Consolidated Financial Statements

for the Year Ended March 31, 2019 and Independent Auditor's Report

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

EIZO Corporation

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of EIZO Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of EIZO Corporation and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, 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 such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. 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 EIZO Corporation and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

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

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

June 20, 2019

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet
March 31, 2019

ASSETS	Millions of Yen 2019	Millions of Yen 2018	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1) 2019
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	¥ 16,099	¥ 20,395	$ 146,355
Short-term investments (Notes 4 and 13)	1,117	590	10,155
Notes and accounts receivable (Note 13):			
Trade notes	216	207	1,964
Trade accounts	17,030	22,331	154,818
Other	805	198	7,318
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(77)	(131)	(700)
Inventories (Note 5)	28,377	24,777	257,973
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	601	670	5,462
Total current assets	64,168	69,037	583,345
PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT:			
Land	3,574	3,250	32,491
Buildings and structures	15,711	15,102	142,827
Machinery and equipment	5,147	4,930	46,791
Furniture and fixtures	7,285	6,936	66,227
Construction in progress	1,793	392	16,300
Total	33,510	30,610	304,636
Accumulated depreciation	(19,189)	(18,439)	(174,445)
Net property, plant, and equipment	14,321	12,171	130,191
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Notes 4 and 13)	38,677	33,071	351,609
Goodwill	2,317	2,831	21,064
Deferred tax assets (Note 9)	512	585	4,655
Other assets	1,429	1,802	12,991
Total investments and other assets	42,935	38,289	390,319
TOTAL	¥121,424	¥119,497	$1,103,855

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Millions of Yen 2019	Millions of Yen 2018	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1) 2019
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term bank loans (Notes 6 and 13)	¥ 1,868	¥ 1,958	$ 16,982
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 6 and 13)		26	
Accounts payable (Note 13):			
Trade accounts	6,696	7,620	60,873
Other	1,387	1,309	12,609
Income taxes payable	565	1,896	5,136
Accrued expenses	4,023	4,514	36,573
Other current liabilities	1,134	1,336	10,309
Total current liabilities	15,673	18,659	142,482
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt (Notes 6 and 13)	1,246	29	11,327
Liability for retirement benefits (Note 7)	2,829	3,224	25,718
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 9)	5,593	4,891	50,845
Other long-term liabilities	1,159	1,172	10,538
Total long-term liabilities	10,827	9,316	98,428
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Notes 12 and 14)			
EQUITY (Notes 8 and 16):			
Common stock—authorized, 65,000,000 shares; issued, 22,731,160 shares in 2019 and 2018	4,426	4,426	40,236
Capital surplus	4,314	4,314	39,218
Retained earnings	70,563	68,280	641,482
Treasury stock—at cost, 1,410,709 shares in 2019 and 1,410,536 shares in 2018	(2,663)	(2,662)	(24,209)
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	18,471	17,507	167,918
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(510)	(227)	(4,636)
Defined retirement benefit plans	323	(116)	2,936
Total equity	94,924	91,522	862,945
TOTAL	¥121,424	¥119,497	$1,103,855

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Income
Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
NET SALES	¥72,944	¥84,058	$ 663,127
COST OF SALES	49,189	57,973	447,173
Gross profit	23,755	26,085	215,954
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Notes 10 and 11)	18,385	17,531	167,136
Operating income	5,370	8,554	48,818
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):			
Interest and dividend income	639	547	5,809
Interest expense	(3)	(3)	(27)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain—net	(481)	269	(4,373)
Other—net	185	138	1,682
Other income—net	340	951	3,091
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	5,710	9,505	51,909
INCOME TAXES (Note 9):			
Current	1,248	2,680	11,345
Deferred	153	(314)	1,391
Total income taxes	1,401	2,366	12,736
NET INCOME	4,309	7,139	39,173
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT	¥ 4,309	¥ 7,139	$ 39,173

	Yen		U.S. Dollars
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK (Note 2.q):			
Basic net income	¥202.09	¥334.82	$1.84
Cash dividends applicable to the year	95.00	85.00	0.86

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
NET INCOME	¥4,309	¥7,139	$ 39,173
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 15):			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	964	468	8,763
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(283)	278	(2,573)
Defined retirement benefit plans	439	169	3,991
Total other comprehensive income	1,120	915	10,181
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	¥5,429	¥8,054	$ 49,354
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO—			
Owners of the parent	¥5,429	¥8,054	$ 49,354

