Consolidated Settlement of Accounts for Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

April 27, 2007

Listed Company name: Alpine Electronics, Inc — Securities Code: 6816

(First Section, Tokyo Stock Exchange)

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Date of the Regular General Meeting of Shareholders June 26, 2007
Date of Commencement of Dividend Payment June 27, 2007
Date of Submission of the Securities Report June 26, 2007

1. Performance in Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

(Rounded down to millions of yen)

(1) Consolidated Results

(% indicates changes from the previous period)

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Sales		Operating Income		Ordinary Income		Net Income	
		Change (%)		Change (%)		Change (%)		Change (%)
March 31, 2007	265,054	(4.4)	10,110	(4.5)	12,015	(16.0)	5,729	(△7.2)
March 31, 2006	253,983	(14.0)	9,671	(△4.7)	10,355	(△6.4)	6,175	(△22.2)

(Millions of yen rounded down, except per share figures)

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Income per Share (¥)	Fully Diluted Net Income per Share (¥)	Return on Stockholders' Equity (%)	Ordinary Income to Total Assets (%)	Operating Income to Net Sales (%)
March 31, 2007	82.12	-	5.0	6.9	3.8
March 31, 2006	91.71	88.35	6.2	6.4	3.8

(Reference) Equity in earnings of subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method during the term:
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007: ¥676 million
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006: ¥459 million

(2) Financial Position

Fiscal Year Ended	Total Assets	Net Assets	Equity Ratio (%)	Stockholders’ Equity per Share (¥)
March 31, 2007	181,185	120,908	65.7	1,706.54
March 31, 2006	169,553	110,782	65.3	1,587.05

(Note) Stockholders’ equity Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 ￥119,056 million
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 ￥110,782 million

(Note) Ratio of net profit to total liabilities and net worth
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 3.3%
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 3.8%

(3) Cash Flows (year to March 31)

Fiscal Year Ended	Cash Flow from Operating Activities	Cash Flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow from Financing Activities	Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period
March 31, 2007	16,398	(11,887)	(1,540)	37,507
March 31, 2006	12,887	(9,854)	(1,537)	33,206

2. Dividend

(Millions of yen rounded down, except as noted)

	Dividend per share (Yen)			Total dividend (full year)	Payout ratio (%, consolidated)	Ratio of dividend on net assets (%, consolidated)
Date of record	End of interim period	End of fiscal year	Full year			
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006	10.00	10.00	20.00	1,354	21.80	1.3
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007	10.00	15.00	25.00	1,744	30.40	1.5
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2008(Forecasted)	10.00	15.00	25.00	-	34.90	－

3. Projections for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2008 (April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2008)

	Net Sales		Operating Income		Ordinary Income		Net Income	
		Change (%)		Change (%)		Change (%)		Change (%)
Six-Month Period Ending September 30, 2007	125,000	(△0.8)	4,000	(△12.3)	4,500	(△18.4)	2,500	(△22.8)
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2008	255,000	(△3.8)	8,000	(△20.9)	9,000	(△25.1)	5,000	(△12.7)

	Net Income per Share (¥)
Six-Month Period Ending September 30, 2007	35.84
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2008	71.67

4. Others

(1) Changes in material subsidiaries during the period (changes in specific subsidiaries affecting the scope of consolidation)

No

(2) Changes in the method, procedure and presentation, etc. of accounting for the preparation of consolidated financial statemernts.

1) Changes following revision of accounting standards. Yes

2) Changes other than 1). No

(Note) For details, please refer to page 20 regarding “Important items to provide a basis for preparing consolidated financial statements”, and page 24 regarding “Changes of important items to provide basis for preparing consolidated financial statements”

(3) Average number of outstanding shares (ordinary shares)

1) Number of shares outstanding as of the end of period (including treasury shares)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 69,784,501 shares

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 69,784,501 shares

2) Number of treasury shares as of the end of period

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 19,836 shares

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 18,455 shares

(Reference) Regarding the number of shares which provides a base for calculating net income per share (consolidated), please refer page 34 " Per share information".

(Reference) Outline of Business Performances of the Company

1. Performance of the Company for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007 (April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007)

(1) Non-consolidated Performance (% change from previous period)

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Sales	Change (%)	Operating Income	Change (%)	Ordinary Income	Change (%)	Net Income	Change (%)
March 31, 2007	195,056	(3.1)	2,492	(11.0)	5,883	(35.5)	3,201	(11.5)
March 31, 2006	189,270	(7.1)	2,245	(△52.6)	4,120	(△35.3)	2,871	(△43.7)

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Income per Share (Yen)	Fully Diluted Net Income per Share (Yen)
March 31, 2007	45.89	-
March 31, 2006	42.16	40.99

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Results (Millions of yen rounded down, except as noted)

Fiscal Year Ended	Total Assets	Net Assets	Equity Ratio (%)	Stockholders’ Equity per Share (¥)
March 31, 2007	131,292	92,719	70.6	1,329.03
March 31, 2006	127,459	90,310	70.9	1,293.62

(Reference) Stockholders’ equity Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 92,719 million yen

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 90,310 million yen

2. Non-consolidated Forecasts for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2008 (April 1, 2007 – March 31, 2008)

(Millions of yen rounded down, except as noted)

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Sales	Change (%)	Operating Income	Change (%)	Ordinary Income	Change (%)	Net Income	Change (%)
Six-Month Period Ending September 30, 2007	94,000	(△3.3)	1,000	(12.1)	2,500	(△24.5)	1,800	(△20.2)
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2008	193,000	(△1.1)	3,300	(32.4)	5,000	(△10.4)	3,000	(△6.3)

Fiscal Year Ended	Net Income per Share (¥)
Six-Month Period Ending September 30, 2007	25.80
Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2008	43.00

Cautionary Statement Regarding Performance Forecasts

The above forecast has been produced based on the information available as of the date of announcement of this summary information, and the actual results could be different from forecasted figures depending on a variety of factors which may occur hereafter.

1. MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

1. The Fiscal Period in Review

Reviewing the world economy in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, despite concern over effects of persistent high oil prices and declining housing investment, the US economy maintained a firm trend. The European economy followed a recovery phase mainly helped by an improved employment environment, while the earnings of exporting companies slowed due to a stronger Euro.

On the other hand, the Asian economy continued with high growth driven by bullish export industries in each country, yet some overheated phenomenon was witnessed in China as seen in the stock investment.

The Japanese economy managed to maintain a stable growth mostly due to increased consumer demand centering on digital home electric appliances such as flat-panel TVs, expanded profit of exporting companies helped by a cheaper yen as well as aggressive private sector capital investment.
In the automobile industry, the demand shifted to fuel efficient cars reflecting oil price hikes, which created a substantial performance gap between companies. While Japanese makers expanded their market share, the US Big Three focusing on large cars struggled to survive.

In our car electronics industry, the market size has grown along with the increased factory installation of integrated units in new cars with an emphasis on car navigation system in the midst of an accelerating introduction of car electronics and information communication devices.

On the other hand, the after-market size tended to contract by the impact of increased factory installation (systems), despite a sharp increase in the demand for new media such as “iPod”, products to respond to “terrestrial digital broadcasting”, and “portable navigation” systems with diffusion conscious pricing in the US and European markets.

Under these circumstances, our group tried to secure orders by proposing state-of-the-art technologies for car information & communication devices to major automobile makers in Japan, US and Europe.

We also exhibited our products at a variety of global events such as motor shows and the North American CES (Consumer Electronics Show) trying to impress Alpine brand which will create “future value of mobile media”.

Furthermore, to cope with the requirement for local procurement of products by automobile makers, we reinforced local personnel and increased investment in facilities at each production base in Dalian and Taicang, in China, Hungary in Europe, and in Mexico. We also continued active R&D investment, and promoted structural reforms of earnings and costs across the group companies.

As a result of the aforementioned factors, in the consolidated business performance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, our net sales increased 4.4% compared with the previous fiscal year to ￥265.0 billion, operating income increased 4.5% to ￥10.1 billion and ordinary income increased 16.0% to ￥12.0 billion partially due to the effect of a cheaper yen. Net income, however, declined 7.2% to ￥5.7 billion due to the appropriation of ￥1.7 billion which includes previous period's indemnity cost of products as an extraordinary loss, and appropriation of ￥600 million allowance for the adjustment of transfer price of our manufacturing subsidiary in China as additional corporate tax and others.

(1) Operational Review by Segment

1) Audio Products Segment

In this segment, sales of Alpine's iPod-LINK automotive CD players for the after-market and car audio systems for BRICs market proved to be robust, but overall sales of such products declined due to an intensified price competition and contraction of the market.

With respect to sales to automobile manufacturers, while sales to European makers declined, sales of "CD audio systems" addressed to global strategic cars of Japanese makers and "DVD audio" were robust.

In the midst of the increasing diffusion of car information & communication devices, the trend from single car audio products to integrated products centering on navigation systems has been intensified, and sales of this segment was ￥129.3 billion, up 0.2% compared with the previous fiscal year.

2) Information and Communication Equipment Segment

In this segment, we introduced a next generation navigation system "Mobile Media Station X07" to the Japanese domestic after-market at the end of November 2006. The system is equipped with Bluetooth function and an iPod link function and is compatible with the terrestrial broadcasting. Its spearheading technology received high acclaim in the market, but the sales faced difficulty by the influence of severe price competition with rival companies in the midst of the Christmas campaign.

With respect to the portable navigation system "Blackbird" which was introduced in the North American market at the start of the fiscal year, the sales failed to grow with the demand shifting to products in diffusion price zones in spite of sales expansion measures taken in the second half of the fiscal year.

On the other hand, sales to automobile manufacturers increased due to robust sales to Japanese makers and contribution of new products for new cars introduced in the second half of the year, while sales to US makers declined.

As a result, sales of this segment increased 8.7% year on year to ￥135.7 billion.

(Note)

Starting from the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, product classification in segmentation by the type of business has been changed. Comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year is given by rearranging the figures of the previous fiscal year in accordance with the new classification.

(2) Overall and Segmental Performance Forecast for the Next Period

Regarding the forecast for the rest of the fiscal year under review, while consumer spending in the US remains firm, there is some uncertainty surrounding the economic outlook. This is because of the oil price which is rising again and shadowing housing market and capital investment. In Europe, the economy is in a recovery phase, but there is a concern over the impact of stronger Euro and consumer behavior in response to the increased sales tax in Germany.

Asian countries, especially China, are expected to continue high growth, but there is also a sign of overheating in some areas.

The Japanese economy will continue to shift solidly mainly driven by manufacturing and export related companies, but risk factors such as concern for a slowdown of the US economy, foreign exchange movement and impact of high oil prices cannot be totally ignored.

In the automobile industry, the performance gap between manufacturers is widening, leading to intensified global competition as witnessed in the move of the industrial reorganization and measures to cope with the new environment standards. In our car electronics industry as well, R&D investment has become substantially large along with the diffusion of car electronics and car information & communication equipment. This accelerated industrial reorganization and attempts of joint developments.

Under these circumstances, our company prepared a medium-term plan “CHALLENGE 30” targeted at attaining consolidated sales of ￥300 billion and ROA (Return on Assets) 5% in the fiscal year 2010.
In order to cope with the business environment where the market and products structure can change drastically, the essence of the plan is “structural reform and growth” and the following target will be pursued: 1). Improve R&D efficiency by 30%, 2).Cut costs of materials by 30%, 3). Promotion of improvement of indirect productivity by 30%, and as a growth strategy “Creation of global hit products”.

In our business outlook for the next period at this point of time, a certain reduction in sales is expected as it coincides with the timing of model changes of some products in our business with automobile manufacturers.

