector including orders for factories and commercial facilities saw decreased maintenance demand mainly for HID lamps due to energy saving efforts following the earthquake, while profit for LED illumination products increased significantly reflecting a rise in the need for high energy efficiency. This led to an overall increase in orders from the private sector, which was also due to the reinforcement of the private sector sales structure. On the other hand, public-work related orders saw a decrease in road-related orders despite an increase in tunnel-related orders. International orders decreased primarily due to the long-standing strength of the yen.

As a result, sales and operating income for this sector amounted to ¥35,442 million (a 3.3% increase from ¥34,297 million in the previous fiscal year) and ¥1,977 million (a 3.4% decrease from ¥2,047 million in the previous fiscal year), respectively.

Applied Optics Sector

Although the Company had forecast a severe market environment from the beginning of the fiscal year in the Applied Optics Sector, the results were even more severe than expected due to the sluggish performance of domestic companies, slowing growth in emerging countries and the prolonged strength of the yen, etc. In particular, both sales and operating income from liquid crystal projector light source products were significantly below those of the previous fiscal year, reflecting both a drop in volume and price erosion. Meanwhile, orders for optics devices including liquid crystal, semiconductor, solar cell-related products and vehicles were generally flat, although orders increased in some products such as road sign devices.

As a result, sales and operating income for this sector totaled ¥17,914 million (a 9.8% decrease from ¥19,861 million in the previous fiscal year) and ¥1,116 million (a 56.2% decrease from ¥2,551 million in the previous fiscal year), respectively.

2. Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by ¥910 million from the previous fiscal year, to stand at ¥12,019 million as of the end of the current fiscal year.

(1) Cash flows from operating activities

Operating activities in the current fiscal year resulted in a net inflow of ¥42 million.

The main component was ¥1,655 million in depreciation and amortization offset by a ¥881 million increase in trade notes and accounts receivable and a ¥428 million decrease in trade notes and accounts payable.

(2) Cash flows from investing activities
Investing activities in the current fiscal year resulted in a net outflow of ¥940 million.
This reflected proceeds of the sale of investment securities of ¥73 million, which was offset by ¥889 million for purchases for plant, property and equipment.

(3) Cash flows from financing activities
Financing activities in the current fiscal year resulted in a net inflow of ¥9 million.
This was primarily due to a net increase of ¥461 million in short-term loans payable, which was offset by a net decrease of ¥355 million in long-term loans payable.

3. Challenges Facing the Company

Although the global economy is forecast to benefit from the continuing gradual recovery in emerging countries and the United States, the operating environment surrounding the Company is expected to remain severe and the outlook uncertain, amid concerns over the prolonged strength of the yen and financial instability caused by high oil prices and the European debt problem.

In this environment, the Company intends to place the Lighting Business and Applied Optics Business at its core and continue to promote the four key policies of the Group: “reinforcing overseas business,” “restructuring the corporate earnings structure,” “strengthening and expanding the LED business” and “further evolution of HID light sources.”

In the Lighting Business, ceramic metal halide lamps and LED illumination products saw an increase in sales at a faster pace than expected on the back of increasing demand for high energy efficiency following the earthquake. We expect the market for these products to continue to expand in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 in general, despite expectations of intensified price competition. The Company intends to aggressively address this expansion and allocate a large part of our management resources to the LED business. We will extend our field of operations from outdoor products, which have always been our strength, to indoor products and depart from closed development while adhering to the development of “unique products” drawing on our strengths as a specialized manufacturer of lighting products, in order to achieve continuous vertical start-up of new products that fulfill various needs and to establish our position in the market.

Although the Applied Optics Sector is heavily affected by the level of capital expenditure of our customers, in order to ensure that the sector will become a growth area for the Company, we have enhanced our core technologies and worked on the reform and reinforcement of our sales, design and maintenance systems with the aim of establishing a business model to increase the ratio of standard products. We will further enhance specific efforts including manufacturing and maintenance for the development of an overseas sales structure, which is a challenge that the sector faces. We also aim to speed up the commercialization of new items by integrating the product development and sales functions.

In order to address these issues of the two businesses, we will take a global perspective as we continue to strengthen our intellectual property and procurement strategies and focus on distributing our management resources on research and development and marketing with the aim of actively seeking future pillars of business. Moreover, we aim to enhance our management practices by increasing operational efficiency, optimizing personnel and implementing thorough cost reduction efforts, making sure to implement these management measures and increase our corporate value.

4. Important Business Agreements

Not applicable.

Financial Review

Analyses of the Financial Position and Operating Results

1. Financial Position

(Current Assets)
Current assets as of March 31, 2012 totaled ¥40,544 million, a decrease of ¥472 million from a year earlier. This was mainly due to an increase of ¥846 million in trade notes and accounts receivable and decreases of ¥907 million in cash and time deposits and ¥353 million in deferred tax assets.

(Noncurrent Assets)
Noncurrent assets as of March 31, 2012 stood at ¥20,941 million, a decrease of ¥662 million compared to the previous fiscal year-end. This was principally attributable to a decrease of ¥507 million in plant, property and equipment, and a decrease of ¥71 million in deferred tax assets.

(Current Liabilities)
Current liabilities as of March 31, 2012 were ¥22,057 million, an increase of ¥2,153 million compared to the previous fiscal year-end. This was mainly due to increases of ¥2,665 million in the current portion of long-term loans payable, ¥457 million in short-term bank loans and a decrease of ¥445 million in trade notes and accounts payable.

(Noncurrent Liabilities)

Noncurrent liabilities as of March 31, 2012 were ¥18,640 million, a decrease of ¥3,773 million compared to the previous fiscal year-end. This was mainly attributable to a decrease of ¥3,020 million in long-term bank loans and a decrease of ¥380 million in provision for retirement benefits.

(Net Assets)
Net assets as of March 31, 2012 totaled ¥20,788 million, an increase of ¥485 million compared to the previous fiscal year-end. This was mainly due to an increase of ¥414 million in retained earnings corresponding to net income for the year ended March 31, 2012.

2. Analysis of Operating Results

(Gross Profit)
Gross profit for the current fiscal year decreased by ¥1,093 million from the previous fiscal year to ¥15,036 million. In the Lighting Sector, public-work related orders saw a decrease in road-related orders despite an increase in tunnel-related orders. In addition, the private sector including orders for factories, commercial facilities, etc. saw decreased maintenance demand mainly for HID lamps due to energy saving efforts following the earthquake, while profit from LED illumination products increased significantly reflecting a rise in demand for high energy efficiency. In the Applied Optics Sector, sales and operating income from projector light source products were significantly below those of the previous fiscal year, reflecting both a drop in volume and price erosion. Meanwhile, orders for optics devices including liquid crystal, semiconductor, solar cell-related products and vehicles were generally flat, although orders increased for some products such as road sign devices.

(Operating Income)
Operating income for the current fiscal year totaled ¥1,451 million, a decrease of ¥1,530 million compared to the previous fiscal year. The main factors are the same as those described above regarding gross profit.

(Ordinary Income)
The current fiscal year resulted in ordinary income of ¥1,197 million, a decrease of ¥1,388 million from the previous fiscal year. The main factors are the same as those described above regarding gross profit and

operating income.

