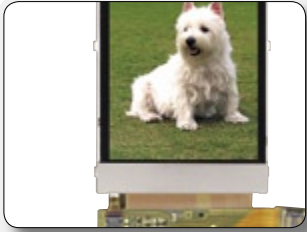




ANNUAL REPORT 2005

For the year ended March 31, 2005



Profile

Since its establishment in 1957, Casio Computer Co., Ltd., made its mission to pursue "Creativity and Contribution." Casio aims to spur corporate growth, increase corporate value, and continue to be a highly visible and attractive Company to shareholders and customers by using ingenious concepts and state-of-the-art technologies to create products and services that will make the lives of people throughout the world more enjoyable and comfortable.

In the term ended March 31, 2005, Casio strongly promoted and developed its strategic businesses, which are timepieces, digital cameras, electronic dictionaries, cellular phones, and TFT LCDs, in pursuit of management targets. At the same time, the Company focused on realizing greater management efficiency, including raising operating income margins and improving capital efficiency. As a results of these efforts, the Company achieved record-high sales and income.

We will make maximum use of our expertise in our strategic businesses. Casio will expand business through the development of inventive products and the promotion of stable long-term profitability.

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Forward-Looking Statements

Sections appearing in this annual report dealing with plans, forecasts, and strategies contain statements that are not based on historical facts, but which reflect the judgment of management based on information available to it at the time of writing. Consequently, actual performance may differ materially from the Company's forecasts.

Key factors affecting actual results include, but are not limited to, consumer trends in world markets, significant changes in product prices over a short period of time, the risk that new, popular products cannot be launched in succession ahead of competitors, the risk of product obsolescence resulting from rapid changes in technology, or dramatic changes in market needs, changes by large-volume customers in the mobile communications business (which accounts for a large percentage of our sales) in respect of strategies, product specifications, schedules, and so on, up to and including contract cancellations, and the possibility that we may be unable to ensure the expected level of product quality with respect to products whose manufacture and/or assembly is outsourced to suppliers outside the Casio Group, or the possibility that one or more of the outsourced service suppliers in question is guilty of a violation of a law or laws relating to the business at hand, including possible infringement of the intellectual property rights of a third party.

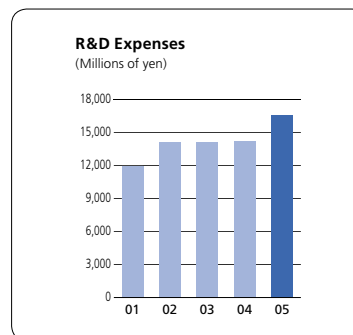
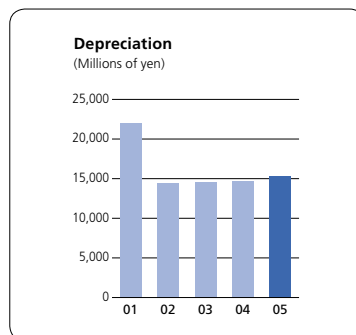
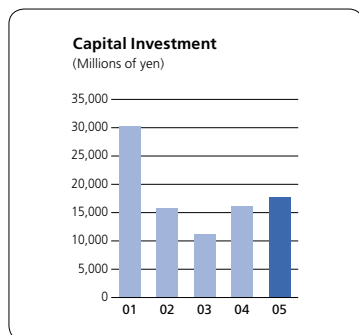
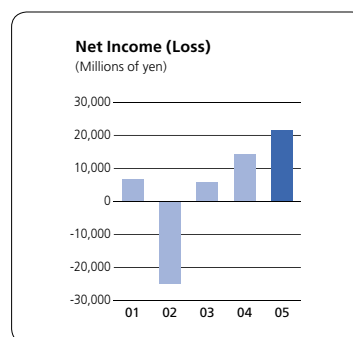
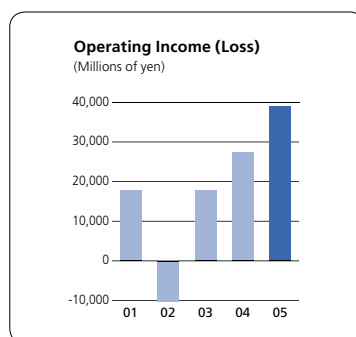
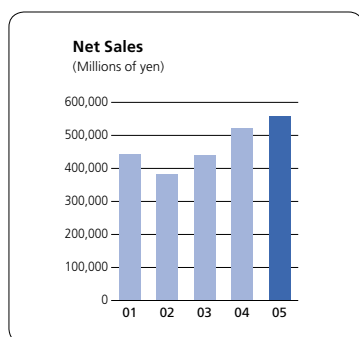
Other risk factors include unforeseen political and economic changes and substantial changes in laws and regulations overseas; the risk of losses resulting from lawsuits brought against us for violation of intellectual property rights by other parties at the time of our release to market of new products and technologies; claims brought against the Company regarding manufacturers' liability; damages resulting from the leakage of information; changes in management policies and the business environment of the companies with which Casio has formed tie-ups or joint ventures, or in which Casio has made strategic investments; risks associated with the cyclical nature of the IT sector, as well as an inability to procure raw materials, equipment and plants, or electricity and other utilities at an appropriate price; the risk of declines in the prices of marketable securities held by Group members; risks associated with revisions in laws and regulations governing pension accounting; changes in the pension system and dramatic changes in the fund operation environment; risks associated with exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations; fires, earthquakes and other kinds of natural disasters, or the occurrence of accidents in the workplace; and the impact of wars, acts of terrorism, or epidemics.

Consolidated Financial Highlights

Years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, Casio Computer Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars*
	2005	2004	2005
For the year:			
Net sales	¥ 559,006	¥ 523,528	\$ 5,224,355
Operating income	39,040	27,491	364,860
Net income	21,534	14,176	201,252
Capital investment	17,782	16,213	166,187
Depreciation	15,370	14,655	143,645
Research and development expenses	16,616	14,187	155,290
At year-end:			
Shareholders' equity	162,271	144,403	1,516,551
Total assets	495,743	496,039	4,633,112
Amounts per share of common stock (in yen and U.S. dollars):			
Net income	¥80.27	¥51.99	\$0.75
Diluted net income	76.47	51.23	0.71
Cash dividends applicable to the year.....	17.00	15.00	0.16

*U.S. dollar amounts have been translated from Japanese yen at the rate of ¥107 to U.S.\$1, the approximate exchange rate prevailing on March 31, 2005.





Kazuo Kashio, *President and CEO*

Business Environment

During the term under review, ended March 31, 2005 (hereinafter fiscal 2005), the expansion of the world economy became more moderate, with growth slowing in the U.S. economy and Asia, all of which had been performing steadily. The Japanese economy performed well, showing signs of moderate recovery including improvement in corporate earnings, an accompanying increase in private-sector capital expenditures, and signs of improvement in consumer spending.

Nevertheless, some causes for concern, including a slowdown in exports and a leveling off in private consumption, also emerged during the second half of the year, and there has been some uncertainty about the economic outlook.

The overall market for Casio's businesses improved and continued to be driven by growth in new products, typically consumer digital electronics (digital cameras, cellular phones, LCD TVs, and DVDs). However, some causes for concern over the future, such as inventory adjustment and falling product prices, have emerged as a result of the deterioration in the balance between demand and supply since the beginning of fall.

Business Performance for the Term under Review

In this environment, the Casio Group has been strongly promoting and developing its strategic businesses, which are timepieces, digital cameras, electronic dictionaries, cellular phones, and TFT LCDs, in pursuit of

management targets. At the same time, the Company has been focusing on realizing greater management efficiency, including raising operating income margin and improving capital efficiency.

As a result, consolidated net sales grew 6.8% year-on-year to ¥559.0 billion in fiscal 2005, primarily driven by growth in strategic businesses.

With efforts to substantially increase added value by enhancing product strength in strategic businesses and to strengthen earning potential by promoting greater management efficiency, consolidated operating income jumped 42.0% year-on-year to ¥39.0 billion. Net income rose 51.9% year-on-year to ¥21.5 billion. The Company achieved record-high sales and income.

Casio increased the dividend by ¥2 per share from the ¥15 per share paid one year earlier to ¥17 per share for the year under review, taking factors such as business performance into consideration. This resulted in an increase in the dividend for two years in a row.

Issues to Be Addressed and Corporate Strategy

The Casio Group considers increasing its earning capacity and strengthening its financial structure to be pressing issues, and the entire Company has been united in promoting the strategies described below since fiscal 2004.

(1) Improving Earning Capacity

Casio has positioned businesses that have

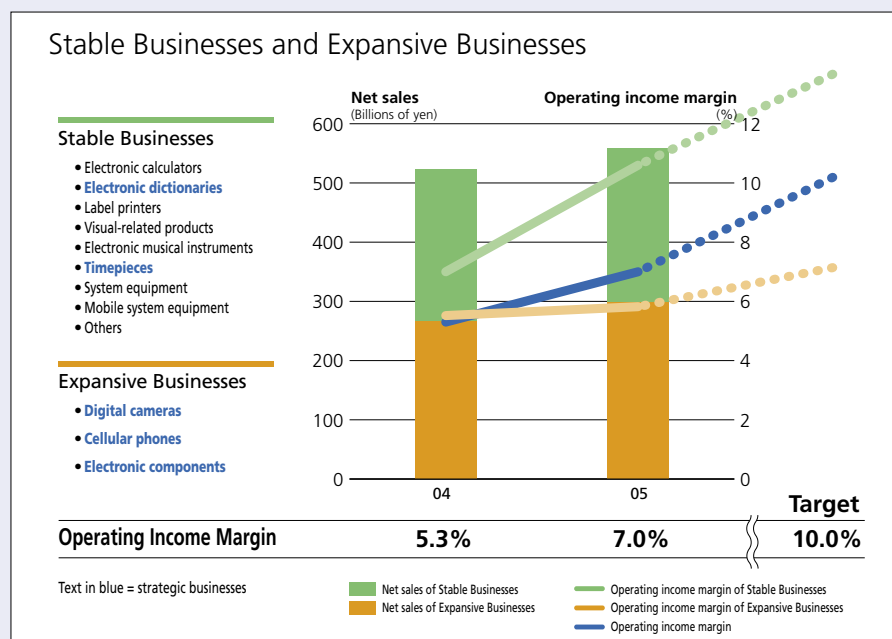
maintained top market share and are expected to obtain stable cash flow without requiring significant additional investment as Stable Businesses. These businesses include Timepieces, Consumer (excluding digital cameras), and System Equipment. The Company has positioned businesses that are expected to experience significant global market growth in the future, while also experiencing intensifying competition as a large number of companies enter the market, as Expansive Businesses. These include the digital camera and cellular phone businesses, as well as Electronic Components (TFT LCDs). With these two types of businesses at the core, Casio is pursuing management that secures stable growth and profitability by developing strategies that suit the characteristics of each type of business. In fiscal 2005, Stable Businesses accounted for 47% of net sales and Expansive Businesses accounted for 53% of net sales. The operating income margin was 10.6% in Stable Businesses

and 5.7% in Expansive Businesses. As a result, the operating income margin for the Company overall, allowing for eliminations or unallocated amounts, was 7.0%, which is a substantial improvement from the 4.1% of fiscal 2003. Going forward, the Company aims to secure stable profits in Stable Businesses while increasing operating income in Expansive Businesses. Casio is focused on achieving a 10% operating income margin overall.

(2) Strengthening Financial Position

Casio is moving ahead strongly with improvements in its shareholders' equity ratio and debt/equity (D/E) ratio with the aim of strengthening the financial foundations for future growth.

In the term under review, Casio realized major improvements: the shareholders' equity ratio improved from 28.7% in fiscal 2003 to 32.7%, and the D/E ratio went from 1.34 in fiscal 2003 to 0.95. In the future, the Company will continue to pursue

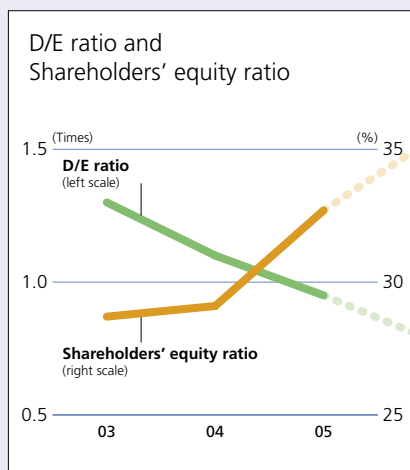


even more thoroughly efficient cash flow management and strive to generate free cash flow, aiming for a complete turnaround to a strong and stable financial position.

Through the execution of the two strategies described above, Casio seeks to deliver original products and services with high added value, increase corporate value, and contribute to the building of a society of abundant creativity.

Corporate Governance

In order to ensure the achievement of management objectives, enhance competitiveness, and increase corporate value, Casio recognizes the critical importance of rapid decision-making, appropriate business execution, and enhancing management supervisory functions to improve transparency. To realize them, the Company has implemented a range of measures, including a director system and corporate auditor system with a corporate officer system and strengthened internal audit system with the aim of enhancing corporate governance.



