

YAMAHA CORPORATION

Flash Report

Consolidated Basis

Results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006

April 28, 2006

Company name: YAMAHA CORPORATION
(URL <http://www.global.yamaha.com/ir/report/>)
Code number: 7951
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Date of the meeting of the Board of Directors: April 28, 2006
Stock listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange (First Section)

The accounting methods used in this report are not consistent with U.S. standard accounting methods.

1. RESULTS FOR FY MARCH 2006 (April 1, 2005–March 31, 2006)

Figures of less than ¥1 million have been omitted.

(1) Consolidated Operating Results

	Net sales		Operating income		Recurring profit	
	Millions of yen	% change from the previous fiscal year	Millions of yen	% change from the previous fiscal year	Millions of yen	% change from the previous fiscal year
FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	¥534,084	0.0%	¥24,135	(32.4)%	¥35,244	(14.7)%
FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)	¥534,079	(1.0)%	¥35,695	(20.8)%	¥41,302	(19.1)%

	Net income		Net income per share	Net income per share after full dilution	Return on equity	Ratio of recurring profit to total assets	Ratio of recurring profit to sales
	Millions of yen	% change from the previous fiscal year	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	¥28,123	42.8%	¥136.04	¥135.92	9.5%	6.9%	6.6%
FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)	¥19,697	(54.8)%	¥ 95.06	¥ 93.88	7.4%	8.1%	7.7%

Notes: 1. Equity in net income of affiliates:

FY March 2006 ended March 31, 2006: ¥14,838 million

FY March 2005 ended March 31, 2005: ¥9,110 million

2. Average number of outstanding shares during the year (consolidated):

FY March 2006 ended March 31, 2006: 206,139,708 shares

FY March 2005 ended March 31, 2005: 206,151,010 shares

3. Changes in methods of accounting: NO

(2) Consolidated Financial Data

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity ratio	Shareholders' equity per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	¥519,977	¥316,005	60.8%	¥1,532.62
FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)	¥505,577	¥275,200	54.4%	¥1,334.51

Note: Number of outstanding shares at the end of the year (consolidated):

FY March 2006 as of March 31, 2006: 206,133,724 shares

FY March 2005 as of March 31, 2005: 206,144,016 shares

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	¥25,510	¥(18,104)	¥(25,834)	¥35,434
FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)	¥39,588	¥(12,896)	¥ (8,306)	¥50,393

(4) Matters Related to Consolidated Companies and Companies Accounted for Using the Equity Method

Number of consolidated subsidiaries:	93
Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method:	0
Number of affiliates accounted for using the equity method:	3

(5) Changes in the Status of Consolidated Companies and Companies Accounted for Using the Equity Method

Consolidated companies:

Number of companies newly consolidated: 8

Number of companies removed from consolidation: 1

Equity method:

Number of companies newly accounted for using the equity method: 1

Number of companies removed from the equity method: 0

2. FORECASTS OF RESULTS FOR FY MARCH 2007 (April 1, 2006–March 31, 2007)

	Net sales	Recurring profit	Net income
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
FY March 2007 interim period	¥265,000	¥17,000	¥14,000
FY March 2007	¥546,000	¥35,000	¥28,000

Reference: Net income per share for the fiscal year is forecast to be ¥135.83 on a consolidated basis.

Forecast performance is predicted by the Company based on the information available at the time of the forecast. Actual performance may differ from forecasts. For further information, please see "Forecast for FY March 2007" under "OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION."

(References)

1. THE YAMAHA GROUP

The YAMAHA Group consists of YAMAHA CORPORATION in Japan, 106 subsidiaries, and 15 affiliated companies and is involved in a wide range of businesses, including musical instruments, AV/IT, electronic equipment and metal products, lifestyle-related products, recreation, and other fields.

Our main products, services and major subsidiaries and affiliated companies, as well as their positioning, are as shown below. Furthermore, business divisions are the same as business segments.

Business segment	Major products & services	Major consolidated subsidiaries
Musical instruments	Pianos, Digital musical instruments, Wind instruments, String instruments, Percussion instruments, Educational musical instruments, Professional audio equipment, Soundproof rooms, Music schools, English schools, Content distribution, and Piano tuning	Yamaha Music Tokyo Co., Ltd., and 10 other domestic musical instruments sales subsidiaries Yamaha Corporation of America Yamaha Canada Music Ltd. Yamaha Music Holding Europe G.m.b.H. Yamaha Music Central Europe G.m.b.H Yamaha-Kemble Music (U.K.) Ltd. Yamaha Musique France S.A.S. P.T. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Asia Yamaha Music & Electronics (China) Co., Ltd. Tianjin Yamaha Electronic Musical Instruments, Inc. Hangzhou Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.
AV/IT	Audio products and IT equipment	Yamaha Electronics Marketing Corporation Yamaha Electronics Corporation, U.S.A. Yamaha Elektronik Europa G.m.b.H Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. Yamaha Music & Electronics (China) Co., Ltd.
Electronic equipment and metal products	Semiconductors and Specialty metals	Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. Yamaha Metanix Corporation
Lifestyle-related products	System kitchens, Bathrooms, Washstands	Yamaha Livingtec Corporation
Recreation	Sightseeing facilities, Accommodation facilities, Ski resorts, and Sports facilities	Kiroro Associates Co., Ltd. and 5 others
Others	Golf products, Automobile interior wood components, FA equipment, and Metallic molds and components	Yamaha Fine Technologies Co., Ltd.

Principal consolidation subsidiaries are recorded separately for each area of business in which they are engaged.

2. MANAGEMENT POLICY

(1) Basic Management Policy

YAMAHA CORPORATION aims to sustain its growth as a company that draws on its accumulated technologies and know-how in its core field of music and sound as it works together with people throughout the world to enrich culture and create **Kando***. To this end, the Company will expedite decision-making processes, work to create technological innovation, strengthen its capabilities for responding to rapidly changing markets, and meet customer needs through the development and provision of superior-quality products and services. In addition, YAMAHA will make effective use of its management resources, rationalize and improve the efficiency of its business practices, and secure a strong competitive position in the global marketplace. Furthermore, the Company is seeking to increase the transparency of its management, make certain that it can realize solid business performance, and accumulate and distribute earnings appropriately to ensure that it can meet the expectations of shareholders and investors. At the same time, the Company strives to act in accordance with the responsibilities of an exemplary corporate citizen by giving due consideration to safety and environmental protection and promoting its own rigorous compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

***Kando** is a Japanese word meaning the inspiration of hearts and minds.

(2) Basic Dividend Policy

The Company's basic dividend policy is to pay stable dividends, taking into consideration the increase in the consolidated return on shareholders' equity, based on the level of consolidated net income in the medium term, and set aside an appropriate amount of retained earnings to strengthen the Company's management base, including investment in R&D and rationalization.

Following the implementation of Japan's Company Act, YAMAHA is scheduled to make no changes in its schedule for payment of cash dividends and will continue to pay dividends on a semiannual basis as previously, with the end of the interim period and the end of the fiscal year as the base dates.

(3) Goals and Management Targets

YAMAHA's new medium-term management plan (covering the three fiscal years through FY March 2007) calls for the Company to, by fiscal 2007, attain the following consolidated performance figures: net sales of ¥590.0 billion, operating income of ¥50.0 billion, recurring profit of ¥52.0 billion, and net income of ¥34.0 billion. In addition, the plan aims to boost return on equity to 10% and effectively eliminate interest-bearing debt.

(4) Medium-to-Long-Term Management Strategies and Issues to be Faced

YAMAHA's new YSD50 medium-term management plan (YSD is an abbreviation of the slogan "YAMAHA Sustainable Development," while 50 symbolizes the Company's goal of boosting annual operating income to ¥50 billion and eliminating interest-bearing debt) calls for the Company to generate a stable, high level of profit and create a management structure that makes sustainable growth possible. To achieve these objectives, the Company is implementing the following initiatives:

1. Achieving Sustainable Development and Stable, High Earnings

The profitability of all businesses is to be strengthened, and a large expected increase in the profitability of musical instrument business will enable the entire YAMAHA Group to build a high-earnings structure.

•Musical Instruments

In the musical instruments segment, YAMAHA will implement measures to promote growth that will include reducing fixed costs by realigning its production bases and reforming its operation processes, expanding sales of high-value-added products, structuring a marketing network in the Chinese market and the market for professional audio equipment, and working to revitalize the domestic market. In its content distribution business, the Company will work to create new business opportunities, including content distribution using its own original portal site.

•AV/IT

In the AV/IT segment, YAMAHA will continue strengthening its home theater business and expanding its router solution business with aim of meeting the needs of enterprises and SOHO customers. The Company will also pursue a growth strategy, including the establishment of a new business unit to provide telephone and TV conference systems and other products and services.

•Electronic Equipment and Metal Products

In the electronic equipment business, the Company will work to secure profits from its LSI sound chips for use in mobile phone business by increasing the value added of these devices and to expand its activities outside the domain of LSI sound chips. Regarding electronic metals, the Company is establishing a profitable base through continued reforms in production and expanding of its copper connector and processed materials businesses.