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Thousands	Millions of Yen							
						Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans	Total Equity
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2017	21,321	¥4,426	¥4,314	¥62,954	¥(2,662)	¥17,039	¥(505)	¥(285)	¥85,281
Net income				7,139					7,139
Cash dividends, ¥85 per share				(1,813)					(1,813)
Purchase of treasury stock									
Net increase in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities						468			468
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments							278		278
Net change in defined retirement benefit plans								169	169
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2018	21,321	4,426	4,314	68,280	(2,662)	17,507	(227)	(116)	91,522
Net income				4,309					4,309
Cash dividends, ¥95 per share				(2,026)					(2,026)
Purchase of treasury stock	(1)				(1)				(1)
Net increase in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities						964			964
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments							(283)		(283)
Net change in defined retirement benefit plans								439	439
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2019	21,320	¥4,426	¥4,314	¥70,563	¥(2,663)	¥18,471	¥(510)	¥ 323	¥94,924

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)							
					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans	Total Equity
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2018	$40,236	$39,218	$620,727	$(24,200)	$159,155	$(2,063)	$(1,055)	$832,018
Net income			39,173					39,173
Cash dividends, $0.86 per share			(18,418)					(18,418)
Purchase of treasury stock				(9)				(9)
Net increase in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities					8,763			8,763
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments						(2,573)		(2,573)
Net change in defined retirement benefit plans							3,991	3,991
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2019	$40,236	$39,218	$641,482	$(24,209)	$167,918	$(4,636)	$ 2,936	$862,945

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Income before income taxes	¥ 5,710	¥ 9,505	$ 51,909
Adjustments for:			
Income taxes—paid	(2,545)	(1,946)	(23,136)
Depreciation and amortization	2,238	2,353	20,345
Amortization of goodwill	513	252	4,664
Provision of allowance for doubtful receivables	(53)	(10)	(482)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)—net	88	(137)	800
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable	5,105	(4,279)	46,409
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(4,015)	542	(36,500)
Decrease in accounts payable	(1,331)	(584)	(12,100)
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses	(461)	64	(4,191)
Increase in liability for retirement benefits	209	203	1,900
Other—net	(110)	(1,133)	(1,000)
Total adjustments	(362)	(4,675)	(3,291)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,348	4,830	48,618
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	(3,841)	(2,787)	(34,918)
Purchases of software and other long-lived assets	(192)	(156)	(1,745)
Proceeds from sales of short-term investments and investment securities	302	4	2,745
Purchases of short-term investments and investment securities	(4,655)	(1,079)	(42,318)
Payment for acquisition of business		(2,567)	
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(327)	17	(2,973)
Net cash used in investing activities	(8,713)	(6,568)	(79,209)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,284		11,673
Repayments of long-term debt	(55)	(959)	(500)
Dividends paid	(2,025)	(1,813)	(18,409)
Repurchases of treasury stock	(1)		(9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(797)	(2,772)	(7,245)
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(134)	111	(1,218)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—(Forward)	¥(4,296)	¥(4,399)	$ (39,054)

(Continued)

EIZO Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2019	2018	2019
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—(Forward)	¥ (4,296)	¥ (4,399)	$ (39,054)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	20,395	24,794	185,409
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	¥16,099	¥20,395	$ 146,355

INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Payment for purchase of Carina System Co., Ltd. net of cash acquired		¥2,567	
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:			
Assets acquired		1,933	
Liabilities assumed		1,924	
Cash paid for the capital		2,660	
Goodwill		2,651	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

(Concluded)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form that is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2018 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2019.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which EIZO Corporation (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥110 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2019. Such translations should not be construed as representations 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. Consolidation—The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2019, include the accounts of the Company and its 16 (17 in 2018) subsidiaries (together, the "Group").

Under the control concept, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group is also eliminated.