Casio understands that sustainable corporate growth will only come about with the sustainable development of the global community, and is actively managing its corporate social responsibility (CSR). For Casio, CSR is a key pillar of corporate management.

In an effort to bolster its activities in this area, the Company established the CSR Operations Section in April 2004 to improve its company-wide organization. In December 2004, Casio also inaugurated the CSR Committee, which consists of directors and auditors with the President as Chairman. The CSR Committee determines the direction of company-wide CSR activities, including basic policy and other important matters, and works to enhance the Company-wide risk management system.

The company also sought to improve corporate governance and compliance by ensuring that all employees and officers understand and comply with laws and regulations, maintain social order, and contribute to society based on the Casio Common Commitment and Casio Code of Conduct prepared in accordance with the Charter of Creativity for Casio.

To publicize the result of its CSR activities, Casio plans to publish a CSR Report in the current term.

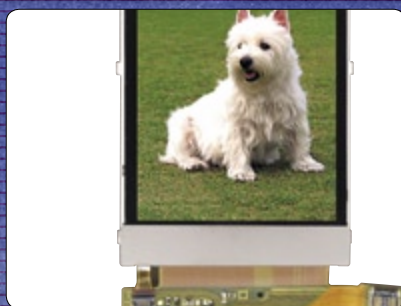
Since Casio's foundation, its corporate creed has been "Creativity and Contribution." Casio's mission is to pursue growth as a company, increase corporate value, and remain attractive for all investors and customers by creating a high-standard

living for people around the world and contributing to society. The company is accomplishing this by introducing innovative ideas and astonishingly good solutions based on its proprietary advanced technologies.

Casio will continue to deliver the values of "function, quality, economy, speed, productivity, ethics, safety, and compatibility with the environment" in its products and services. In the months and years ahead, the Company looks forward to providing all of its stakeholders with more "excitement" than they anticipate, and greater inspiration than ever before.

July 2005

Kazuo Kashio
President and CEO



Focusing on five strategic businesses to achieve further growth and improve profitability

Casio is positioning its timepieces and electronic dictionaries as core stable businesses that are expected to generate sustainable earnings, given their high market shares and brand power. We are currently focusing our efforts on the expansive businesses such as digital cameras, cellular phones and TFT LCDs, which have good growth potential, and can be expected to contribute to the expansion of Casio's business horizons. Through the optimal investment of management resources into these five strategic businesses, we are confident of ensuring the future growth of Casio.

Solar-Powered Radio-Controlled Watches

The timepieces, one of our stable businesses, continues to achieve a high level of profitability.

This category reported a substantial year-on-year rise in profits for the term ended March 2005. This is largely the result of a strategy targeting market expansion for our high-value-added solar-powered radio-controlled watches. We increased our sales of this product not only in Japan but also in overseas markets, and thereby raised this product's contribution to total revenue.

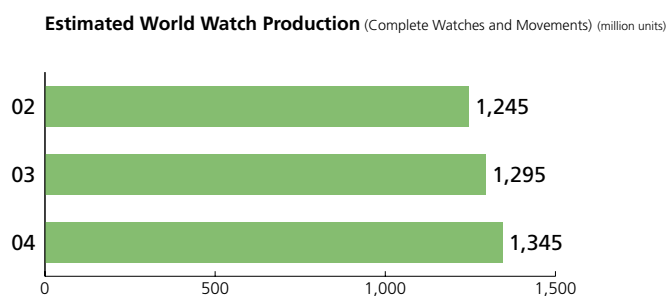
These past few years, it has been difficult to achieve substantial growth in the saturated timepiece market. However, the ability of radio-controlled watches to receive transmissions of the official local time has generated much interest. Casio launched its first radio-controlled watch in 1995, since when sales have been rising steadily in line with expansion of geographic locations where radio transmissions can be received. There are only a limited number of manufacturers who can produce radio-controlled watches that are also solar-powered, and Casio is the only company to commence sales on a global scale.

In November 2004, Casio launched the new Oceanus brand in Japan. The Oceanus line features for the first time the Company's solar-powered radio-controlled watches in all-metal finish. Because metal impedes transmissions of radio waves, conventional radio-controlled watches were forced to use of antennas built within the watchbands, or it was necessary to use non-metal materials for the back covers to maintain reception sensitivity. Oceanus, however, has been made possible by ingenious technological advances that have increased antenna sensitivity, in addition to a new type of mounting construction that modulates internal and external noise. The full-metal construction allows for more sophisticated, elegant styles.

With this brand at the core of our strategy, we aim to expand sales of our solar-powered radio-controlled watches in the global market, and also to reinvigorate the watch market in general.

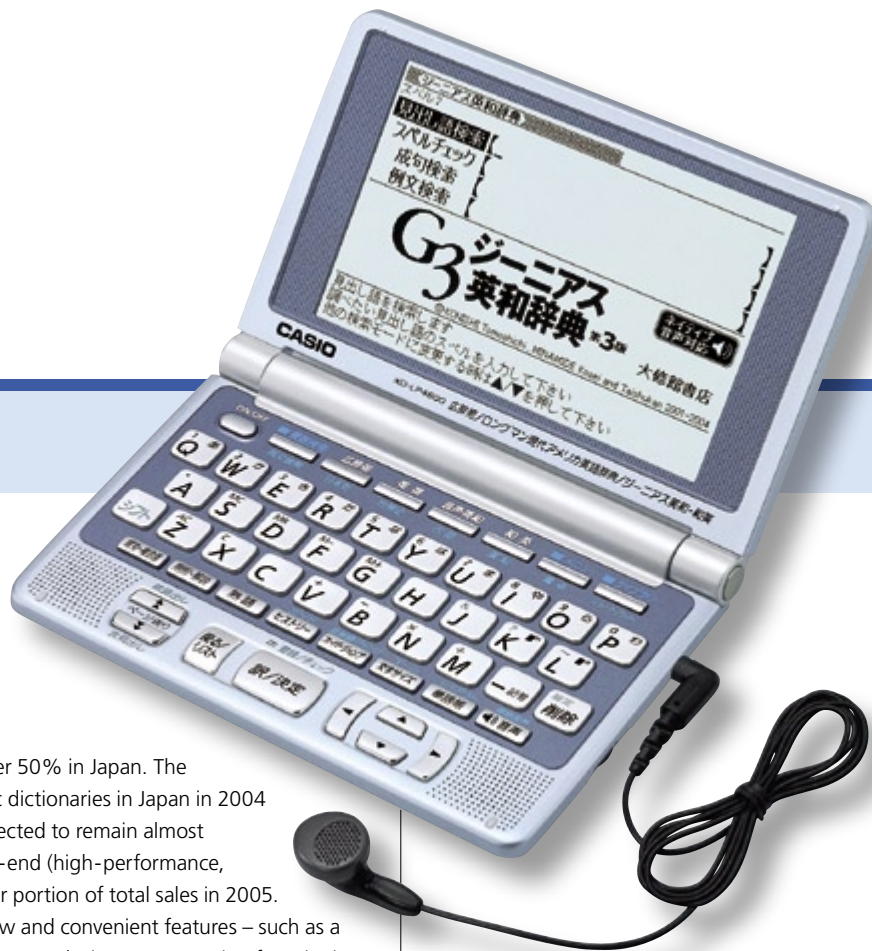


Casio's Oceanus brand full-metal solar-powered radio-controlled watch is the crystallization of its cutting-edge technologies. (Model OCW-500DE-1AVER)



Source: The Japan Clock & Watch Association; vertical axis figures represent calendar years

Electronic Dictionaries



Casio's electronic dictionaries have a market share of over 50% in Japan. The Company estimates that size of the market for electronic dictionaries in Japan in 2004 was 3.35 million units. Although the market scale is expected to remain almost unchanged in 2005, the Company predicts sales of high-end (high-performance, high-priced) models will once again account for a greater portion of total sales in 2005. High-end products are now proving more popular as new and convenient features – such as a larger number of dictionaries – can be offered in one compact device. Users ranging from junior and senior high school students to business professionals and senior citizens are finding that the convenience of electronic dictionaries far surpasses that of conventional ones.

Our electronic dictionaries can hold as many as 80 different dictionaries without compromising portability. A search through several dictionaries can easily be conducted for a single item. If you find a word you don't know in a definition, you can "jump" to the definition of that word in the same or another dictionary. We have incorporated a feature that allows for a record of previous searches.

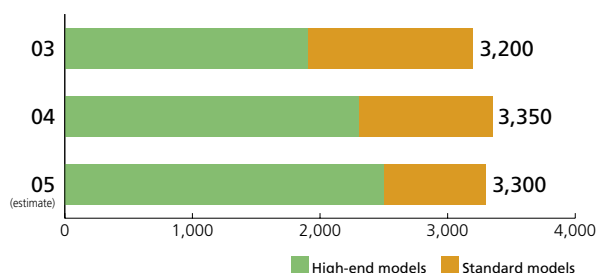
These features have been well received by users. Our recent models offer superior text readability like paper dictionaries, have an all-new feature that allows users to listen to the pronunciation of foreign words and phrases, and are equipped with memory devices that enable the dictionaries to be expanded.

Casio is expanding its electronic dictionary operations in overseas markets. In the term ended March 2005, we expanded the scale of operations in South Korea, Germany and Spanish-speaking countries. In April 2005 we launched sales in China, which promises to be a huge market in the future.

We will work to maintain our position as the leading manufacturer of electronic dictionaries in Japan, while increasing sales in overseas markets. Our goal is to make our electronic dictionary the top brand for language learners in the global market.

Our electronic dictionary, which reproduces the clear pronunciation of a native speaker, supports your language learning. (Model XD-LP4600)

Electronic Dictionary Sales in the Japanese Market (thousand units)



Source: Company estimates; vertical axis figures represent calendar years



Our compact sized digital camera, featuring a large liquid crystal display, lets you take both still photos and high-quality movies. (Model EX-Z750)

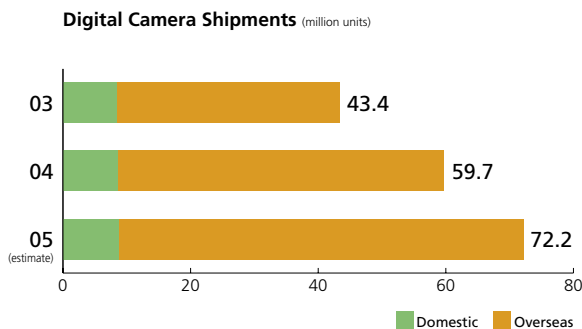
Digital Cameras

In 2004, the digital camera market in Japan was sluggish, but sales in overseas markets grew drastically year-on-year, according to figures provided by the Camera and Imaging Products Association (CIPA). In Japan, sales during 2005 are not expected to grow because of market saturation. In contrast, sales in overseas markets are expected to continue growing steadily.

Beginning with the Exilim EX S-1, our first credit-card-sized camera launched in 2002, Casio has continued to pioneer the development of truly innovative cameras that anticipate future needs, thereby outpacing rivals and creating new markets.

During the reporting term, we introduced the Exilim EX-S100 – the world’s first digital camera with a built-in transparent ceramic lens – and the Exilim EX-Z55, featuring a long-life battery and a large LCD monitor. These products proved so popular that Casio products were ranked among the top group in terms of Japanese market share taken on an average for the year. In March 2005, we launched the Exilim EX-Z750, with a large 2.5-inch LCD for shooting and viewing high-quality movies in addition to snapshots, all without compromising our popular long battery life feature or the size of our LCD monitors.

Our basic policy is to continue bringing to market highly differentiated products. Thanks to our high market share, the Exilim model has achieved considerable brand power in the Japanese market. In overseas markets, however, the market for compact sized digital cameras is just starting to grow strongly. We will apply the differentiation strategy developed in the Japanese market to achieve a competitive advantage overseas, and thereby raise our overseas market share.



Source: Camera & Imaging Products Association (CIPA); vertical axis figures represent calendar years

Cellular Phones

In Japan's cellular phone market, 2004 was the year that saw a shift toward third-generation products, allowing for high-speed, high-capacity data transmission, and product features were widely upgraded. Accordingly, third-generation cellular phone manufacturers need to speed up the development process while keeping down costs.

Casio mainly develops, manufactures and sells products for KDDI Corporation's cellular phone service "au."

With an eye toward improving efficiency in the development of cellular phone products, Casio established Casio Hitachi Mobile Communications Co., Ltd. (CHMC) together with Hitachi, Ltd. in April 2004. Since then, Casio has launched the A5406CA with a built-in 3.2-megapixel camera, marking a world's first for cellular phones, as well as the W21CA, featuring a 2.6-inch LCD and a PC site viewer for browsing websites designated for PC users. These cutting-edge products have been very well-received. Now, one year later, CHMC is conducting full-fledged operations, which has enabled Casio to make significant progress in improving the efficiency of product development.

Making full use of the joint venture company's strengths, we will continue to raise the efficiency of new product development while making efforts to reduce costs. We aim to expand our product line from high-end models to middle-of-the-range models.