1) Audio Products Segment

In this segment, integration of units for the after-market will be further accelerated with a resultant contraction in the market size. In the midst of this trend, we will try to expand sales by successive introduction of new products.

On the other hand, sales to automobile manufacturers are expected to decline due to the effect of model changes.

Sales of this segment is expected to decrease 5.7% to ￥122.0 billion.

2) Information & Communication Equipment Segment

In this segment, we will promote sales expansion by introduction of new products to the after-market.

On the other hand, sales to automobile manufacturers are expected to decline due to decreased orders. However, we will continue to engage in development of major order models.

Sales of this segment is expected to decrease 2.0% to ￥133.0 billion.

We forecast the consolidated business performance for current fiscal year as follows:

(Forecast of consolidated business performance)

Sales	￥255.0 billion (down 3.8% compared with the previous year)
Operating income	￥8.0 billion (down 20.9% compared with the previous year)
Ordinary income	￥9.0 billion (down 25.1% compared with the previous year)
Net income	￥5.0 billion (down 12.7% compared with the previous year)

Note) Expected foreign exchange rate: $1=￥115, Euro 1=￥150

Note) The above forecasted figures are calculated based on currently available information, but it contains uncertain elements to considerable extent.

2. Financial Position

(1) Assets, Liability and Net Assets

Total assets stood at ￥181.1 billion as of March 31, 2007, an increase of ￥11.6 billion as of the end of the previous fiscal year. Net assets totaled ￥120.9 billion, up ￥8.5 billion from total minority interests and stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2006. As a result, the stockholders' equity ratio was 65.7%. As a major change, current assets rose ￥5.0 billion, which included ￥4.1 billion increase in cash and cash equivalents. Fixed assets climbed ￥6.6 billion, which mainly comprised a ￥2.4 billion increase in tangible assets, a ￥1.4 billion increase in intangible assets and a ￥1.3 billion increase in investment in securities.

Current liabilities increased ￥1.5 billion compared with March 31, 2006 by a ￥1.3 billion increase in accrued expenses and a ￥1.1 billion increase in provision for product warranties.

(2) Cash Flows

As of March 31, 2007, cash and cash equivalent amounted to ￥37.5 billion, an increase of ￥4.3 billion, or 12.9% compared with the end of the previous fiscal year.

(Net cash provided from operating activities)

Net cash provided from operating activities increased 27.2% compared with the previous fiscal year to ￥16.3 billion.

Major components of the net cash were cash inflows derived from appropriation of income before income taxes of ￥10.3 billion and depreciation of ￥9.3 billion and ￥3.5 billion decrease in notes and accounts receivable, and cash outflows derived from ￥2.3 billion decrease in liabilities for purchases and ￥3.6 billion payment of income taxes.

(Net cash provided from investing activities)

Cash outflow by investing activities decreased 20.6% compared with the previous fiscal year to ￥11.8 billion. Major factors of this decrease was cash outflow for the purchase of tangible fixed assets of ￥8.5 billion and purchase of intangible fixed assets of ￥3.5 billion.

(Net cash provided from financing activities)

Net cash provided from financing activities decreased 0.2% compared with the previous fiscal year to ￥1.5 billion. Major factor of the decrease was cash outflow for dividend payment of ￥1.3 billion.

As a result of these activities, free cash flows increased 48.8% compared with the previous fiscal year to ￥4.6 billion. Free cash flows are the sum of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investing activities.

(For reference)

The trend of cash flow indicators

Indicators of the Alpine Group's financial position are as follows:

	FY ended March, 2003	FY ended March, 2004	FY ended March, 2005	FY ended March, 2006	FY ended March, 2007
Equity ratio (%)	49.8	55.4	56.7	65.3	65.7
Equity ratio (%, market value basis)	53.1	60.8	60.5	71.6	81.6
Cash flow / interest bearing liabilities ratio (times)	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0
Interest coverage ratio (times)	50.5	54.1	70.6	95.5	129.9

Notes:

Equity ratio: Stockholders' equity / total assets

Equity ratio (market value basis): Market capitalization / total assets

Cash flow / interest bearing liabilities ratio: Operating cash flow / interest bearing liabilities

Interest coverage ratio: Operating cash flow / interest payment

- Each indicator is calculated based on consolidated financial statements.
- Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the closing share price at the end of the fiscal year with the number of outstanding shares as of the date.

- Operating cash flow uses net cash provided by operating activities on the consolidated cash flow statements. Interest bearing liabilities cover all liabilities with interest payments under the liabilities section of the consolidated balance sheet. Interest payments equal the amount of interest paid on the consolidated cash flow statements.

3. Basic policy on profit distribution and dividend for the current period and next period.

We have positioned the return of profit to shareholders as a primary issue for management. In determining dividend payment, it is our fundamental policy to deliberate on a balance of essential requirements based on the consolidated business performance, namely “returning profit to shareholders”, “active investment in R&D and capital investment in order to strengthen competitiveness” and “ retention of earnings for future business expansion”. We will continue to strive to maintain and improve stable level of dividend payment.

As a consequence of the implementation of the revised Corporation Law, a restriction on the number of divided payments was eliminated, but we have no particular plans to change our dividend policy at this stage.

4. Business and other risks

Alpine views the following points as potential risk factors that may affect business development. Alpine bases any forward-looking statements on data current as of this report.

(1) Economic Change

Alpine develops operations globally centered on the mobile multimedia business. Alpine's products are sold on various markets around the world directly to end users and indirectly through automakers.
Accordingly, economic slowdowns in the Company's primary markets of Japan, North America, Europe and Asia could adversely affect performance and financial position.

(2) Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Alpine derives approximately 86 of its net sales from overseas markets and the financial statements of its overseas subsidiaries are prepared using local currencies. As a result, Alpine is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. An appreciation of the yen against other currencies, especially the US dollar and the euro, have an adverse impact on Alpine's consolidated performance. Alpine engages in foreign currency hedge transactions such as forward-exchange contracts, but sharp changes in foreign exchange rates could adversely affect the Company's performance and financial position.