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements—Under Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Practical Issues Task Force No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements," the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification) tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items that should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (a) amortization of goodwill; (b) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of research and development ("R&D"); and (d) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant, and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model of accounting.

c. ***Business Combinations***—Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. Acquisition-related costs, such as advisory fees or professional fees, are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred. If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, an acquirer shall report in its financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, which shall not exceed one year from the acquisition, the acquirer shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and that would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date. Such adjustments shall be recognized as if the accounting for the business combination had been completed at the acquisition date. The acquirer recognizes any bargain purchase gain in profit or loss immediately on the acquisition date after reassessing and confirming that all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed have been identified after a review of the procedures used in the purchase price allocation. A parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary might change if the parent purchases or sells ownership interests in its subsidiary. The carrying amount of noncontrolling interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the parent's ownership interest in its subsidiary while the parent retains its controlling interest in its subsidiary. Any difference between the fair value of the consideration received or paid and the amount by which the noncontrolling interest is adjusted is accounted for as capital surplus as long as the parent retains control over its subsidiary.

   During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company merged with EIZO Medical Solutions Inc. For further information, please refer to Note 3.

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

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

e. ***Inventories***—Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined by the average method for finished products and work in process and by the moving-average method for raw materials, or net selling value.

f. ***Short-Term Investments and Investment Securities***—Short-term investments and investment 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; and (2) available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either trading securities or held to maturity debt securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity.

   Nonmarketable 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.

g. ***Property, Plant, and Equipment***—Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries 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 of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries acquired after April 1, 1998, buildings improvements and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016, and all property, plant, and equipment of foreign subsidiaries. The range of useful lives is principally from 15 to 50 years for buildings and structures, from 7 to 10 years for machinery and equipment, and from 2 to 6 years for furniture and fixtures.

h. ***Goodwill***—Goodwill is amortized over 10 years or less by the straight-line method. Immaterial goodwill may be charged entirely to income at acquisition. Amortization of goodwill is ¥513 million ($4,664 thousand) and ¥252 million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

i. ***Long-Lived Assets***—The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is 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.

j. ***Retirement and Pension Plans***—The Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries have a defined contribution pension plan and unfunded retirement benefit plans. Other domestic subsidiaries have a defined benefit pension plan and unfunded retirement benefit plans. Certain foreign subsidiaries have either a defined contribution plan or defined benefit plan. Additionally, the Company or its subsidiaries may add premium severance pay.

The Company accounts for the liability for retirement benefits based on the projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the balance sheet date. The projected benefit obligations are attributed to periods on a straight-line basis. Actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs that are yet to be recognized in profit or loss are recognized within equity (accumulated other comprehensive income), after adjusting for tax effects and are recognized in profit or loss over five years, no longer than the expected average remaining service period of the employees. The discount rate is determined using a single weighted-average discount rate reflecting the estimated timing and amount of benefit payment.

Retirement benefits to directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members are recorded at the amount that would be required if the directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members retired at the consolidated balance sheet date. In June 2004, the retirement benefit system was abolished and the amount required to be paid at the time of the abolishment will be paid to directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members upon their retirement.

k. ***R&D Costs***—R&D costs are charged to income as incurred.

l. ***Software Development Contracts***—Revenue from sales of customized software and costs of development of the customized software should be recognized by the percentage-of-completion method if the outcome of a development contract can be estimated reliably. When total revenue, total costs, and the stage of completion of the contract at the consolidated balance sheet date can be reliably measured, the outcome of a development contract can be estimated reliably. If the outcome of a development contract cannot be reliably estimated, the completed contract method should be applied. When it is probable that the total costs will exceed total revenue, an estimated loss on the contract should be immediately recognized by providing for a loss on development contracts.

m. ***Income Taxes***—The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement 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.

On February 16, 2018, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 28, "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting," which requires deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities to be classified as investments and other assets and long-term liabilities, respectively. Deferred tax assets were previously classified as current assets and investments and other assets, and deferred tax liabilities were previously classified as current liabilities and long-term liabilities under the previous accounting standard. The revised accounting standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company retrospectively applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2018, and deferred tax assets of ¥2,264 million and deferred tax liabilities of ¥44 million which were previously classified as current assets and current liabilities, respectively, as of March 31, 2018, have been reclassified as investments and other assets and long-term liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

The Group files a tax return under the consolidated corporate tax system in Japan, which allows companies to base tax payments on the combined profits or losses of the parent company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries.

n. ***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 rates at the consolidated balance sheet date. The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income to the extent that they are not hedged by forward exchange contracts.

o. ***Foreign Currency Financial Statements***—The balance sheet accounts of the foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of the balance sheet date, except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate.

