Information on the Notice of the 48th Regular General Meeting of Shareholders

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
Non-Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity
Notes to the non-consolidated financial statements

Nidec Corporation

Of the documents to be provided to our shareholders with this notice, "Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity," "Notes to the consolidated financial statements," "Non-Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity" and "Notes to the non-consolidated financial statements" are deemed to have been provided to our shareholders by posting on Nidec Corporation's website (http://www.nidec.com/en/) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and Article 15 of Nidec Corporation's Articles of Incorporation. These statements and notes are parts of the consolidated and non-consolidated statements audited by the Audit and Supervisory Committee and Accounting Auditors during their process of making audit reports.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(Yen in millions)

	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Common Stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Treasury stock	Total		
As of April 1, 2020	87,784	114,754	924,293	(115,791)	(63,750)	947,290	20,343	967,633
Comprehensive income								
Profit for the year			121,977			121,977	640	122,617
Other comprehensive income				70,728		70,728	1,324	72,052
Total comprehensive income						192,705	1,964	194,669
Transactions with owners directly recognized in equity:								
Purchase of treasury stock					(128)	(128)	—	(128)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent			(35,145)			(35,145)	—	(35,145)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests						—	(655)	(655)
Share-based payment transactions		17				17	—	17
Transfer to retained earnings			4,568	(4,568)		—	—	—
Changes in equity by purchase of shares of consolidated subsidiaries		(9,592)				(9,592)	(3,934)	(13,526)
Other			898		9	907	197	1,104
As of March 31, 2021	87,784	105,179	1,016,591	(49,631)	(63,869)	1,096,054	17,915	1,113,969

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

The amounts in the statements are rounded to the nearest one million yen.

I. Significant accounting policies for preparation of consolidated financial statements

1. Standard for preparation of consolidated financial statements

   Consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("Nidec"), based on Paragraph 1, Article 120 of the Company Calculation Rules, are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). However, in compliance with the provisions of the second sentence of the same paragraph, disclosure of some items required under IFRS is omitted.

2. Scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries	330
Names of major consolidated subsidiaries	Nidec Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Nidec Motors & Actuators (Germany) GmbH, Nidec Motor Corporation, Nidec Sankyo Corporation, Nidec Techno Motor Corporation, Nidec Mobility Corporation, and Nidec-Shimpo Corporation

3. Application of equity method

Number of affiliated companies accounted for under the equity method	3
Name of the company accounted for under the equity method	NIDEC PSA EMOTORS and two other companies

4. Matters concerning accounting policies

   (1) Valuation criteria and valuation methods for important assets

   1) Financial instruments

   (i) Initial recognition

   Financial assets are recognized when Nidec becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (the acquisition date). However, trade and other receivables are recognized at the date of occurrence. For financial liabilities, debt instruments issued by Nidec are recognized at the issuance date and other financial liabilities are recognized when Nidec becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument (the transaction date).

   Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and the issuance of financial liabilities are, at initial recognition, added to the fair value of financial assets or deducted from the fair value of financial liabilities, excluding financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL financial assets") and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL ("FVTPL financial liabilities"). Nidec currently does not hold non-derivative FVTPL financial liabilities. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of FVTPL financial assets are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-derivative financial assets

Nidec categorizes non-derivative financial assets at initial recognition into financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI financial assets”) and FVTPL financial assets.

<u>Financial assets measured at amortized costs</u>

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost in cases where the following criteria are met:

- When the financial assets are held to collect the contractual cash flows of the financial assets in Nidec’s business model.
- When the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

<u>FVTOCI financial assets</u>

(a) FVTOCI debt financial assets

Financial assets are categorized as debt financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in cases where the following criteria are met:

- When the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- When the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Changes in fair value related to FVTOCI debt financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income until the financial assets are derecognized, excluding impairment gains or impairment losses and foreign exchange differences. When the financial assets are derecognized, other comprehensive income recognized in the past is transferred to profit or loss.

(b) FVTOCI equity financial assets

Nidec may choose (irrevocably) to recognize changes in fair value of equity financial assets held for purposes other than trading in other comprehensive income at initial recognition.

FVTOCI equity financial assets are measured at fair value after initial recognition. The changes are recognized in other comprehensive income, and immediately transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings, and subsequently never transferred to profit or loss. However, dividend income from FVTOCI equity financial assets is recognized in profit or loss as part of financial income.

<u>FVTPL financial assets</u>

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria of the category to measure at amortized cost as above, excluding FVTOCI financial assets, are categorized as FVTPL financial assets. Equity financial assets are categorized as FVTPL financial assets, excluding the cases when Nidec chooses to (irrevocably) recognize changes in fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. FVTPL financial assets are measured at fair value after initial recognition, and the changes are recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, valuation loss allowance for expected credit losses is assessed and recognized at the end of each fiscal year.