(Net Income)
The current fiscal year resulted in net income of ¥414 million, a decrease of ¥1,317 million compared to the previous fiscal year. This is mainly attributable to, besides the circumstances described above, deferred income taxes of ¥420 million.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2012 and 2011

ASSETS

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Current assets:		
Cash and deposits (Note 18)	¥ 12,824	¥ 13,731
Notes and accounts receivable - trade (Note 11)	15,369	14,523
Merchandise and finished goods	5,753	5,725
Work in process	1,551	1,713
Raw materials and supplies	3,554	3,306
Deferred tax assets	782	1,136
Other	776	947
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(68)	(68)
Total current assets	40,544	41,016
Noncurrent assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Land (Notes 9 and 10)	10,605	10,605
Buildings and structures (Note 9)	13,275	12,905
Machinery, equipment and vehicles (Note 9)	16,483	16,840
Tools, furniture and fixtures	7,912	7,859
Construction in progress	122	166
Leased assets (Note 19)	202	192
	48,602	48,567
Accumulated depreciation	(31,804)	(31,262)
Property, plant and equipment, net	16,798	17,305
Intangible assets		
Software	370	417
Other	135	150
Intangible assets, net	506	568
Investments and other assets:		
Investment securities (Notes 2 and 8)	3,006	3,003
Long-term loans receivable	139	164
Deferred tax assets (Note 5)	296	368
Other	507	511
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(313)	(318)
Total investments and other assets	3,636	3,729
Total noncurrent assets	20,941	21,604
Total assets	¥ 61,486	¥ 62,620

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2012 and 2011

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Notes and accounts payable - trade	¥ 11,316	¥ 11,761
Short-term loans payable (Note 3)	7,096	3,974
Income taxes payable	233	459
Accrued consumption taxes	171	177
Provision for employees' bonuses	574	368
Provision for loss on disaster	–	288
Other	2,665	2,873
Total current liabilities	22,057	19,904
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term loans payable (Notes 3 and 9)	3,075	6,095
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 5)	384	393
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation (Note 10)	1,672	1,868
Provision for retirement benefits (Note 20)	10,367	10,747
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	237	237
Asset retirement obligations	114	67
Other	2,788	3,003
Total noncurrent liabilities	18,640	22,413
Total liabilities	40,697	42,317
Net Assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock:		
Authorized: 239,000,000 shares in 2012 and 2011		
Issued and outstanding: 78,219,507 shares in 2012 and 2011	8,640	8,640
Capital surplus	6,189	6,174
Retained earnings	4,014	3,600
Treasury stock	(908)	(939)
Total shareholders' equity	17,936	17,476
Other comprehensive income:		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	382	344
Revaluation reserve for land	2,789	2,593
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,619)	(1,484)
Total other comprehensive income	1,552	1,453
Minority interests	1,299	1,372
Total net assets	20,788	20,302
Contingent liabilities (Note 21)		
Total liabilities and net assets	¥ 61,486	¥ 62,620

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

	Millions of yen	
	Year ended March 31, 2012	Year ended March 31, 2011
Net sales	¥ 53,269	¥ 54,158
Cost of sales (Note 12)	38,232	38,028
Gross profit	15,036	16,129
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Note 13)	13,585	13,147
Operating income	1,451	2,981
Other income (Note 14):		
Interest and dividend income	80	72
Equity in earnings of affiliates	32	26
Amortization of negative goodwill	115	160
Gain on sale of noncurrent assets	11	504
Gain on sale of investment securities	57	–
Gain on negative goodwill	57	–
Other	264	191
Total other income	619	956
Other expenses (Note 15):		
Interest expenses	293	295
Amortization of net retirement benefit obligation at transition	312	312
Foreign exchange losses	36	176
Loss on sale and retirement of noncurrent assets	35	101
Loss on valuation of investment securities	–	154
Loss on adjustment for changes of accounting standard for asset retirement obligations	–	45
Loss on disaster	–	349
Special retirement expenses	–	520
Other	105	50
Total other expenses	783	2,005
Income before income taxes and minority interests	1,287	1,933
Income taxes (Note 5)		
Income taxes-current	382	493
Income taxes-deferred	420	(344)
Total income taxes	803	149
Income before minority interests	483	1,783
Minority interests in income	69	52
Net income	¥ 414	¥ 1,731

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

	Millions of yen	
	Year ended March 31, 2012	Year ended March 31, 2011
Income before minority interests	483	1,783
Other comprehensive income (Note 16)		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	37	(15)
Revaluation reserve for land	195	–
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(100)	(350)
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for using the equity method	(33)	(1)
Total other comprehensive income	98	(368)
Comprehensive income	582	1,415
Comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of Iwasaki Electric Co., Ltd.	513	1,363
Minority interests	69	51

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

	Number of shares of common stock issued	Millions of yen				
		Shareholders' equity				
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at March 31, 2011	78,219,507	¥8,640	¥6,174	¥3,600	(¥939)	¥17,476
Issuance of new shares	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends from surplus	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net income	–	–	–	414	–	414
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	(0)	(0)
Disposal of treasury stock	–	–	14	–	31	46
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at March 31, 2012	78,219,507	¥8,640	¥6,189	¥4,014	(¥908)	¥17,936

	Millions of yen					
	Accumulated other comprehensive income					
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total valuation and translation adjustments	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance at March 31, 2011	¥344	¥2,593	(¥1,484)	¥1,453	¥1,372	¥20,302
Issuance of new shares	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends from surplus	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	414
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	–	(0)
Disposal of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	–	46
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	38	195	(134)	99	(73)	25
Balance at March 31, 2012	¥382	¥2,789	(¥1,619)	¥1,552	¥1,299	¥20,788

	Number of shares of common stock issued	Millions of yen				
		Shareholders' equity				
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at March 31, 2010	78,219,507	¥8,640	¥6,174	¥1,868	(¥938)	¥15,745
Issuance of new shares	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends from surplus	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net income	–	–	–	1,731	–	1,731
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Disposal of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at March 31, 2011	78,219,507	¥8,640	¥6,174	¥3,600	(¥939)	¥17,476

	Millions of yen					
	Valuation and translation adjustments					
	Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	Revaluation reserve for land	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total valuation and translation adjustments	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance at March 31, 2010	¥360	¥2,593	(¥1,132)	¥1,821	¥1,399	¥18,967
Issuance of new shares	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends from surplus	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net income	–	–	–	–	–	1,731
Purchase of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	–	(1)
Disposal of treasury stock	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer to capital surplus from retained earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	(15)	–	(352)	(368)	(26)	(395)
Balance at March 31, 2011	¥344	¥2,593	(¥1,484)	¥1,453	¥1,372	¥20,302

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

	Millions of yen	
	Year ended March 31, 2012	Year ended March 31, 2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥ 1,287	¥ 1,933
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,655	1,874
Amortization of negative goodwill	(115)	(160)
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	(380)	353
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' retirement benefits	–	(5)
Increase (decrease) in provision for employees' bonuses	205	165
Increase (decrease) in provision for directors' bonuses	–	(1)
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(1)	(9)
Increase (decrease) in provision for loss on disaster	(288)	288
Interest and dividend income	(80)	(72)
Interest expenses	297	300
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	4	26
Loss (gain) on sales and retirement of property, plant and equipment	23	(403)
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliates	(32)	(26)
Loss (gain) on sales of investment securities	(57)	–
Loss (gain) on valuation of investment securities	–	154
Loss on adjustment for changes of accounting standard for asset retirement obligations	–	45
Special retirement expenses	–	520
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable-trade	(881)	(49)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(180)	(948)
Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable-trade	(428)	(865)
Other	(207)	223
Subtotal	818	3,341
Interest and dividends income received	86	76
Interest expenses paid	(297)	(309)
Income taxes paid	(565)	(197)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	42	2,911
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Payments into time deposits	(53)	(50)
Proceeds from withdrawal of time deposits	50	100
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(889)	(848)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	13	574
Purchase of intangible assets	(142)	(104)
Purchase of investment securities	(7)	(27)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	73	–
Payments of loans receivable	(10)	(17)
Collection of loans receivable	35	27
Other	(9)	176
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(940)	(169)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Increase in short-term loans payable	5,926	4,859
Decrease in short-term loans payable	(5,465)	(5,614)
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	2,500	950
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(2,855)	(950)
Disposal of treasury stock	49	–
Purchase of treasury stock	(0)	(1)
Purchase of treasury stock of subsidiaries in consolidation	(45)	(48)
Cash dividends paid to minority shareholders	(40)	–
Other	(60)	(27)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	9	(830)
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	(21)	(149)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(910)	1,761
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	12,929	11,168
Cash and Cash Equivalents of the End of Year (Note 18)	¥ 12,019	¥ 12,929

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2012 and 2011

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of IWASAKI ELECTRIC Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and consolidated subsidiaries are prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards, and are compiled from the consolidated financial statements prepared by the Company as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan.