Differences arising from such translation were shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" under accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of equity.

Revenue and expense accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate.

p. ***Derivatives***—The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Foreign exchange forward contracts are utilized by the Group to reduce foreign currency exchange rate risks. The Group does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivative financial instruments are classified and accounted for as follows: all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities and measured at fair value with gains or losses on derivative transactions recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

q. ***Per Share Information***—Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Cash dividends per share shown in the consolidated statement of income are presented on an accrual basis, and include interim dividends paid and year-end dividends to be approved after the consolidated balance sheet date.

Diluted net income per share of common stock is not disclosed herein because the Company has not issued any securities that are potentially dilutive for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

r. ***New Accounting Pronouncements***—On March 30, 2018, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 29, "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition," and ASBJ Guidance No. 30, "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition." The core principle of the standard and guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity should recognize revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The accounting standard and guidance are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Earlier application is permitted for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The Company expects to apply the accounting standard and guidance for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021 and is in the process of measuring the effects of applying the accounting standard and guidance in future applicable periods.

3. BUSINESS COMBINATION

Year Ended March 31, 2019

(Business Combinations of Entities under Common Control)

a. *Outline of the business combination*

(1) Names and businesses of companies involved in merger

Joint company (surviving company of absorption-type merger)

Name of the joint company:	EIZO Corporation
Business outline:	Development, design, manufacture and sales of visual display systems, amusement monitors and related services

Combined company (merged company of absorption-type merger)

Name of the combined company:	EIZO Medical Solutions Inc.
Business outline:	System integration business solutions for the healthcare market with our products

(2) Date of business combination

October 1, 2018

(3) Legal form of business combination

A consolidation-type merger, with EIZO Medical Solutions Inc. as the merged company and EIZO Corporation as the surviving company

(4) Content of allocation related to merger

Due to the merger with a wholly owned subsidiary, there is no allocation of stock and so on money for this merger.

(5) Overview and purpose of the transaction

The Company executed this transaction to reorganize their healthcare business and to enhance their offering capabilities and provide more flexibility to the healthcare market.

b. Overview of accounting method used

This merger was accounted for a jointly controlled transaction, based on ASBJ Statement No. 21, "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" and ASBJ Statement No. 28, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures."

(Completion of Purchase Price Allocation)

In the previous year, the process for distinguishing identifiable assets and liabilities on the date of the business combination for the acquisition of Carina System Co., Ltd. which occurred on March 30, 2018, was still under examination and the allocation of purchase price had not yet been completed as of March 31, 2018. As such, the amount of goodwill was accounted for on a provisional basis.

This process was completed during the current year and the adjustments due to the finalization of the purchase price allocation has been reflected in the comparative information for the previous year. Such adjustments are as follows:

Goodwill of ¥2,983 million which was accounted for on a provisional basis in the previous year decreased by ¥333 million to ¥2,650 million subsequent to the allocation of ¥502 million to other intangible assets and ¥169 million to the deferred tax liabilities.

There was no impact on the consolidated statement of income for the prior period.

4. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Short-term investments and investment securities as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Short-term investments:			
Trust fund investments	¥ 317	¥ 290	$ 2,882
Debt securities		300	
Others	800		7,273
Total	¥ 1,117	¥ 590	$ 10,155
Investment securities:			
Marketable equity securities	¥36,870	¥32,921	$335,182
Nonmarketable equity securities	150	150	1,364
Debt securities	1,657		15,063
Total	¥38,677	¥33,071	$351,609

The cost and aggregate fair value of short-term investments and investment securities at March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2019	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Trading				¥ 317
Available for sale:				
Equity securities	¥10,323	¥27,128	¥581	¥36,870
Others	800			800
Total	¥11,123	¥27,128	¥581	¥37,670
March 31, 2018				
Securities classified as:				
Trading				¥ 290
Available for sale—				
Equity securities	¥ 7,823	¥25,216	¥118	¥32,921
Total	¥ 7,823	¥25,216	¥118	¥32,921

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
March 31, 2019	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Trading				$ 2,882
Available for sale:				
Equity securities	$ 93,845	$ 246,618	$ 5,281	$ 335,182
Others	7,273			7,273
Total	$ 101,118	$ 246,618	$ 5,281	$ 342,455

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2019 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Finished products	¥12,238	¥10,280	$ 111,255
Work in process	4,576	1,985	41,600
Raw materials and supplies	11,563	12,512	105,118
Total	¥28,377	¥24,777	$ 257,973

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

Short-term bank loans at March 31, 2019 and 2018, consisted of notes to banks. The weighted-average annual interest rate applicable to the short-term bank loans was 0.07% at March 31, 2019 and 2018.