When the credit risk of such financial instruments has increased significantly at the end of the fiscal year after initial recognition, the reserve for doubtful accounts for such financial instruments is measured at an amount equal to expected lifetime losses considering all reasonable and supportable information including forecasts. Such information specifically incorporates the following indicators.

・External credit rating (to the extent available)

・Actual or expected adverse changes in business, financial, or economic conditions that are predicted to cause a significant change to the borrower’s capacity to repay its financial obligations

・Significant increases in credit risk associated with other financial products held by the same borrower

On the other hand, when the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the reserve for doubtful account for such financial instruments is measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses for 12 months.

However, for trade receivables, valuation loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to expected lifetime losses regardless of the above.

Amounts of expected credit losses or reversals are recognized in net profit or loss as impairment loss or reversals of impairment losses.

(iv) Derecognition of non-derivative financial assets

Nidec derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets are expired or when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial assets are transferred in transactions to transfer substantially all risks and benefits related to holding such financial assets. Equity created by Nidec or continuously held by Nidec regarding the transferred financial assets is recognized as separate assets/liabilities.

(v) Subsequent measurement and derecognition of non-derivative financial liabilities

Nidec holds trade and other payables and other financial liabilities as non-derivative financial liabilities, and they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method after initial recognition.

Such financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligations are performed or when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

(vi) Derivatives and hedge accounting

To manage risks caused by the fluctuation of currency exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity prices, Nidec uses derivatives such as forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, currency swaps, or commodities futures contracts. Nidec does not hold derivatives for trading.

Derivative transactions are initially recognized at fair value, and related transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, and their changes are basically recognized in profit or loss for the fiscal year. However, hedge accounting may be applied when the hedge is recognized as effective subject to objective judgment of the extent to which changes in the cash flows of the hedged item are offset by changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments.

At the time of initially designating a derivative as a hedge, the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged item related to the hedging transaction, the purpose of managing the risks, the strategy for executing the hedging transaction, the method of assessing the effectiveness of the hedging relationship, and the method of measuring the effectiveness and non-effectiveness are wholly documented. To be specific, hedges are determined as effective when all the following criteria are met:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not significantly dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as the ratio arising from the amount of the hedged item that the entity is actually hedging and the amount of hedging instruments the entity is actually using to hedge that amount on the hedged item.

Assessments are made for the effectiveness of the derivatives used for hedging transactions in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged items at the inception and for the duration of the hedge. Hedge accounting will be discontinued in anticipation of a future when the hedge is judged to be ineffective or to have become ineffective.

Cash flow hedges are accounted for as follows:

If derivatives are designated as hedging instruments to hedge fluctuations in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a highly probable forecast transaction that could potentially affect a recognized asset/liability or profit for the year, the portion of hedge effectiveness of the change in fair value of the derivative is included in other components of equity as “cash flow hedges.” The portion of hedge ineffectiveness of the change in fair value of the derivative is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

The balance of cash flow hedges is deducted from other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of income for the same period as the period during which the cash flow of the hedged item affects profit for the year, and transferred to profit for the year as the same item as the hedging instruments. However, if the forecast transaction as the hedged item causes recognition of non-financial assets (such as inventories, and property, plant, and equipment) or liabilities, the gain or loss that was previously deferred in equity is transferred and included in the measured amount of such assets or liabilities.

When the criteria of hedge accounting are not met, if hedging instruments are expired, sold, terminated or exercised, or when hedge designation is cancelled, application of hedging accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting is discontinued, the balance of the cash flow hedge that was already recognized in other comprehensive income is continued to be recorded until forecast transactions affect profit for the year. If the forecast transactions are no longer expected to occur, the balance of the cash flow hedge is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

2) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average cost basis. Cost of projects in progress, which mainly relate to production of factory automation equipment based on contracts with customers, are determined by using specific identification of their individual costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable completion cost and selling expense.

3) Valuation criteria, valuation methods and depreciation or amortization method for property, plant, and equipment and goodwill and intangible assets

(i) Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured by using the cost model and are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of items of property, plant and equipment includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition, the initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and the borrowing cost that meets the criteria for capitalization.

Costs incurred after initial recognition are recognized as an asset, either by including the amount in the carrying amount of the acquired asset or recognizing the amount as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to Nidec and the amount can be reliably measured. All other costs of repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the fiscal year in which they are incurred.