•Lifestyle-Related Products

In the lifestyle-related products segment, the Company will work to increase profitability by (1) further improving the attractiveness and marketability of its products, especially system kitchens and system baths, (2) lowering manufacturing costs, (3) expanding its initiatives to include not only the market for new houses but also the market for refurbishing existing houses.

•Recreation

In the recreation segment, YAMAHA is pursuing marketing activities that emphasize the attractive features of each of its facilities and upgrading quality, while placing strong emphasis on safety and taking steps to reach the breakeven point at an early date.

•Other

In the golf business, YAMAHA is establishing its brand awareness through the establishment of the "inpres™" series of golf clubs. In factory automation (FA) and metallic molds and components business, the Company is moving forward with development of FA products for the IT and automobile industries, lowering its break-even point in the metallic molds and components business, and developing magnesium parts operations in new fields. In automobile interior wood components business, the Company is taking steps to improve its capabilities for product development, manufacturing, supply, and customer services.

•Companywide Management Policy

Companywide cost-cutting measures include manufacturing reforms, such as lowering procurement costs, reducing production losses. Other reforms in progress include restructuring our basic information systems, improving our business processes by strengthening supply chain management (SCM) systems, and rationalization through the Companywide use of IT.

2. Creating and Developing Innovative, High-Quality Products and Businesses

In each of its businesses, YAMAHA will emphasize efforts focused on the medium- to high-priced segments of the relevant markets, thereby promoting its superior brand positioning and simultaneously developing additional demand through the concerted use of its capabilities to create and market innovative products.

3. Emphasizing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Aiming to ensure that its corporate value and brand value can be expanded and developed on a sustained basis, YAMAHA is determined to fulfill its responsibilities from a business aspect and to the natural environment and society. At the same time, the Company is adjusting its management systems with an eye to promoting continual improvement in its fulfillment of those responsibilities.

(5) Items Pertaining to the Parent Company

None applicable

(6) Other Important Matters Related to Management

The lawsuit described below was brought against YAMAHA CORPORATION OF AMERICA, the U.S. consolidated subsidiary of Yamaha Corporation, in the U.S. Florida Southern Regional Court on November 29, 2005 (with a formal suit filed on January 23, 2006) by ACE PRO SOUND AND RECORDING, L.L.C.

1. Name, location, and representative of the consolidated subsidiary (defendant)

Name: YAMAHA CORPORATION OF AMERICA (hereinafter, YCA)
(Lines of business: Sales, etc., of musical instruments and audio equipment)
Location: California, United States of America
Representative: Yoshihiro Doi, President

2. Date of the lawsuit

November 29, 2005

3. Name, location, and representative of the party bringing the lawsuit (plaintiff)

Name: ACE PRO SOUND AND RECORDING, L.L.C.
(Lines of business: Retail sales of musical instruments and audio equipment)
Location: Florida, United States of America
Representative: Not named in the lawsuit filed

4. Content of the lawsuit and amount of damages claimed

The plaintiff claims that YCA and the six other sellers of musical instruments and audio equipment (a total of seven companies) had transactions with a leading U.S. retailer of musical instruments and audio equipment and that the representative of said retailer gave notice that if the seven companies sold any products whatsoever to the plaintiff, all transactions would be suspended; therefore, the plaintiff alleges that the seven companies suspended transactions with the plaintiff, and the actions of the said retailer and the representatives of said retailer constitute a refusal of transactions with said retailer and is a monopoly action. In addition, the plaintiff claims that a sales contract exists between YCA and the plaintiff, and claims that YCA's action represents a violation of this contract. Accordingly, the plaintiff has filed a lawsuit. The details of the lawsuit are as follows.

The plaintiff has requested payment of triple damages amounting to a cumulative \$45 million on the part of YCA and YCA's co-defendants for refusal to make sales of products as provided for under Article 1 of the Sherman Act. In addition, the plaintiff has requested reimbursement for damages amounting to \$15 million, as provided for under the Anti-Dumping Act, owing to the effective sale of products to other retailers at prices lower than market price. The plaintiff has also requested \$15 million in damages and \$100 million in punitive damages based on the provisions of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act. In addition, the plaintiff alleges that YCA and its co-defendants acted in conspiracy and therefore requests further damages of \$15 million and further punitive damages of \$100 million under the provisions of Article 1 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Anti-Dumping Act, and the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act. Moreover, on the grounds that YCA violated its contract with the plaintiff, the plaintiff is also asking YCA to pay for damages of \$15 million. Also, as a representative of the U.S. musical instrument retailers in a class action suit, the plaintiff is requesting triple damages from YCA and its co-defendants amounting to \$1 billion based on the provisions of Article 1 and Article 2 of the Sherman Act because of the actions of defendants in refusing transactions jointly and therefore committing monopoly acts.

5. Outlook for the lawsuit proceedings

Regarding this matter, YCA is investigating the factual accuracy of the claims made in the lawsuit but does not think that a sales

contract existed between YCA and the plaintiff. Accordingly, it is YCA's opinion that the plaintiff's claims that transactions were refused or that monopoly action took place are based on a misunderstanding of the facts on the part of the plaintiff.

Moreover, the judgment of YCA is that the basis for calculating the requests for damages made by the plaintiff are unclear and that there is no reason for the payment of the damages requested by the plaintiff. Going forward, YCA intends to argue the accuracy of its views in court.

3. OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

(1) Operating Results

1. Overview of FY March 2006

In FY March 2006, the performance of the Japanese economy was supported by robust trends in the corporate sector, progress toward improvement in employment conditions, and firmness in personal consumption, private capital investment, and exports. Overseas, economic expansion continued in the United States, China, and other countries in Asia, while the European economies remained on a steady trend toward recovery. Amid these conditions, YAMAHA implemented a number of policies for attaining the goals of its YAMAHA Sustainable Development 50 (YSD50) medium-term business plan.

These policies included opening music schools and retail shops based on concepts suited to customer lifestyles to stimulate the vitality of the domestic market for musical instruments. In addition, in China, the Company entered the music school business and enacted policies to improve the operating environment for developing the market in the country.

Among its reforms in manufacturing, the Company decided to gradually concentrate its domestic piano production in the Kakegawa Plant with a target date of 2011. Objectives of this realignment will be to improve productivity and facilitate the inter-generational transfer of manufacturing techniques and skills. Regarding operational and business structural reforms, the Company is continuing on to structure supply chain management (SCM) systems, simplify and improve the efficiency of its Administration divisions, and realign unprofitable businesses.

Sales increased in the musical instruments and lifestyle-related segment; however, a marked decline was reported in the electronic equipment and metal products segment.

Given these factors, consolidated net sales were almost the same as in the previous fiscal year, to ¥534.1 billion. Of this total, domestic sales declined 5.7%, to ¥295.2 billion; however, overseas sales posted a gain of 8.0%, to ¥238.9 billion.

Regarding profitability, consolidated operating income decreased 32.4%, to ¥24.1 billion, and recurring profit fell 14.7%, to ¥35.2 billion, mainly as a result of a decline in sales and profit margins in the semiconductor business. However, net income expanded 42.8%, to ¥28.1 billion, because of the absence of extraordinary items reported in the previous year (principally the reporting of losses from the early application of impaired asset accounting for fixed assets and a gain from the return of the past substitutional portion of the employee benefit fund managed on behalf of the government).

Results for each of the business segments were as follows.

•Musical Instruments

In the musical instruments segment, sales increased as a result of strong performances in overseas markets. Although the downtrend in total demand for pianos in the domestic market continued, overseas, the markets for pianos, principally in North America were firm, and, as a result, total sales of pianos increased. In the electronic instruments segment, demand for the Electone™ "STAGEA™" peaked out and declined substantially, but sales of digital keyboards and synthesizers rose. Sales of professional audio equipment expanded substantially, principally owing to robust performances in overseas markets, especially in North America. In the wind, string, and percussion instruments business segment, sales of wind instruments increased, supported by higher sales in North America, Japan, and the rest of Asia.

In the music school and English-language school businesses, revenues from music schools expanded as the Company actively increased the number of "Unistyle™" schools designed for suburban areas and urban-style "Core 100™" schools specializing in teaching adults and as efforts were focused on activities to expand the number of students. Revenues from English-language schools also increased steadily.

Sales of content distribution services grew along with the expansion of this business in the domestic market.

Regarding profitability, although sales of the musical instrument business rose, operating income was virtually unchanged because of higher selling and administrative expenses.

As a result of the previously mentioned factors, sales rose 3.8%, to ¥314.1 billion, but operating income edged downward 0.4%, to ¥14.1 billion.

•**AV/IT**

In the audio business, the Company's new product, Digital Sound Projector™ "YSP" series was a hit with customers, but overall sales in this business declined because of lackluster conditions in the home theater market and other factors. In the IT equipment business, sales fell, as a result of more-intense competition and further declines in unit prices in the market for small and medium-sized enterprise routers.

As a result, segment sales slipped 2.3%, to ¥75.9 billion, and operating income decreased 42.1%, to ¥2.1 billion.

