Vitec Co., Ltd.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, and Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of
Vitec Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying non-consolidated balance sheets of Vitec Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related non-consolidated statements of income and changes in equity for the years then ended, all expressed in Japanese yen. These non-consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these non-consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits 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 financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the non-consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Vitec Co., Ltd. as of March 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of its operations for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Our audits also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 1. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

June 25, 2008

Vitec Co., Ltd.

Non-consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2008 and 2007

ASSETS	Millions of Yen 2008	Millions of Yen 2007	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1) 2008
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 1,480	¥ 1,012	$ 14,772
Receivables:			
Trade notes	92	99	918
Trade accounts	18,412	15,955	183,771
Other	128	266	1,278
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(809)	(635)	(8,075)
Inventories (Note 3)	2,987	3,797	29,813
Short-term loans:			
Subsidiaries	4,264	3,381	42,559
Other	123	88	1,228
Deferred tax assets (Note 9)	368	280	3,673
Prepaid expenses and other	370	28	3,693
Total current assets	27,415	24,271	273,630
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:			
Land	2,233	2,023	22,288
Buildings and structures	2,138	1,817	21,339
Machinery and equipment	263	257	2,625
Furniture and fixtures	141	123	1,407
Total	4,775	4,220	47,659
Accumulated depreciation	(906)	(810)	(9,043)
Net property, plant and equipment	3,869	3,410	38,616
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Note 4)	721	1,165	7,196
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	969	1,249	9,672
Long-term loans	590	1,209	5,889
Long-term accounts receivables	118	122	1,178
Guarantee deposits	706	713	7,047
Deferred tax assets (Note 9)	1,484	1,946	14,812
Other assets	208	664	2,075
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(455)	(799)	(4,541)
Total investments and other assets	4,341	6,269	43,328
TOTAL	¥ 35,625	¥ 33,950	$ 355,574

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Millions of Yen 2008	Millions of Yen 2007	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1) 2008
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term bank loans (Note 6)	¥ 5,790	¥ 7,024	$ 57,790
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 6)	330	663	3,294
Payables:			
Trade accounts	19,293	15,935	192,564
Other	146	149	1,457
Income taxes payable	33	43	329
Accrued bonuses	70	68	699
Accrued expenses and other	84	123	839
Total current liabilities	25,746	24,005	256,972
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt (Note 6)	65	395	649
Liability for retirement benefits (Notes 2.g and 7)	394	165	3,933
Allowance for investments	1,683	1,963	16,798
Other	34	3	338
Total long-term liabilities	2,176	2,526	21,718
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Notes 10 and 11)			
EQUITY (Notes 8 and 13):			
Common stock—authorized, 28,200,000 shares; issued, 12,076,358 shares in 2008 and 2007	4,504	4,504	44,955
Capital surplus—additional paid-in capital	1,699	1,699	16,958
Retained earnings—unappropriated	1,802	1,261	17,985
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	(186)	(41)	(1,856)
Treasury stock—at cost, 176,152 shares in 2008 and 2,142 shares in 2007	(116)	(4)	(1,158)
Total equity	7,703	7,419	76,884
TOTAL	¥ 35,625	¥ 33,950	$ 355,574

See notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

Vitec Co., Ltd.

Non-consolidated Statements of Income
Years Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2008	2007	2008
NET SALES	¥ 117,284	¥ 84,716	$ 1,170,616
COST OF SALES	112,207	80,740	1,119,942
Gross profit	5,077	3,976	50,674
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	3,192	2,776	31,860
Operating income	1,885	1,200	18,814
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):			
Interest and dividend income	45	57	449
Interest expense	(84)	(105)	(838)
Foreign exchange loss	(13)	(63)	(130)
Gain (loss) on valuation of derivatives	(70)	38	(699)
Loss on sales of trade accounts	(195)	(82)	(1,946)
Depreciation on rental machinery	(24)	(18)	(240)
Provision of allowance for doubtful receivables	(246)	(166)	(2,455)
Loss on valuation of investment securities	(39)	(21)	(389)
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets (Note 5)	(18)		(180)
Gain on sales of investment securities	19	171	190
Loss on sales of investment securities		(78)	
Loss on disposition of long-term prepaid expenses		(158)	
Other—net	61	(35)	609
Other expenses—net	(564)	(460)	(5,629)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	1,321	740	13,185
INCOME TAXES (Note 9):			
Current	67	75	669
Deferred	472	257	4,711
Total income taxes	539	332	5,380
NET INCOME	¥ 782	¥ 408	$ 7,805

	Yen		U.S. Dollars
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK (Notes 2.n and 12):			
Basic net income	¥65.00	¥33.83	$0.65
Cash dividends applicable to the year	20.00	20.00	0.20

See notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

Vitec Co., Ltd.