Annual maturities of long-term debt, as of March 31, 2019, for the next five years and thereafter were as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2025 and thereafter	¥1,246	$11,327
Total	¥1,246	$11,327

7. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have severance payment plans for employees, directors, and Audit & Supervisory Board members.

Under most circumstances, employees terminating their employment are entitled to retirement benefits determined based on the rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service, and certain other factors. Such retirement benefits are given in the form of a lump-sum severance payment from the Company or from certain subsidiaries and annuity payments from the Company, certain subsidiaries, or a trustee. Employees of the Company or certain subsidiaries are entitled to larger payments if the termination is involuntary, by retirement at the mandatory retirement age, by death, or by voluntary retirement at certain specific ages prior to the mandatory retirement age.

(1) The changes in defined benefit obligation for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Balance at beginning of year	¥4,147	¥3,994	$37,700
Current service cost	257	235	2,336
Interest cost	21	19	191
Actuarial gains	(541)	(128)	(4,918)
Benefits paid	(102)	(97)	(927)
Prior service cost	(4)		(36)
Others	(66)	124	(601)
Balance at end of year	¥3,712	¥4,147	$33,745

(2) The changes in plan assets for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Balance at beginning of year	¥1,025	¥ 924	$9,318
Expected return on plan assets	22	24	200
Actuarial losses	(24)	(9)	(218)
Contributions from the employer	23	21	209
Benefits paid	(20)	(10)	(182)
Others	(41)	75	(372)
Balance at end of year	¥ 985	¥1,025	$8,955

(3) A reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Funded defined benefit obligation	¥1,727	¥1,770	$15,700
Plan assets	(985)	(1,025)	(8,955)
Total	742	745	6,745
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	1,985	2,377	18,045
Net liability for defined benefit obligation	¥2,727	¥3,122	$24,790

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Liability for retirement benefits	¥2,727	¥3,122	$24,790
Net liability for defined benefit obligation	¥2,727	¥3,122	$24,790

(4) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Service cost	¥257	¥235	$2,336
Interest cost	21	19	191
Expected return on plan assets	(22)	(24)	(200)
Recognized actuarial losses	73	131	664
Amortization of prior service cost	(4)		(36)
Others	88	71	800
Net periodic benefit costs	¥413	¥432	$3,755

(5) Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Actuarial gains	¥(563)	¥(191)	$(5,118)
Prior service cost	(16)		(145)
Total	¥(579)	¥(191)	$(5,263)

(6) Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Unrecognized actuarial (gains) losses	¥(427)	¥136	$(3,882)
Unrecognized prior service cost	(16)		(145)
Total	¥(443)	¥136	$(4,027)

(7) Plan assets

a. *Components of plan assets*

Plan assets as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, consisted of the following:

	2019	2018
Debt investments	53%	54%
Equity investments	15	15
Cash and cash equivalents	5	4
Others	27	27
Total	100%	100%

b. *Method of determining the expected rate of return on plan assets*

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering the long-term rates of return which are expected currently and in the future from the various components of the plan assets.

(8) Assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, are set forth as follows:

	2019	2018
Discount rate	0.2%–1.8%	0.1%–1.6%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.3%	5.0%

The expected raise rate is based on the index of the raise calculated by age as of March 31, 2013.

(9) Defined contribution plan

The required contribution amounts of the Group for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, were ¥239 million ($2,173 thousand) and ¥223 million, respectively.

The liability for retirement benefits at March 31, 2019 and 2018, for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members was ¥102 million ($927 thousand).

8. EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

a. Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. Additionally, for companies that meet certain criteria, including (1) having a board of directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and (4) the term of service of the directors being prescribed as one year rather than the normal two-year 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. With respect to the third condition above, the board of directors of companies with an audit and supervisory committee (as implemented under the Companies Act effective May 1, 2015) may also declare dividends at any time because such companies, by their nature, meet the criteria under the Companies Act. The Company is organized as a company with an audit and supervisory committee, effective June 23, 2016. The Company meets all the above criteria, and accordingly, the board of directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (noncash assets) to shareholders subject to certain limitations 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 Companies Act 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 net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

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

The Companies Act 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 aggregate amount of the legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus, and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts within equity under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

c. Treasury Stock and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

The Companies Act 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 a specific formula.

Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity.

The Companies Act 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 and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes that, in the aggregate, resulted in a normal effective statutory tax rate of approximately 30.5% and 30.7% for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2019 and 2018, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Deferred tax assets:			
Inventories	¥ 1,047	¥ 1,052	$ 9,518
Liability for retirement benefits	808	788	7,345
Tax loss carryforwards	781	983	7,100
Accrued expenses	755	830	6,864
Other	1,428	1,746	12,982
Less valuation allowance	(1,664)	(1,861)	(15,127)
Total	3,155	3,538	28,682
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	(8,076)	(7,592)	(73,418)
Other	(160)	(252)	(1,454)
Total	(8,236)	(7,844)	(74,872)
Net deferred tax liabilities	¥(5,081)	¥(4,306)	$ (46,190)

Note: During the current year, we finalized the provisional accounting treatment related to the business combination during the prior period.

The impact of finalizing such accounting treatment has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2019, with the corresponding figures for 2018, is as follows:

	2019	2018
Normal effective statutory tax rate	30.5%	30.7%
Tax credit for research expenses	(3.1)	(4.8)
Decrease in valuation	(4.9)	(1.2)
Amortization of goodwill	2.9	
Other—net	(0.9)	0.2
Actual effective tax rate	24.5%	24.9%

At March 31, 2019, certain subsidiaries have tax loss carryforwards aggregating approximately ¥3,027 million ($27,518 thousand) that are available to be offset against taxable income of such subsidiaries 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
2022 and thereafter	¥3,027	$27,518
Total	¥3,027	$27,518

10. SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, principally consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Salaries for employees	¥5,885	¥5,418	$53,500
Provision for bonuses	354	392	3,218
Retirement benefit expenses	314	341	2,855
Provision for product warranty liabilities	191	432	1,736
R&D expenses	5,395	5,481	49,045
Provision for loss on recycling of monitors	(86)	(76)	(782)
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	(50)	(9)	(455)

11. R&D COSTS

R&D costs charged to income were ¥5,932 million ($53,927 thousand) and ¥5,908 million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

12. LEASES

The minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases at March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Due within one year	¥ 245	¥266	$ 2,227
Due after one year	1,449	396	13,173
Total	¥1,694	¥662	$15,400

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

(1) *Group Policy for Financial Instruments*

The Group uses financial instruments based on its capital expenditure plan. Cash surpluses, if any, are invested in low-risk financial assets. Derivatives are not used, for speculative purposes, but to manage exposure to financial risks as described in (2) below.

(2) *Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments*

Receivables such as trade notes and trade accounts are exposed to customer credit risk. Although receivables in foreign currencies are exposed to the risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, the position, net of payables in foreign currencies, is hedged by using forward foreign currency contracts. Short-term investment and investment securities, mainly equity instruments of customers and suppliers of the Group, debt securities and funds in trust are exposed to credit risk and the risk of fluctuation in market price and interest rate.

All payment terms of payables, such as trade accounts, are within one year. Although payables in foreign currencies are exposed to the risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, those risks are netted against the balance of receivables denominated in the same foreign currency, as noted above.

Short-term bank loans are used to hedge the exchange risk for nontrade receivables denominated in foreign currency. The payment term is within three months after the consolidated balance sheet date. The long-term bank loan is used to finance for construction of new buildings at EIZO GmbH which is a consolidated subsidiary. All the loans are traded in foreign currency and have variable interest rates. Thus, they are exposed to the market risk of fluctuation in exchange rates and interest rates.

Derivatives mainly include forward foreign currency contracts that are used to manage exposure to risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates of receivables and payables. Please see Note 14 for more details about derivatives.

(3) *Risk Management for Financial Instruments*

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss arising from a counterparty's failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms. The Group manages its credit risk from receivables on the basis of internal guidelines, which include monitoring of payment terms and balances of major customers by each business administration department to identify the default risk of customers at an early stage. With respect to debt securities, the Group manages its exposure to credit risk by limiting its funding to high credit rating bonds in accordance with in its internal guidelines. Please see Note 14 for information about derivatives.