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications of previously reported amounts have been made to conform the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011 to the 2012 presentation.

As permitted, amounts of less than one million yen have been omitted. As a result, the totals shown in the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sums of the individual amounts.

(b) Principles of consolidation and accounting for investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all significant subsidiaries.

The investments in significant affiliates are accounted for by the equity method.

As of March 31, 2012, the numbers of consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method were 25 and 6, respectively. 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.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Easy Technology Management Corporation, Co., Ltd. and West Logistics Co., Ltd. are excluded from the scope of consolidation as the former was liquidated as a consolidated subsidiary of the Company during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and the latter was merged into East Logistics Co., Ltd. (renamed EYE Logistics Co., Ltd. on the day of merger) effective on April 1, 2011.

(c) Accounting period

The accounting period of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries begins April 1 and ends March 31 of the following year.

The accounting period of foreign consolidated subsidiaries is a fiscal year ending on December 31. The necessary adjustments for significant transactions between the fiscal year end of the Company and the fiscal year end of consolidated foreign subsidiaries, if any, are made in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Translation of foreign currency transactions and financial statements

Monetary assets and liabilities, including non-current receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at the rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The assets, liabilities, revenue and expense of foreign consolidated subsidiaries are translated into yen at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date, except for the components of net assets excluding minority interests which are translated at their historical exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are credited or charged to income. Translation differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements are included in net assets and minority interests.

(e) Investment securities

Trading securities are carried at fair market value and held-to-maturity securities are carried at amortized cost.

Available-for-sale securities with a fair market value are carried at fair market value. The difference between the acquisition cost and the carrying value of available-for-sale securities is recognized in valuation difference on available-for-sale securities, net of related deferred income taxes, in net assets. Available-for-sale securities without a fair market value are stated at cost determined by the moving average method. The cost of available-for-sale securities sold is calculated based by the moving average method.

During the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company and consolidated subsidiaries had neither trading securities nor held-to-maturity securities.

(f) Derivatives and hedging activities

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage the risks arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and their exposures to fluctuations in interest rates. The Company does not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes. Interest rate swaps are utilized by the Company to reduce interest rate risks. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated as hedging instruments are deferred as assets or liabilities and charged to gains or losses during the same period in which the gains or losses on the hedged items are recognized. If interest rate swap agreements meet certain hedging criteria, the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement is added to or deducted from the interest on the hedged items.

Trade receivables, payable and forecasted transactions hedged by qualified forward foreign exchange contracts are translated at the corresponding foreign exchange contract rates.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments that are easily convertible into cash and exposed to little price fluctuation risk.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost as determined by the weighted-average method. Balance sheet value is stated by writing down the carrying value to reflect any decline in profitability.

(i) Property, plant and equipment, and depreciation (excluding leased assets)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries except for buildings, but including structures attached to buildings, is principally calculated by the declining-balance method in conformity with the Corporation Tax Law of Japan. Depreciation of buildings of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is calculated by the straight-line method. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of foreign subsidiaries is calculated by the straight-line method.

(j) Intangible assets and long-term prepaid expenses (excluding leased assets)

Amortization of intangible assets of the Company and its subsidiaries are principally calculated by the straight-line method in conformity with the Corporation Tax Law of Japan.

Amortization of software for internal use is calculated by the straight-line method over a useful life of 5 years.

(k) Leases

Noncancelable lease transactions that transfer substantially all risks and rewards associated with the ownership of assets are accounted for as finance leases. All other lease transactions are accounted for as operating leases and relating payments are charged to income as incurred.

Depreciation of leased assets under finance lease transactions, except for those that transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee, are calculated using the straight-line method over the lease term assuming no residual value.

Finance leases that commenced on or before March 31, 2008, except for those that transfer ownership of the leased assets to the lessee, are accounted for under the method applicable to operating lease transactions.

(l) Allowance for doubtful receivables

Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the past experience for receivables, other than doubtful receivables, and the uncollectible amounts estimated separately for specific doubtful receivables.

(m) Provision for employees' bonuses

The Company and domestic subsidiaries provide for payments of bonuses to employees at estimated amounts calculated based on their payment regulations. However, at foreign subsidiaries, a provision for employees' bonuses has not been recorded.

(n) Provision for employees' retirement benefits

Provision for employees' retirement benefits are provided based on the actuarially calculated value of retirement and severance benefits obligation and the pension assets.

A transitional obligation of ¥4,682 million is being amortized using the straight-line method over 15 years from the year ended March 31, 2001. Prior service liabilities are recognized by the straight-line method over a period not exceeding the expected average remaining working life of employees (14 years) from the fiscal year when such liabilities are identified. Actuarial gain or loss is amortized using the straight-line method over 14 years, which is within the estimated average remaining service years of employees.

(o) Provision for directors' retirement benefits

Provision for retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors are provided for at an amount based upon internal rules at the balance sheet date.

(p) Accounting for significant revenues and expenses

Accounting for revenues and costs of completed construction work

a) Construction contracts in which the outcome of the part completed by the period end can be estimated reliably.
   Percentage-of-completion method (The percentage of completion is estimated based on the cost incurred as a percentage of the estimated total contract cost.)
b) Other construction contracts
   Completed contract method

(q) Consumption taxes

Consumption taxes are calculated by the tax exclusion method.

(r) Additional information

(Application of accounting standard for accounting changes and error corrections)
Effective April 1, 2011 , the Company has adopted the Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (hereinafter, "ASBJ") Statement No.24, December 4, 2009) and the Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (ASBJ Guidance No.24, December 4, 2009) for accounting changes and corrections of prior period errors.

2. Investment Securities

Information regarding investment securities classified as available-for-sale securities with fair market value at March 31, 2012 and 2011 is summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen					
	2012			2011		
	Acquisition cost	Carrying amount (Fair market value)	Unrealized gain (loss)	Acquisition cost	Carrying amount (Fair market value)	Unrealized gain (loss)
Securities whose carrying amount (fair market value) exceeds their acquisition cost:						
Equity securities	¥1,104	¥1,756	¥652	¥978	¥1,636	¥657
Debt securities						
Government bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	1,104	1,756	652	978	1,636	657
Securities whose acquisition cost exceeds their carrying amount (fair market value):						
Equity securities	314	271	(42)	450	373	(76)
Debt securities						
Government bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	314	271	(42)	450	373	(76)
Total	¥1,418	¥2,028	¥609	¥1,428	¥2,009	¥580

Note: 1. Unlisted equity securities are not included in available-for-sale securities listed above as they do not have market prices and their fair values are not readily determinable.

2. Securities for which impairment losses were recognized
For the year ended March 31, 2012, no impairment losses were recognized.

In cases where the fair market value of a security as of the end of the fiscal year has declined 50% or more from its acquisition cost, an impairment loss is recognized for the full amount. In cases where the fair market value of a security as of the end of the fiscal year has declined 30% or more but less than 50% from its acquisition cost, an impairment loss is recognized for an amount deemed necessary in consideration of a possibility of restoration, etc., on a case-by-case basis.

For the year ended March 31, 2011, ¥0 million impairment losses were recognized for available-for-sale equity securities with fair market value and ¥154 million impairment losses were recognized for equity securities without fair market value.