Non-consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Years Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007

	Thousands	Millions of Yen					
	Outstanding Number of Shares of Common Stock	Common Stock	Capital Surplus Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings Unappropriated	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Available-for-sale Securities	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2006	12,074	¥ 4,504	¥ 1,699	¥ 1,094	¥ 47	¥ (4)	¥ 7,340
Net income				408			408
Cash dividends, ¥20 per share				(241)			(241)
Net change in the year					(88)		(88)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2007	12,074	4,504	1,699	1,261	(41)	(4)	7,419
Purchase of treasury stock	(174)					(112)	(112)
Net income				782			782
Cash dividends, ¥20 per share				(241)			(241)
Net change in the year					(145)		(145)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2008	11,900	¥ 4,504	¥ 1,699	¥ 1,802	¥ (186)	¥ (116)	¥ 7,703

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)					
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings Unappropriated	Unrealized Loss on Available-for-sale Securities	Treasury Stock	Total Equity
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2007	$ 44,955	$ 16,958	$ 12,585	$ (409)	$ (40)	$ 74,049
Purchase of treasury stock					(1,118)	(1,118)
Net income			7,805			7,805
Cash dividends, $0.20 per share			(2,405)			(2,405)
Net change in the year				(1,447)		(1,447)
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2008	$ 44,955	$ 16,958	$ 17,985	$ (1,856)	$ (1,158)	$ 76,884

See notes to non-consolidated financial statements.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTING NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Vitec Co., Ltd. (the "Company") in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Commercial Code (the "Code") and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

As consolidated statements of cash flows and certain disclosures are presented in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, non-consolidated statements of cash flows and certain disclosures are not presented herein in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

In preparing these non-consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the Company's non-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 have been made in the 2007 non-consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2008.

The non-consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated and operates. The translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts is included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and has been made at the rate of ¥100.19 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2008. Such translation should not be construed as representation that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. ***Non-consolidation***—The non-consolidated financial statements do not include the accounts of subsidiaries. Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

b. ***Cash Equivalents***—Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and bond funds, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

c. ***Inventories***—Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the average method, or market.

d. ***Investment Securities*****—**Securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows: (1) trading securities, which are held for the purpose of earning capital gains in the near term, are reported at fair value, and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings, (2) held-to-maturity debt securities, which are expected to be held to maturity with the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are reported at amortized cost, (3) investment securities in subsidiaries and associated companies are reported at cost, and (4) available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity. The Company has neither trading securities nor held-to-maturity debt securities.

Non-marketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

For other than temporary declines in fair value, investment securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

e. ***Property, Plant and Equipment*****—**Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed substantially by the declining-balance method at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, while the straight-line method is applied to buildings acquired after April 1, 1998. The ranges of useful lives at March 31, 2008 and 2007 are principally as follows:

	2008	2007
Buildings and structures	3–50 years	8–50 years
Machinery and equipment	2–15 years	2–15 years
Furniture and fixtures	3–20 years	3–20 years

f. ***Long-lived Assets*****—**The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

g. ***Retirement and Pension Plan*****—**The Company has a non-contributory funded pension plan covering substantially all of its employees.

An unfunded pension obligation (that is the accumulated benefit obligation over the fair value of pension plan assets) is stated as liability for retirement benefits.

Retirement benefits to directors and corporate auditors are provided at the amount which would be required if all directors and corporate auditors retired at the balance sheet date.

h. ***Presentation of Equity*****—**On December 9, 2005, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (the "ASBJ") issued ASBJ Statement No. 5, "Accounting Standard for Presentation of Equity." Under this accounting standard, certain items which were previously presented as liabilities or assets, as the case may be, are now presented as components of equity. Such items include stock acquisition rights and any deferred gain or loss on derivatives accounted for under hedge accounting. This standard was effective for fiscal years ending on or after May 1, 2006.

i. ***Leases—***Under Japanese accounting standards for leases, finance leases that deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are to be capitalized, while other finance leases are permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information is disclosed in the notes to the lessee's financial statements. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

j. ***Income Taxes—***The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the non-consolidated statements of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted tax laws to the temporary differences.

k. ***Foreign Currency Transactions—***All short-term and long-term monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the non-consolidated statements of income to the extent that they are not hedged by forward exchange contracts.

l. ***Derivatives and Hedging Activities—***The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange and interest rates. Foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and interest rate caps are utilized by the Company to reduce foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks. The Company does not enter into derivatives for trading purposes.