The maximum credit risk exposure of financial assets is limited to their carrying amounts as of March 31, 2019.

Market risk management (foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk)

Foreign currency trade receivables, payables, short-term bank loans, and long-term debt are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Such foreign exchange rate risk is hedged occasionally by forward foreign currency contracts.

Marketable and investment securities are managed by monitoring the market values and financial position of issuers on a regular basis.

The basic policies regarding derivative transactions have been approved by the director in charge of accounting based on internal guidelines that prescribe the authority and the limit for each transaction by the corporate treasury department. Reconciliation of the transactions and balances with customers is made and the transaction data is reported to the director in charge of accounting on a monthly basis.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk comprises the risk that the Group cannot meet its contractual obligations in full on maturity dates. The Group manages its liquidity risk by holding an adequate volume of liquid assets along with adequate financial planning by the corporate treasury department.

(**4**) ***Concentration of Credit Risk***

As of March 31, 2019, 7.7% of total receivables are from specific major customers of the Group.

(**5**) ***Fair Values of Financial Instruments***

Fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices in active markets. If quoted prices are not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead.

(*a*) *Fair value of financial instruments*

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2019	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Cash and cash equivalents	¥16,099	¥16,099	
Notes and accounts receivable	18,051		
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(77)		
Notes and accounts receivable (net)	17,974	17,974	
Short-term investments and investment securities	37,987	37,987	
Total	¥72,060	¥72,060	
Accounts payable	¥ 8,083	¥ 8,083	
Short-term bank loans	1,868	1,868	
Long-term bank loan	1,246	1,246	
Total	¥11,197	¥11,197	

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2018	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Cash and cash equivalents	¥20,395	¥20,395	
Notes and accounts receivable	22,736		
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(131)		
Notes and accounts receivable (net)	22,605	22,605	—
Short-term investments and investment securities	33,211	33,211	—
Total	¥76,211	¥76,211	—
Accounts payable	¥ 8,929	¥ 8,929	
Short-term bank loans	1,958	1,958	
Long-term debt	55	56	¥1
Total	¥10,942	¥10,943	¥1
Derivatives	¥ 35	¥ 35	

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
March 31, 2019	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 146,355	$ 146,355	
Notes and accounts receivable	164,100		
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(700)		
Notes and accounts receivable (net)	163,400	163,400	
Short-term investments and investment securities	345,336	345,336	
Total	$ 655,091	$ 655,091	
Accounts payable	$ 73,482	$ 73,482	
Short-term bank loans	16,982	16,982	
Long-term bank loan	11,327	11,327	
Total	$ 101,791	$ 101,791	
Derivatives			

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Notes and Accounts Receivable

The carrying values of notes and accounts receivable approximate fair value because of their short-term settlement periods. The allowance for doubtful receivables is deducted from notes and accounts receivable.

Short-Term Investments and Investment Securities

The fair values of short-term investments and investment securities are measured at the quoted market price of the stock exchange for equity instruments and at the quoted price obtained from financial institutions for certain debt instruments. Fair value information for the short-term investments and investment securities by classification is included in Note 4.

Accounts Payable and Short-Term Bank Loans

The carrying values of accounts payable and short-term bank loans approximate fair value because of their short-term settlement periods.

Long-Term Bank Loan

As those with variable interest rates reflect market interest rates within a short period of time and the EIZO Corporation's credit capability is not different markedly from the execution, the fair value is approximately the same as the book value and thus is stated at that carrying value.

Derivatives

Fair value information for derivatives is included in Note 14.

(*b*) *Carrying amount of financial instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined*

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	¥ 150	¥150	$ 1,364
Debt securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market	1,657	300	15,063

(**6**) ***Maturity Analysis for Financial Assets and Securities with Contractual Maturities***

	Millions of Yen			
March 31, 2019	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 5 Years	Due after 5 Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥16,097			
Receivables	18,051			
Investment securities:				
Debt securities		¥1,200		
Others	800	457		
Total	¥34,948	¥1,657		
March 31, 2018				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥20,391			
Receivables	22,736			
Debt securities	300			
Total	¥43,427			

March 31, 2019	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year through 5 Years	Due after 5 Years through 10 Years	Due after 10 Years
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 146,336			
Receivables	164,100			
Investment securities:				
Debt securities		$ 10,909		
Others	7,273	4,155		
Total	$ 317,709	$ 15,064		

14. DERIVATIVES

The Group enters into derivative contracts, including foreign currency forward contracts, to hedge foreign exchange rate risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

All derivative transactions are entered into to hedge foreign currency exposures incorporated within the Group's business. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets or liabilities.

