

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.

Contents Consolidated Financial Highlights 2 Message from the President 5 Five Strategic Businesses CASIO at a Glance 10 Research & Development 12 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities 14 Management's Discussion and Analysis 16 19 Consolidated Six-Year Summary Consolidated Balance Sheets 20 Consolidated Statements of Income 22 Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity 23 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows 24 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 25 Independent Auditors' Report 36 **Principal Subsidiaries** 37 **Directors and Corporate Auditors** 37 Corporate Data 37 **Investor Information** 38

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 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, sig-

inficant 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 law 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 proerty 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 tele-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.