(ii) Goodwill and intangible assets

<u>Goodwill</u>

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortized, but allocated to cash-generating units, based on the allocation of expected benefits from business combination, and tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an indication of impairment. Impairment losses of goodwill are recognized on the consolidated statements of income and cannot be reversed.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured by using the cost model and are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost upon initial recognition, and those acquired by business combination are recognized separately from goodwill at fair value at acquisition date if these intangible assets meet the definition of intangible assets, are identifiable, and are able to be measured reliably at fair value.

Research expenditure, which is defined as investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized as an expense as incurred.

Costs incurred on development projects are recognized as intangible assets when the following conditions are met: the costs incurred can be measured reliably, the assets are technologically feasible to be industrialized, the assets are estimated to provide economic benefit to Nidec, and Nidec has intention and ample resources to complete the development and utilize and/or commercialize the assets. Other development expenditure is recognized as an expense as incurred.

Major intangible assets that have a definite useful life are amortized by a straight-line method based on estimated useful lives.

The useful lives and amortization method of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at the end of the period. Any changes are regarded as a change in accounting estimate and recognized prospectively.

For intangible assets with finite useful life, an impairment test is carried out when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life or which are not available for use are not amortized, and impairment test is carried out on an annual basis (January 1) or at time when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, or situation is changed.

4) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, Nidec assesses each of its assets to see whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If there is an indication that an asset may be impaired or an annual impairment test is required, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, intangible assets having indefinite useful life, and intangible assets not yet available for use, an impairment test is carried out annually or whenever there is an indication of impairment.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, Nidec estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss.

In measuring the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Nidec assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for all non-financial assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased in such case that there are any changes in assumptions used for the determination of the recoverable amount. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is estimated. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is greater than its carrying amount, a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized, to the extent the increased carrying amount does not exceed the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

5) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when Nidec has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, it is probable that the settlement of the obligations will be required, and reliable estimates of the obligations can be made.

The detail of the major provision is as follows:

Provision for product warranties

Nidec provides warranties for specific products and services for a certain period. A provision for product warranties is calculated mainly based on historical claims levels. The majority of the warranty costs is estimated to be incurred in the subsequent year.

6) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries, social security contributions and other non monetary benefits are not discounted and recognized as an expense when an employee has rendered service to Nidec.

Nidec recognizes the cost of bonus payments estimated in accordance with its bonus plan as a liability when Nidec has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past services provided by employees and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

(ii) Retirement benefits

Retirement benefits of Nidec include defined benefits and defined contribution plans.

Net defined benefit assets or liabilities are calculated as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets and they are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as assets or liabilities. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by the expected future payments using discount rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yield on high-quality corporate bonds having maturity terms consistent with the estimated term of the related pension obligations.

Service cost and net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized in profit or loss.

Actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest, and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognized as incurred in other comprehensive income under "remeasurements of defined benefit plans," and transferred therefrom to retained earnings immediately.

Contributions paid for defined contribution plans are expensed in the period in which the employees provide the related service.

7) Revenue recognition

Nidec recognizes revenues based on the following five-step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in the contract.

Step 3: Calculate the transaction price.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in the contract.

Step 5: An entity recognizes revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

(i) Sales of goods

Nidec manufactures and sells small precision motors, automotive products, certain appliance, commercial and industrial products, certain machinery, and electronic and optical components. In selling such goods, Nidec deems its performance obligations to be satisfied upon completion of delivery of the goods, the point at which the customer acquires control of the goods. Nidec accordingly recognizes revenue from sales of goods at the time of the goods delivery.

(ii) Construction contracts

Additionally, for certain appliance, commercial and industrial products and certain machinery, Nidec transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time. Nidec is able to reasonably measure progress toward complete satisfaction of its performance obligations. Accordingly, Nidec recognizes revenue from sales of certain appliance, commercial and industrial products and certain machinery based on the degree of progress toward complete satisfaction of its performance obligations as of the end of the reporting period. Nidec uses the input method to measure the extent of progress towards completion based on the costs incurred relative to the total expected costs by contract.

(iii) Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is an entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer, but that right is subject to conditions other than the passage of time. A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

(iv) Assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer and the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer that are directly associated with the contract as an asset, if those costs are expected to be recoverable. The assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer are amortized over the period for which the services based on a contract are provided.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. The costs incurred in fulfilling contracts with customers is that recognizes costs as assets when those costs are not within the scope of another accounting standard, are directly related to a contract or an anticipated contract that can specifically identify, are expected to be recovered, and generate or enhance resources of that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future.

8) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional currency

Each entity in Nidec group determines its own functional currencies and transactions of each entity are measured in its own functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions or an exchange rate which approximates the prevailing rates. Foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies using closing rates are recognized in the consolidated statements of income, except for those deferred in equity as effective cash flow hedges.