Because the counterparties to these derivatives are limited to major international financial institutions, the Group does not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Group have been made in accordance with internal policies that regulate the authorization and credit limit amount.

Derivative Transactions to Which Hedge Accounting Is Not Applied

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied at March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

As of March 31, 2019, there is no such matter.

March 31, 2018	Millions of Yen Contract Amount	Contract Amount Due after 1 Year	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain/Loss
Foreign currency forward contracts—				
Selling Euro	¥949		¥35	¥35

The fair value of derivative transactions is measured at the quoted price obtained from financial institutions.

15. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The components of other comprehensive income and loss for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2019	2018	2019
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities:			
Gains arising during the year	¥1,449	¥736	$13,173
Amount before income tax effect	1,449	736	13,173
Income tax effect	(485)	(268)	(4,410)
Total	¥ 964	¥468	$ 8,763
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ (283)	¥278	$ (2,573)
Amount before income tax effect	(283)	278	(2,573)
Total	¥ (283)	¥278	$ (2,573)
Defined retirement benefit plans:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ 508	¥ 60	$ 4,618
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	71	132	646
Amount before income tax effect	579	192	5,264
Income tax effect	(140)	(23)	(1,273)
Total	¥ 439	¥169	$ 3,991
Total other comprehensive income	¥1,120	¥915	$10,181

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The following appropriation of retained earnings at March 31, 2019, was approved at the board of directors' meeting held on May 16, 2019:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥50 ($0.5) per share	¥1,066	$9,691

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available, and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

(1) ***Description of Reportable Segments***

The Group is primarily engaged in the manufacture, development, and sale of visual products and related products. The Group consists of this single industry, and therefore, it is not required to disclose separate financial information by segment.

(2) ***Information about Products and Services***

	Business & Plus	Healthcare	Creative Work	Vertical & Specific	Amusement	Other	Total
	Millions of Yen						
	2019						
Sales to external customers	¥17,788	¥30,409	¥5,972	¥7,420	¥8,584	¥2,771	¥72,944

	Business & Plus	Healthcare	Creative Work	Vertical & Specific	Amusement	Other	Total
	Millions of Yen						
	2018						
Sales to external customers	¥18,111	¥29,780	¥5,749	¥7,885	¥15,234	¥7,299	¥84,058

	Business & Plus	Healthcare	Creative Work	Vertical & Specific	Amusement	Other	Total
	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	2019						
Sales to external customers	$ 161,709	$ 276,445	$ 54,291	$ 67,455	$ 78,036	$ 25,191	$ 663,127

(3) ***Information about Geographical Areas***

(*a*) *Sales*

Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
Millions of Yen				
2019				
¥32,484	¥30,283	¥6,132	¥4,045	¥72,944

Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
Millions of Yen				
2018				
¥44,405	¥30,057	¥5,810	¥3,786	¥84,058

Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
2019				
Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
$ 295,309	$ 275,300	$ 55,745	$ 36,773	$ 663,127

Note: Sales are classified by country or region based on the location of customers.

(*b*) *Property, plant, and equipment*

Millions of Yen				
2019				
Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
¥11,139	¥3,115	¥27	¥40	¥14,321

Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
2019				
Japan	Europe	North America	Other	Total
$ 101,264	$ 28,318	$ 245	$ 364	$ 130,191

As of March 31, 2018, the amount of property, plant, and equipment located in Japan exceeds 90% of the amount of property, plant, and equipment in the consolidated balance sheet, and thus, there is no requirement to disclose such geographic information.

(4) ***Information about Major Customers***

Name of Customers	Millions of Yen 2019 Sales
JT Japan Technicals	¥9,760

Name of Customers	Millions of Yen 2018 Sales
JT Japan Technicals	¥21,019

Name of Customers	Thousands of U.S. Dollars 2019 Sales
JT Japan Technicals	$ 88,727

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