•**Electronic Equipment and Metal Products**

In the electronic equipment business, sales of semiconductors posted a major decline because of the drop in demand for LSI sound chips for mobile phones and the decrease in unit prices. However, sales of electronic metal products increased.

Regarding profitability, operating income posted a marked decline because of the decrease in sales of semiconductors and the drop in profit margins.

As a consequence of these factors, segment sales were down 18.7%, to ¥56.2 billion, and operating income fell 60.3%, to ¥7.9 billion.

•**Lifestyle-Related Products**

In the lifestyle-related products segment, the Company expanded the number of showrooms for its products and worked to improve its customer-drawing power, while strengthening its home refurbishment business activities. Sales of system kitchens featuring artificial marble countertops showed strong expansion. Moreover, the Company moved forward with efforts to increase profitability by lowering manufacturing costs and cutting fixed costs.

Consequently, segment sales grew 5.5%, to ¥45.2 billion, and operating income rose to ¥1.2 billion, compared with an operating loss of ¥24 million in the previous fiscal year.

•**Recreation**

Sales in the recreation segment showed a decline despite a steady rise in lodging revenues, because of decreases in revenues from wedding-related and certain other activities. However, profitability improved as a consequence of lower depreciation and selling and administrative expenses.

Accordingly, segment sales decreased 1.5%, to ¥18.0 billion; the operating loss shrank to ¥1.8 billion compared with an operating loss of ¥2.3 billion in the previous fiscal year.

•**Others**

Golf product sales were firm in Japan and overseas as a result of the introduction of new golf clubs that meet rules restricting club kickback effect, thus leading to a rise in total golf-related sales. Other developments contributing to overall growth in sales were improved revenues from the factory automation (FA) business as well as a recovery in orders of magnesium parts in the metallic mold and components business. In the automobile interior wood components business, sales of existing models fell, but sales of new models posted steady increases, leading to an overall increase in this business area.

As a result, sales in this segment were up 4.7%, to ¥24.7 billion, and operating income jumped 246.5%, to ¥0.6 billion.

•**Sales by Geographical Area**

In Japan, sales declined 6.4%, to ¥306.8 billion, and operating income declined 53.6%, to ¥11.9 billion. Sales in North America were up 10.4%, to ¥94.3 billion, but operating income dropped 12.6%, to ¥3.7 billion. In Europe, sales posted a gain of 2.7%, to ¥85.6 billion, but operating income was down 12.5%, to ¥3.4 billion. Sales in Asia, Oceania, and other areas jumped 26.6%, to ¥47.4 billion, and operating income rose 19.6%, to ¥4.5 billion.

(2) Forecast for FY March 2007

The outlook for the current fiscal year is as follows:

FY March 2007 will be the final year of the YSD50 medium-term management plan that was inaugurated in April 2004. Although the initial target of ¥50 billion in operating income will not be attained, YAMAHA will adhere closely to the framework of the plan and make concentrated initiatives to implement policies that will attain the goals of the plan.

In the musical instruments segment, the Company is forecasting increases in sales and profits through the introduction of a broader line of higher-value-added products in the audio equipment and other fields in Japan and overseas.

In the AV/IT segment, in view of the difficulties in the operating environment and other factors, YAMAHA is forecasting sales at about the same level as in the previous fiscal year, but operating income is forecast to decline.

In the electronic equipment and electronic metal products segment, YAMAHA is forecasting declines in sales and profits as a result of the continuing drop in prices of LSI sound chips for mobile phones.

In the lifestyle-related segment, the Company is forecasting a decline in sales along with more intense competition, but expects an improvement in profits through the implementation of cost-cutting and other measures.

In the recreation segment, as YAMAHA makes headway in implementing policies formulated especially for each of its resort facilities, the Company is forecasting a reduction in the operating loss.

As a consequence, YAMAHA forecasts a 2.2% rise in sales, to ¥54.6 billion, a 0.7% decrease in recurring profit, to ¥35.0 billion, and a decrease in net income of 0.4%, to ¥28.0 billion.

4. FINANCIAL POSITION

(1) FY March 2006 Cash Flows

1. Overview of FY March 2006

In FY March 2006, YAMAHA recorded a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of ¥16.6 billion, compared with a net increase of ¥19.5 billion in the previous year. Thus, cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period totaled ¥35.4 billion at the end of the term.

•Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Income before income taxes and minority interests was ¥35.8 billion, compared with ¥33.5 billion in the previous term. Net cash provided by operating activities totaled ¥25.5 billion, compared with ¥39.6 billion in the previous fiscal year, owing in part to an increase in corporate income taxes.

•Cash Flows from Investment Activities

Net cash used in investment activities totaled ¥18.1 billion as a result of capital investment and other expenditures. Net cash used in investment activities was ¥12.9 billion in the previous term.

•Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities totaled ¥25.8 billion and consisted mainly of repayments of long-term debt. Net cash used in financing activities came to ¥8.3 billion in FY March 2005.

•Trends in Cash-Flow Indicators

	FY March 2002	FY March 2003	FY March 2004	FY March 2005	FY March 2006
Equity ratio	39.6%	41.8%	51.1%	55.4%	60.8%
Equity ratio based on current market price	36.9%	53.7%	78.8%	63.1%	82.5%
Debt redemption period	3.3 years	2.8 years	0.9 year	1.2 years	1.2 years
Interest coverage ratio	9.9 times	16.0 times	36.9 times	38.7 times	23.5 times

(Calculation Methods)

Equity ratio (%) = total shareholders' equity ÷ total assets

Equity ratio based on current market prices (%) = total market value of common stock ÷ total assets

Debt redemption period (years) = interest-bearing debt ÷ net cash provided by operating activities

Interest coverage ratio (times) = net cash provided by operating activities ÷ interest payments

Notes: 1. All indicators are calculated based on consolidated financial figures.

2. Interest-bearing debt includes all balance-sheet debt for which interest payments are being made.

3. Figures for net cash provided by operating activities and interest payments are those from the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(2) Financial Outlook for FY March 2007

In FY March 2007, YAMAHA believes cash flow provided by operating activities will increase over FY March 2006. For cash flow used in investing activities, the Company is scheduled to make capital investments exceeding depreciation.

Cautionary Statement with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements

The forward-looking statements in this flash report contain inherent risks and uncertainties insofar as they are based on future projections and plans that may differ materially from the actual results achieved.

5. TYPES OF BUSINESS RISK

Among the matters covered in this Flash Report, items that may have a material impact on the decisions of investors include those listed and described below. In addition, information related to future events as related in the text are based on judgments made by the YAMAHA Group at the end of the fiscal year under review.

(1) Business Structure

The business segments of the YAMAHA Group are musical instruments, AV/IT, electronic equipment and metal products, lifestyle-related products, recreation, and others.

The electronic equipment and metal products segment is subject to fluctuations in demand and severe price competition, and the Company is aware that this segment's profitability may experience wide fluctuations. Under YAMAHA's medium-term plan, "YSD50," the Company is working to create a business structure characterized by high, sustainable, and stable profitability by strengthening the earnings power of its businesses, especially the musical instruments business. However, if the Company is not able to generate profits as planned in its musical instruments and other businesses, this may have an adverse effect on the Company's performance and financial position.

The lifestyle-related products segment is currently undergoing restructuring. In addition, the recreation segment is expected to show an operating loss. In its business activities going forward, the Company is exercising selectivity and focus in restructuring its business activities. However, if these restructuring activities do not go according to plan, this may have an adverse effect on the Company's performance and financial position.

(2) Price Competition

The YAMAHA Group confronts severe competition in each of its business segments. For example, in the musical instruments segment, the Company is a comprehensive manufacturer of musical instruments and sells high-quality, high-performance instruments covering a broad price spectrum. However, the Company confronts competitors in each musical instrument field and, in the high-priced product segments competes with well-known brands. In particular, in recent years, price competition with overseas manufacturers in China and elsewhere that offer products in high volume in the lower price segments, has become more intense.

In the AV/IT segment, the Company focuses on home theater products within its AV business operations and has secured a large share in this area. However, in recent years, this segment has experienced declining prices due to the entry of additional competitors and the emergence of products from China. Depending on future realignments within the industry, changes in distribution, and the development of new technologies, price competition may become more intense. This would have an impact on the Company's current strong position in this area.

The aforementioned types of price competition may have an adverse impact on the Company's performance and financial position.

(3) Development of New Technologies

The YAMAHA Group focuses its management resources on "sound and music" and has built a strong position as the world's leader in the production of musical instruments. The Group has developed the activities of its AV/IT segment, focusing on home theater AV products, and the activities of its electronic equipment business, concentrating on sound sources built on its core operations in the semiconductor business.

Differentiating the Group's technologies in the field of "sound and music" is indispensable for the Group's further development and growth. If the Group does not continue to develop technologies on a continuing basis, the value added of its products in the musical instruments segment will decline and it may have to deal with price competition. The Group will then face the added problem of being unable to stimulate new demand for its products and may find it difficult to continue its AV/IT and electronic equipment businesses. Even if the Group is successful in developing new technologies, there will be no guarantee that it will be able to commercialize products that the market will support.