Browse standard Internet websites on the large screen. Casio finds new, fun ways to enjoy your cellular phone. (Model W21CA)

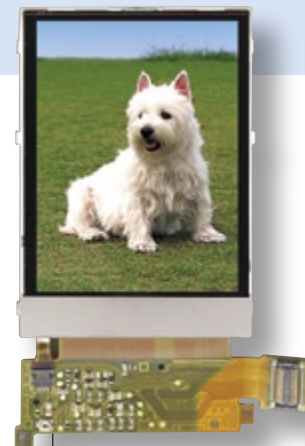
TFT LCDs

In recent years, small-sized TFT LCD panels have been in strong demand mainly for digital cameras and cellular phones. We expect demand to remain strong.

Our operations are focused on small-sized TFT LCD panels. Our proprietary HAST (Hyper Amorphous Silicon TFT) technology offers the advantages of both high definition and low energy consumption. In addition, digital camera makers have been very impressed by our ability to fulfill customer requirements by manufacturing a wide variety of products in small quantities. Supplying TFT LCDs to digital camera makers has made Casio a top manufacturer of these devices, with about 40% of the market.

During the previous term, we also focused on TFT LCDs used as display screens in cellular phones. Our W21CA model cellular phone was the industry's first to incorporate a 2.6-inch QVGA TFT LCD, which enabled us to differentiate our product from those of competitors.

We will work to maintain our high share of the digital camera market through further refining of our TFT technology, and also focus on developing new applications, primarily targeting the cellular phone market.



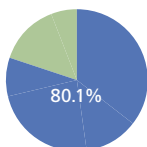
2.4-inch QVGA TFT LCD for a cellular phone

In fiscal 2005, sales in the Electronics Segment were up 10.4% year-on-year at ¥447.8 billion, while in the Electronic Components and Others Segment, sales were down 5.7% at ¥111.1 billion. Operating income, however, rose substantially in both segments.

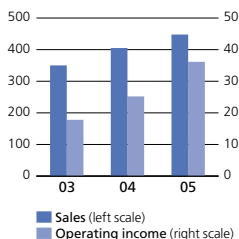
BUSINESS SEGMENT

Electronics

Sales (%)

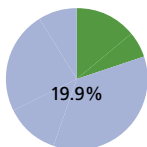


Sales and Operating Income (Billions of yen)

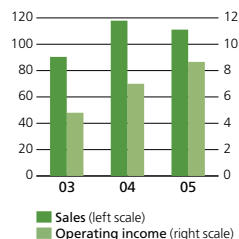


Electronic Components and Others

Sales (%)



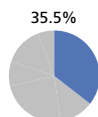
Sales and Operating Income (Billions of yen)



PRODUCT CATEGORY

Consumer

Sales (%)

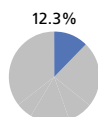


Principal Products

- Electronic Calculators
- Electronic Dictionaries
- Label Printers
- Visual-Related Products
- Digital Cameras
- Electronic Musical Instruments

Timepieces

Sales (%)

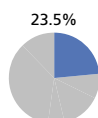


Principal Products

- Digital Watches
- Analog Watches
- Clocks

Mobile Network Solutions (MNS)

Sales (%)

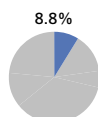


Principal Products

- Cellular Phones
- Pocket Computers
- Handy Terminals

System Equipment

Sales (%)

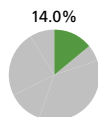


Principal Products

- Electronic Cash Registers (including POS)
- Office Computers
- Page Printers
- Data Projectors

Electronic Components

Sales (%)

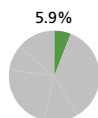


Principal Products

- LCDs
- Bump Processing Consignments
- TCP Assembly and Processing Consignments
- Carrier Tape

Others

Sales (%)



Principal Products

- Molds
- Toys
- Factory Automation

Designed to bring both greater convenience and more enjoyment to people's daily lives, Casio's broad product lineup ranges from popular digital cameras and electronic dictionaries that boast the top share in the Japanese market, to a wide range of calculators for business and educational uses, label printers and other electronic stationery items, portable LCD TVs, as well as electronic musical instruments that can be enjoyed even by beginners.



In addition to our world-famous brands G-Shock and Baby-G, we have launched Oceanus brand, a series of full-metal solar-powered radio-controlled watches. By incorporating cutting-edge technologies, we have differentiated our product from conventional watches by making it a wearable mobile terminal.



In addition to cellular phones, we offer handy terminals and other mobile terminals, as well as the solutions made possible by these technologies. These portable products offer greater convenience in people's professional and personal lives.



The System Equipment Category supports a wide range of functions for corporate clients in many industries by providing them with the optimal combinations of hardware and application software, such as ADPS Strategic Integrated Personnel System, which supports our corporate clients' personnel strategies. Other important products include high-speed color page printers and cash registers.



Our Electronic Components Category specializes in the production of the small-sized LCDs that have recently become indispensable to all mobile digital appliances such as digital cameras and cellular phones. Our operations include a display business, which produces STN LCDs and TFT LCDs, while our subsidiary, Casio Micronics Co., Ltd. undertakes Bump processing and COF (chip-on-film) operations for post processing of LCD driver LSIs.



This category mainly consists of the independent operations of our subsidiaries.

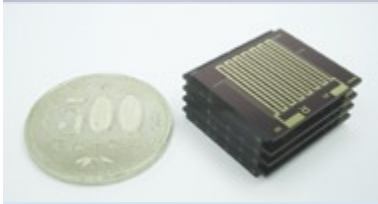


Photo above shows ultra-compact fuel cell battery, with notebook PC (not yet available)
An ultra-compact reformer module (below)

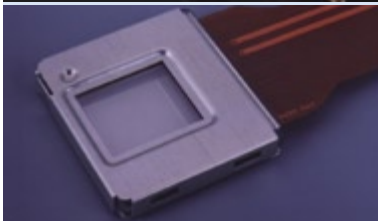


Photo above shows fingerprint sensor incorporated in cellular phone (not yet available)
Fingerprint sensor (below)



An OEL display (pilot model)

Fuel Cells

ULTRA-COMPACT FUEL CELL BATTERIES FOR USE IN MOBILE APPLIANCES

Casio is in the process of developing an ultra-compact fuel cell battery for use in notebook PCs, digital cameras and other mobile information equipment. The fuel cell battery under development is about the size of an ordinary rechargeable lithium battery, but has a lifetime about four times as long.

Casio's fuel cell battery utilizes a reformer module to efficiently produce high-purity hydrogen from methanol. The Company has succeeded in miniaturizing its reformer module, making it suitable for adoption in mobile appliances. Large cost reductions were achieved by using glass instead of silicon in the production of the module. We have already developed an ultra-compact module, which incorporates a heater and all the other parts required for actual operation. We will continue with our development efforts to realize the early commercialization of this product.

Fingerprint Verification

FINGERPRINT SENSOR WITH LCD DISPLAY

Fingerprints are drawing attention as a means of personal identification in electronic commercial transactions. Last year, applying knowledge and expertise cultivated in its TFT business, Casio succeeded in tests of a unit that combines a fingerprint sensor and an LCD. Casio has reduced the size of the image sensing elements to raise the transmission factor without any deterioration in screen visibility and sensor photosensitivity. Consequently, Casio's compact LCD screen is ideally suited for incorporation in mobile data devices. It is possible to take a fingerprint reading from wet or dry fingers, and the precision of the reading remains at the same high level regardless of brightness of the location, allowing for use both indoors and outdoors. We expect sales of this product, as a security item, to show a continuous upward trend in years to come.

Organic Electroluminescent Display

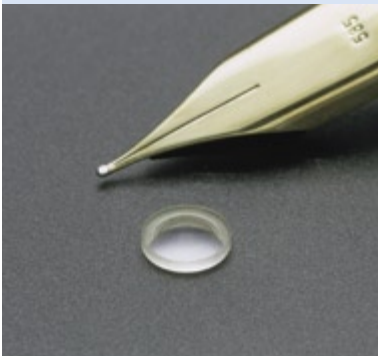
POLYMER-BASED OEL DISPLAY UTILIZING HAST TECHNOLOGY

Casio is currently developing an organic electroluminescent (OEL) display that fulfills the requirements of next-generation displays. The OEL display does away with the need for backlighting required by liquid crystal display, features an ultra-thin design, with low power consumption. Utilizing our proprietary hyper amorphous silicon TFT (HAST) technology, we have created a polymer-based OEL display that allows for high productivity at low-cost. In 2004, Casio succeeded in creating the world's first polymer-based triple-layer OEL display that offers an enhanced brightness and stronger contrast, as well as improved image quality. We will work to further develop this technology, with the aim of building OEL displays into our next-generation core display business.



Paying for purchases at a store with an Offica™ watch (Top)

G-Shock GWS-900, compatible with "Speedpass™" settlement system (Bottom)



New transparent ceramic lens makes possible even more compact digital cameras.

Cashless Payments via Wristwatch

TIMEPIECES INCORPORATING CONTACTLESS IC CHIPS*

Casio has recently developed wristwatches which incorporate contactless IC chips for cashless payment systems, such as the Offica™ system developed by JCB Co., Ltd., a leading international credit card brand. Working together with JCB, Casio launched trials of its new watch in June 2004. Wearers of this watch need only to raise their arms to pay tolls or gain admittance to locked offices.

Three companies – Casio, ExxonMobil Yugen Kaisha, and JCB Co., Ltd. – jointly developed the G-Shock series GWS-900, which is compatible with the electronic settlement system "Speedpass™." This system has been implemented at the self-service stations of the ExxonMobil group. Domestic sales of the watch on its online shopping website "e-casio" began in October 2004. Drivers can purchase gasoline merely by raising the GWS-900 watch to the readers that have been installed at gasoline service stations.

Casio will continue to develop new mobile data processing features for watches to afford greater convenience to wearers in their daily lives, and cultivate new markets.

*FeliCa®, a contactless smart-card system developed by Sony Corp.

Ceramic Lenses

THE WORLD'S FIRST TRANSPARENT CERAMIC LENS

Using the transparent ceramic Lumicera™ created by Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Casio has developed the world's first transparent ceramic lens. Noting that Lumicera™ offers the same level of transparency as optical glass, its refraction rate far exceeds that of optical glass, and it boasts superior durability, Casio aimed to use this material to create ultra-thin zoom lenses for digital cameras. Using proprietary technology, the Company made various improvements to this material, and used the ceramic lens to create an ultra-compact camera – the Exilim Card EX-S100 – launched in September 2004. The new ceramic lens has enabled us to create a digital camera with an optical zoom lens that is approximately 20% thinner than our existing models.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities

CSR activities are becoming an even more important part of the activities required of companies to ensure the sustainable development of society. The Casio Group undertakes various initiatives to fulfill its corporate social responsibilities.

PRINCIPAL MEASURES TAKEN

In April 2004, Casio established its CSR Operations Section to oversee CSR activities. In December, Casio formed a CSR Committee to discuss CSR basic policies and priority items. The Committee comprises the President who acts as chairman, directors and corporate auditors, and it is undertaking various Company-wide projects.

CSR GUIDELINES AND STAFF AWARENESS

All employees are required to observe the guidelines contained in the Charter of Creativity for Casio, as well as the Casio Common Commitment. To ensure that they put principles of the Charter into practice in the course of day-to-day operations, we publish a bi-weekly in-house online magazine to convey messages directly from the top management to Casio employees. The staff also reports on CSR efforts that are underway, and provide their impressions and feedback.

Casio has also drafted a Code of Conduct. Employees are required to behave in an appropriate manner, which includes compliance with all laws and ordinances, respect for human rights, and separation of personal affairs from business.

PROTECTING PERSONAL DATA

To protect against leakages of personal data, Casio established the Protection of Personal Data Project Group in June 2004. We conducted a study to determine the type and amount of personal data held by each department. Based on this study, the Company established a framework for preventing leakages of personal data, including a set of guidelines and employee training courses. We applied for "Privacy Mark®*" in March of this year. At present, we have limited personal data to the barest minimum. Upon receipt of such data, the Project Group must be notified, and the information must be stored in a secure place. In the case of outsourcing, the Companies rendering services are obliged to take preventive measures against data leakages, and must sign confidentiality agreements.

Casio's CSR Oversight Organization





Part of the revenues from the sale of watches is used to protect the Amazon rainforests



A large radio-controlled clock at Gomenmachi Station, in Kochi Prefecture. The clock was donated by Casio Computer Co., Ltd. and Kochi Casio Co., Ltd.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

The Casio Group has drafted a Casio Environmental Charter and a set of Fundamental Environmental Policies. The actual themes and policies appear in the Casio Voluntary Plan for the Environment. In addition, we have drawn up and promoted a Group-wide Environmental Action Plan, “Clean & Green 21 Initiative” – in which numerical targets and deadlines are set for implementation. A portion of revenues from the sale of G-Shock and Baby-G watches are donated to a dolphin and whale research institute. A similar scheme is employed for the protection of Amazon rainforests, in that a certain percentage of sales is donated to non-governmental organizations.

CASIO’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIETY

The Company’s social contribution activities include the Casio Science Promotion Foundation. Each year, the Company provides financial support for scientific researches into next-generation technologies. In addition, Casio welcomes visitors and offers guided tours in its manufacturing plants and other facilities. They also support the dispatch of schoolteachers to private companies to further their understanding of corporate business activities. Casio takes part in fire-prevention activities, blood drives, and tree-planting campaigns, and makes donations to local communities and groups. In these ways, the Company promotes interaction with the local community.