The sales of investment securities classified as available-for-sale securities with fair market value are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen					
	2012			2011		
	Proceeds from sales	Gross realized gain	Gross realized loss	Proceeds from sales	Gross realized gain	Gross realized loss
Equity securities	¥73	¥56	¥ (0)	¥–	¥–	¥–
Debt securities						
Government bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Corporation bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	¥73	¥56	¥ (0)	¥–	¥–	¥–

3. Short-Term Loans, Long-Term Loans and Other Long-Term Liabilities with Interest

Short-term loans from banks at an average interest rate of 1.22% amounted to ¥1,566 million and ¥1,109 million at March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Long-term loans, lease obligations and deposits received classified as other long-term liabilities with interest at March 31, 2012 and 2011 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Loans, principally from banks, maturing in installments through 2016 with an average interest rate of 2.35%	¥8,605	¥8,960
Less current portion of loans	(5,530)	(2,865)
Net	3,075	6,095
Lease obligations	148	197
Less current portion of lease obligations	(62)	(61)
Net	85	136
Deposits received with an average interest rate of 2.67%	2,590	2,702
Total	¥5,750	¥8,933

The annual maturities of long-term loans and lease obligations subsequent to March 31, 2012 are summarized as follows:

	Loans	Lease obligations
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Year ending March 31,		
2014	¥310	¥60
2015	2,725	19
2016	40	5
2017 and thereafter	–	0

4. Asset Retirement Obligations

No description is provided pursuant to the provisions of Article 92-2 of the Regulations for Consolidated Financial Statements because the amount of asset retirement obligations as of April 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012 accounted for less than 1% of total liabilities and net assets as of the beginning and end of the fiscal year.

5. Income Taxes

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to a significant portion of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets:		
Loss carryforward for tax purposes	¥2,358	¥2,316
Provision for retirement benefits	3,617	4,181
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	1	30
Other	991	1,289
Gross deferred tax assets	6,968	7,818
Valuation allowance	(5,884)	(6,276)
Total deferred tax assets	1,083	1,541
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Land revaluation	(102)	(114)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	(224)	(262)
Other	(61)	(52)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(387)	(430)
Net deferred tax assets	¥695	¥1,111

Note: Net deferred tax assets for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were included in the following items on the consolidated balance sheets.

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Current assets - Deferred tax assets	¥782	¥1,136
Investments and other assets - Deferred tax assets	296	368
Noncurrent liabilities - Deferred tax liabilities	(384)	(393)

The reconciliation of the Japanese statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate applicable to the Company for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

	2012	2011
Japanese statutory tax rate	40.0%	40.0%
(Adjustments)		
Permanent differences, including entertainment, etc.	3.0	1.6
Permanent differences, including dividend income	(0.6)	(2.5)
Inhabitants taxes per capita, etc.	5.1	3.5
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	24.7	(37.1)
Amortization of negative goodwill	(3.6)	(3.9)
Gain on negative goodwill	(1.8)	–
Effect of change in the tax rate	4.1	–
Other	(8.5)	6.1
Effective tax rate	62.4	7.7

(Revision of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to the change in statutory effective corporate tax rate)
The "Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc., to Construct a Tax System Responding to Changes in Economic and Social Structures" (Act No. 114 of 2011) and the "Act on Special Measures for Securing Financial Resources Necessary to Implement Measures for Reconstruction following the Great East Japan Earthquake" (Act No. 117 of 2011) were promulgated on December 2, 2011.
As a result, the Company's deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax liabilities subject to reevaluation decreased 66 million yen, 40 million yen and 195 million yen, respectively, while income taxes-deferred increased 53 million yen as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

6. Rental Properties

For the year ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
No description is provided because the total amount of rental properties is immaterial.

7. Shareholders' Equity

The Corporation Law of Japan (hereafter, the "Law") provides that an amount equal to at least 10% of the amount to be disbursed as distributions of earnings be appropriated to the legal reserve until the sum of the reserve and the additional paid-in capital account, which is included in capital surplus in consolidated balance sheet, equals 25% of the common stock account. The Law provides that neither additional paid-in capital nor the legal reserve is available for dividends, but both may be used to reduce or eliminate a deficit by resolution of the shareholders or may be transferred to common stock upon approval by the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Law provides that if the total amount of additional paid-in capital and the legal reserve exceeds 25% of the amount of common stock, the excess may be distributed to the shareholders either as a return of capital or as dividends subject to the approval of the shareholders.

8. Investments in Affiliates

Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates at March 31, 2012 and 2011 amounted to ¥714 million and ¥730 million, respectively, and are accounted for principally by the equity method.

9. Pledged Assets

A summary of assets pledged as collateral for long-term loans at March 31, 2012 and 2011, in the amount of

¥1,300 million and ¥2,300 million, respectively, is presented below:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Buildings and structures	¥622	¥1,160
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	730	982
Land	3,012	7,354
Total	¥4,365	¥9,498

10. Land Revaluation

Based on the Law Concerning Land Revaluation, promulgated on March 31, 1998, the Company revalued its land used for business purposes as of March 31, 2000, in accordance with the revaluation method as stated in Article 3-3.

The value of land is based on the official notice prices calculated as directed by public notification of the Commissioner of the National Tax Administration and as provided for in the Law Concerning Public Notification of Land Prices, as stipulated in Article 2-4 of the Ordinance Implementing the Law Concerning Land Revaluation (Government Ordinance No. 119, promulgated March 31, 1998), after making reasonable adjustments.

The differences between the revalued carrying amount and the fair value as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 of land revalued pursuant to Article 10 of the law were ¥2,297 million and ¥2,152 million, respectively.

The amount of tax effect on the revaluation differences is reported as deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation. The revaluation difference less this tax liability is reported as revaluation reserve for land in valuation and translation adjustments.

11. Notes Receivable

Notes receivable are settled as of the date of clearance. Since March 31, 2012 was a bank holiday, notes receivable of ¥283 million maturing on that date were included in the balance as of March 31, 2012 and were settled on the next business day.

12. Cost of Sales

Gain (loss) on valuation of inventories of ¥24 million and ¥ (67) million was included in cost of sales for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively after writing down the carrying values to reflect declines in profitability.

13. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Major components of selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows. The figures in the following table have been offset against reversals.

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Salaries	¥5,053	¥4,783
Packing and transportation costs	1,604	1,618
Provision for employees' retirement benefits	690	699
Provision for employees' bonuses	311	186
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	22	–

Research and development expenses included in general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 amounted to ¥575 million and ¥450 million, respectively.

14. Other Income

Sales of noncurrent assets are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Land	¥–	¥494
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	8	10
Tools, furniture and fixtures	2	–
Total	¥11	¥504

15. Other Expenses

Loss on sales and retirement of noncurrent assets are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Buildings and structures	¥4	¥52
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	28	6
Tools, furniture and fixtures	1	21
Other	1	20
Total	¥35	¥101

Loss on disaster for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 includes provision for loss on disaster of ¥288 million, impairment loss on inventories of ¥35 million, and impairment loss on property, plant and equipment of ¥20 million, etc.

Special retirement expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 include special retirement expenses and re-employment support allowance.

16. Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended March 31, 2012

Reclassification adjustments relating to other comprehensive income were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities:		
Amount arising during the year	¥85	
Reclassification adjustments for gain (loss) included in net income	(56)	¥28
Foreign currency translation adjustment:		
Amount arising during the year	(105)	
Reclassification adjustments for gain (loss) included in net income	4	(100)
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for using the equity method:		
Amount arising during the year	(33)	(33)
Total amount before income taxes		¥ (105)
Income taxes		204
Total other comprehensive income		¥98

Income tax relating to other comprehensive income was as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	Before income taxes	Income taxes	After income taxes
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥28	¥ (9)	¥37
Revaluation reserve for land	–	(195)	(195)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(100)	–	(100)
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for using the equity method	(33)	–	(33)
Total other comprehensive income	¥ (105)	¥ (204)	¥98

17. Supplemental Information of Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(a) Type and number of issued shares and treasury stock

For the year ended March 31, 2012

	Number of shares (thousand)			
	April 1, 2011	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2012
Type of issued shares				
Common stock	78,219	–	–	78,219
Total	78,219	–	–	78,219
Type of treasury stock				
Common stock	4,027	4	198	3,833
Total	4,027	4	198	3,833

Notes: 1. The increase of 4,000 shares of common stock in treasury was due to the repurchase of fractional shares.
2. The decrease of 198,000 shares of common stock in treasury was due to sale to the market.