(3) New Product Development

Alpine aggressively invests in R&D to develop attractive new products. In the event that new product development falls behind rapid advances in technology and changes in customer needs, however, future growth and earnings potential would decline and could adversely affect the Company's performance and financial position.

(4) Price Competition

Price competition is becoming more intense in the mobile multimedia industry in which Alpine operates. In the after-sales market, stand-alone car audio products are susceptible to price competition. Moreover, prices are likely to continue declining as automakers demand cost reductions and rival companies enter the market. Alpine is striving to improve its earnings and cost structure from a global viewpoint. Nevertheless, a decline in sales prices could adversely affect the Company's performance and financial position.

(5) Risks Inherent to Advancing Overseas

Alpine engages in production and sales activities in the US, Europe, China and other Asian countries. On conducting business in these overseas markets, Alpine is susceptible to risks including 1) unforeseen changes in laws and tax codes, 2) restrictive political and economic factors, 3) terrorism, war and other social unrest. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely affect the Company's performance and financial position.

(6) Supply of Specific Components

Alpine internally produces many of its crucial components, but some critical components are procured from outside the Group. In the event that Alpine is unable to procure the necessary volume of components as scheduled due to natural disasters or other reasons at the supplier company, production would be delayed and sales opportunities would be lost, which could adversely affect the Company's performance and financial position.

(7) Demands of Corporate Customers

Alpine's OEM business serves automakers from around the world. Alpine aims to expand sales by reforming the order-receiving process over the medium term. Automakers' demands for better quality, lower prices and shorter delivery times are increasing in response to intense global competition. Sales to corporate customers in this field are affected significantly by changes in the corporate customers' performance and procurement policies. In addition, customer requests for lower prices could adversely affect the Company's performance and financial position.

(8) Intellectual Property

Alpine strives to protect its technologies and R&D results through patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights. However, intellectual property rights are not fully protected in some regions, and Alpine may not be able to effectively prevent third parties from manufacturing similar products that use Alpine's intellectual property. Moreover, Alpine's products and technologies may inadvertently infringe on the intellectual property rights of other companies in the future.

(9) Product Defects

Alpine manufactures various products under stringent quality management processes. However, not all products are free from defects, so there is the possibility of a product recall in the future. Although Alpine is insured against damages from product liability, there are no assurances that this insurance will cover all damages. Product defects that lead to a major recall or product liability damages would incur considerable costs and adversely affect the Company's reputation. As a result, the Company's performance and financial position could be adversely affected.

(10) Public Laws and Regulations

Alpine is subject to various government laws and regulations in countries where it conducts business, including business and investment permits as well as customs duties and other import/export regulations. In the event that the Company was unable to strictly follow these laws and regulations, Alpine's business activities could be restricted, leading to an increase in costs. Accordingly, these laws and regulations could adversely affect the Company's performance and financial position.

(11) Risk of Natural Disaster

Alpine takes thorough measures to prevent damage from natural disasters such as earthquakes, and in the past the company has been able to minimize the impact of natural disasters on its operations. However, in the event of a major natural disaster that is more severe than predicted, there are no assurances that Alpine will be able to completely prevent or lessen the impact of power outages or other interruptions on operations.

2. MANAGEMENT POLICY

(1) Basic Business Concept

It is our basic corporate philosophy to “respect the value of individuals”, “create value for the future” and “contribute to society”. Based on this understanding, we established our corporate vision to guide us toward the year 2015, which is “Alpine continues to strive to be a mobile media solution company that creates future value”. We would like to enhance our corporate value by undertaking the challenge of creating new value and products centering on our long-cultivated core technologies in the fields of car audio equipment and information & communication devices, in a most aggressive and passionate manner.

(2) Benchmarks and Quantitative Targets

With an emphasis on the consolidated performance of Group companies both in Japan and overseas, the Company aims to increase consolidated profit and pursue cash flow management. Alpine also aims to improve return on assets (ROA) to more than 5% by improving its net profit ratio and asset turnover, and taking measures to cut inventory assets and interest-bearing debt.

(3) Mid-Term Management Strategy and Issues Facing the Company

In the car electronics industry, demand is increasing for audio equipment that connects with the latest digital devices, adding intensity to price competition among rival companies.

In information communications equipment, a growing percentage of new automobiles are incorporating integrated audio, visual and information equipment as a standard feature. Moreover, automakers are becoming more demanding in terms of product quality, prices and delivery schedules as global competition heats up.

In an effort to address these conditions and become a mobile media solutions company that creates future value through the next decade to 2015. Alpine is formulating mid-term management policies that emphasize creativity, passion and challenge in the manufacturing process, and strive to create industry-leading products under a low cost structure.

To achieve these mid-term management policies, Alpine is promoting measures based on the following strategies in order to expand corporate value, cultivate new business fields, strengthen operations and enhance earnings.

1) Alpine aims to establish a business foundation by promoting the development of advanced technologies and large-scale system products while further polishing its core technologies through aggressive R&D investment in the information communications equipment market, which is expanding in scale.
2) Alpine aims to strengthen price competitiveness by promoting a fully integrated production structure from local component procurement to component processing and finished product at its global manufacturing bases, while striving to reform its product design systems to secure unrivalled product quality in response to intensifying price competition.
3) Alpine is making every effort to reform its earnings and cost structure as well as improve customer satisfaction by expanding its four-point global business structure in Japan, the U.S., Europe and Asia in terms of sales, procurement, production and development.
4) In the back of diversified risk surrounding corporate activities, the importance of risk management and compliance is increasing. We are determined to strengthen risk control and information control systems by organizing CSR committee.