PUBLICATION OF A CSR REPORT

The Company has published an environmental report every year since 1999. The 2004 edition of this report also covered the Company’s social contributions. In the current term, the Company plans to issue a CSR report that will address CSR initiatives, taking into account not only environmental and social matters, but also the economic aspects of its business activities.

*Use of this mark of confidence for privacy protection has been approved by the Japan Information Processing Development Corporation (JIPDEC), a semi-governmental organization auxiliary to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, which conducts inspections of companies and organizations to certify that their handling of personal information meets JIS personal information protection standards (JIS Q 15001).

NET SALES

Net sales rose 6.8% year-on-year on a consolidated basis in fiscal 2005, to ¥559,006 million. This was chiefly the result of strong performances by our strategic businesses – digital cameras, electronic dictionaries, and cellular phones.

	Millions of yen	
	2005	2004
Electronics:		
Consumer	¥198,515	¥188,960
Timepieces	68,473	70,131
Mobile Network Solutions (MNS)	131,408	97,805
System Equipment	49,447	48,706
Subtotal	447,843	405,602
Electronic Components & Others:		
Electronic Components	78,230	86,903
Others	32,933	31,023
Subtotal	111,163	117,926
Total	¥559,006	¥523,528

Results by Segment

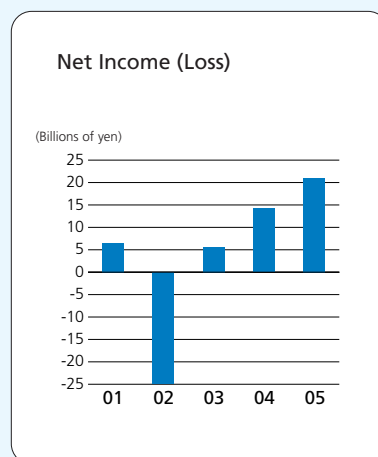
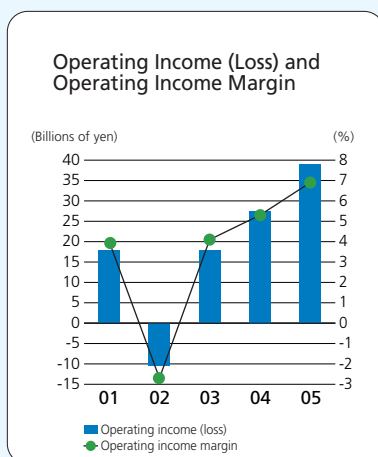
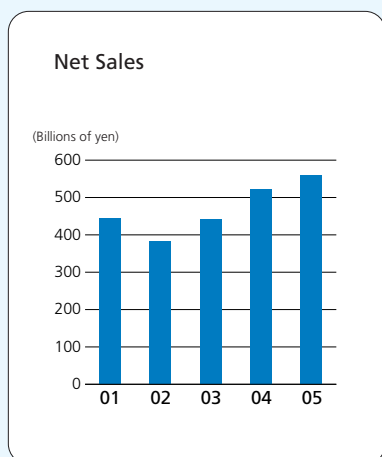
Sales in the Electronics Segment increased 10.4% to ¥447,843 million, accounting for 80.1% of net sales.

In the Consumer Category, sales increased 5.1% to ¥198,515 million. Exilim digital cameras continued their strong performance from the previous year and won strong support as a leading brand in the digital camera market. Moreover, electronic dictionaries, for which Casio controls an overwhelming share of the market in Japan, also recorded growth as a result of overseas expansion to South Korea and other markets.

In the Timepieces Category, sales fell 2.4% to ¥68,473 million. The market for solar-powered radio-controlled watches, however, steadily expanded, primarily in Japan and North America. Profits improved significantly due to changes to the product mix to emphasize profit ratios by reducing the proportion of regular models and expanding the lineup of high-valued-added models.

In the MNS Category, sales rose 34.4% to ¥131,408 million. The A5406CA cellular phone, which is equipped with the world's first 3.2-megapixel camera, and the W21CA WIN model, which features the "PC site viewer" that can browse web pages for PCs, performed strongly. In addition, Casio established the joint development venture Casio Hitachi Mobile Communications Co., Ltd. in April 2004, and since then we have succeeded in speeding up the development process and improving efficiency in this segment.

In the System Equipment Category, sales rose 1.5% to ¥49,447 million, thanks to robust sales of page printers driven by an advanced business model in the solution business, which provides customers with the optimal combination of hardware and applications.



Sales in the Electronic Components and Others Segment declined 5.7% to ¥111,163 million, accounting for 19.9% of net sales. Specifically, sales in the Electronic Components Category fell 10.0%, to ¥78,230 million. The TFT business expanded, maintaining its top global share of TFTs for digital cameras. However, the category was affected by worldwide inventory adjustments for IT-related products from the beginning of fall. Sales in the Others Category increased 6.2% to ¥32,933 million.

Results by Region

Sales in Japan grew 12.4% to ¥336,363 million, comprising 60.2% of net sales. The increase in sales is attributable to strong sales of our strategic products – digital cameras, electronic dictionaries and cellular phones. Sales in North America declined 8.8% to ¥46,698 million, which accounted for 8.3% of net sales. Sales in Europe rose 9.8% to ¥74,796 million, accounting for 13.4% of net sales. Sales in Asia and other regions, excluding Japan, declined 3.6% to ¥101,149 million, accounting for 18.1% of net sales. Consequently, overseas sales declined 0.7% to ¥222,643 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For fiscal 2005, operating income after consideration of elimination or unallocated amounts came to ¥39,040 million, up 42.0% year-on-year. The Electronics Segment posted an operating income of ¥36,152 million, up 43.3%, and the Electronic Components and Others Segment posted an operating income of ¥8,661 million, up 22.6%. This rise in operating income is the result of Casio's strategy of enhancing value-added by strengthening product appeal, as well as Company-wide efforts to improve management efficiency and bolster the Group's financial base through business reform. The operating income margin rose 1.7 percentage points to 7.0%.

Net financial expenses decreased from ¥1,562 million to ¥447 million, due primarily to repayment of interest-bearing debt. Other expenses came to ¥5,500 million, compared with ¥3,393 million for the previous term. This is due mainly to the non-repetition of the ¥2,753 million gain on the release from the substitutional portion of the government's Welfare Pension Insurance Scheme reported in the previous year.

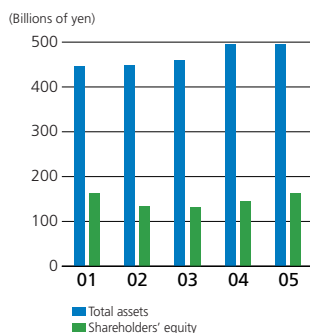
Income before income taxes and minority interests grew 46.8% to ¥33,093 million. Net income for the period once again renewed the highest record at ¥21,534 million, up 51.9% from fiscal 2004.

Net income per share came to ¥80.27, up ¥28.28 from fiscal 2004.

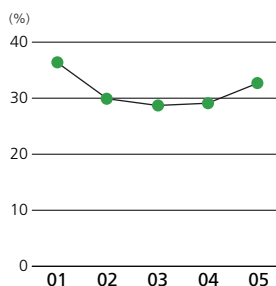
FINANCIAL CONDITION

Total assets decreased 0.1% to ¥495,743 million at the term-end. Inventories remained at the previous-term level, while inventory turnover decreased by 0.1 of a month to 1.9 months.

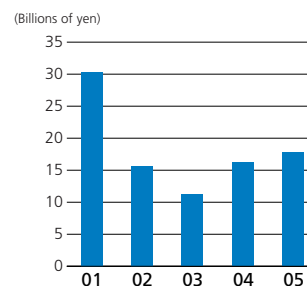
Total Assets and Shareholders' Equity



Shareholders' Equity Ratio



Capital Investment



Total liabilities decreased 7.4% to ¥322,983 million, on declines in purchase liabilities and interest-bearing debt. The debt-to-equity ratio was 0.95, compared with 1.15 for the previous year.

Shareholders' equity rose 12.4% to ¥162,271 million. Shareholders' equity ratio increased 3.6 percentage points to 32.7%.

CASH FLOW ANALYSIS

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to ¥64,955 million. The main contributing factors are income before income taxes and minority interests of ¥33,093 million, and depreciation of ¥22,927 million.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to ¥28,836 million. This was largely the result of payments of ¥20,065 million for the acquisitions of tangible fixed assets, as well as of ¥9,187 million for the acquisitions of intangible fixed assets.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled ¥13,529 million. Of this amount, ¥11,000 million was used for the redemption of bonds, and ¥3,992 million consisted of payments for cash dividends.

Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2005 were up ¥24,448 million over the previous term-end, at ¥147,589 million.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Capital investment amounted to ¥17,782 million, up 9.7% over the previous term. Broken down by business segment, Casio invested ¥10,323 million, up 11.0%, in the Electronics Segment, and ¥7,184 million, up 6.7%, in the Electronic Components and Others Segment.

The remaining capital investment, made by Company as a whole, cannot be accounted for by business segment.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

R&D expenses rose 17.1% to ¥16,616 million. By business segment, the Electronics Segment increased 10.6% to ¥9,784 million, while the Electronic Components and Others Segment increased 26.9% to ¥2,493 million. The remaining R&D expenses were used throughout the Company and cannot be accounted for by business segment.

Consolidated Six-Year Summary

Years ended March 31 Casio Computer Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

	Millions of Yen					
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
For the year:						
Net sales	¥559,006	¥523,528	¥440,567	¥382,154	¥443,930	¥410,338
Cost of sales	398,186	377,422	315,530	284,093	315,207	281,772
Selling, general and administrative expenses	105,164	104,428	93,009	94,394	98,850	96,751
Research and development expenses	16,616	14,187	14,114	14,085	11,968	12,338
Operating income (loss)	39,040	27,491	17,914	(10,418)	17,905	19,477
Net income (loss)	21,534	14,176	5,647	(24,928)	6,547	6,173
Capital investment	17,782	16,213	11,168	15,737	30,278	35,546
Depreciation	15,370	14,655	14,621	14,465	22,065	30,220
At year-end:						
Current assets	329,948	329,787	300,212	281,985	288,304	312,315
Current liabilities	196,089	178,340	161,568	166,026	144,272	182,562
Working capital	133,859	151,447	138,644	115,959	144,032	129,753
Shareholders' equity	162,271	144,403	131,957	134,317	162,375	169,634
Total assets	495,743	496,039	459,113	449,224	445,883	507,105
Amounts per share of common stock (in yen):						
Net income (loss)	¥80.27	¥51.99	¥20.27	¥(91.82)	¥24.11	¥22.73
Diluted net income	76.47	51.23	20.10	—	23.72	22.41
Cash dividends applicable to the year	17.00	15.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Performance indicators:						
Return on equity (%)	14.0	10.3	4.2	(16.8)	3.9	3.6
Return on assets (%)	4.3	3.0	1.2	(5.6)	1.4	1.2
Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	32.7	29.1	28.7	29.9	36.4	33.5
Interest coverage (times)	26.8	11.8	6.2	(2.9)	5.6	5.3
Assets turnover (times)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Inventories turnover (months)	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.4
Other:						
Number of employees	12,140	11,637	11,481	14,670	18,119	19,325

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2005 and 2004 Casio Computer Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Assets	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2004	2005
Current assets:			
Cash and time deposits (Note 3)	¥ 83,528	¥ 79,977	\$ 780,636
Marketable securities (Note 5)	44,678	44,500	417,551
Notes and accounts receivable:			
Notes receivable—trade	5,895	9,062	55,093
Accounts receivable—trade	85,657	89,907	800,533
Accounts receivable—other	12,842	29,750	120,019
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,538)	(1,924)	(14,374)
Inventories (Note 4)	62,576	62,259	584,822
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	12,070	11,356	112,804
Short-term loans receivable with resale agreement	20,000	—	186,916
Other current assets	4,240	4,900	39,626
Total current assets	329,948	329,787	3,083,626
Property, plant and equipment:			
Land	37,749	38,356	352,794
Buildings	64,635	64,896	604,066
Machinery and equipment	114,591	105,922	1,070,944
Construction in progress	1,580	418	14,766
	218,555	209,592	2,042,570
Accumulated depreciation	(124,130)	(115,557)	(1,160,093)
Net property, plant and equipment	94,425	94,035	882,477
Investments and other assets:			
Investments in affiliated companies	2,765	2,627	25,841
Investment securities and other investments (Note 5)	40,242	45,267	376,094
Long-term time deposits	3,000	3,000	28,037
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	9,974	8,941	93,215
Other assets	16,453	13,730	153,766
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,064)	(1,348)	(9,944)
Total investments and other assets	71,370	72,217	667,009
	¥495,743	¥496,039	\$4,633,112

See accompanying notes.