In the event this happens, future growth and profitability will suffer, and this may have an adverse impact on the Group's performance and financial position.

(4) Reliance on Suppliers of Materials and Parts

The Group's production and sale of its products—including such semiconductors, metal materials, lifestyle-related products as system

kitchens, automobile interior wood components and fittings, and such materials and parts as magnesium parts—are dependent on the performance of its suppliers of related materials. When the bonds of trust between suppliers and Group companies are impaired, this will have a negative impact on future orders. Moreover, there is also a possibility that Group companies may have to request compensation from suppliers in the event of quality problems or other defects.

In such cases, these events may have an adverse effect on the Group's performance and financial position.

(5) Expansion of Business Operations into International Markets

The YAMAHA Group has established production and marketing bases in various parts of the world and has developed its operations globally. Of the Group's 93 consolidated subsidiaries, 49 are foreign corporations, and, of this total, 16 companies are manufacturers located overseas. The Group's principal plants are concentrated in China, Indonesia, and Malaysia. 44.7% of the Group's net sales are overseas.

As a result, the Group may face certain risks, as listed below, arising from its operations in overseas markets. If such risks should arise, such as the difficulties of having production facilities concentrated in certain regions, there is a possibility the Group may not be able to continue to provide stable supplies of its products. Such risks include:

- ① Political and economic turmoil, terrorism, and war
- ② The introduction of disadvantageous policies or impositions or changes in regulations
- ③ Unexpected changes in laws and regulations
- ④ Difficulty in recruiting personnel
- ⑤ Difficulty in procuring raw materials and parts as well as issues related to the level of technology

These risk factors may have an adverse impact on the Group's performance and financial position.

(6) Recruitment and Training of Personnel

The average age of the Company's personnel is relatively high and, as there are many employees in the upper age categories, the number of employees reaching retirement age in the year ahead will be substantial. Therefore, some important issues for the Company will be transferring skills for the production of musical instruments and other products to the next generation, recruiting and training the next group of employees, and dealing with changes in the Company's employment structure.

If the Company cannot deal with these changes successfully, this will have a restraining impact on business operations and future growth and may adversely affect the Group's performance and financial position.

(7) Protection and Use of Intellectual Property

The Group has rights to intellectual property, including patents and other rights related to its proprietary technology as well as operating know-how. Some of this intellectual property cannot be fully protected, or only protected marginally, because of the limitations of legal systems in certain regions. Therefore, there may be instances where the Group cannot effectively prevent third parties from misusing its intellectual property. As a result, some products of other companies may appear in the market that are similar to or copies of those of Group companies, thus leading to the impairment of the Group's sales. In addition, there may be cases where third parties point out that the Group's products infringe on their own intellectual property rights. As a result, there is a possibility that sales of Group products may be delayed or suspended.

There are also instances where the Group licenses in the intellectual property of third parties to produce key components for its products. Any increases in royalties paid for such intellectual property will result in higher production costs and may have an effect on price-competitiveness. Moreover, when the Group is unable to receive licenses for certain intellectual property it may have to suspend production of the related products.

(8) Defects in Products and Services

The YAMAHA Group supervises the quality of its products in accordance with its rules for quality assurance. However, there is no guarantee that all products will be free of defects. The Group takes out insurance against product liability claims, but there is no guarantee that this insurance will be sufficient to cover payment of damages. If issues related to product liability arise, then is likely that insurance rates will increase. In addition, costs related to the recovery of products, exchange and repair, and making changes in design will increase; the reputation of the Group in society will be damaged, which may result in a loss of sales; and the performance and financial position of the Group may deteriorate.

Also, although the Group pays careful attention to safety and sanitation at the retail shops, music schools, recreation establishments, and other facilities that it operates, the occurrence of an accident that requires a temporary closure of the shops or facilities may result in damage to the Group's reputation, which, in turn, may lead to a decline in sales. Such events could lead to a deterioration in the

Group's performance and financial position.

(9) Legal Regulations

All the Group's business operations around the world are subject to the laws and regulations of the countries where they are located. Examples of such regulations include laws that cover foreign investment, restrictions on exports and imports that may have an effect on national security, commercial activity, anti-trust issues, consumer protection, taxation, and environmental preservation. In addition, the Group must handle personal information on its customers safely and confidentially. The YAMAHA Group takes special care to ensure that its activities are in compliance with legal regulations, but in the event that it unexpectedly fails to comply with certain laws, there is a possibility that the Group's activities may be restricted and costs may increase as a result. Therefore, the enforcement of such regulations may lead to a deterioration in the performance and financial position of the Group.

(10) Environmental Regulations

There is trend toward making environmental regulations governing business activities more stringent, and corporations are being requested to fulfill their corporate social responsibilities through the implementation of voluntary environmental programs. The YAMAHA Group works to implement policies that exceed the requirements of environmental regulations as regards products, packaging materials, energy conservation, and the processing of industrial waste. However, there is no guarantee that the Group can completely prevent or reduce accidents in which restricted substances are released into the environment at levels exceeding established regulations. Moreover, in cases where soil pollution has occurred on the land formerly occupied by industrial plants, it may be necessary to spend substantial amounts of money for soil remediation when it is sold in the future, or it may be impossible to sell the land. There is also a possibility that the soil on land that has already been sold to third parties may release substances that are restricted, thus resulting in pollution of the air or underground water and requiring expenditures for cleaning and remediation.

If such issues arise, this may result in a deterioration of the Group's performance and financial position.

(11) Fluctuations in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

The YAMAHA Group conducts production and sales activities in many parts of the world, and Group company transactions that are denominated in foreign currencies may be affected by fluctuations in currency rates. The Group makes use of forward currency hedge transactions to minimize the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations in the short term. However, instances may arise where the Group cannot implement its business plans as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. There is a possibility that such events may lead to deterioration in the Group's performance and financial position.

(12) Effects of Earthquakes and Other Natural Disasters

In the event of earthquakes and other natural disasters, the production plants of the YAMAHA Group may be damaged. Many of the Group's plants have been relocated overseas, but the domestic plants of the Group's major subsidiaries are located in Shizuoka Prefecture. If the Tokai Earthquake, which has been forecast for some years, occurs, the Group will suffer damage to its facilities, be forced to suspend or delay production, and have to spend substantial sums of money to restore its plants to operating condition. This would have an adverse impact on the Group's performance and financial position.

(13) Matters Related to Changes in Financial Position

a. Valuation of Investment Securities

The companies of the YAMAHA Group hold stock and other securities issued by their corporate customers and other companies that have quoted market values. (At the end of the fiscal year under review, the original purchase cost of these holdings was ¥9.8 billion and their carrying value on the Group's balance sheets was ¥33.4 billion.) Since other securities with quoted market values are revalued at each balance sheet date based on the mark-to-market valuation method, there is a possibility that the value of such securities may fluctuate from period to period. Moreover, when the market value of these securities falls substantially below the purchase price, the Group must recognize the unrealized losses in its accounts. Therefore, deterioration in the value of such securities may have an adverse impact on the performance and financial position of the Group.

b. Unrecognized Losses on Land Valuation

The difference between the market value of the Group's land, revalued in accordance with relevant legal regulations and the carrying value of such land on the Group's balance sheets at the previous year-end was a negative ¥18.2 billion, implying the Group had an unrealized loss on its landholdings in that amount. In the event of the sale, or other disposal, of such land, this unrealized loss will be recognized and this may have an adverse impact on the Group's performance and financial position.

c. Application of Impairment Accounting to Fixed Assets

The tangible fixed assets held by the YAMAHA Group may be subject to impairment accounting. In that case, this may have an adverse impact on the Group's performance and financial position

d. Retirement and Severance Liabilities and Related Expenses

The YAMAHA Group computes its liabilities and expenses for retirement and severance based on its retirement and severance systems, a discount rate, and an expected rate of return on pension plan assets. In certain cases the retirement and severance systems may be changed and the estimate of such liabilities may change every accounting period. As a result, in instances where such liabilities increase, this may have an adverse impact on the Group's performance and financial position.

e. Gain (Loss) on Investment in Companies Accounted for under the Equity Method

For the fiscal year under review, the Group's ordinary profit amounted to ¥35.2 billion, and ¥14.8 billion of this was from equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates. The Group has three such companies accounted for under the equity method, YAMAHA Motor Co., Ltd., Korg Inc., and one other company. In the event the performance of either of these three companies deteriorates, this may have a negative effect on the Group's performance and financial position.

6. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

When information on this topic is available for release, the Group will disclose it in its "Additional Information on the Closing of Accounts."

5. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

	Millions of yen		
	FY March 2006 (As of Mar. 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of Mar. 31, 2005)	Increase (decrease)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and bank deposits	¥ 36,429	¥ 51,205	¥ (14,776)
Notes and accounts receivable	72,613	73,688	(1,075)
Marketable securities	520	457	63
Inventories	77,943	78,434	(491)
Deferred income taxes	16,922	16,495	427
Other current assets	7,286	7,412	(126)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,333)	(2,114)	(219)
Total current assets	209,381	225,581	(16,200)
Fixed assets:			
Tangible assets:			
Buildings and structures	45,953	45,370	583
Machinery, equipment and conveyance devices	23,275	21,501	1,774
Tools, furniture and fixtures	15,525	14,105	1,420
Land	63,772	64,050	(278)
Construction in progress	2,462	1,399	1,063
Total tangible assets	150,990	146,428	4,562
Intangible assets:			
Excess of cost over net assets of subsidiaries	2,028	148	1,880
Other intangible assets	1,517	877	640
Total intangible assets	3,545	1,026	2,519
Investments and other assets:			
Investment securities	132,902	101,015	31,887
Long-term loans	688	924	(236)
Guarantee deposits for leased real estate	5,891	5,309	582
Deferred income taxes	14,087	17,425	(3,338)
Other assets	3,360	9,031	(5,671)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(869)	(1,165)	296
Total investments and other assets	156,059	132,541	23,518
Total fixed assets	310,595	279,996	30,599
Total assets	¥519,977	¥505,577	14,400

Note: Figures of less than ¥1 million have been omitted.

	Millions of yen		
	FY March 2006 (As of Mar. 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of Mar. 31, 2005)	Increase (decrease)
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Notes and accounts payable	¥ 37,153	¥ 37,686	¥ (533)
Short-term loans	17,147	17,825	(678)
Current portion of long-term debt	5,132	22,259	(17,127)
Accrued expenses and accrued payables	43,098	45,167	(2,069)
Income taxes payable	3,758	12,603	(8,845)
Specific advances received	2,548	2,775	(227)
Deferred tax liabilities	4	4	—
Reserve for after-care expenses	117	113	4
Warranty reserve	3,688	3,191	497
Reserve for loss on goods unsold	157	105	52
Deferred unrealized profit	5	75	(70)
Other current liabilities	4,235	4,012	223
Total current liabilities	117,047	145,820	(28,773)
Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term debt	6,195	6,514	(319)
Deferred income taxes	303	200	103
Deferred income taxes on land revaluation	17,742	14,346	3,396
Accrued employees' retirement benefits	27,978	28,269	(291)
Accrued directors' retirement benefits	891	950	(59)
Long-term deposits received	27,577	28,917	(1,340)
Other fixed liabilities	1,763	1,522	241
Total long-term liabilities	82,452	80,722	1,730
Total liabilities	199,499	226,542	(27,043)
MINORITY INTERESTS	4,472	3,834	638
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common stock	28,534	28,534	—
Capital surplus	40,054	40,054	—
Earned surplus	236,913	212,340	24,573
Reserve for land revaluation	18,426	22,453	(4,027)
Net unrealized holding gains on other securities	15,470	7,364	8,106
Translation adjustments	(23,091)	(35,267)	12,176
Treasury stock, at cost	(302)	(279)	(23)
Total shareholders' equity	316,005	275,200	40,805
Total liabilities, minority interests and shareholders' equity	¥519,977	¥505,577	14,400

Note: Figures of less than ¥1 million have been omitted.

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income

	FY March 2006 (Apr. 1, 2005–Mar. 31, 2006)		FY March 2005 (Apr. 1, 2004–Mar. 31, 2005)		Increase (decrease)
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen
Net sales	¥534,084	100.0	¥534,079	100.0	¥ 5
Cost of sales	341,886	64.0	335,705	62.9	6,181
Gross profit	192,198	36.0	198,374	37.1	(6,176)
Unrealized profit	69		221		(152)
Total gross profit	192,267	36.0	198,595	37.2	(6,328)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	168,132	31.5	162,899	30.5	5,233
Operating income	24,135	4.5	35,695	6.7	(11,560)
Non-operating income:					
Interest received	512		327		185
Dividends received	395		381		14
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	14,838		9,110		5,728
Other	1,865		2,335		(470)
Total non-operating income	17,612	3.3	12,155	2.2	5,457
Non-operating expenses:					
Interest paid	1,081		1,020		61
Cash discounts	4,467		4,327		140
Other	953		1,199		(246)
Total non-operating expenses	6,503	1.2	6,548	1.2	(45)
Recurring profit	35,244	6.6	41,302	7.7	(6,058)
Extraordinary income:					
Gain on sale of fixed assets	892		390		502
Reversal of reserve for after-care expenses	8		12		(4)
Reversal of warranty reserve	367		521		(154)
Gain on sale of investment securities	605		6,534		(5,929)
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary	—		4		(4)
Gain on return of substitutional portion of employee welfare pension fund	—		19,927		(19,927)
Total extraordinary income	1,874	0.4	27,391	5.1	(25,517)
Extraordinary loss:					
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,074		1,520		(446)
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	83		70		13
Loss on revaluation of stocks in subsidiaries	118		70		48
Impairment losses	—		32,703		(32,703)
Loss on sale of investment securities	—		4		(4)
Structural reform expenses	—		52		(52)
Special retirement payment	—		755		(755)
Total extraordinary loss	1,276	0.2	35,178	6.5	(33,902)
Income before income taxes and minority interests	35,842	6.8	33,516	6.3	2,326
Current income taxes	8,922	1.7	14,497	2.7	(5,575)
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	(1,736)	(0.3)	(1,088)	(0.2)	(648)
Minority interests	532	0.1	409	0.1	123
Net income	¥ 28,123	5.3	¥ 19,697	3.7	8,426

Note: Figures of less than ¥1 million have been omitted.

(3) Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings

	Millions of yen			
	FY March 2006 (Apr. 1, 2005–Mar. 31, 2006)		FY March 2005 (Apr. 1, 2004–Mar. 31, 2005)	
Capital surplus				
Balance at beginning of period		¥ 40,054		¥ 40,054
Balance at end of period		40,054		40,054
Earned surplus				
Balance at beginning of period		212,340		203,485
Additional earned surplus:				
Net income	¥28,123		¥19,697	
Effect of change in scope of consolidation	827		—	
Effect of change in interest in subsidiaries	99		—	
Reversal of reserve for land evaluation	282		—	
Reversal of reserve for land revaluation resulting from change of interests in subsidiaries	97	29,429	188	19,886
Deduction from earned surplus:				
Cash dividends paid	4,642		3,611	
Bonuses to directors and statutory auditors	100		121	
Effect of change in scope of consolidation	115		36	
Effect of change in interests in subsidiaries	—		371	
Reversal of reserve for land evaluation	—	4,857	6,890	11,031
Balance at end of period		¥236,913		¥212,340

Note: Figures of less than ¥1 million have been omitted.

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Millions of yen	
	FY March 2006 (Apr. 1, 2005–Mar. 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Apr. 1, 2004–Mar. 31, 2005)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥35,842	¥33,516
Depreciation and amortization	18,944	18,958
Impairment losses	—	32,703
Amortization of consolidated goodwill	507	80
Decrease in allowance for doubtful accounts	(177)	(233)
Loss on revaluation of investment securities	83	70
Loss on revaluation of stocks in subsidiaries	118	70
Decrease in employees' retirement benefits, net of payments	(379)	(21,786)
Interest and dividend income	(907)	(708)
Interest paid	1,081	1,020
(Gain) loss on foreign exchange	(107)	(180)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	(14,838)	(9,110)
Gain on sale of investment securities	(605)	(6,534)
Loss on sale of investment securities	—	4
Gain on liquidation of subsidiary	—	(4)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(892)	(390)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,074	1,520
Decrease in accounts and notes receivable—trade	3,008	8,636
Decrease (increase) in inventories	4,944	(4,654)
Decrease in accounts and notes payable	(1,716)	(2,798)
Other, net	(5,135)	(6,144)
Subtotal	40,843	44,033
Interest and dividends receivable	2,730	2,081
Interest paid	(1,084)	(1,024)
Income taxes paid and refunded	(16,979)	(5,501)
Net cash provided by operating activities	25,510	39,588
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net (decrease) increase in time deposits	(77)	9
Purchases of fixed assets	(20,401)	(21,450)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	2,327	2,527
Purchases of investment securities	(732)	(113)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	619	9,416
Payments for capital investments	(134)	(2,835)
Payment for loans receivable	(21)	(793)
Collection of loans receivable	265	379
Other, net	50	(35)
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,104)	(12,896)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Decrease) increase in short-term loans	(1,753)	902
Proceeds from long-term debt	4,556	5,373
Repayments of long-term debt	(22,404)	(8,851)
Proceeds from resort member deposits	10	7
Repayments of resort member deposits	(1,352)	(1,889)
Purchases of treasury stock	(23)	(28)
Cash dividends paid	(4,642)	(3,611)
Cash dividends paid to minority shareholders	(223)	(211)
Net cash used in financing activities	(25,834)	(8,306)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,783	1,099
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(16,644)	19,485
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	50,393	31,245
Increase in cash and cash equivalents arising from inclusion of subsidiaries in consolidation	1,685	—
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents arising from exclusion of subsidiaries from consolidation at beginning of period	—	(337)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	¥35,434	¥50,393

Note: Figures of less than ¥1 million have been omitted.

(5) Basic Items for the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of Consolidation

Consolidated subsidiaries: 93 corporations

During FY March 2006, three domestic subsidiaries and five overseas subsidiaries were brought into the consolidated group. In addition, one overseas subsidiary was removed from the consolidated group.