(4) Issues to be addressed

It is expected that the favorable trend of the Japanese economy will persist due to an improved corporate performance and the employment situation as well as the aggressive private sector investment. However, issues for concern such as performance gaps among companies and the impact of global oil price hike and rising long-term interest rate cannot be precluded.

Overseas, the situation is difficult to predict such as an adjustment of excessive housing investment and oil price hikes in the US, the economic gap between Euro nations in Europe and attempts to ensure stable growth in China.

In the automobile industry, competition has intensified globally in the areas of enforced measures for pollution and safety, global and simultaneous production of new cars and increasing demand for high quality. Also, in our car electronics industry, technology development, enforcement of price competitiveness and globalization have evolved to be main issues for management in responding growing demand of automobile manufacturers.

Under the circumstances, our group will continue an aggressive R&D investment in the field of car information technology & communication area with emphasis on navigation equipment whose market size is expanding. We also plan to expand our software development base in China trying to enhance development efficiency. Furthermore, we will promote the enhancement of client satisfaction through our efforts to pursue extraordinary quality and structural reform of direct and indirect cost, thereby improving earning power to reinforce our managerial base.

3-1. Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions yen)

	At March 31, 2006		At March 31, 2007		Change
	Millions of yen	% of total	Millions of yen	% of total	Millions of yen
ASSETS		%		%	
Ⅰ Current Assets:					
Cash and time deposits	33,410		37,553		4,142
Notes and accounts receivable	39,957		38,605		(1,351)
Finished goods	21,141		20,936		(204)
Raw materials	5,617		6,004		387
Goods in process	1,399		1,425		25
Inventories	391		466		74
Deferred tax assets	3,057		4,121		1,064
Other current assets	5,779		6,808		1,028
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(845)		(984)		(138)
Total Current Assets	**109,910**	**64.8**	**114,937**	**63.4**	**5,027**
Ⅱ Fixed Assets:					
1. Tangible Fixed Assets					
Buildings and structures	20,746		21,589		(843)
Less: accumulated depreciation	(11,598)		(12,454)		12
Machinery and equipment	15,027		17,859		(2,832)
Less: accumulated depreciation	(7,650)		(9,347)		1,134
Fixtures and fittings	42,548		45,633		(3,085)
Less: accumulated depreciation	(36,482)		(39,061)		504
Land	4,939		5,179		(239)
Construction in progress	115		692		(576)
Total Tangible Fixed Assets	**27,647**	**16.3**	**30,090**	**16.6**	**(2,443)**
2. Intangible Fixed Assets					
Total Intangible Fixed Assets	**5,502**	**3.3**	**6,923**	**3.8**	**(1,420)**
3.Investments and Other Assets					
Investments in securities	17,034		18,335		(1,300)
Deferred tax assets	182		228		(46)
Other investments	9,332		10,727		(1,395)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(55)		(57)		1
Total Investments and Other Assets	**26,493**	**15.6**	**29,234**	**16.2**	**(2,741)**
Total Fixed Assets	**59,642**	**35.2**	**66,247**	**36.6**	**(6,604)**
Total Assets	**169,553**	**100.0**	**181,185**	**100.0**	**(11,631)**

(Figures rounded down to nearest million yen)

	At March 31, 2006		At March 31, 2007		Change
	Millions of yen	% of total	Millions of yen	% of total	Millions of yen
LIABILITIES		%		%	
Ⅰ **Current Liabilities:**					
Notes and accounts payable	29,226		28,971		(255)
Bank loans	270		174		(95)
Income taxes payable	1,290		1,946		656
Accrued expenses	9,357		10,678		1,320
Deferred taxes	174		52		(121)
Allowance for employee bonuses	1,757		1,849		91
Allowance for directors' bonuses	―		62		62
Provision for product warranties	4,645		5,775		1,130
Provision for facility use cancellation	43		―		(43)
Other current liabilities	5,406		4,252		(1,154)
Total Current Liabilities	**52,172**	**30.8**	**53,763**	**29.7**	**1,590**
Ⅱ **Long-Term Liabilities:**					
Deferred taxes	2,700		4,219		1,519
Accrued retirement benefits	588		619		31
Directors' severance and retirement benefits	614		718		104
Appraisal gap of goodwill	―		1		1
Other long-term liabilities	1,100		954		(146)
Total long-term liabilities	5,003	2.9	6,513	3.6	1,509
Total Liabilities	**57,176**	**33.7**	**60,276**	**33.3**	**3,100**
MINORITY INTERESTS					
Minority Interests	**1,594**	**1.0**	―		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Ⅰ Capital stock	25,920	15.3	―		(25,920)
Ⅱ Additional paid-in capital	24,905	14.7	―		(24,905)
Ⅲ Retained earnings	52,213	30.8	―		(52,213)
Ⅳ Land revaluation adjustment	(1,394)	(0.9)	―		1,394
Ⅴ Valuation adjustment, other marketable securities	7,124	4.2	―		(7,124)
Ⅵ Foreign currency translation adjustment	2,039	1.2			(2,039)
Ⅶ Treasury stock	(27)	(0.0)	―		27
Total Stockholders' Equity	**110,782**	**65.3**	―		**(110,782)**
Total Liabilities, Minority Interests and Stockholders' Equity	**169,553**	**100.0**	―		**(169,553)**
NET ASSETS					
Ⅰ **Stockholders' Capital:**					
1. Capital stock	―		25,920	14.3	25,920
2. Capital surplus	―		24,905	13.8	24,905
3. Retained earnings	―		57,344	31.6	57,344
4. Treasury stock	―		(29)	(0.0)	(29)
Total Stockholders' Equity	―		**108,141**	**59.7**	**108,141**
Ⅱ **Valuation and Conversions:**					
1. Valuation adjustment, other marketable securities	―		7,789	4.3	7,789
2. Land revaluation adjustment	―		(1,394)	(0.8)	(1,394)
3. Foreign currency translation adjustment	―		4,520	2.5	4,520
Total valuation and Conversions	―		**10,914**	**6.0**	**10,914**
Ⅲ **Minority Interests:**	―		**1,852**	**1.0**	**1,852**
Total net assets	―		**120,908**	**66.7**	**120,908**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	―		**181,185**	**100.0**	**181,185**