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2004	2005
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings (Note 7)	¥ 641	¥ 906	\$ 5,991
Long-term debt due within one year (Note 7).....	39,655	12,792	370,607
Notes payable—trade	20,017	29,536	187,075
Accounts payable—trade	67,367	72,870	629,598
Accounts payable—other	33,947	35,756	317,262
Accrued expenses	13,345	12,819	124,720
Income taxes payable (Note 8)	11,656	4,213	108,935
Other current liabilities.....	9,461	9,448	88,420
Total current liabilities	196,089	178,340	1,832,608
Long-term liabilities:			
Long-term debt due after one year (Note 7).....	114,155	152,310	1,066,869
Employees' severance and retirement benefits (Note 9).....	6,961	14,292	65,056
Retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors (Note 10).....	1,408	814	13,159
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 8)	1,905	1,887	17,804
Other long-term liabilities.....	2,465	1,110	23,037
Total long-term liabilities	126,894	170,413	1,185,925
Minority interests	10,489	2,883	98,028
Contingent liabilities (Note 14)			
Shareholders' equity (Note 11):			
Common stock:			
Authorized — 471,693,000 shares			
Issued — 270,442,868 shares.....	41,549	41,549	388,308
Additional paid-in capital	57,523	57,524	537,598
Retained earnings	71,314	54,223	666,486
Net unrealized holding gains on securities.....	3,060	2,525	28,598
Foreign currency translation adjustments.....	(5,771)	(7,003)	(53,934)
	167,675	148,818	1,567,056
Treasury stock, at cost.....	(5,404)	(4,415)	(50,505)
Total shareholders' equity	162,271	144,403	1,516,551
	¥495,743	¥496,039	\$4,633,112

Consolidated Statements of Income

March 31, 2005 and 2004 Casio Computer Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2004	2005
Net sales (Note 13).....	¥559,006	¥523,528	\$5,224,355
Costs and expenses (Note 13):			
Cost of sales	398,186	377,422	3,721,364
Selling, general and administrative expenses	105,164	104,428	982,841
Research and development expenses	16,616	14,187	155,290
	519,966	496,037	4,859,495
Operating income (Note 13).....	39,040	27,491	364,860
Other income (expenses):			
Interest and dividends income	1,047	828	9,785
Interest expense	(1,494)	(2,390)	(13,963)
Foreign exchange loss—net	(1,962)	(2,491)	(18,337)
Disposal and devaluation of inventories.....	(3,370)	(4,170)	(31,495)
Loss on disposal and sales of property, plant and equipment.....	(727)	(1,661)	(6,794)
Loss on impairment of fixed assets (Note 16).....	(1,494)	—	(13,963)
Gain on devaluation and sales of investment securities.....	127	979	1,187
Gain on sales of investment securities in a consolidated subsidiary	293	—	2,739
Gain on change in interests in a consolidated subsidiary.....	1,918	—	17,925
Gain on the release from the substitutional portion of the government's Welfare Pension Insurance Scheme	—	2,753	—
Other—net	(285)	1,197	(2,664)
	(5,947)	(4,955)	(55,580)
Income before income taxes and minority interests	33,093	22,536	309,280
Income taxes (Note 8):			
Current.....	12,436	5,818	116,224
Deferred	(2,013)	2,013	(18,813)
	10,423	7,831	97,411
Income before minority interests	22,670	14,705	211,869
Minority interests	(1,136)	(529)	(10,617)
Net income	¥ 21,534	¥ 14,176	\$ 201,252
		Yen	U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
Amounts per share of common stock:			
Net income	¥80.27	¥51.99	\$0.75
Diluted net income	76.47	51.23	0.71
Cash dividends applicable to the year.....	17.00	15.00	0.16

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 Casio Computer Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

	Millions of Yen							
	Shares of common stock	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Treasury stock, at cost	Total
Balance at March 31, 2003	270,442,868	¥41,549	¥57,523	¥43,588	¥(5,312)	¥(5,108)	¥ (283)	¥131,957
Net income	—	—	—	14,176	—	—	—	14,176
Cash dividends paid (¥12.50 per share)....	—	—	—	(3,375)	—	—	—	(3,375)
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors....	—	—	—	(166)	—	—	—	(166)
Surplus from sale of treasury stock	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Increase in net unrealized holding gains on securities	—	—	—	—	7,837	—	—	7,837
Increase in foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(1,895)	—	(1,895)
Increase in treasury stock—net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,132)	(4,132)
Balance at March 31, 2004	270,442,868	¥41,549	¥57,524	¥54,223	¥2,525	¥(7,003)	¥(4,415)	¥144,403
Net income	—	—	—	21,534	—	—	—	21,534
Cash dividends paid (¥15.00 per share)....	—	—	—	(3,992)	—	—	—	(3,992)
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors....	—	—	—	(190)	—	—	—	(190)
Reversal of surplus from sale of treasury stock	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Loss on sale of treasury stock	—	—	—	(261)	—	—	—	(261)
Increase in net unrealized holding gains on securities	—	—	—	—	535	—	—	535
Decrease in foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	1,232	—	1,232
Increase in treasury stock—net	—	—	—	—	—	—	(989)	(989)
Balance at March 31, 2005	270,442,868	¥41,549	¥57,523	¥71,314	¥3,060	¥(5,771)	¥(5,404)	¥162,271

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)						
Balance at March 31, 2004	\$388,308	\$537,607	\$506,757	\$23,598	\$(65,448)	\$(41,262)	\$1,349,560
Net income	—	—	201,252	—	—	—	201,252
Cash dividends paid (\$0.14 per share)	—	—	(37,308)	—	—	—	(37,308)
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	—	—	(1,776)	—	—	—	(1,776)
Reversal of surplus from sale of treasury stock	—	—	(9)	—	—	—	(9)
Loss on sale of treasury stock	—	—	(2,439)	—	—	—	(2,439)
Increase in net unrealized holding gains on securities	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	5,000
Decrease in foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	11,514	—	11,514
Increase in treasury stock—net	—	—	—	—	—	(9,243)	(9,243)
Balance at March 31, 2005	\$388,308	\$537,598	\$666,486	\$28,598	\$(53,934)	\$(50,505)	\$1,516,551

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 Casio Computer Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 1)
	2005	2004	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥ 33,093	¥ 22,536	\$ 309,280
Depreciation (including software)	22,927	19,465	214,271
Loss on impairment of fixed assets (Note 16)	1,494	—	13,963
Amortization of goodwill	119	116	1,112
Loss on disposal and sales of property, plant and equipment	727	1,661	6,794
Gain on devaluation and sales of investment securities	(127)	(979)	(1,187)
Gain on sales of investment securities in a consolidated subsidiary	(293)	—	(2,739)
Gain on change in interests in a consolidated subsidiary	(1,918)	—	(17,925)
Increase in liabilities for the employees' severance and retirement benefits	782	859	7,309
Increase in retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors	593	216	5,542
Interest and dividends income	(1,047)	(828)	(9,785)
Interest expense	1,494	2,390	13,963
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(1,370)	83	(12,804)
Equity in gains of affiliated companies	(96)	(180)	(897)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (Increase) in notes and accounts receivable	8,762	(9,148)	81,888
Decrease in inventories	3,777	7,528	35,299
Decrease (Increase) in other current assets	15,539	(10,103)	145,224
Increase (Decrease) in notes and accounts payable	(15,104)	22,411	(141,159)
Increase (Decrease) in consumption tax payable	1,228	(1,513)	11,477
Increase in other current liabilities	1,039	9,835	9,710
Increase (Decrease) in trade notes and export drafts discounted	(692)	928	(6,467)
Payments of bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	(190)	(166)	(1,776)
Other	(248)	2,194	(2,317)
Total	70,489	67,305	658,776
Interest and dividends received	1,019	734	9,523
Interest paid	(1,538)	(2,365)	(14,374)
Income taxes paid	(5,015)	(3,897)	(46,869)
Net cash provided by operating activities	64,955	61,777	607,056
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Deposits in time deposits	(91)	(1,184)	(850)
Withdrawals from time deposits	827	550	7,729
Deposits in long-term time deposits	—	(3,000)	—
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	—	6,005	—
Payments for acquisitions of tangible fixed assets	(20,065)	(13,365)	(187,523)
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	392	623	3,664
Payments for acquisitions of intangible fixed assets	(9,187)	(6,699)	(85,860)
Proceeds from sales of intangible fixed assets	221	633	2,065
Payments for purchases of investment securities	(2,804)	(17,119)	(26,206)
Proceeds from sales and redemption of investment securities	1,731	17,264	16,178
Proceeds from sales of investment securities in consolidated subsidiaries	437	—	4,084
Payments for long-term loans receivable	(28)	(18)	(262)
Collections from long-term loans receivable	28	1,088	262
Net decrease in loans receivable	17	138	159
Other	(314)	(610)	(2,935)
Net cash used in investing activities	(28,836)	(15,694)	(269,495)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(275)	(2,846)	(2,570)
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,500	—	14,019
Payments for long-term debt	(1,792)	(2,723)	(16,748)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	—	20,260	—
Redemption of bonds	(11,000)	(24,811)	(102,804)
Proceeds from minority shareholders	3,343	—	31,243
Payments for acquisitions of treasury stock	(1,728)	(4,131)	(16,150)
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock	477	—	4,458
Payments for cash dividends	(3,992)	(3,375)	(37,308)
Other	(62)	(67)	(579)
Net cash used in financing activities	(13,529)	(17,693)	(126,439)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,858	(1,685)	17,364
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	24,448	26,705	228,486
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (Note 3)	123,141	96,436	1,150,850
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 3)	¥147,589	¥123,141	\$1,379,336

See accompanying notes.

1. BASIS OF PRESENTING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries maintain their official accounting records in Japanese yen, and in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Commercial Code, the Securities and Exchange Law, and accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"). The accounts of overseas consolidated subsidiaries are based on their accounting records maintained in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and practices prevailing in the respective countries of domicile. Certain accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan are different from International Financial Reporting Standards and standards in other countries in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restructured and translated into English (with some expanded descriptions and the inclusion of consolidated statements of shareholders' equity) from the consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and filed with the appropriate Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Securities and Exchange Law. Some supplementary information included in the statutory Japanese language consolidated financial statements, but not required for fair presentation, is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The translation of the Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan, using the prevailing exchange rate at March 31, 2005, which was ¥107 to U.S.\$1. The convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and significant subsidiaries (together with the Company, the "Group") which the Company controls through majority voting right or existence of certain conditions. Investments in affiliates of which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies are accounted for using the equity method.

In the elimination of investments in subsidiaries, the portion of assets and liabilities of a subsidiary attributable to the subsidiary's shares acquired by the Company are recorded based on the fair value as of the respective dates when such shares were acquired. The amounts of assets and liabilities attributable to minority shareholders of the subsidiary are determined using the financial statements of the subsidiary.

Material intercompany balances, transactions and profits have been eliminated in consolidation.

The difference between the cost and underlying fair value of the net equity of investments in subsidiaries at acquisition is included in other assets and is amortized on a straight-line basis over five years.

Cash flow statements

In preparing the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash on hand, readily available deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities of not exceeding three months at the time of purchase are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Foreign currency translation

All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the current exchange rates at the balance sheet date, and the translation gains and losses are credited or charged to income.

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into yen at the current exchange rate at the balance sheet date while their revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Differences arising from such translation are included in minority interests and shareholders' equity as foreign currency translation adjustments.

Securities

Debt securities designated as held-to-maturity are carried at amortized cost. Other securities except for trading securities (hereafter, "available-for-sale securities") for which market value is readily determinable are stated at market value as of the end of the period with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable deferred tax assets or liabilities, not reflected in earnings but directly reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. The cost of such securities sold is determined primarily by the moving-average method. Available-for-sale securities for which market value is not readily determinable are stated primarily at moving-average cost except for debt securities, which are stated at amortized cost.

Derivatives and hedge accounting

The accounting standard for financial instruments requires companies to state derivative financial instruments at fair value and to recognize changes in the fair value as gains or losses unless derivative financial instruments are used for hedging purposes.

If derivative financial instruments are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, the Group defers recognition of gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments until the related losses or gains on the hedged items are recognized.

Also, if interest rate swap contracts are used as hedges and meet certain hedging criteria, the net amount to be paid or received under the interest rate swap contract is added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities for which the swap contract was executed.

The Group uses forward foreign currency contracts and interest rate swaps as derivative financial instruments only for the purpose of mitigating future risks of fluctuations of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to foreign currency assets and liabilities and of interest rate increases with respect to cash management.

Forward foreign currency and interest rate swap contracts are subject to risks of foreign exchange rate changes and interest rate changes, respectively.

The derivative transactions are executed and managed by the Company's Finance Department in accordance with the established policies and within the specified limits on the amounts of derivative transactions allowed.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is provided at an amount sufficient to cover probable losses on the collection of receivables. For the Group, the amount of the allowance is determined based on past write-off experience and an estimated amount of probable bad debt based on a review of the collectibility of individual receivables.

Inventories

Inventories are stated principally at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market (replacement cost or net realizable value).

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is principally determined by the declining-balance method at rates based on estimated useful lives except for the following buildings. The building of the head office of the Company and buildings, excluding building fixtures, acquired after March 31, 1998 are depreciated using the straight-line method.