Derivative financial instruments and foreign currency transactions are classified and accounted for as follows: (a) all derivatives, except those which qualify for hedge accounting, are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value, and gains or losses on derivative transactions are recognized in the non-consolidated statements of income and (b) for derivatives used for hedging purposes, if derivatives qualify for hedge accounting because of high correlation and effectiveness between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, gains or losses on derivatives are deferred until maturity of the hedged transactions.

Trade receivables or payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the contracted rates if the forward contracts qualify for hedge accounting. The interest rate swaps which qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market value but the differential paid or received under the swap agreements is recognized and included in interest expense or income.

m. ***Related Party Transactions—***Related party transactions other than with subsidiaries and associated companies are not presented herein, as they are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and consolidated subsidiaries.

n. ***Per Share Information—***Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities were exercised or converted into common stock. Diluted net income per share of common stock assumes full conversion of the outstanding convertible bonds at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance) with an applicable adjustment for related interest expense, net of tax, and full exercise of outstanding warrants.

Diluted net income per share for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 is not disclosed because it is anti-dilutive.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying non-consolidated statements of income are dividends applicable to the respective years including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

o. New Accounting Pronouncements

***Measurement of Inventories*—**Under generally accepted accounting principles in Japan, inventories are currently measured either by the cost method, or at the lower of cost or market. On July 5, 2006, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 9, "Accounting Standard for Measurement of Inventories," which is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008 with early adoption permitted. This standard requires that inventories held for sale in the ordinary course of business be measured at the lower of cost or net selling value, which is defined as the selling price less additional estimated manufacturing costs and estimated direct selling expenses. The replacement cost may be used in place of the net selling value, if appropriate. The standard also requires that inventories held for trading purposes be measured at the market price.

***Lease Accounting*—**On March 30, 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," which revised the existing accounting standard for lease transactions issued on June 17, 1993. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008 with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2007.

Lessee

Under the existing accounting standard, finance leases that deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are to be capitalized, however, other finance leases are permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as if capitalized" information is disclosed in the note to the lessee's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions shall be capitalized recognizing lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet.

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Semiconductors	¥ 2,275	¥ 2,793	$ 22,707
Electronic equipment	712	1,004	7,106
Total	¥ 2,987	¥ 3,797	$ 29,813

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities as of March 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Non-current:			
Marketable equity securities	¥ 524	¥ 864	$ 5,230
Non-marketable equity securities	197	301	1,966
Total	¥ 721	¥ 1,165	$ 7,196

5. LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company reviewed its long-lived assets for impairment as of March 31, 2008 and, as a result, recognized an impairment loss of ¥18 million ($180 thousand) as other expense for idle assets of the Hakone land. Due to the decline in land prices the carrying amount was written down to the recoverable amount for the year ended March 31, 2008. The recoverable amount of an asset is estimated based on the net amount that the asset could be sold for (net selling amount). In the case of land, the net selling amount is estimated as the appraisal amount based on real estate appraisal standards. No impairment loss was recognized in 2007.

6. SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term bank loans at March 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of overdrafts to banks. The annual interest rates applicable to the short-term bank loans ranged from 1.07% to 1.11% and 0.94% to 5.83% at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Long-term debt at March 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Unsecured 0.44% yen straight bonds due 2008, guaranteed by a bank		¥ 300	
Unsecured 0.73% yen straight bonds due 2009, guaranteed by a bank	¥ 200	400	$ 1,996
Unsecured loans from banks, due serially to 2009 with interest rate of 2.25%	195	325	1,947
Unsecured loans from life insurance company, due serially to 2008 with interest rate of 1.1%		33	
Total	395	1,058	3,943
Less current portion	(330)	(663)	(3,294)
Total	¥ 65	¥ 395	$ 649

Annual maturities of long-term debt at March 31, 2008 were as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2009	¥ 330	$ 3,294
2010	65	649
Total	¥ 395	$ 3,943

7. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

The Company has a non-contributory funded pension plan, which covers substantially all employees of the Company. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to terminated employees with less than 20 years of participation in the plan. For those employees with participation of 20 years or more, either a lump-sum payment or an annuity are available at the option of the employee under certain circumstances.