3-2.Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year ended March 31, 2006		Year ended March 31, 2007		Change
	Millions of yen	% of total	Millions of yen	% of total	Millions of yen
		%		%	
Ⅰ Net Sales	**253,983**	**100.0**	**265,054**	**100.0**	**11,071**
Ⅱ Cost of Sales (Note1, 3)	**203,174**	**80.0**	**210,442**	**79.4**	**7,267**
Gross Profit	50,808	20.0	54,612	20.6	3,803
Ⅲ Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (Note 2, 3)	**41,137**	**16.2**	**44,502**	**16.8**	**3,365**
Operating Income	9,671	3.8	10,110	3.8	438
Ⅳ Other Income:	**1,701**	**0.7**	**2,706**	**1.0**	**1,004**
Interest income	119		297		178
Dividend income	197		437		240
Foreign exchange gain	322		788		466
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	459		676		217
Other non-operating income	602		506		(96)
Ⅴ Other Expenses:	**1,016**	**0.4**	**801**	**0.3**	**(215)**
Interest expense	130		125		(5)
Sales discounts	424		334		(90)
Loss on adjustment of customer molds	122		9		(113)
Other non-operating expenses	339		331		(8)
Ordinary Income	**10,355**	**4.1**	**12,015**	**4.5**	**1,659**
Ⅵ Extraordinary Income:	**479**	**0.2**	**32**	**0.0**	**(446)**
Gain on sales of fixed assets (Note 4)	―		31		31
Gain on sales of investment in securities	45		―		(45)
Gain on sale of investment in affiliated companies	294		―		(294)
Gain on return of pension assets previously managed on behalf of the government	9		―		(9)
Disaster insurance payment received	108		―		(108)
Other extraordinary gains	20		1		(19)
Ⅶ Extraordinary Losses:	**683**	**0.3**	**1,745**	**0.6**	**1,062**
Loss on sale and disposal of fixed assets (Note 5)	315		261		(54)
Loss on devaluation of investment in securities	158		119		(39)
Previous period’s product indemnification	―		934		934
Provision for product warranties carried forward	―		297		297
Previous period’s royalty payments	―		117		117
Loss on liquidation of affiliated companies	85		―		(85)
Asbestos initiative expenses	79		―		(79)
Transfer to provision for facility use cancellation	43		―		(43)
Other extraordinary losses	―		15		15
Income before Income Taxes:	**10,151**	**4.0**	**10,302**	**3.9**	**150**
Income taxes	3,880		4,155		275
Additional corporation taxes or refunded corporation tax	(236)		582		818
Deferred taxes	62		(372)		(434)
Subtotal	3,706	1.5	4,365	1.6	659
Minority Interests in Net Income of Consolidated Subsidiaries	**270**	**0.1**	**207**	**0.1**	**(63)**
Net Income	**6,175**	**2.4**	**5,729**	**2.2**	**(445)**

3-3. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Capital

Current Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 (Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

	Stockholders' Capital				
	Capital	Capital Surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total Stockholders' Capital
Balance as of March 31, 2006	**25,920**	**24,905**	**52,213**	**(27)**	**103,012**
Increase (decrease) during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.					
Cash dividends (Note)			(697)		(697)
Cash dividends			(697)		(697)
Directors' bonuses (Note)			(60)		(60)
Net income			5,729		5,729
Increase attributed to the increase in consolidated subsidiaries			227		227
Increase attributed to the merger of consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries			134		134
Increase by change of equity of equity method companies			513		513
Acquisition of treasury stock				(2)	(2)
Retirement of treasury stock		0		0	0
Employee welfare benefit fund			(17)		(17)
Net change in items excluding stockholders' capital during the period					
Total increase (decrease) during fiscal year ended March 31, 2007	**—**	**0**	**5,131**	**(2)**	**5,128**
Balance as of March 31, 2007	**25,920**	**24,905**	**57,344**	**(29)**	**108,141**

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

	Valuation and Conversions				Minority Intersets	Total net assets
	Valuation Adjustment, Other Marketable Securities	Land Revaluation Adjustment	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Total Valuation and Conversions		
Balance as of March 31, 2006	**7,124**	**(1,394)**	**2,039**	**7,769**	**1,594**	**112,376**
Increase (decrease) during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.						
Cash dividends (Note)						(697)
Cash dividends						(697)
Directors' bonuses (Note)						(60)
Net income						5,729
Increase attributed to the increase in consolidated subsidiaries						227
Increase attributed to the merger of consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries						134
Increase by change of equity of equity method companies						513
Acquisition of treasury stock						(2)
Retirement of treasury stock						0
Employee welfare benefit fund						(17)
Net change in items excluding stockholders' capital during the period	664		2,480	3,145	257	3,402
Total increase (decrease) during fiscal year ended March 31, 2007	**664**	**—**	**2,480**	**3,145**	**257**	**8,531**
Balance as of March 31, 2007	**7,789**	**(1,394)**	**4,520**	**10,914**	**1,852**	**120,908**

Note: Appropriation of retained earnings approved at the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders held in June 2006.