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2005, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries adopted the new accounting standard for impairment of fixed assets ("Opinion Concerning Establishment of Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets" issued by the Business Accounting Deliberation Council on August 9, 2002) and "Implementation Guidance for the Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets" (the Financial Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No. 6 issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on October 31, 2003) with early adoption permitted from the year ended March 31, 2004 or thereafter.

As a result, income before income taxes and minority interests decreased by ¥1,494 million (\$13,963 thousand), compared with what would have been reported if the new accounting standard had not been adopted early.

Accumulated loss from impairment is deducted directly from the acquisition costs of the related assets in accordance with the revised disclosure requirements.

Software costs

Software is categorized by the following purposes and amortized using the following two methods.

Software for market sales: The production costs for the master product are capitalized and amortized over no more than 3 years on a projected revenue basis.

Software for internal use: The acquisition costs of software for internal use are amortized over 5 years using the straight-line method.

The amount of software costs capitalized is included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Stock issuance expenses

Stock issuance expenses are charged to income as incurred. Stock issuance expenses are included in other expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

Bond issuance expenses and bond premium

Bond issuance expenses are charged to income as incurred. Bond issuance expenses are included in other expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

Bond premium is amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the bond (6 years and 10 months).

Employees' severance and retirement benefits

Under the terms of the employees' severance and retirement plan, eligible employees are entitled under most circumstances, upon mandatory retirement or earlier voluntary severance, to severance payments based on compensation at the time of severance and years of service.

Employees' severance and retirement benefits of the Company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries are covered by two kinds of pension plans which are employees' pension fund plan and tax-qualified pension plan. And those of some of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan are covered by lump-sum indemnities.

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries received the permission from the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, for release from the obligation of paying benefits for employees' prior services relating to the substitutional portion of the Welfare Pension Insurance Scheme. Concurrently, employees' pension fund plan was changed to defined benefit corporate pension fund plan.

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries provide defined contribution plan. In addition, the Company has established an employee retirement benefits trust.

The liabilities and expenses for severance and retirement benefits are determined based on the amounts actuarially calculated using certain assumptions.

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan provided liabilities for severance and retirement benefits at March 31, 2001 based on the estimated amounts of projected benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets at that date.

The excess of the projected benefit obligation over the total of the fair value of pension assets as of April 1, 2000 and the liabilities for severance and retirement benefits recorded as of April 1, 2000 (the "net transition obligation"). The net transition obligation is recognized in expenses in equal amounts over 10 years commencing with the year ended March 31, 2001.

Retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors

The annual provision for accrued retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors of the Company and certain subsidiaries is calculated to state the liability at the amount that would be required if all directors and corporate auditors had retired at each balance sheet date. The provisions for the retirement benefits are not funded.

Accounting for certain lease transactions

Finance leases, which do not transfer titles to lessees, are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Income taxes

Taxes on income consist of corporation, inhabitants and enterprise taxes.

Deferred income taxes are provided for the items relating to intercompany profit elimination in connection with the calculation of the consolidated results of operations. In addition, some foreign subsidiaries recognize deferred income taxes in accordance with accounting practices prevailing in their respective countries of domicile.

The Group recognizes tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. The provision for income taxes is computed based on the income before income taxes and minority interests included in the statements of income of each company of the Group. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences.

Appropriations of retained earnings

Appropriations of retained earnings are accounted for and reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements when approved by the shareholders.

Amounts per share of common stock

Net income per share of common stock has been computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each fiscal year (less the treasury stock). For diluted net income per share, the number of shares outstanding is adjusted to assume the conversion of convertible bonds. Related interest expense, net of income taxes, is eliminated.

Cash dividends per share represent the actual amount applicable to the respective years.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2004 consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2005 presentation.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2005 and 2004 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Cash and time deposits	¥ 83,528	¥ 79,977	\$ 780,636
Time deposits over three months	(617)	(1,336)	(5,767)
Marketable securities within three months.....	44,678	44,500	417,551
Short-term loans receivable with resale agreement	20,000	—	186,916
Cash and cash equivalents.....	¥147,589	¥123,141	\$1,379,336

4. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2005 and 2004 consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Finished products	¥38,109	¥36,700	\$356,159
Work in process.....	8,234	9,780	76,953
Materials and supplies	16,233	15,779	151,710
Total.....	¥62,576	¥62,259	\$584,822

5. SECURITIES

(1) The following tables summarize acquisition costs, book values and fair values of securities with available fair values at March 31, 2005 and 2004.

(a) Held-to-maturity debt securities

	Millions of Yen						Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	2005			2004			2005		
	Book value	Fair value	Difference	Book value	Fair value	Difference	Book value	Fair value	Difference
Securities with available fair values exceeding book values.....	¥2,230	¥2,433	¥203	¥2,230	¥2,337	¥107	\$20,841	\$22,738	\$1,897
Securities other than the above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥2,230	¥2,433	¥203	¥2,230	¥2,337	¥107	\$20,841	\$22,738	\$1,897

(b) Available-for-sale securities

Securities with book values exceeding acquisition costs:

	Millions of Yen						Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	2005			2004			2005		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference
Equity securities.....	¥ 8,753	¥14,118	¥5,365	¥11,339	¥16,617	¥5,278	\$ 81,804	\$131,944	\$50,140
Bonds	4,425	4,559	134	2,000	2,125	125	41,355	42,607	1,252
Others.....	804	1,222	418	—	—	—	7,514	11,421	3,907
Total	¥13,982	¥19,899	¥5,917	¥13,339	¥18,742	¥5,403	\$130,673	\$185,972	\$55,299

Others:

	Millions of Yen						Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	2005			2004			2005		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference
Equity securities.....	¥ 4,621	¥ 3,869	¥(752)	¥ 6,763	¥ 5,807	¥ (956)	\$ 43,187	\$36,159	\$(7,028)
Bonds	6,627	6,622	(5)	8,821	8,781	(40)	61,935	61,888	(47)
Others.....	—	—	—	2,448	2,298	(150)	—	—	—
Total	¥11,248	¥10,491	¥(757)	¥18,032	¥16,886	¥(1,146)	\$105,122	\$98,047	\$(7,075)

(2) The following tables summarize book values of securities with no available fair values at March 31, 2005 and 2004.

(a) Book value of held-to-maturity debt securities

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
	Certificates of deposit.....	¥6,500	¥4,500

(b) Book value of available-for-sale securities

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
	Unlisted equity securities (excluding over-the-counter securities)	¥ 3,224	¥ 2,262
Short-term treasury bonds	14,580	40,000	136,262
Commercial paper	23,598	—	220,542
Total.....	¥41,402	¥42,262	\$386,935

(3) Available-for-sale securities sold in the year ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
	Sales amount.....	¥472	¥9,049
Gross realized gains.....	206	1,107	1,925
Gross realized losses	1	1	9

(4) Available-for-sale securities with maturities and held-to-maturity debt securities at March 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen									
	2005					2004				
	Within one year	Within five years	Within ten years	Over ten years	Total	Within one year	Within five years	Within ten years	Over ten years	Total
Bonds:										
Government bonds.....	¥14,580	¥ —	¥ —	¥—	¥14,580	¥40,000	¥ —	¥ —	¥—	¥40,000
Corporate bonds	—	2,230	—	—	2,230	—	2,230	—	—	2,230
Others	30,100	9,643	1,409	—	41,152	4,500	10,321	500	—	15,321
Total.....	¥44,680	¥11,873	¥1,409	¥—	¥57,962	¥44,500	¥12,551	¥500	¥—	¥57,551

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
	2005				
	Within one year	Within five years	Within ten years	Over ten years	Total
Bonds:					
Government bonds.....	\$136,262	\$ —	\$ —	\$—	\$136,262
Corporate bonds	—	20,841	—	—	20,841
Others	281,308	90,122	13,168	—	384,598
Total.....	\$417,570	\$110,963	\$13,168	\$—	\$541,701

6. DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS

Status of derivative transactions

The Group utilizes interest rate swap and swaption contracts as derivative transactions to hedge interest rate risks arising from normal business transactions and improve the efficiency of the utilization of available funds.

The Group also utilizes forward foreign currency contracts and currency options to hedge currency fluctuation risks arising from the export of products and materials for products in addition to hedging through increases in overseas production and the overseas procurement of materials.

The derivative transactions are solely made with highly rated financial institutions; therefore, the Group does not expect any credit risks.

The Group utilizes derivatives following the internal regulation for derivatives, which stipulates policy, objective, scope, organization, procedures and financial institutions to deal with, and has a reporting system for derivative transactions reflecting proper internal control functions.

Fair value of derivative transactions

The aggregate amounts contracted to be paid or received and the fair values of derivative transactions of the Group at March 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

Currency-related derivatives:

	Millions of Yen								Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	2005				2004				2005			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Realized gain (loss)	Contract amount		Fair value	Realized gain (loss)	Contract amount		Fair value	Realized gain (loss)
Total	Due after one year	Total			Due after one year	Total			Due after one year			
Forward contracts:												
To sell:												
U.S. dollars...	¥18,610	¥—	¥19,228	¥ (618)	¥16,063	¥—	¥15,657	¥406	\$173,925	\$—	\$179,701	\$(5,776)
Euros.....	26,953	—	27,350	(397)	10,528	—	10,760	(232)	251,897	—	255,607	(3,710)
Sterling pounds ...	1,680	—	1,714	(34)	1,235	—	1,285	(50)	15,701	—	16,019	(318)
Total	¥47,243	¥—	¥48,292	¥(1,049)	¥27,826	¥—	¥27,702	¥124	\$441,523	\$—	\$451,327	\$(9,804)
To buy:												
U.S. dollars...	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥55	¥—	¥53	¥(2)	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Total	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥55	¥—	¥53	¥(2)	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—

Interest rate swap and option-related derivatives:

The Group has entered into interest rate swap agreements to reduce its exposure resulting from adverse fluctuations in interest rate on underlying debt instruments. They are all designated as hedges meeting certain hedging criteria and there are no transactions that need to disclose contract amount, fair value and realized gain or loss to be reported for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004.

7. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term borrowings represent unsecured bank loans and its average interest rates were 0.68% and 1.06% per annum at March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Long-term debt at March 31, 2005 and 2004 consisted of:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
0.55% unsecured bonds due in 2004	¥ —	¥ 1,000	\$ —
2.15% unsecured bonds due in 2004	—	10,000	—
2.05% unsecured bonds due in 2005	30,000	30,000	280,374
2.575% unsecured bonds due in 2007	10,000	10,000	93,458
1.42% unsecured bonds due in 2009	10,000	10,000	93,458
0% unsecured bonds with stock acquisition rights due in 2010	20,000	20,000	186,916
Unsecured loans principally from banks at interest rates of 0.35% to 1.83% maturing through 2011	83,810	84,102	783,270
Total	153,810	165,102	1,437,476
Less amount due within one year	39,655	12,792	370,607
	¥114,155	¥152,310	\$1,066,869

0% unsecured bonds with stock acquisition rights provide, among other conditions, for conversion into shares of common stock at the conversion prices per share of ¥1,642 (\$15.35), subject to change in certain circumstances.

The annual maturities of long-term debt at March 31, 2005 were as follows:

Year ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2006	¥39,655	\$370,607
2007	20,705	193,505
2008	32,000	299,065
2009	25,500	238,318
2010	10,500	98,131
Thereafter	25,450	237,850

The line of credit with the main financial institutions agreed as of March 31, 2005 and 2004 was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Line of credit	¥60,300	¥59,010	\$563,551
Unused.....	60,300	59,010	563,551

8. INCOME TAXES

The Company and consolidated domestic subsidiaries used the statutory income tax rate of 40.7% for calculation of deferred income tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2005 and 2004.