Names of major consolidated subsidiaries

The names of major consolidated subsidiaries are listed in the section of this report entitled "1. THE YAMAHA GROUP" and therefore are not shown here.

The name of the major non-consolidated subsidiary that is not included in the consolidated group and the reasons for its exclusion are as follows:

Yamaha Life Service Co., Ltd.

The effect of the assets, net sales, net income/loss, and retained earnings of Yamaha Life Service Co., Ltd., on the consolidated financial statements was not material.

2. Application of Equity Method

Non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method: 3 subsidiaries

For the fiscal year under review, one overseas company was newly added to the companies accounted for under the equity method.

Names of the major non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for under the equity method are:

Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.

Korg Inc.

Major non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates to which the equity method has not been applied:

Yamaha Life Service Co., Ltd.

Yamaha-Olin Metal Corporation

Reasons why the equity method has not been applied:

The effect of these companies' net income/loss and retained earnings on the consolidated financial results, considered individually and in total, was not material. Information deemed necessary to disclose regarding application of the equity method:

The Group makes use of the financial statements of companies accounted for under the equity method, which may have closing dates that differ from other Group companies. Major transactions that occur between the closing of accounts of equity method companies and the date of the consolidated closing of accounts are adjusted as necessary in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

3. Fiscal Year of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Settlement days for consolidated subsidiaries, with the exception of the following nine companies, are all the same as that for the Company.

Yamaha de México, S.A. de C.V.

Tianjin Yamaha Electronic Musical Instruments, Inc.

Guangzhou Yamaha-Pearl River Piano Inc.

Yamaha Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Xiaoshan Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.

Yamaha Electronics Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Yamaha Music & Electronics (China) Co., Ltd.

Yamaha Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

Hangzhou Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.

The fiscal periods of all of the above listed nine companies ended December 31 and the determination of these accounts was based on rational procedures in accordance with procedures for regular accounts.

4. Accounting Standards

a) Basis and Method of Evaluation of Significant Assets

•Marketable Securities

Securities to be held until maturity: At amortized cost (straight-line method)

Other Marketable Securities

With market value: Stated at fair market value as of the balance sheet date (changes in fair value are accounted for under the direct addition to the shareholders' equity method, and the periodic average method is used to calculate the sale value.)

Without market value: At cost, determined by the periodic average method

•Derivatives

At fair value

•Inventories

Inventories of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries are stated principally at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined by the last-in, first-out method. Inventories of the Company's foreign consolidated subsidiaries are stated principally at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined by the moving average method.

b) Method of Depreciation

•Tangible Fixed Assets

Mainly calculated by the declining-balance method except facilities connected to certain consolidated subsidiaries employ the straight-line method.

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Buildings: 31-50 years (attachment facilities are mainly 15 years)

Structures: 10-30 years

Machinery and equipment: 4-11 years

Tools, furniture and fixtures: 5-6 years (metallic molds are mainly two years)

c) Accounting for Reserves and Benefits

•Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

To properly evaluate accounts receivable and make provisions for possible losses on doubtful accounts, provisions for normal accounts in good standing are calculated using historical default ratios based on debt loss experience. Provisions for doubtful accounts are calculated by examining the probability of recovery for individual accounts and setting aside an amount equivalent to the portion deemed to be unrecoverable.

•Provision for Product Warranties

To provide for the expense of repairing products after their sale, the amount of provision for product warranties is determined using ratios of expense to net sales and unit sales based on past experience or using expense estimates for individual product categories.

•Accrued Employees' Retirement Benefits

Accrued employees' retirement benefits are provided on an accrual basis based on the projected retirement benefit obligation and the pension fund assets calculated using various actuarial assumptions as of the end of the period.

Prior service cost is being amortized as incurred by the straight-line method over periods (principally 10 years) which are shorter than the average remaining years of service of the employees.

Actual gain and loss are amortized in the year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized primarily by the straight-line method over periods (principally 10 years) which are shorter than the average remaining years of service of the employees.

•Accrued Directors' Retirement Benefits

The Company makes provisions for directors' retirement benefits equivalent to the amount that would be required as of the balance sheet date based on the Company's internal rules.

d) Foreign Currency Transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the current exchange rates in effect at each balance sheet date. The resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized as other income or expenses. Assets and liabilities of the foreign consolidated subsidiaries are translated at the current exchange rates in effect at each balance sheet date and revenue and expense accounts are translated at the average rate of exchange in effect during the year. Translation adjustments are presented as a component of shareholders' equity and minority interests.

e) Accounting for Lease Transactions

Lease agreements are generally accounted for as operating leases, except that lease agreements which stipulate the transfer of ownership of the leased assets to the lessee are accounted for as finance leases.

f) Hedge Accounting

1. Method of Hedge Accounting

Translation differences arising from forward foreign exchange contracts with respect to receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for using the allocation method. Anticipated transactions denominated in foreign currencies designated as hedging instruments are accounted for using deferral hedge accounting.

2. Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items

Hedging instruments: Forward foreign exchange contracts, purchased options with foreign currency-denominated put and yen-denominated call

Hedged items: Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies and anticipated transactions denominated in foreign currencies

3. Hedging Policy

The Company and consolidated subsidiaries enter into forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options as hedging instruments within the limit of actual foreign transactions to reduce risk arising from future fluctuations of foreign exchange rates with respect to export and import transactions in accordance with the internal management rules of each company.

4. Assessment of Effectiveness for Hedging Activities

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries do not make an assessment of effectiveness for hedging activities because the anticipated cash flows fixed by hedging activities and avoidance of market risk is clear; therefore, there is no need to evaluate such effectiveness.

g) Accounting for Consumption Tax

Income and expenses are recorded net of consumption tax.

5. Valuation of Assets and Liabilities of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are valued using the full fair value method.

6. Excess of Costs over Net Assets of Acquired Subsidiaries

The excess of costs over the net assets of acquired subsidiaries is amortized over a period of five years on a straight-line basis.

7. Appropriation of Retained Earnings

The accompanying consolidated statements of retained earnings were prepared based on figures determined during the fiscal year.

8. Scope of Cash Equivalents in Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Currency on hand, bank deposits and all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased and which are readily convertible into cash and are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value are considered cash equivalents.

(6) Notes

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheets

1. Accumulated Depreciation

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Accumulated Depreciation	¥243,211	¥234,910

2. Mortgaged Assets

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Of marketable securities	¥ 378	¥ 250
Of tangible fixed assets	369	378
Of investment securities	1,235	1,514
Total	¥1,984	¥2,143

3. Investments in Non-Consolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Investment securities	¥90,094	¥70,859
Other assets of investments and other assets	388	4,831

4. Contingent Liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Contingent liabilities	¥608	¥478

5. Discount on Export Bills Receivable

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Discount on export bills receivable	¥884	¥1,400

6. Revaluation of Land

The Company, two consolidated subsidiaries and an equity-method company have carried out the revaluation of landholdings in accordance with the Law Regarding the Partial Revision to the Land Revaluation Law (Law No. 34, published on March 31, 1998).

a) Date of Revaluation

A consolidated subsidiary and an equity method-applied company: March 31, 2000

The Company and a consolidated subsidiary: March 31, 2002

b) Revaluation Method

The Company and two consolidated subsidiaries determined the value of their land based on the values registered in the land tax list or the supplementary land tax list specified in No. 10 or No. 11 of Article 341 of the Local Tax Law governed by Item 3 of Article 2 of the Enforcement Order for the Land Revaluation Law (Cabinet Order No. 119, published on March 31, 1998). An equity-method company determined the value of its land based on a reasonable adjustment to the value determined by the method which the Commissioner of National Tax Agency established and published in order to determine the land value which is the underlying basis for the assessment of land value tax specified in Article 16 of the Local Tax Law governed by Item 4 of Article 2 of the Enforcement Order for the Land Revaluation Law.

c) Difference between Current Market Value at Year-End and Book Value after Revaluation

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Difference in land revaluation	¥(18,203)	¥(15,042)

7. Deferred Hedge Gains

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Deferred hedge losses	¥ 399	¥ 496
Deferred hedge gains	36	24
Deferred hedge (losses) gains, net	¥(363)	¥(472)

8. Number of Shares of Treasury Stock Held

Treasury stock held by the Company	Common stock	207,109 Shares	194,350 Shares
Treasury stock held by subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for under the equity method	Common stock	183,793 Shares	186,260 Shares
Total shares issued by the Company	Common stock	206,524,626 Shares	206,524,626 Shares

Notes to the Statements of Income**1. Principal Items of Selling, General and Administrative Expenses**

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)
Sales commissions	¥ 2,403	¥ 2,491
Transport expenses	15,901	14,485
Advertising expenses and sales promotion expenses	25,798	25,802
Allowance for doubtful receivables	558	82
Reverse for after-care expenses	39	39
Warranty reserve	2,284	1,915
Accrued employees' retirement benefits	5,406	6,279
Accrued directors' retirement benefits	111	126
Salaries and benefits	65,953	63,767
Rent	4,190	3,635
Depreciation and amortization	4,935	5,180

2. R&D Expenses

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)
Included in general administrative expenses and current manufacturing expenses	¥24,055	¥ 22,953

3. Gains on Sale of Fixed Assets

During the period, gains were principally related to land sales.

4. Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets

Principal items disposed of during the fiscal year under review were tools, fixtures, machinery and equipment, and conveyance devices.

Notes to the Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)
Cash and bank deposits	¥36,429	¥51,205
Time deposits with maturity of more than three months	(995)	(812)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	¥35,434	¥50,393

Segment Information

I. Business Segments (FY March 2006 ended March 31, 2006)

(Millions of yen)

	Musical instruments	AV/IT	Electronic equipment and metal products	Lifestyle-related products	Recreation	Others	Total	Eliminations or unallocated amounts	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥314,078	¥75,939	¥56,167	¥45,214	¥18,013	¥ 24,671	¥534,084	¥ —	¥534,084
Intersegment sales or transfers	—	—	1,668	—	—	—	1,668	(1,668)	—
Total sales	314,078	75,939	57,836	45,214	18,013	24,671	535,753	(1,668)	534,084
Operating expenses	299,946	73,825	49,908	44,045	19,802	24,089	511,617	(1,668)	509,949
Operating income (loss)	¥ 14,132	¥ 2,113	¥ 7,927	¥ 1,169	¥ (1,789)	¥ 582	¥ 24,135	¥ —	¥ 24,135
Assets	¥268,635	¥40,523	¥47,065	¥21,291	¥18,344	¥124,117	¥519,977		¥519,977
Depreciation and amortization	8,632	1,542	4,471	1,062	1,845	1,390	18,944		18,944
Capital expenditures	¥ 11,877	¥ 1,129	¥ 5,488	¥ 1,245	¥ 771	¥ 2,370	¥ 22,882		¥ 22,882

(FY March 2005 ended March 31, 2005)

(Millions of yen)

	Musical instruments	AV/IT	Electronic equipment and metal products	Lifestyle-related products	Recreation	Others	Total	Eliminations or unallocated amounts	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥302,617	¥77,720	¥69,048	¥42,844	¥18,290	¥ 23,557	¥534,079	¥ —	¥534,079
Intersegment sales or transfers	—	—	2,143	—	—	—	2,143	(2,143)	—
Total sales	302,617	77,720	71,192	42,844	18,290	23,557	536,222	(2,143)	534,079
Operating expenses	288,434	74,069	51,221	42,869	20,543	23,388	500,527	(2,143)	498,383
Operating income (loss)	¥ 14,183	¥ 3,651	¥19,970	¥ (24)	¥ (2,253)	¥ 168	¥ 35,695	¥ —	¥ 35,695
Assets	¥266,750	¥41,855	¥50,533	¥22,382	¥19,805	¥104,250	¥505,577	¥ —	¥505,577
Depreciation and amortization	7,819	1,492	4,183	1,518	2,621	1,322	18,958	—	18,958
Impairment loss	379	46	60	155	31,988	72	32,703	—	32,703
Capital expenditures	¥ 11,311	¥ 1,111	¥ 4,955	¥ 1,195	¥ 2,323	¥ 1,804	¥ 22,702	¥ —	¥ 22,702

- Notes: 1. Business sectors: Divided into the categories of musical instruments, AV/IT, electronic equipment and metal products, lifestyle-related products, recreation and others based on consideration of similarities of product type, characteristics and market, etc.
2. Major products and services of each business segment are shown in "1. THE YAMAHA GROUP" on page 3.
3. Assets of the Others business include the value of assets used by Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd., which is accounted for by the equity method, as follows:
 End of fiscal year under review: ¥85,724 million
 End of previous fiscal year: ¥66,538 million

2. Geographical Segments (FY March 2006 ended March 31, 2006)

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia, Oceania and other areas	Total	Eliminations or unallocated amounts	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥306,813	¥94,311	¥85,570	¥47,389	¥534,084	¥ —	¥534,084
Intersegment sales or transfers	143,667	1,525	862	63,234	209,290	(209,290)	—
Total sales	450,481	95,837	86,433	110,623	743,375	(209,290)	534,084
Operating expenses	438,564	92,164	83,021	106,103	719,853	(209,904)	509,949
Operating income	11,916	3,673	3,412	4,519	23,522	613	24,135
Assets	¥ 402,684	¥ 38,819	¥ 38,422	¥ 59,040	¥538,968	¥ (18,990)	¥ 519,977

(FY March 2005 ended March 31, 2005)

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia, Oceania and other areas	Total	Eliminations or unallocated amounts	Consolidated
Sales to external customers	¥327,895	¥85,465	¥83,289	¥37,429	¥534,079	¥ —	¥534,079
Intersegment sales or transfers	139,933	1,428	526	59,410	201,299	(201,299)	—
Total sales	467,828	86,894	83,815	96,840	735,379	(201,299)	534,079
Operating expenses	442,131	82,692	79,913	93,061	697,799	(199,415)	498,383
Operating income	¥ 25,697	¥ 4,202	¥ 3,901	¥ 3,779	¥ 37,580	¥ (1,884)	¥ 35,695
Assets	¥401,298	¥36,354	¥35,395	¥50,752	¥523,800	¥ (18,222)	¥505,577

Notes: 1. Division by country or region is based on geographical proximity.

2. Main country and regional divisions other than Japan:

North America: U.S.A., Canada

Europe: Germany, U.K.

Asia, Oceania and other areas: China, Australia

3. Overseas Sales (FY March 2006 ended March 31, 2006)

(Millions of yen)

	North America	Europe	Asia, Oceania and other areas	Total
Overseas sales	¥94,694	¥87,494	¥56,681	¥238,870
Net sales				534,084
% of net sales	17.7%	16.4%	10.6%	44.7%

(FY March 2005 ended March 31, 2005)

(Millions of yen)

	North America	Europe	Asia, Oceania and other areas	Total
Overseas sales	¥86,717	¥84,483	¥49,971	¥221,173
Net sales				534,079
% of net sales	16.2%	15.8%	9.4%	41.4%

Note: The classification of countries and regions and the countries and regions that are included in such classification are the same as for information by geographical segment.

Lease Transactions

[Leasing-In Transactions]

1. Finance Lease Transactions Other than Those Which Transfer Ownership of the Leased Assets to the Lessee

1) Acquisition Costs, Accumulated Depreciation, and Net Balance at Year-End

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)			FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)		
	Tools, equipment, and fixtures	Others	Total	Tools, equipment, and fixtures	Others	Total
Acquisition cost	¥2,171	¥604	¥2,775	¥2,430	¥610	¥3,041
Accumulated depreciation	1,192	346	1,539	1,243	289	1,532
Balance at end of year	¥ 978	¥258	¥1,236	¥1,187	¥321	¥1,508

Acquisition cost includes interest expense since the balance of future minimum lease payments accounts for only a small percentage of tangible fixed assets as of the balance sheet date.

2) Future Minimum Lease Payments

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Due within one year	¥ 593	¥ 653
Due over one year	643	855
Total	¥1,236	¥1,508

Future minimum lease payments include interest expense since the balance of future minimum lease payments accounts for only a small percentage of tangible fixed assets as of the balance sheet date.

3) Lease Payments and Depreciation

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (Year ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Year ended March 31, 2005)
Lease payments	¥725	¥795
Depreciation	725	795

4) Depreciation of Leased Assets

Assuming that the residual values are nil, depreciation of leased assets is calculated over the relevant lease periods using the straight-line method.

2. Operating Lease Transactions

Future Minimum Lease Payments

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Due within one year	¥ 438	¥ 422
Due over one year	1,102	1,060
Total	¥1,540	¥1,483

[Leasing-Out Transactions]

1. Finance Lease Transactions Other than Those Which Transfer Ownership of the Leased Assets to the Lessee

1) Acquisition Costs, Accumulated Depreciation, and Net Balance at Year-End

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
	Tools, equipment, and fixtures	Tools, equipment, and fixtures
Acquisition cost	¥5,887	¥6,242
Accumulated depreciation	4,333	4,231
Balance at end of year	¥1,554	¥2,011

2) Future Minimum Lease Payment Receipts

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Due within one year	¥1,367	¥1,180
Due over one year	2,236	2,266
Total	¥3,604	¥3,447

Future minimum lease payments include interest expense since the balance of future minimum lease payments and estimated residual value accounts for only a small percentage of receivables assets as of the balance sheet date.