3-4. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006	Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007	Increase/Decrease
	Million of yen	Million of yen	Million of yen
Ⅰ. Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Income before income taxes and other adjustments	10,151	10,302	
Depreciation and amortization.	8,615	9,326	
Increase (decrease) in employees' severance and retirement benefit	(1,699)	7	
Increase in directors' severance and retirement benefits	52	82	
Interest and dividend income.	(316)	(735)	
Interest expense	133	125	
Equity in losses of affiliated companies	(459)	(676)	
Loss on sales of tangible fixed assets	113	10	
Previous period's product indemnification	―	934	
(Increase) decrease in notes and accounts receivable	(2,788)	3,503	
(Increase) decrease in inventories	3,778	1,129	
Decrease in note and accounts payable	(3,356)	(2,307)	
Decrease (increase) in uncollected sales tax	(148)	70	
Increase in provision for product warranties	900	903	
Other-net	3,459	(2,261)	
Subtotal	18,435	20,417	1,981
Interest and dividends received	511	735	
Interest paid	(135)	(126)	
Income and other taxes	(5,925)	(3,692)	
Payment of previous period's product warranties	―	(934)	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	**12,887**	**16,398**	**3,511**
Ⅱ. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Payments for the purchase of tangible fixed assets	(8,487)	(8,573)	
Proceeds from the sale of tangible fixed assets	566	100	
Payments for the purchase of intangible fixed assets	(2,418)	(3,593)	
Proceeds from the sale of investment in securities	111	0	
Increase in capital investments	(131)	―	
Proceeds from sales of investment in affiliated companies	577	―	
Increase in loans receivable	(172)	(47)	
Proceeds from the recovery of loans receivable	253	48	
Other-net	(154)	176	
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**(9,854)**	**(11,887)**	**(2,032)**
Ⅲ. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(189)	(113)	
Repayment of long-term loans	(13)	(6)	
Cash dividends paid	(1,270)	(1,395)	
Cash dividends paid to minority stockholders	(40)	(81)	
Proceeds from payments by minority stockholders	―	59	
Other-net	(24)	(2)	
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	**(1,537)**	**(1,540)**	**(3)**
Ⅳ. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**1,056**	**1,139**	**83**
Ⅴ. Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	**2,551**	**4,110**	**1,558**
Ⅵ. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**30,476**	**33,206**	**2,730**
Ⅶ. Increase in cash and cash equivalents due to the inclusion of newly consolidated subsidiaries	**179**	**162**	**(16)**
Ⅷ Increase in cash and cash equivalents due to the merger of consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries	―	**26**	**26**
Ⅸ. Cash and equivalents at the end of the period (Note 1)	**33,206**	**37,507**	**4,300**

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) Business Segments

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006 (Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

	Audio Products	Information and Communication Equipment	Total	Elimination and/or Corporate	Consolidated
Ⅰ Sales and Operating Income					
Net Sales:					
(1) Outside customers	129,075	124,907	253,983	—	253,983
(2) Within consolidated group	667	1,464	2,131	(2,131)	—
Total	**129,742**	**126,371**	**256,114**	**(2,131)**	**253,983**
Costs and Expenses	**119,999**	**118,638**	**238,638**	**5,673**	**244,311**
Operating Income	**9,742**	**7,732**	**17,475**	**(7,804)**	**9,671**
Ⅱ Assets, Depreciation and Amortization and Capital Expenditures					
Asset	75,919	62,435	138,355	31,197	169,553
Depreciation and Amortization	5,119	3,434	8,553	61	8,615
Capital expenditures	6,354	4,357	10,712	65	10,777

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007	Audio Products	Information and Communication Equipment	Total	Elimination and/or Corporate	Consolidated
Ⅰ Sales and Operating Income					
Net Sales:					
(1) Outside customers	129,337	135,717	265,054	—	265,054
(2) Within consolidated group	753	391	1,145	(1,145)	—
Total	**130,090**	**136,108**	**266,199**	**(1,145)**	**265,054**
Costs and Expenses	**120,129**	**127,252**	**247,381**	**7,562**	**254,944**
Operating Income	**9,961**	**8,856**	**18,818**	**(8,708)**	**10,110**
Ⅱ Assets, Depreciation and Amortization and Capital Expenditures					
Asset	78,233	69,764	147,998	33,187	181,185
Depreciation and Amortization	5,471	3,799	9,271	55	9,326
Capital expenditures	7,316	5,303	12,619	—	12,619

Notes:

1. Business segments are based on internal administrative segmentation.
2. The Company's primary business activities include:
   (1) Audio Products business: Car audio systems and accessories
   (2) Information and Communication Equipment business: Car communications, electronic components and imaging unit components

3. Unallocated costs and expenses included in Elimination and/or Corporate comprise mainly corporate administrative and research and development costs. These costs totaled:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006: ¥7,804 million

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007: ¥8,708 million

4. Company assets included in Elimination and/or Corporate comprise mainly managed surplus (cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities), long-term investments (investments in securities), and assets related to the administrative and management divisions. Assets in Elimination and/or Corporate were:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006: ¥31,455 million

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007: ¥33,342 million

5. Depreciation and amortization and capital expenditures include long-term prepaid expenses and service costs.

6. Change in accounting policy (Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007)

Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the Company adopted the "Accounting Standard for Directors' Bonus" (No.4, Corporate Accounting Standard, November 29, 2005).

As a consequence of the change, operation expenses in the item "elimination and/or corporation" ended up increasing by ¥62 million, while operating income declined by the same amount.

7. Change in the classification of products belongs to business segment: In an effect to better reflect the nature of each business segment according to its products, the Company has reallocated DVD audio products from the Information and Communication Business segment to the Audio Products Business segment from the interim period ended September 30, 2006. Business segment information for the six-month period ended September 30, 2005 and the fiscal year ended March31, 2006 restated in line with this revised product classification is as follows:

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006	Audio Products	Information and Communication Equipment	Total	Elimination and/or Corporate	Consolidated
Ⅰ Sales and Operating Income					
Net Sales:					
(1) Outside customers	129,075	124,907	253,983	—	253,983
(2) Within consolidated group	667	1,464	2,131	(2,131)	—
Total	**129,742**	**126,371**	**256,114**	**(2,131)**	**253,983**
Costs and Expenses	**121,484**	**117,154**	**238,638**	**5,673**	**244,311**
Operating Income	**8,258**	**9,217**	**17,475**	**(7,804)**	**9,671**
Ⅱ Assets, Depreciation and Amortization and Capital Expenditures					
Asset	75,919	62,435	138,355	31,197	169,553
Depreciation and Amortization	5,119	3,434	8,553	61	8,615
Capital expenditures	6,354	4,357	10,712	65	10,777