The liability for retirement benefits at March 31, 2008 and 2007 for directors was ¥144 million ($1,440 thousand) and ¥122 million, respectively. The retirement benefits for directors are paid subject to the approval of the shareholders.

8. EQUITY

Since May 1, 2006, Japanese companies have been subject to the Corporate Law of Japan (the "Corporate Law"), which reformed and replaced the Code. The significant provisions in the Corporate Law that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

a. Dividends

Under the Corporate Law, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria such as; (1) having the Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having the Board of Corporate Auditors, and (4) the term of service of the directors is prescribed as one year rather than two years of normal term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. The Company meets all the above criteria.

The Corporate Law permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (non-cash assets) to shareholders subject to a certain limitation and additional requirements.

Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Corporate Law provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of equity after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

b. Increases/Decreases and Transfer of Common Stock, Reserve and Surplus

The Corporate Law requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Corporate Law, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Corporate Law also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

c. Treasury Stock and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

The Corporate Law also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by specific formula.

Under the Corporate Law, stock acquisition rights, which were previously presented as a liability, are now presented as a separate component of equity.

The Corporate Law also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

9. INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 41% for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Current:			
Deferred tax assets:			
Allowance for doubtful receivables	¥ 328	¥ 257	$ 3,274
Accrued bonuses	28	27	279
Inventories		103	
Other	12	6	120
Less valuation allowance		(113)	
Deferred tax assets—current	¥ 368	¥ 280	$ 3,673

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Non-current:			
Deferred tax assets:			
Liability for retirement benefits	¥ 156	¥ 64	$ 1,557
Allowance for doubtful receivables	184	323	1,837
Allowance for investment	682	795	6,807
Loss on valuation of investments securities	106	113	1,058
Tax loss carryforwards	645	1,263	6,438
Other	298	93	2,974
Less valuation allowance	(587)	(705)	(5,859)
Net deferred tax assets—non-current	¥ 1,484	¥ 1,946	$ 14,812

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying non-consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	2007
Normal effective statutory tax rate	41 %
Expenses not deductible for income tax purposes	4
Per capita levy of local taxes	2
Valuation allowance	(5)
Other—net	3
Actual effective tax rate	45 %

For the year ended March 31, 2008, a reconciliation is not disclosed because the difference was less than 5% of the normal effective statutory tax rate.

At March 31, 2008, the Company had tax loss carryforwards aggregating approximately ¥1,593 million ($15,900 thousand) which are available to be offset against taxable income of the Company in future years. These tax loss carryforwards, if not utilized, will expire as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2011	¥ 625	$ 6,238
2014	968	9,662
Total	¥ 1,593	$ 15,900

10. LEASES

The Company leases certain computer equipment, vehicles and other assets.

Total lease payments under finance lease arrangements that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were ¥26 million ($260 thousand) and ¥38 million for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Pro forma information of leased property such as acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and obligations under finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee on an "as if capitalized" basis for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	2008			
	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Other Assets	Total
Acquisition cost	¥ 69	¥ 12	¥ 19	¥ 100
Accumulated depreciation	30	10	14	54
Net leased property	¥ 39	¥ 2	¥ 5	¥ 46

	Millions of Yen			
	2007			
	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Other Assets	Total
Acquisition cost	¥ 69	¥ 44	¥ 23	¥ 136
Accumulated depreciation	15	31	13	59
Net leased property	¥ 54	¥ 13	¥ 10	¥ 77

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	2008			
	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Other Assets	Total
Acquisition cost	$ 689	$ 120	$ 189	$ 998
Accumulated depreciation	300	100	139	539
Net leased property	$ 389	$ 20	$ 50	$ 459

Obligations under finance leases which included the imputed interest expense portion as of March 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2008	2007	2008
Due within one year	¥ 20	¥ 26	$ 200
Due after one year	26	51	259
Total	¥ 46	¥ 77	$ 459

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At March 31, 2008, the Company had the following contingent liabilities:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Guarantees and similar items of subsidiaries' bank loans, accounts payable and installment purchase obligations	¥ 1,604	$ 16,010

12. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Diluted net income per share for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 is not disclosed because it is anti-dilutive.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The following appropriations of retained earnings at March 31, 2008 were approved at the Company's shareholders meeting held on June 25, 2008:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥24.00 ($0.24) per share	¥ 286	$ 2,855

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