The following table summarizes the significant differences between statutory tax rate and the Group's tax rate for financial statement purposes for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004
Statutory tax rate	40.7%	42.1%
Increase (Reduction) in tax resulting from:		
Nondeductible expenses (Entertainment, etc.)	0.4	0.6
Nontaxable income (Dividends received deduction, etc.)	(1.2)	(1.2)
Difference in statutory tax rate (included in foreign subsidiaries)	(1.3)	(1.7)
Income tax credits.....	(5.6)	—
Inhabitants' per capita taxes and other	—	0.5
Effect of change in statutory tax rate	—	1.2
Prior periods adjustment of income tax	—	(5.5)
Other.....	(1.5)	(1.2)
Effective tax rate	31.5%	34.8%

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Deferred tax assets:			
Employees' severance and retirement benefits	¥ 6,015	¥ 5,738	\$ 56,215
Inventories.....	3,444	2,459	32,187
Accrued expenses (bonuses to employees).....	2,972	2,764	27,776
Property, plant and equipment	1,705	1,113	15,934
Intangible fixed assets.....	1,549	—	14,476
Net operating loss carryforwards	—	3,413	—
Other	11,070	10,754	103,458
Gross deferred tax assets	26,755	26,241	250,046
Valuation allowance	(1,872)	(3,305)	(17,495)
Total deferred tax assets	24,883	22,936	232,551
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized holding gains on securities	(2,402)	(2,192)	(22,449)
Effect of valuation difference.....	(1,878)	(1,878)	(17,551)
Property, plant and equipment	(283)	(331)	(2,645)
Other	(181)	(125)	(1,691)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(4,744)	(4,526)	(44,336)
Net deferred tax assets	¥20,139	¥18,410	\$188,215

9. EMPLOYEES' SEVERANCE AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The liabilities for the employees' severance and retirement benefits included in the liability section of the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2005 and 2004 consists of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Projected benefit obligation	¥55,771	¥59,572	\$521,224
Unrecognized prior service costs	11,846	4,961	110,710
Unrecognized actuarial differences	(12,260)	(12,228)	(114,579)
Less fair value of pension assets	(42,286)*	(30,668)	(395,196)
Less unrecognized net transition obligation	(6,150)	(7,380)	(57,477)
Prepaid pension cost.....	40	35	374
Liabilities for the employees' severance and retirement benefits.....	¥ 6,961	¥14,292	\$ 65,056

* Including employee retirement benefit trust

Included in the consolidated statements of income for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 are employees' severance and retirement benefit expenses comprised of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Service cost—benefits earned during the year.....	¥2,829	¥3,736	\$26,439
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	1,263	2,244	11,804
Expected return on plan assets	(878)	(1,551)	(8,205)
Amortization of prior service costs	(844)	(363)	(7,888)
Amortization of actuarial differences	1,049	2,074	9,804
Amortization of net transition obligation	1,230	1,780	11,495
Other	119	—	1,112
Employees' severance and retirement benefit expenses.....	4,768	7,920	44,561
Gain on the release from the substitutional portion of the government's Welfare Pension Insurance Scheme	—	(2,753)	—
Total.....	¥4,768	¥5,167	\$44,561

The discount rate and the rate of expected return on plan assets used by the Company are 2.5% and 3.0% in 2005 and 2.5% and 4.5% in 2004, respectively.

The estimated amount of all retirement benefits to be paid at the future retirement date is allocated equally to each service year using the estimated number of total service years. Actuarial gains and losses are to be recognized in expenses using the straight-line method over 9–15 years (a certain period not exceeding the average of the estimated remaining service lives commencing with the next period). Prior service costs are to be recognized in expenses using the straight-line method over 9–15 years (a certain period not exceeding the average of the estimated remaining service lives).

Based on the newly enacted Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Law, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries decided to restructure their Employees' Pension Fund and were permitted by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare to be released from their future obligation for payments for the substitutional portion of the Welfare Pension Insurance Scheme. (The permission date of the Company and a part of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries was January 26, 2004 and the permission date of other its domestic consolidated subsidiaries was February 25, 2004.)

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries applied the transitional provisions as prescribed in paragraph 47-2 of the JICPA Accounting Committee Report No. 13, "Practical Guideline for Accounting of Retirement Benefits (Interim Report)," and the effect of transferring the substitutional portion was recognized on the date permission was received from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. As a result, in the year ended March 31, 2004, the Company and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries recorded gain on the release from the substitutional portion of the government's Welfare Pension Insurance Scheme amounting to ¥2,753 million, which was calculated based on the amount of the substitutional portion of the projected benefit obligations as of the permission date, the related pension assets determined pursuant to the government formula, and the related unrecognized items. The amount of pension plan assets expected to be transferred back to the government approximated ¥20,326 million as at March 31, 2004.

10. RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE AUDITORS

Effective April 1, 2002, the Company changed its accounting policy for retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors.

Previously, retirement benefits to directors and corporate auditors were recognized after the approval at the shareholders' meeting and charged to income when paid.

Under the new policy, the Company and certain subsidiaries fully accrue retirement benefits if all directors and corporate auditors had retired at each balance sheet date.

The cumulative effect of ¥2,295 million at the beginning is amortized on a straight-line basis over five years as other expenses.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Under the Commercial Code of Japan, the entire amount of the issue price of shares is required to be accounted for as capital, although a company may, by resolution of its Board of Directors, account for an amount not exceeding one-half of the issue price of the new shares as additional paid-in capital, which is included in capital surplus.

Effective October 1, 2001, the Commercial Code provides that an amount equal to at least 10% of cash dividends and other cash appropriations shall be appropriated and set aside as a legal earnings reserve until the total amount of legal earnings reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of common stock. The total amount of legal earnings reserve and additional paid-in capital of the Company has been reached to 25% of common stock, and therefore the Company is not required to provide legal earnings reserve any more. The legal earnings reserve and additional paid-in capital may be used to eliminate or reduce a deficit by resolution of the shareholders' meeting or may be capitalized by resolution of the Board of Directors. On condition that the total amount of legal earnings reserve and additional paid-in capital remains being equal to or exceeding 25% of common stock, they are available for distribution by the resolution of shareholders' meeting. Legal earnings reserve is included in retained earnings in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The maximum amount that the Company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Commercial Code.

12. LEASE TRANSACTIONS

(1) Finance leases

The amounts of outstanding future lease payments due at March 31, 2005 and 2004 and total lease expenses (including total assumed depreciation cost and total assumed interest cost) as lessee for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Future lease payments:			
Due within one year	¥ 4,473	¥ 4,416	\$ 41,804
Due over one year	7,288	8,814	68,112
Total	¥11,761	¥13,230	\$109,916
Total lease expenses	¥ 5,192	¥ 4,551	\$ 48,523
Total assumed depreciation cost	¥ 4,725	¥ 4,121	\$ 44,159
Total assumed interest cost	¥ 470	¥ 495	\$ 4,393

Assumed data as to acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and net book value of the leased assets under the finance lease contracts as lessee at March 31, 2005 and 2004 were summarized as follows:

	Millions of Yen						Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	2005			2004			2005		
	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Machinery	¥17,620	¥ 9,524	¥ 8,096	¥16,346	¥6,980	¥ 9,366	\$164,673	\$ 89,009	\$ 75,664
Equipment	3,732	1,647	2,085	4,723	2,236	2,487	34,879	15,393	19,486
Other	1,921	770	1,151	1,577	627	950	17,953	7,196	10,757
Total	¥23,273	¥11,941	¥11,332	¥22,646	¥9,843	¥12,803	\$217,505	\$111,598	\$105,907

(2) Operating leases

The amount of outstanding future lease payments due at March 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2005	2004	2005
Future lease payments:			
Due within one year	¥161	¥ 57	\$ 1,505
Due over one year	170	89	1,589
Total	¥331	¥146	\$ 3,094

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The business and geographical segment information and overseas sales for the Group for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

(1) Business segments

For 2005	Millions of Yen				
	Electronics	Electronic components and others	Total	Elimination or unallocated amount	Consolidated
Net sales:					
Outside customers	¥447,843	¥111,163	¥559,006	¥ —	¥559,006
Inside Group	1,107	32,363	33,470	(33,470)	—
Total	448,950	143,526	592,476	(33,470)	559,006
Costs and expenses	412,798	134,865	547,663	(27,697)	519,966
Operating income (loss)	¥ 36,152	¥ 8,661	¥ 44,813	¥ (5,773)	¥ 39,040
Total assets	¥248,809	¥103,956	¥352,765	¥142,978	¥495,743
Depreciation	¥ 16,117	¥ 6,570	¥ 22,687	¥ 240	¥ 22,927
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	¥ 267	¥ 1,227	¥ 1,494	¥ —	¥ 1,494
Capital expenditures	¥ 19,293	¥ 7,382	¥ 26,675	¥ 294	¥ 26,969

For 2005	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
	Electronics	Electronic components and others	Total	Elimination or unallocated amount	Consolidated
Net sales:					
Outside customers	\$4,185,448	\$1,038,907	\$5,224,355	\$ —	\$5,224,355
Inside Group	10,346	302,458	312,804	(312,804)	—
Total	4,195,794	1,341,365	5,537,159	(312,804)	5,224,355
Costs and expenses	3,857,925	1,260,421	5,118,346	(258,851)	4,859,495
Operating income (loss)	\$ 337,869	\$ 80,944	\$ 418,813	\$ (53,953)	\$ 364,860
Total assets	\$2,325,318	\$ 971,551	\$3,296,869	\$1,336,243	\$4,633,112
Depreciation	\$ 150,626	\$ 61,402	\$ 212,028	\$ 2,243	\$ 214,271
Loss on impairment of fixed assets	\$ 2,496	\$ 11,467	\$ 13,963	\$ —	\$ 13,963
Capital expenditures	\$ 180,308	\$ 68,991	\$ 249,299	\$ 2,748	\$ 252,047

For 2004	Millions of Yen				
	Electronics	Electronic components and others	Total	Elimination or unallocated amount	Consolidated
Net sales:					
Outside customers	¥405,602	¥117,926	¥523,528	¥ —	¥523,528
Inside Group	1,316	32,777	34,093	(34,093)	—
Total	406,918	150,703	557,621	(34,093)	523,528
Costs and expenses	381,692	143,637	525,329	(29,292)	496,037
Operating income (loss)	¥ 25,226	¥ 7,066	¥ 32,292	¥ (4,801)	¥ 27,491
Total assets	¥243,691	¥109,293	¥352,984	¥143,055	¥496,039
Depreciation	¥ 12,445	¥ 6,804	¥ 19,249	¥ 216	¥ 19,465
Capital expenditures	¥ 15,863	¥ 7,014	¥ 22,877	¥ 188	¥ 23,065

Notes: 1. Business segments were classified by the application or nature of each product, method of manufacturing and sales, profit management and related assets.

2. Major products in each business segment:

(1) Electronics:

Electronic calculators, Label printers, Electronic dictionaries, Digital cameras, Electronic musical instruments, Digital watches, Analog watches, Clocks, Cellular phones, Electronic cash registers, Office computers, Page printers, Data projectors, etc.

(2) Electronic components and others:

LCDs, Bump processing consignments, TCP assembly and processing consignments, Carrier tape, Factory automation, Molds, Toys, etc.

3. Elimination or unallocated amounts of costs and expenses principally consisted of administrative expenses and R&D expenses for fundamental research of the parent company, which amounted to ¥5,773 million (\$53,953 thousand) and ¥4,801 million for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

4. Elimination or unallocated amounts of total assets principally consisted of cash and time deposits, marketable securities, investments in securities and administrative assets of the parent company, which amounted to ¥147,145 million (\$1,375,187 thousand) and ¥145,722 million for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

(2) Geographical segments

For 2005	Millions of Yen						Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total			
Net sales:								
Outside customers	¥437,461	¥38,734	¥67,592	¥15,219	¥559,006	¥ —	¥559,006	
Inside Group	90,021	35	79	73,181	163,316	(163,316)	—	
Total	527,482	38,769	67,671	88,400	722,322	(163,316)	559,006	
Costs and expenses.....	492,869	37,738	66,720	86,470	683,797	(163,831)	519,966	
Operating income (loss).....	¥ 34,613	¥ 1,031	¥ 951	¥ 1,930	¥ 38,525	¥ 515	¥ 39,040	
Total assets.....	¥464,742	¥18,385	¥23,087	¥28,898	¥535,112	¥(39,369)	¥495,743	

For 2005	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total			
Net sales:								
Outside customers	\$4,088,420	\$362,000	\$631,701	\$142,234	\$5,224,355	\$ —	\$5,224,355	
Inside Group	841,318	327	738	683,935	1,526,318	(1,526,318)	—	
Total	4,929,738	362,327	632,439	826,169	6,750,673	(1,526,318)	5,224,355	
Costs and expenses.....	4,606,252	352,692	623,551	808,131	6,390,626	(1,531,131)	4,859,495	
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 323,486	\$ 9,635	\$ 8,888	\$ 18,038	\$ 360,047	\$ 4,813	\$ 364,860	
Total assets.....	\$4,343,383	\$171,823	\$215,766	\$270,075	\$5,001,047	\$ (367,935)	\$4,633,112	

For 2004	Millions of Yen						Elimination	Consolidated
	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total			
Net sales:								
Outside customers	¥407,038	¥43,935	¥61,969	¥10,586	¥523,528	¥ —	¥523,528	
Inside Group	84,304	114	100	63,768	148,286	(148,286)	—	
Total	491,342	44,049	62,069	74,354	671,814	(148,286)	523,528	
Costs and expenses.....	468,940	41,492	60,839	73,173	644,444	(148,407)	496,037	
Operating income (loss).....	¥ 22,402	¥ 2,557	¥ 1,230	¥ 1,181	¥ 27,370	¥ 121	¥ 27,491	
Total assets.....	¥468,476	¥18,310	¥21,510	¥26,936	¥535,232	¥(39,193)	¥496,039	

Notes: 1. Segments of countries and areas were classified by the geographical factor.