For the year ended March 31, 2011

	Number of shares (thousand)			
	April 1, 2010	Increase	Decrease	March 31, 2011
Type of issued shares				
Common stock	78,219	–	–	78,219
Total	78,219	–	–	78,219
Type of treasury stock				
Common stock	4,021	5	–	4,027
Total	4,021	5	–	4,027

Note: The increase of 5,819 shares of common stock in treasury was due to the repurchase of fractional shares.

(b) Matters related to dividends

Not applicable.

18. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 to cash and deposits in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets was as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Cash and deposits	¥12,824	¥13,731
Time deposits with maturity in excess of three months	(804)	(801)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥12,019	¥12,929

19. Leases

Finance lease transactions, except for those that transfer ownership of leased assets to the lessee, are accounted for as explained in Note 1 (k).

Leased assets include production equipment (machinery and equipment) and dies and molds (tools, furniture and fixtures) as property, plant and equipment, and software as intangible assets.

Finance lease transactions that commenced on or before March 31, 2008, except for those that transfer ownership of leased assets to the lessee, are accounted for under the method applicable to operating lease transactions. Details are as follows:

(1) A summary of pro forma amounts (inclusive of the imputed interest expense portion) of acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment loss and net book value at March 31, 2012 and 2011, of mainly leased tools, furniture and fixtures on an "as if capitalized" basis is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Acquisition cost	¥399	¥472
Accumulated depreciation	377	376
Net book value	¥22	¥96

(2) A summary of future minimum lease payments (inclusive of imputed interest expense portion), required under non-cancelable operating leases at March 31, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Due in one year or less	¥20	¥64
Due after one year	2	31
Total	¥22	¥96

(3) Lease payments, reversal of accumulated impairment loss on leased assets, pro forma depreciation and impairment loss for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Lease payments	¥66	¥83
Depreciation expense	66	83

(4) Depreciation charges are calculated using the straight-line method over the lease term assuming no residual value.

(5) There was no impairment loss on leased assets.

20. Employees' Retirement Benefits

The Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit plan covering substantially all of their employees. The plan includes the lump sum payment plan and the defined-benefit pension plan. In addition, the Company has a multi-employer welfare pension fund plan, established by participating companies. Certain of its domestic subsidiaries participate in the Cooperative for Retirement Benefits for Medium-Sized and Small Companies and a defined contribution pension plan.

The Company and some consolidated subsidiaries in Japan terminated their tax-qualified pension plan and introduced a defined-benefit pension plan on November 1, 2009. The plans' funded status and amount recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Projected benefit obligation	¥ (14,160)	¥ (15,369)
Plan assets at fair value	2,038	2,221
Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	(12,121)	(13,148)
Unrecognized transitional obligation	936	1,248
Unrecognized actuarial loss	789	1,120
Unrecognized past service liabilities	28	30
Accrued employees’ retirement benefits	¥ (10,367)	¥ (10,747)

Note: Certain consolidated subsidiaries adopted a simplified method in the calculation of their projected benefit obligation.

The components of net periodic benefit costs of employees’ retirement benefits for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Service cost	748	821
Interest cost	264	270
Expected return on plan assets	(49)	(49)
Amortization of actuarial loss	209	205
Amortization of transitional obligation	312	312
Past service liabilities recognized as expense	2	2
Net periodic benefit costs	¥ 1,487	¥ 1,563
Total	¥ 1,487	¥ 1,563

Note: Service cost contains benefit costs of certain consolidated subsidiaries of which projected benefit obligations are calculated by a simplified method.

In addition, the Company paid ¥505 million and ¥509 million for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, for the multi-employer welfare pension fund plan. The actuarial assumptions used in accounting for the pension plans for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	2012	2011
Periodic allocation method for projected benefits	Straight-line method	Straight-line method
Discount rate	1.9%	1.9%
Expected return on plan assets	2.4%	2.3%
Amortization period of past service liability	14 years	14 years
Amortization period of actuarial gain/loss	14 years	14 years
Amortization period of transitional obligation	15 years	15 years

The total funded status of the multi-employer welfare pension fund plan for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Projected benefit obligations under pension funding computation	¥300,200	¥304,796
Plan assets at fair value	258,978	267,165
Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets	¥41,221	¥37,630

Notes: The ratio of the group’s contribution to total contributions of the plan above was 3.14% for the year ended March 31, 2012 and 3.50% for the year ended March 31, 2011.
The main component of projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets was prior service cost of ¥15,221 million for the year ended March 31, 2012 and ¥17,094 million for the year ended March 31, 2011. Prior service cost is amortized by the straight-line method over a period of 20 years.

21. Commitment and Contingent Liabilities

The Company has entered into commitment line contracts with six banks in order to ensure the timeliness of financing.

Relevant figures as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Commitment lines extended	¥4,000	¥5,000
Loans payable	–	–
Unused balance	¥4,000	¥5,000

This commitment line contract includes the following restrictive financial covenants for the year ended March 31, 2012:
To maintain net assets of at least ¥14.9 billion on the consolidated balance sheet as of the end of each fiscal year and second quarter.

22. Financial Instruments

For the year ended March 31, 2012
1. Matters relating to the status of financial instruments
(1) Policy toward financial instruments

In light of its capital investment plans, the Group procures necessary funds for business operations related to manufacturing and sales of lighting fixtures mainly through bank loans. Temporary surplus funds are kept in highly liquid, secure financial assets and short-term operating funds are procured by bank loans. The Company uses derivative transactions to manage foreign exchange risks and interest rate risks. It is the policy of the Company not to enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

(2) Details of financial instruments, associated risks and risk control measures

Trade notes and accounts receivable carry customer credit risks. These risks are addressed in accordance with the Group’s credit management rules by controlling the due dates and balances for each customer and investigating the credit status of major customers every three months.

Stocks carry market risks. Most stocks are those of companies which have business relationships with the Company and their market prices are regularly reported to the officer in charge of finance.

Most trade notes and accounts payable are due in one year or less.

Short-term loans payable are borrowed mainly as operating funds and long-term loans payable (in principle, due in five years or less) are borrowed mainly as funds for capital investments. Floating-rate loans carry interest rate fluctuation risk and each contract is hedged by using a derivative contract (interest rate swap) to mitigate its interest risk and stabilize interest expense. Examination of hedging effectiveness is omitted as hedging contracts have been judged to satisfy the requirements for special treatment of interest rate swaps.

Derivative transactions are executed and managed by the Company’s financing department with the approval of the responsible officer, in accordance with the internal rules that stipulate the authorized individuals and trading limits. In order to mitigate credit risks, all derivative transactions are undertaken with highly creditworthy financial institutions.

(3) Supplemental explanation regarding fair value, etc., of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments includes values based on market prices and, with respect to financial instruments without a market price, value determined by reasonable calculation. Such calculation can include factors with variable parameters and different fair values are possible if different assumptions are employed.

2. Matters relating to fair value, etc. of financial instruments
The carrying amounts and fair values as of March 31, 2012 and differences are as follows. Financial

instruments whose fair value is not readily determinable are not included in the following table (See Note 2).

	Carrying amount (Millions of yen)	Fair value (Millions of yen)	Difference (Millions of yen)
(1) Cash and deposits	¥12,824	¥12,824	¥–
(2) Notes and accounts receivable-trade	15,369	15,369	–
(3) Investment securities	2,028	2,028	–
Total assets	¥30,222	30,222	¥–
(4) Notes and accounts payable-trade	¥11,316	11,316	¥–
(5) Short-term loans payable	1,566	1,566	–
(6) Long-term loans payable	8,605	8,693	88
Total liabilities	¥21,488	21,577	¥88
Derivatives	¥–	¥–	¥–

(Notes)

1) Calculation method for fair value of financial instruments and matters relating to securities and derivatives

Assets

"(1) Cash and deposits" and "(2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade"

Book value is used as fair value because these items are to be settled in a short period of time and fair value is almost equal to book value.

"(3) Investment securities"

For stocks, the exchange price is used as fair value. Notes relating to securities held for different purposes are described in notes under "3. Investment Securities."