(2) Geographic Areas

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other Areas	Total	Elimination and/or Corporate	Consolidated
Ⅰ **Sales and Operating Income**								
Net Sales:								
(1) Outside customers	48,627	97,655	99,456	7,044	1,198	253,983	－	253,983
(2) Within consolidated group	147,877	1,769	25,427	42,704	2	217,780	(217,780)	－
Total	**196,505**	**99,425**	**124,883**	**49,748**	**1,200**	**471,763**	**(217,780)**	**253,983**
Costs and Expenses	**185,854**	**96,775**	**122,758**	**48,411**	**1,212**	**455,012**	**(210,700)**	**244,311**
Operating Income	**10,651**	**2,649**	**2,125**	**1,337**	**(11)**	**16,751**	**(7,080)**	**9,671**
Ⅱ **Assets**	**100,690**	**31,615**	**39,130**	**23,905**	**441**	**195,784**	**(26,230)**	**169,553**

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen`

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Other Areas	Total	Elimination and/or Corporate	Consolidated
Ⅰ **Sales and Operating Income**								
Net Sales:								
(1) Outside customers	47,777	99,330	103,519	12,962	1,464	265,054	－	265,054
(2) Within consolidated group	154,896	1,759	31,704	46,575	1	234,937	(234,937)	－
Total	**202,674**	**101,089**	**135,224**	**59,538**	**1,466**	**499,992**	**(234,937)**	**265,054**
Costs and Expenses	**190,821**	**97,726**	**134,051**	**56,603**	**1,430**	**480,632**	**(225,687)**	**254,944**
Operating Income	**11,852**	**3,363**	**1,173**	**2,934**	**35**	**19,360**	**(9,250)**	**10,110**
Ⅱ **Assets**	**103,724**	**33,689**	**41,714**	**30,415**	**517**	**210,043**	**(28,876)**	**181,185**

Notes:

1. Differentiation between countries and regions is based on geographic proximity.
2. Major countries and regions are:
   (1) North America: The United States of America and Canada
   (2) Europe: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain
   (3) Asia: Singapore, China, and Thailand
   (4) Other Areas: Australia
3. Unallocated costs and expenses included in Elimination and/or Corporate comprise mainly corporate administrative and research and development costs. These costs totaled
   Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006: ￥7,804 million
   Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007: ￥8,708 million
4. Company assets included in Elimination and/or Corporate comprise mainly managed surplus (cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities), long-term investments (investments in securities), and assets related to the administrative and management divisions.
   Assets in Elimination and/or Corporate were:
   Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006: ￥31,455 million
   Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007: ￥33,342 million
5. Change in accounting policy (FY ended March 31, 2007)
   Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the Company adopted the “Accounting Standard for Directors’ Bonus” (No.4, Corporate Accounting Standard, November 29, 2005). As a consequence of the change, operation expenses in the item “elimination and/or corporation” ended up increasing by ￥62 million, while operating income declined by the same amount.

(3) Overseas Sales

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006	North America	Europe	Other Areas	Total
Ⅰ Overseas sales	96,230	99,649	19,401	215,281
Ⅱ Consolidated sales				253,983
Ⅲ Ratio of overseas sales (%)	37.9	39.2	7.6	84.8

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007	North America	Europe	Other Areas	Total
Ⅰ Overseas sales	98,249	103,574	26,555	228,379
Ⅱ Consolidated sales				265,054
Ⅲ Ratio of overseas sales (%)	37.1	39.1	10.0	86.2

Notes:

1. Differentiation between countries and regions is based on geographic proximity.
2. Major countries and regions are:
   (1) North America: The United States of America and Canada
   (2) Europe: Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Sweden
   (3) Other Areas: Australia, China and Thailand
3. Overseas sales are sales of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries outside Japan.

5. PRODUCTION, ORDERS & SALES

(1) Production

Results of production in segment by type of business for the FY ended March 31, 2007 are as follows:

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Segment by type of business	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2006 (From April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006)	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2007 (From April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007)	Change from previous period
	Production (Millions of yen)	Production (Millions of yen)	Changes (%)
Audio equipment segment	113,645	113,777	0.1
Information & communication devices segment	105,034	109,028	3.8
Total	218,680	222,805	1.9

(Note) 1. Figures are given in terms of sales values.

2. Figures do not include sales tax.

(2) Orders received

Results of orders received in segment by type of business for the FY ended March 31, 2007 are as follows:

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Segment by type of business	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2006 (From April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006)	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2007 (From April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007)	Change from previous period
	Orders (Millions of yen)	Orders (Millions of yen)	Changes (%)
Audio equipment segment	129,432	129,336	(0.1)
Information & communication devices segment	127,618	133,308	4.5
Total	257,051	262,644	2.2

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Segment by type of business	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2006 (From April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006)	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2007 (From April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007)	Change from previous period
	Order backlog (Millions of yen)	Order backlog (Millions of yen)	Changes (%)
Audio equipment segment	15,969	15,968	(0.0)
Information & communication devices segment	17,752	15,342	(13.6)
Total	33,721	31,311	(7.1)

(Note) Figures do not include sales tax.

(3) Sales results

Results of sales in segment by type of business for the FY ended March 31, 2007 are as follows:

(Figures rounded down to nearest millions of yen)

Segment by type of business	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2006 (From April 1, 2005 – March 31, 2006)	Consolidated FY ended March 31, 2007 (From April 1, 2006 – March 31, 2007)	Change from previous period
	Sales (Millions of yen)	Sales (Millions of yen)	Changes (%)
Audio equipment segment	129,075	129,337	0.2
Information & communication devices segment	124,907	135,717	8.7
Total	253,983	265,054	4.4

(Note) Figures do not include sales tax.