2. The main countries and the areas which belong to each segment except for Japan were as follows:

(1) North AmericaU.S.A., Canada, Mexico

(2) Europe.....U.K., Germany, France

(3) AsiaTaiwan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, China, India, Indonesia, Thailand

(3) Overseas sales

For 2005	Millions of Yen					Total
	North America	Europe	Asia	Others		
Overseas net sales.....	¥46,698	¥74,796	¥75,400	¥25,749	¥222,643	
Net sales (consolidated)						559,006
Share of overseas net sales	8.3%	13.4%	13.5%	4.6%	39.8%	

For 2005	Thousands of U.S. Dollars					Total
	North America	Europe	Asia	Others		
Overseas net sales.....	\$436,430	\$699,028	\$704,673	\$240,645	\$2,080,776	
Net sales (consolidated)						5,224,355
Share of overseas net sales	8.3%	13.4%	13.5%	4.6%	39.8%	

For 2004	Millions of Yen					Total
	North America	Europe	Asia	Others		
Overseas net sales.....	¥51,230	¥68,132	¥82,740	¥22,202	¥224,304	
Net sales (consolidated)						523,528
Share of overseas net sales	9.8%	13.0%	15.8%	4.2%	42.8%	

Notes: 1. Segments of countries and areas were classified by the geographical factor.

2. The main countries and the areas which belong to each segment were as follows:

(1) North AmericaU.S.A., Canada

(2) Europe.....U.K., Germany, France

(3) AsiaHong Kong, Singapore, China, South Korea

3. The above overseas net sales represent net sales made outside Japan by the parent company and consolidated subsidiaries.

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At March 31, 2005, the Group was contingently liable for trade notes and export drafts discounted with banks in the amount of ¥2,457 million (\$22,963 thousand) and as guarantor of others for bank loans in the amount of ¥869 million (\$8,121 thousand).

15. STOCK OPTION

By special resolution at the 46th annual shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2002, the Company introduced a stock option plan in accordance with Article 280-20, 21 of the Commercial Code in Japan, and granted stock purchase rights at advantageous terms to directors, corporate auditors and employees of the Company and subsidiaries, as of June 27, 2002.

The stock purchase rights can be exercised at a price of ¥699 (\$6.53) per share in the period from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2009, and a total of 585 thousand shares of common stock could be issued by the exercise of these rights. The exercise price of stock purchase rights would be adjusted, if the Company issues new shares at a price below the market price.

By special resolution at the 47th annual shareholders' meeting held on June 27, 2003, the Company introduced a stock option plan in accordance with Article 280-20, 21 of the Commercial Code in Japan, and granted stock purchase rights at advantageous terms to directors, corporate auditors and employees of the Company and subsidiaries, as of June 27, 2003.

The stock purchase rights can be exercised at a price of ¥1,221 (\$11.41) per share in the period from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2010, and a total of 280 thousand shares of common stock could be issued by the exercise of these rights. The exercise price of stock purchase rights would be adjusted, if the Company issues new shares at a price below the market price.

By special resolution at the 48th annual shareholders' meeting held on June 29, 2004, the Company introduced a stock option plan in accordance with Article 280-20, 21 of the Commercial Code in Japan, and granted stock purchase rights at advantageous terms to directors, corporate auditors and employees of the Company and subsidiaries, as of June 29, 2004.

The stock purchase rights can be exercised at a price of ¥1,575 (\$14.72) per share in the period from July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2011, and a total of 264 thousand shares of common stock could be issued by the exercise of these rights. The exercise price of stock purchase rights would be adjusted, if the Company issues new shares at a price below the market price.

16. LOSS ON IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

During the current fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries recognized loss on impairment of fixed assets on following group of assets.

Use	Type of assets	Location
Warehouse used for other business	Buildings, land	Kojimachi Bussan Co., Ltd. (Saitama City, Saitama)
Idle properties	Buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, land, and other	Public health facilities of Casio Computer Co., Ltd. (Tachikawa City, Tokyo), and other

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries classified fixed assets into groups mainly by the type of managerial accounting segments whose cash flows were grasped continually, and classified idle properties into groups by the type of respective properties.

Carrying amounts of other warehouse used for business were devalued to their recoverable amounts, owing to substantial decline in the fair market value. Carrying amounts of idle properties were devalued to their recoverable amounts, owing to no possibilities of using in the future.

As a result, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries recognized loss on impairment of fixed assets in the amount of ¥1,494 million (\$13,963 thousand), which consisted of land ¥1,007 million (\$9,411 thousand), buildings and structures ¥257 million (\$2,402 thousand), machinery and equipment ¥189 million (\$1,767 thousand) and other ¥41 million (\$383 thousand).

Recoverable amounts of this group of assets were the amount of net selling price (fair value less costs to sell). The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries mainly used estimated value of the respective firms and appraisal value prepared by real estate appraisers for calculating net selling price.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At the annual shareholders' meeting held on June 29, 2005, the Company's shareholders approved the payment of a cash dividend of ¥17.00 (\$0.16) per share aggregating ¥4,515 million (\$42,196 thousand) to shareholders of record as of March 31, 2005 and the payments of bonuses to directors and corporate auditors totaling ¥150 million (\$1,402 thousand).

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD. (a Japanese corporation) and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, expressed in Japanese yen. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to independently express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, effective from the year ended March 31, 2005, CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD. adopted the accounting standard for impairment of fixed assets.

The consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2005 have been translated into United States dollars solely for the convenience of the reader. We have recomputed the translation and, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements expressed in Japanese yen have been translated into United States dollars on the basis set forth in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

KPMG AZSA & Co.

Tokyo, Japan
June 29, 2005

Principal Subsidiaries

(As of March 31, 2005)

OVERSEAS SUBSIDIARIES

Europe

- **Casio Europe GmbH**
Germany
Sales of Casio products
- **Casio Electronics Co., Ltd.**
U.K.
Sales of Casio products
- **Montres Casio France S.A.**
France
Sales of electronic timepieces

Asia

- **Casio Computer (Hong Kong) Ltd.**
Hong Kong
Production of electronic calculators
- **Casio Korea Co., Ltd.**
The Republic of Korea
Production of electronic timepieces
- **Casio Taiwan Ltd.**
Taiwan
Production of timepiece cases
- **Casio Singapore Pte., Ltd.**
Singapore
Production of electronic components and sales of Casio products
- **Casio India Co., Pvt. Ltd.**
India
Production and sales of electronic calculators and electronic timepieces

- **Casio Electronics (Zhuhai) Co., Ltd.**
The People's Republic of China
Production and sales of electronic musical instruments
- **Casio Electronics (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd.**
The People's Republic of China
Production and sales of electronic calculators, and electronic dictionaries
- **Casio Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.**
The People's Republic of China
Production of electronic timepieces
- **Casio Electronics (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.**
The People's Republic of China
Production and sales of electronic timepieces
- **Casio (Thailand) Co., Ltd.**
Thailand
Production of electronic timepieces
- **Casio (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.**
The People's Republic of China
Sales of Casio products

North America

- **Casio, Inc.**
U.S.A.
Sales of Casio products
- **Casio Canada Ltd.**
Canada
Sales of Casio products
- **Casio Holdings, Inc.**
U.S.A.
Holding company

DOMESTIC SUBSIDIARIES

- **Yamagata Casio Co., Ltd.**
Production of digital cameras, electronic timepieces, and cellular phones
- **Casio Micronics Co., Ltd.**
Production and sales of electronic components
- **Casio Electronic Manufacturing Co., Ltd.**
Production of page printers
- **Kochi Casio Co., Ltd.**
Production of LCDs
- **Kofu Casio Co., Ltd.**
Production of handy terminals, system equipments, and LCDs
- **Casio Hitachi Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.**
Development, design, and production of cellular phones
- **Casio Techno Co., Ltd.**
Customer service for Casio products
- **Casio Information Systems Co., Ltd.**
Sales of system equipment
- **Casio Electronic Devices Co., Ltd.**
Sales of electronic components
- **CCP Co., Ltd.**
Production and sales of toys and home appliances

(53 consolidated subsidiaries and 6 equity-method affiliates)

Directors and Corporate Auditors

(As of June 29, 2005)

*Corporate officers

Chairman and Representative Director

Toshio Kashio

President and CEO

Kazuo Kashio*

Executive Vice President and Representative Director

Yukio Kashio*

Managing Directors

Yozo Suzuki*
Akinori Takagi*
Yoshio Ono*
Fumitsune Murakami*

Directors

Tadashi Takasu*
Atsushi Mawatari*
Kouichi Takeichi*
Akira Kashio*
Katsuhiro Endo*
Susumu Takashima*

Corporate Auditors

Takeshi Honda
Yoshinobu Yamada
Hironori Daitoku

Corporate Officers

Naomitsu Satoh
Kiyotaka Hachiya
Tomimoto Umeda
Eiichi Takeuchi
Harunori Fukase
Isamu Shimozato
Ichiro Ohno

Corporate Data

(As of March 31, 2005)

Established: June 1957
Paid-in Capital: ¥41,549 million
Employees: 12,140
Home Page Address: <http://world.casio.com/>

DOMESTIC OFFICES

Head Office

6-2, Hon-machi 1-chome,
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8543

Accounting Department

Tel: (03) 5334-4852

R&D CENTERS

Hamura Research & Development Center

3-2-1, Sakae-cho,
Hamura City, Tokyo 205-8555
Tel: (042) 579-7111

Hachioji Research & Development Center

2951-5, Ishikawa-cho,
Hachioji City, Tokyo 192-8556
Tel: (0426) 39-5111

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Casio, Inc.

570 Mt. Pleasant Avenue,
Dover, New Jersey 07801,
United States
Tel: 973-361-5400

Casio Europe GmbH

Bornbarch 10,
22848 Norderstedt, Germany
Tel: 040-528-65-0

Investor Information

(As of March 31, 2005)

Stock Exchange Listings

Tokyo

Transfer Agent

The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Corporation
Stock Transfer Agency Dept.
4-4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 100-8233, Japan

Number of Shares

Authorized: 471,693,000 shares
Issued: 270,442,868 shares

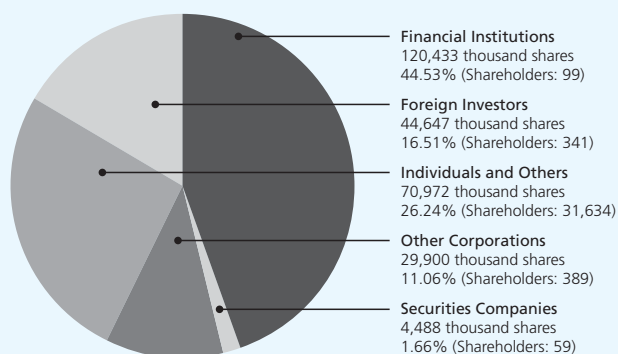
Number of Shareholders

32,522

Principal Shareholders

	Shareholdings (thousands)	Outstand- ing voting share
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	19,321	7.29%
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust Account)	13,950	5.26
Nippon Life Insurance Company	13,669	5.16
Casio Bros. Corp.	10,000	3.77
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Company Retrusted Portion, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. Pension Trust)	9,865	3.72
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.	6,789	2.56
Toshio Kashio	5,327	2.01
Sumitomo Life Insurance Company	4,206	1.59
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,122	1.55
Yukio Kashio	3,682	1.39

Breakdown of Shareholders

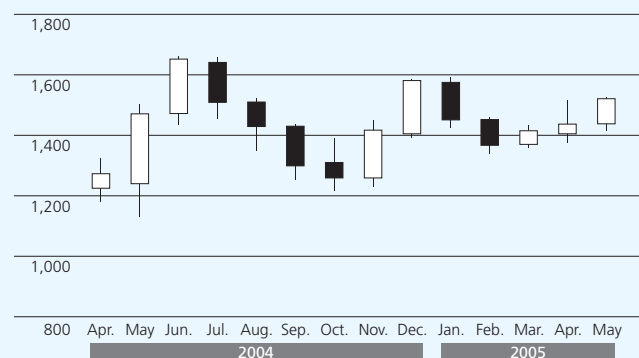


Share Price Range

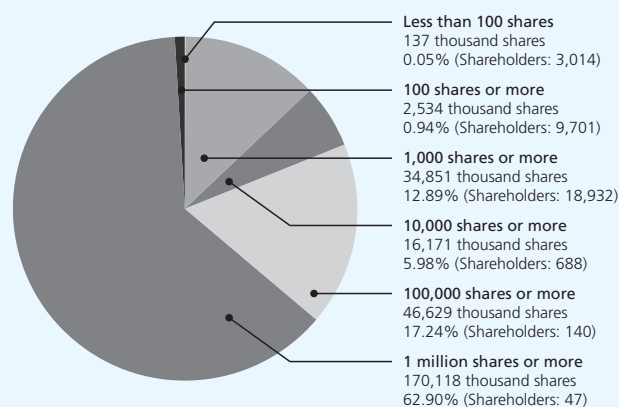
Year	Month	Yen		
		High	Low	
2004	Apr.	¥1,323	¥1,180	
	May	1,501	1,130	
	Jun.	1,663	1,435	
	Jul.	1,657	1,453	
	Aug.	1,521	1,349	
	Sep.	1,436	1,254	
	Oct.	1,392	1,218	
	Nov.	1,448	1,229	
	Dec.	1,587	1,392	
	2005	Jan.	1,593	1,425
		Feb.	1,460	1,339
		Mar.	1,435	1,360
Apr.		1,517	1,377	
May		1,526	1,416	

Share Price

(Yen)



Breakdown of Shareholdings by Size



CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.

6-2, Hon-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8543, Japan
<http://world.casio.com/>