Liabilities

"(4) Notes and accounts payable - trade" and "(5) Short-term loans payable"

Book value is used as fair value because these items are to be settled in a short period of time and fair value is almost equal to book value.

"(6) Long-term loans payable"

The fair value of long-term loans payable is determined by discounting the total amount of principal and interest of a loan by the interest rate applicable for a similar new loan. Floating-rate long-term loans are subject to the special treatment of interest rate swaps, in which the fair value is determined by discounting the amount of principal and interest, which factors in the relevant interest rate swap, by the interest rate reasonably estimated for a similar loan.

Derivatives

See note "23. Derivatives."

2) Financial instruments whose fair values are not readily determinable as of March 31, 2012 are as follows:

Category	Carrying amount (Millions of yen)
Unlisted equity securities	¥977

These financial instruments do not have a market price and excessive costs would be incurred in estimating their future cash flows. Therefore, they are not included in "(3) Investment securities" as the fair value is not readily determinable.

3) Monetary claims with maturity dates subsequent to March 31, 2012 are summarized as follows:

	Due in one year or less (Millions of yen)	Due after one year (Millions of yen)
(1) Cash and deposits	¥12,817	¥–
(2) Notes and accounts receivable-trade	15,369	–
Total monetary claims	¥28,187	¥–

4) The redemption schedule for long-term debt, lease payments and other liabilities with interest are disclosed in Note 3.

For the year ended March 31, 2011

1. Matters relating to the status of financial instruments

(1) Policy toward financial instruments

In light of its capital investment plans, the Group procures necessary funds for business operations related to manufacturing and sales of lighting fixtures mainly through bank loans. Temporary surplus funds are kept in highly liquid, secure financial assets and short-term operating funds are procured by bank loans. The Company uses derivative transactions to manage foreign exchange risks and interest rate risks. It is the policy of the Company not to enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

(2) Details of financial instruments, associated risks and risk control measures

Trade notes and accounts receivable carry customer credit risks. These risks are addressed in accordance with the Group's credit management rules by controlling the due dates and balances for each customer and investigating the credit status of major customers every three months.

Stocks carry market risks. Most stocks are those of companies which have business relationships with the Company and their market prices are regularly reported to the officer in charge of finance.

Most trade notes and accounts payable are due in one year or less.

Short-term loans payable are borrowed mainly as operating funds and long-term loans payable (in principle, due in five years or less) are borrowed mainly as funds for capital investments. Floating-rate loans carry interest rate fluctuation risk and each contract is hedged by using a derivative contract (interest rate swap) to mitigate its interest risk and stabilize interest expense. Examination of hedging effectiveness is omitted as hedging contracts have been judged to satisfy the requirements for special treatment of interest rate swaps.

Derivative transactions are executed and managed by the Company's financing department with the approval of the responsible officer, in accordance with the internal rules that stipulate the authorized individuals and trading limits. In order to mitigate credit risks, all derivative transactions are undertaken with highly creditworthy financial institutions.

(3) Supplemental explanation regarding fair value, etc., of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments includes values based on market prices and, with respect to financial instruments without a market price, value determined by reasonable calculation. Such calculation can include factors with variable parameters and different fair values are possible if different assumptions are employed.

2. Matters relating to fair value, etc. of financial instruments

The carrying amounts and fair values as of March 31, 2011 and differences are as follows. Financial instruments whose fair value is not readily determinable are not included in the following table (See Note 2).

	Carrying amount (Millions of yen)	Fair value (Millions of yen)	Difference (Millions of yen)
(1) Cash and deposits	¥13,731	¥13,731	¥–
(2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade	14,523	14,523	–
(3) Investment securities	2,009	2,009	–
Total assets	¥30,264	¥30,264	¥–
(4) Notes and accounts payable - trade	¥11,761	¥11,761	¥–
(5) Short-term loans payable	1,109	1,109	–
(6) Long-term loans payable	8,960	9,056	96
Total liabilities	¥21,831	¥21,927	¥96
Derivatives	¥–	¥–	¥–

(Notes)

1) Calculation method for fair value of financial instruments and matters relating to securities and derivatives

Assets

"(1) Cash and deposits" and "(2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade"

Book value is used as fair value because these items are to be settled in a short period of time and fair value is almost equal to book value.

"(3) Investment securities"

For stocks, the exchange price is used as fair value. Notes relating to securities held for different purposes are described in notes under "3. Investment Securities."

Liabilities

"(4) Notes and accounts payable - trade" and "(5) Short-term loans payable"

Book value is used as fair value because these items are to be settled in a short period of time and fair value is almost equal to book value.

"(6) Long-term loans payable"

The fair value of long-term loans payable is determined by discounting the total amount of principal and interest of a loan by the interest rate applicable for a similar new loan. Floating-rate long-term loans are subject to the special treatment of interest rate swaps, in which the fair value is determined by discounting the amount of principal and interest, which factors in the relevant interest rate swap, by the interest rate reasonably estimated for a similar loan.

Derivatives

See note “23. Derivatives.”

2) Financial instruments whose fair values are not readily determinable as of March 31, 2011 are as follows:

Category	Carrying amount (Millions of yen)
Unlisted equity securities	¥993

These financial instruments do not have a market price and excessive costs would be incurred in estimating their future cash flows. Therefore, they are not included in “(3) Investment securities” as the fair value is not readily determinable.

3) Monetary claims with maturity dates subsequent to March 31, 2011 are summarized as follows:

	Due in one year or less (Millions of yen)	Due after one year (Millions of yen)
(1) Cash and deposits	¥13,727	¥–
(2) Notes and accounts receivable - trade	14,523	–
Total monetary claims	¥28,250	¥–

4) The redemption schedule for long-term debt, lease payments and other liabilities with interest are disclosed in Note 3.

23. Derivatives

The Company has entered into forward exchange contracts for the purpose of hedging its exposure to adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates related to its trade receivables, payables and forecasted transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Company also has entered into an interest rate swap agreement to reduce its exposure to future adverse fluctuations in interest rates on its debt instruments. It is the policy of the Company and its subsidiaries not to enter into speculative derivative transactions.

As the Company enters into contracts with banks with high credit ratings, the Company does not anticipate any risk of nonperformance by these counterparties.

In addition, the execution and control of derivative transactions are carried out by the finance division based on the approval by the authorized person in accordance with the Company’s internal control policy in terms of the nature and maximum amount of transactions and authorization.

As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, there were no derivative transactions outstanding for which hedge accounting has not been applied.

The notional amounts and the fair value of the derivative instruments outstanding as of March 31, 2012, for which hedge accounting has been applied are summarized as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2012

	Notional Amount (Millions of yen)		Fair value (Millions of yen)
	Maturing within one year	Maturing after one year	
Interest rate swap hedging long-term loans payable, accounted for by short-cut method:			
Receive/floating and pay/fixed	¥6,435	¥2,855	*1

*1 The fair value is included in the fair value of long-term loans payable, since the shortcut method is applied.

For the year ended March 31, 2011

	Notional Amount (Millions of yen)		Fair value (Millions of yen)
	Maturing within one year	Maturing after one year	
Interest rate swap hedging long-term loans payable, accounted for by short-cut method:			
Receive/floating and pay/fixed	¥5,215	¥3,935	*1

*1 The fair value is included in the fair value of long-term loans payable, since the shortcut method is applied.

24. Segment Information

Segment Information (For the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011)

1. General Information about Reportable Segments

   The reportable segments of the Company are business sectors of the Iwasaki Electric Group for which the Company is able to obtain separate individual financial information allowing the board of directors to conduct periodic analysis to evaluate their business performance and determine the optimum distribution of management resources.

   The Iwasaki Electric Group has two reportable business segments, the "Lighting Sector," which includes the manufacture and sales of a wide range of light sources such as lamps and luminaires, and the "Applied Optics Sector," which includes the manufacture and sales of applied optics products.