3) Lease Payment Receipts and Depreciation

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Lease payment receipts	¥1,452	¥1,197
Depreciation	968	663

2. Operating Lease Transactions

Future Minimum Lease Payment Receipts

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Due within one year	¥ 594	¥ 327
Due over one year	887	707
Total	¥1,481	¥1,034

Marketable Securities

1. Marketable Securities to Be Held to Maturity at Market Value

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)			FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)		
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Unrealized gain	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Unrealized gain
Securities whose fair value exceeds their carrying value:						
Government bonds	¥ 200	¥ 200	¥ 0	¥ 459	¥ 462	¥ 2
Corporate bonds	20	20	0	639	643	3
Others	399	401	1	1,549	1,566	16
Subtotal	620	622	2	2,649	2,672	22
Securities whose carrying value exceeds their fair value:						
Government bonds	299	292	(7)	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	519	513	(6)	—	—	—
Others	1,299	1,286	(13)	199	199	(0)
Subtotal	2,119	2,092	(26)	199	199	(0)
Total	¥2,739	¥2,715	¥(24)	¥2,849	¥2,871	¥22

2. Other Marketable Securities at Market Value

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)			FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)		
	Acquisition cost	Carrying value	Unrealized gain	Acquisition cost	Carrying value	Unrealized gain
Securities whose carrying value exceeds their acquisition cost:						
Stocks	¥9,196	¥33,025	¥23,892	¥9,184	¥20,671	¥11,486
Others	53	77	24	52	54	2
Subtotal	9,249	33,103	23,854	9,236	20,725	11,488
Securities whose acquisition cost exceeds their carrying value:						
Stocks	595	388	(206)	0	0	(0)
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	595	388	(206)	0	0	(0)
Total	¥9,844	¥33,492	¥23,647	¥9,237	¥20,725	¥11,488

3. Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (Year ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Year ended March 31, 2005)
Sales value	¥616	¥9,402
Profit on sales	605	6,534
Loss on sales	—	4

4. Book Value of Securities without Market Value

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (Year ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Year ended March 31, 2005)
Other securities:		
Unlisted securities	¥6,921	¥6,990

- ① Marketable securities to be held to maturity at market value
 ② Other marketable securities

5. Scheduled Redemption Value of Other Securities with Maturity Dates and to Be Held to Maturity Securities

(Millions of yen)

	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)				FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)			
	Within one year	Between one and five years	Between five and ten years	Over ten years	Within one year	Between one and five years	Between five and ten years	Over ten years
Bonds:								
Government bonds	¥200	¥ 299	¥—	¥—	¥ 59	¥ 399	¥—	¥—
Corporate bonds	120	419	—	—	200	439	—	—
Others	199	1,499	—	—	150	1,599	—	—
Total	¥520	¥2,219	¥—	¥—	¥410	¥2,439	¥—	¥—

Notes: 1. "Stock in subsidiaries and affiliates for which there are quoted market prices" is explained in a separate note.

2. During the fiscal year under review, there was no impairment of stocks in the "other" category for which there are quoted market prices. The impairment loss in such securities is recognized when market value at the period end declines 30% or more from the carrying (acquisition) cost, except when it is anticipated that the market value is recoverable.

Derivatives Transactions

1. Items Related to the Status of Derivative Transactions

1) Description of Financial Derivatives and Objectives in Their Usage

The Company makes use of forward foreign exchange contracts (including package transactions) and currency options (foreign currency put and yen currency call options) to reduce risks related to currency exchange fluctuations that may be incurred by the YAMAHA Group in its export and import transactions. Please note that the Company makes use of such derivative transactions and has adopted hedge accounting principles.

① Method of Hedge Accounting

Translation differences arising from forward foreign exchange contracts with respect to receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for using the allocation method. Anticipated transactions denominated in foreign currencies designated as hedging instruments are accounted for using deferral hedge accounting.

② Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items

Hedging instruments: Forward foreign exchange contracts, purchased foreign currency-denominated put and yen-dominated call option contracts

Hedged items: Receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies and anticipated transactions denominated in foreign currencies

③ Hedging Policy

The Company and consolidated subsidiaries enter into forward foreign exchange contracts and currency options as hedging instruments within the limit of actual foreign transactions to reduce risk arising from future fluctuations of foreign exchange rates with respect to export and import transactions in accordance with the internal management rules of each company.

④ Assessment of Effectiveness for Hedging Activities

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries do not make an assessment of effectiveness for hedging activities because the anticipated cash flows fixed by hedging activities and avoidance of market risk is clear; therefore, there is no need to evaluate such effectiveness.

2. Market Value of Derivatives

Because hedge accounting is appropriately applied to all derivative transactions except those allocated to foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, the market value of derivatives is not shown.

Accounting for Retirement Allowances

1. Overview of Retirement Benefits

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have defined benefit plans such as welfare pension plans (the Company and two domestic consolidated subsidiaries), approved retirement annuity systems (the Company and nine domestic consolidated subsidiaries), and lump-sum payment plans.

In certain cases, the Company pays employees who are retiring, etc., additional retirement benefits that are not considered to be retirement benefit obligations as calculated under actuarial methods according to retirement benefit accounting principles.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries have either defined benefit plans or defined contribution plans.

2. Projected Benefit Obligation

As soon as it becomes possible to disclose such information, it will be disclosed in supplemental materials to the financial statements announcement.

3. Retirement Benefit Expenses

	(Millions of yen)	
	FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)
Service cost	¥ 5,699	¥ 5,808
Interest cost	3,117	3,774
Expected return on plan assets	(3,949)	(4,152)
Amortization of past service cost	265	(99)
Amortization of actuarial gain/loss	4,475	5,423
Amortization of net retirement obligation at transition	—	—
Additional retirement benefit expenses	779	2,307
Subtotal	10,387	13,062
Gains on return of substitutional portion of employee welfare pension funds	—	19,927
Total	¥10,387	¥ (6,864)

4. Assumptions and Policies Adopted in the Calculation of Retirement Benefit Obligation

	(Millions of yen)	
	FY March 2006 (As of March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (As of March 31, 2005)
Discount rate	2.0%	2.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.0%	4.0%
Attribution method of retirement benefits to the period	Straight-line method for years of service	Straight-line method for years of service
Amortization of past service cost	10 years (straight-line method)	10 years (straight-line method)
Amortization of actuarial gain/loss	10 years (straight-line method)	10 years (straight-line method)
Amortization of net retirement obligation at transition	Fully recognized as other expense when incurred	Fully recognized as other expense when incurred

Tax-Effect Accounting

1. Principal Deferred Tax Assets and Tax Liabilities (As of March 31, 2006)

(Millions of yen)

Deferred tax assets:	
Revaluation loss on inventories	¥ 2,171
Unrealized gain	3,251
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,048
Depreciation, excess	13,333
Impairment loss	17,122
Revaluation loss on investment securities	2,064
Unpaid bonuses	3,657
Warranty reserve	1,185
Accrued employees' retirement benefits	10,105
Net operating loss carried forward	3,648
Other	9,952
Subtotal	67,541
Valuation allowance	(24,860)
Total deferred tax assets	¥ 42,681
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Reserve for advanced depreciation	¥ (1,593)
Special reserve for asset exchange	(203)
Reserve for special depreciation	(366)
Appraisal loss for other marketable securities	(9,354)
Other	(462)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(11,979)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 30,702

2. Principal Items Accounting for the Difference between the Statutory Tax Rate and the Effective Tax Rate after Application of Tax Effect Accounting

Legal effective tax rate	39.5 %
Adjustments	
Equity in earnings and items adjusted other than those undergoing one-time adjustments	(14.9)%
Per capita inhabitants' taxes	0.6 %
Downward adjustments in period-end deferred assets due to changes in tax rates	(3.1)%
Allowances for changes in valuation	2.6 %
Adjustment due to changes in tax rates of overseas consolidated subsidiaries	(4.7)%
Corporate tax rate after adjustments for tax-effect accounting	20.0 %

(Per Share Data)

(Yen)

	FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)
Net assets per share	¥1,532.62	¥1,334.51
Net income per share	136.04	95.06
Net income per share after adjustment for latent stock	135.92	93.88

Basis for calculations of net income per share and net income per share after adjustment for latent stock

	FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)	FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)
Net assets per share		
Net income	¥28,123 million	¥19,697 million
Value not attributed to common stock	80 million	100 million
Portion distributed as directors' bonuses	80 million	100 million
Value attributed to common stock	28,043 million	19,597 million
Average number of outstanding shares during the period	206,139 thousand shares	206,151 thousand shares
Net income per share after adjustment for latent stock		
Net income adjustment value	¥(24) million	¥(243) million
Portion of interest on investments accounted for by equity method	(24) million	(243) million
Increase in number of outstanding shares	— thousand shares	— thousand shares
Per share value after adjustment for latent shares, due to lack of dilution effect (Latent shares not included in calculations of net income per share)	—	—

(Actual Production)

(Millions of yen)

Business segment	FY March 2006 (Ended March 31, 2006)		FY March 2005 (Ended March 31, 2005)	
	Actual production	% Change from the previous period	Actual production	% Change from the previous period
Musical instruments	¥197,521	99.6%	¥198,232	110.5%
AV/IT products	66,369	96.7%	68,616	104.2%
Electronic equipment and metal products	55,506	78.2%	71,016	88.4%
Lifestyle-related products	40,299	104.0%	38,757	93.6%
Other	22,580	104.0%	21,721	92.0%
Total	¥382,279	96.0%	¥398,343	102.0%

Notes: 1. The amounts shown are based on average sales prices, and figures are after internal transfer among segments.
2. Amounts shown above do not include consumption and other taxes.