2. Method for Calculating Net Sales, Income or Loss, Assets, Liabilities, and Other Items in Each Reportable Segment

   In general, the method for the accounting of reportable business segments is the same as that described in the "Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements." Income in the reportable segments is operating income. Inter-group net sales or transfers are based on actual market prices.

3. Information on Net Sales, Income or Loss, Assets, and Other Items in Each Reportable Segment

	Millions of yen			
	2012		2011	
Sales:				
Lighting Sector	¥	35,364	¥	34,296
Applied Optics Sector		17,904		19,861
		53,269		54,158
Corporate and eliminations:				
Lighting Sector		77		1
Applied Optics Sector		9		–
		87		1
Adjustments		(87)		(1)
	¥	53,269	¥	54,158
Segment Income:				
Lighting Sector	¥	1,977	¥	2,047
Applied Optics Sector		1,116		2,551
		3,094		4,599
Adjustments		(1,642)		(1,617)
	¥	1,451	¥	2,981
Segment Assets:				
Lighting Sector	¥	32,490	¥	31,357
Applied Optics Sector		20,488		22,819
		52,978		54,177
Adjustments		8,507		8,443
	¥	61,486	¥	62,620
Depreciation and Amortization:				
Lighting Sector	¥	1,201	¥	1,329
Applied Optics Sector		453		545
		1,655		1,874
Adjustments		–		–
	¥	1,655	¥	1,874
Increase in Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:				
Lighting Sector	¥	678	¥	687
Applied Optics Sector		366		265
		1,045		953
Adjustments		–		–
	¥	1,045	¥	953

1. The adjustments for segment income of ¥ (1,642) million and ¥ (1,617) million include corporate costs, etc., which have not been allocated to the reportable segments.
2. The adjustments for segment assets of ¥8,507 million and ¥8,443 million include financial assets, etc., of the Company, which have not been allocated to the reportable segments.

Related Information

For the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

1. Information by Product and Service

No description is provided because information on segments by product and service is the same as that of the reportable segments.

2. Information by Country or Region

(1) Net Sales

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Japan	¥44,242	¥42,681
North America	3,619	3,869
Asia	4,471	6,806
Europe	416	354
Other	520	445
Total	¥53,269	¥54,158

(2) Property, Plant and Equipment

No description is provided because property, plant and equipment in Japan as of March 31, 2012 and 2011 account for more than 90% of property, plant and equipment in the consolidated balance sheets.

3. Information on Each Major Customer

No description is provided because no individual external customer accounts for 10% or more of net sales for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 in the consolidated statements of income.

Information on Amortization of Goodwill and Balance by Reportable Segment

As of and for the year ended March 31, 2012

	Millions of yen			
	Lighting Sector	Applied Optics Sector	Corporate and eliminations	Total
(Negative goodwill)				
Amortization for the year ended March 31, 2012	¥33	¥81	¥–	¥115
Balance as of March 31, 2012	32	6	–	39

As of and for the year ended March 31, 2011

	Millions of yen			
	Lighting Sector	Applied Optics Sector	Corporate and eliminations	Total
(Negative goodwill)				
Amortization for the year ended March 31, 2011	¥32	¥128	¥–	¥160
Balance as of March 31, 2011	66	88	–	154

Information on Gain on Negative Goodwill by Reportable Segment

For the year ended March 31, 2012

A gain on negative goodwill of ¥57 million (¥33 million for the Lighting Sector, ¥24 million for the Applied Optics Sector) was posted for the current fiscal year. This is due to the purchase of treasury stock by a consolidated subsidiary from minority shareholders.

For the year ended March 31, 2011

Not applicable.

25. Amounts per Share

Per share information as of and for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

	Yen	
	2012	2011
Net income	¥5.58	¥23.34
Net assets	262.00	255.15

The basis of the computation of net income per share for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 is as follows:

	Millions of yen	
	2012	2011
Net income per share		
Net income	¥414	¥1,731
Amount not attributable to normal shareholders	–	–
Net income allocable to common shares	¥414	¥1,731
Average number of common shares for the period (shares)	74,289,143	74,194,813

26. Business Combinations

For the year ended March 31, 2012
Not Applicable.

27. Related Party Transactions

For the year ended March 31, 2012
Not applicable.

For the year ended March 31, 2011
Not Applicable.

28. Stock Options

For the year ended March 31, 2012
Not applicable.

For the year ended March 31, 2011
Not Applicable.

29. Significant Subsequent Events

Not Applicable.

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
IWASAKI ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of IWASAKI ELECTRIC Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2012, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The purpose of an audit of the consolidated financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of IWASAKI ELECTRIC Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as at March 31, 2012, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

June 28, 2012
Tokyo, Japan

Board of Directors and Corporate Data

President and Representative Director
Bunya Watanabe

Managing Director
Masuaki Atsumi

Director and Executive Officer
Masanobu Inoue

Director
Hideya Fujii

Director and Executive Officer
Tatsuyuki Kawajiri

Director and Executive Officer
Yoshimasa Kida

Director and Executive Officer
Kazuo Saotome

Director
Toshiharu Takasu

Corporate Auditor
Noriaki Yamauchi

Corporate Auditor
Kazuei Aima

Auditor
Hirokazu Hyodo

Auditor
Kouei Yamashiro

Executive Officer
Yoshitake Itou

Executive Officer
Makoto Inamori

(As of July 1, 2012)

IWASAKI ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.

Date of Establishment: August 18, 1944

Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16,
Nihonbashi-bakurocho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5847-8611

http://www.eye.co.jp/

Capital: ¥8,640 million

Common Stock
Authorized: 239,000,000 shares
Issued: 78,219,507 Shares
Number of Shareholders: 9,026

Major Shareholders	% of Total
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	3.62
The Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.	3.43
The Master Trust Bank of Japan ,Ltd.	2.60
The Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	2.55
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.	2.53
Iwasaki Electric Cooperative Association Stock Ownership Plan	2.05
The Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company	1.91
EYE LAMP employee stock ownership plan	1.79
CBNY DFA INT'L CAP VALUE PORTFOLIO	1.76
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd.(Trust Account)	1.67

Stock Exchange Listings
Tokyo Stock Exchange 1st Section

Correspondent Bank
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.
The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.
Resona Bank, Ltd.
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.
Development Bank of Japan Inc.

Independent Certified Public Accountants
Ernst & Young ShinNihon

Directory

Domestic Plants and Offices

Head Office
Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16,
Nihonbashi-bakurocho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5847-8611

International Business Division
Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16,
Nihonbashi-bakurocho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5847-8630
Facsimile: +81-3-5847-8647

Domestic Sales
& Marketing Division
Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16,
Nihonbashi-bakurocho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5847-8623
Local Offices: 40 locations

Private Sector Sales Department
Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16,
Nihonbashi-bakurocho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5847-8632

Applied Optics Sales Department
Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16,
Nihonbashi-bakurocho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5847-8637

Projection Lighting Department
Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16,
Nihonbashi-bakurocho, Chuo-ku,
Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
Phone: +81-3-5847-8907

Research and Development
Research & Development
Department

Development and Production
Saitama Plant
Honjo Factory
Kawasato Factory

Domestic Affiliates

●Manufacture

EYE LIGHTING SYSTEMS
CORPORATION
A joint venture with GE,
established in 1973
Manufacture of lighting luminaires,
power sources, ballasts and circuits

TSUKUBA IWASAKI CO., LTD.
Established in 1961
Manufacture and sales of luminaires
and electrical appliances

CHICHIBU IWASAKI CO., LTD.
Established in 1985
Manufacture of Halogen lamps,
Thin film products, etc.

KAN-ETSU IWASAKI CO., LTD.
Established in 1985
Manufacture of high-pressure sodium lamp
arc tubes and quartz tubes (cutting)

EYE ELECTRON BEAM CO., LTD.
Established in 1986
Manufacture and sales of EB products,
EB equipment maintenance and
EB irradiation services

EYE THREE MFG. CO., LTD.
Established in 1988
Manufacture and sales of light poles,
stands and customized lighting luminaires

ITO DENKI CO., LTD.
Acquired in 1997
Manufacture of explosion proof luminaires

●Sales and Administration

EYE GRAPHICS CO., LTD.
Established in 1977
Sales of UV applied equipment and printing
platemakers

LIGHT CUBE CO., LTD.
Established in 1978
Design, manufacture, sales and application
of luminaires and allied products

KINKI LIGHT CUBE CO., LTD.
Established in 1995
Design. manufacture and sales of luminaries
including for emergency exit sign and of
components

ITO DENKI HANBAI CO., LTD.
Established in 1999
Sales of explosion proof luminaries

IWASAKI ELECTRIC
ENGINEERING SERVICE CO., LTD.
Established in 1994
Maintenance & inspection, troubleshooting
and remedy proposal of electric equipment

TEITO DENKI CO., LTD.
Established in 1966
Electrical work, and maintenance
management of buildings and road facilities

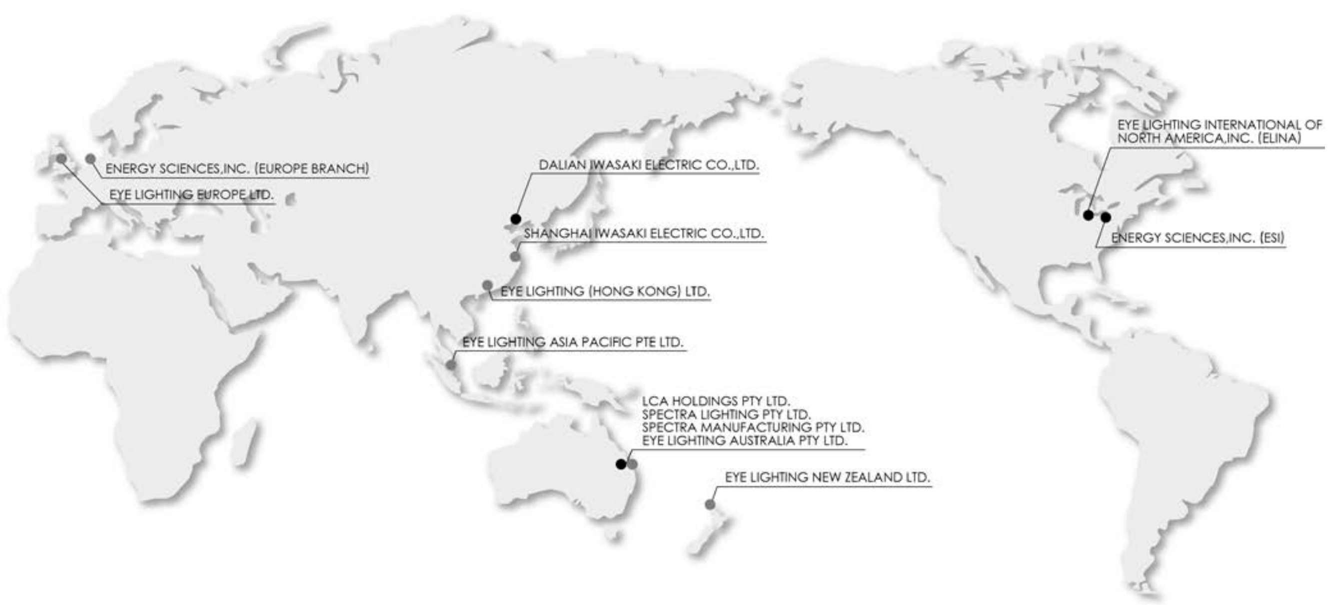
EYE ONE CO., LTD.
Established in 1987
Service trade for the Iwasaki Group, such as
insurance agency operations

EYE TRADING CO., LTD.
Established in 1988
Import of raw materials and materials, and
export of products other than luminaries

EYE LOGISTICS CO., LTD.
Established in 1996
Autotruck carrier business and Joint delivery

(As of July 1, 2012)

Global Network



●Manufacture

ENERGY SCIENCES, INC. (ESI)
Acquired in 1988
42 Industrial Way, Wilmington,
MA 01887, U.S.A.
Phone: +1-978-694-9000
Facsimile: +1-978-694-9046
Manufacture and sales of EB & UV
irradiation equipment and electric equipment

EYE LIGHTING INTERNATIONAL OF
NORTH AMERICA, INC. (ELINA)
Established in 1989
9150 Hendricks Road, Mentor,
OHIO44060, U.S.A.
Phone: +1-440-350-7000
Facsimile: +1-440-350-7001
Manufacture and sales of HID lamp,
arc tubes and outer bulbs

DALIAN IWASAKI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Established in 1995
Zhenpeng Industrial Area I-8-3, Dalian
Development Zone, Dalian, 116600, P.R. China
Phone: +86-411-8751-4186
Facsimile: +86-411-8751-4189
Manufacture of HID lamps, stems and UV lamps

SPECTRA LIGHTING PTY LTD.
Acquired in 1999
15 Industrial Avenue Wacol QLD 4076,
Australia
Phone: +61-7-3335-3500
Facsimile: +61-7-3335-3550
Manufacture and sales of luminaries

SPECTRA MANUFACTURING PTY LTD.
Acquired in 1999
15 Industrial Avenue Wacol QLD 4076,
Australia
Phone: +61-7-3335-3502
Facsimile: +61-7-3355-3533
Manufacture and sales of streetscape luminaries

●Sales and Administration

ENERGY SCIENCES, INC.
(EUROPE BRANCH)
Established in 2000
Nijver heidsweg Noord 131
NL-3812 PL Amersfoort The NetherLands
Phone: +31-33-422-7288
Facsimile: +31-33-422-7280
Import and distributor of electron-beam
Processors

EYE LIGHTING ASIA PACIFIC PTE LTD.
Established in 1988
21 Kaki Bukit Place, Eunos Techpark
Singapore 416199, Singapore
Phone: +65-6742-3611
Facsimile: +65-6743-5202
Sales of lamps, luminaires and electric equipment

EYE LIGHTING (HONG KONG) LTD.
A joint venture with Hosoda
Trading Company, established in 1992
Room 609, Silvercord Tower 2, 30 Canton Road,
Tsimshatsui, Kowloon ,Hong Kong
Phone: +852-2368-8782
Facsimile: +852-2481-2661
Sales of lamps, luminaires and electric equipment

LCA HOLDINGS PTY LTD.
A joint venture with Marubeni Corporation,
established in 2000
15 Industrial Avenue Wacol QLD 4076,
Australia
Phone: +61-7-3335-3555
Facsimile: +61-7-3335-3522
Holding company

EYE LIGHTING AUSTRALIA PTY LTD.
Established in 1974
15 Industrial Avenue Wacol QLD 4076,
Australia
Phone: +61-7-3335-3588
Facsimile: +61-7-3335-3533
Sales of lamps, luminaires and electric
Equipment

EYE LIGHTING NEW ZEALAND LTD.
Established in 1989
18 Levene Place, Mt.Wellington. Auckland,
NEW ZEALAND
Phone: +64-9-276-8099
Facsimile: +64-9-276-3474
Sales of lamps, luminaires and electric
Equipment

EYE LIGHTING EUROPE LTD.
Established in 2007
Unit 2, Chartridge Development, Eskdale
Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 2RT, U.K.
Phone: +44-1895-814418
Facsimile: +44-1895-814666
Sales of lamps, luminaires and electric
Equipment

SHANGHAI IWASAKI
ELECTRIC CO.,LTD.
Established in 2007
Room2512 Bldg."B"Far East International
Plaza No.317 Xianxia Road,Shanghai,
200051, P.R. China
Phone: +86-21-6235-1352
Facsimile: +86-21-6235-1353
Materials procurement in China,
inspection and exports
Sales in China of lamps, luminaries
and electric equipment

(As of July 1, 2012)

【MEMO】

IWASAKI ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Bakurocho-daiichi Bldg. 1-4-16, Nihonbashi-bakurocho,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0002, Japan
http://www.eye.co.jp/

Printed in Japan