(iii) Foreign operations

With regard to the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries and associates, assets and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen by using the exchange rates prevailing at the closing date. Income and expenses are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rates prevailing during the fiscal period. Exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. When Nidec disposes a foreign operation and loses control or significant influence of the foreign operation, the cumulative exchange differences related to the operation are recognized in the consolidated statements of income as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

9) Accounting of consumption tax, etc.

The tax-exclusion method is used to account for consumption tax, etc.

(2) Change in accounting policies

Nidec adopted the following standards from the year ended March 31, 2021.

IFRS		Summary of new standards and amendments
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform—Phase 1 (amendments regarding the effects on financial reporting in the period before the replacement of existing interest rate benchmarks with alternative benchmark rates)
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	

These amendments change specific hedge accounting requirements. This interest rate benchmark reform allows hedge accounting to continue even during the period of uncertainty before the existing interest rate benchmarks are replaced by alternative benchmark rates. The adoption of the above standards has no significant impact on Nidec's consolidated financial statements.

5. Changes in presentation

• Changes due to the adoption of the "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates"

Nidec adopted the "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates" (ASBJ Statement No. 31, March 31, 2020) from the year ended March 31, 2021 and included (Notes to accounting estimates) in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

6. Notes to accounting estimates

• Goodwill and intangible assets

Balance as of March 31, 2021

Goodwill:	320,020 million yen
Intangible assets:	195,565 million yen

Nidec performs the impairment test of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives annually or whenever there is an indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of the impairment test reflects past experience and external information and is calculated using a value in use. The value in use is a discounted cash flow model. It is based on a management approved budget up to five years. The discount rate is calculated on the basis of weighted average cost of capital before income tax of each group of cash-generating unit (2.07% - 7.79%). The growth rate in the terminal value is determined based on the long term average growth rate of industries or countries to which each group of cash-generating unit belongs (1.00% - 3.82%). Regarding the effects of the global epidemic of COVID-19, the accounting estimates are based on the assumption that Nidec considers the impact on future performance on the management budget used in impairment test of each group of cash-generating unit.

Even if the key assumptions used in the impairment test varies with a reasonable foreseeable range, management assumes that it is not probable that the value in use will be lower than the carrying amount.

Nidec believes that these assets appropriately reflect the future profitability achieved through the efficient integration of the acquired businesses, though we may not be able to generate the estimated amount of profits due to a deterioration of the business environment and others. In that case, Nidec will need to recognize an impairment of these assets, which could adversely affect its operating results and financial position.

II. Notes to the consolidated statement of financial position

1. Expected credit loss allowance

Current assets	4,531 million yen
Non-current assets	449 million yen

2. Liability obligation

Contract bond, etc.	10,931 million yen
Guarantee for bank borrowing by equity method affiliates	4,393 million yen

3. Assets provided for collateral and liability related to collateral

(1) Assets provided for collateral

Land	211 million yen
Buildings	230 million yen
Machinery and equipment	526 million yen

(2) Collateral-related liability

Long term debt due within one year	210 million yen
Long term debt	245 million yen

4. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses for property, plant and equipment

603,767 million yen

III. Notes to the consolidated statement of changes in equity

1. Class and number of issued stocks as of the end of the consolidated fiscal year

   Ordinary share 596,284,468 shares

2. Distribution of surplus

   (1) Dividends paid

(Resolution date)	Class of shares	Total amount of dividends (Yen in millions)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
May 25, 2020 Board of directors	Ordinary shares	17,577	60	March 31, 2020	June 1, 2020
October 26, 2020 Board of directors	Ordinary shares	17,577	30	September 30, 2020	December 1, 2020

(Notes) 1. In the above table, total dividends resolved at the board of directors on May 25, 2020 included dividends of ¥5 million paid to the treasury shares held by the BIP Trust and the ESOP Trust.

2. In the above table, total dividends resolved at the board of directors on October 26, 2020 included dividends of ¥5 million paid to the treasury shares held by the BIP Trust and the ESOP Trust.

3. NIDEC implemented a two-for-one stock split of our common stock effective April 1, 2020. Dividends per share resolved on May 25, 2020 have not been retroactively adjusted and are shown on a pre-stock split basis. Dividends per share resolved on October 26, 2020 was calculated on the assumption that the relevant stock split had been implemented at the beginning of the previous fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

   (2) Dividends whose record dates are within the fiscal year under review, but the effective dates of whose distribution will be next consolidated fiscal year

(Expected resolution)	Class of shares	Total amount of dividends (Yen in millions)	Dividend resource	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
May 27, 2021 Board of directors	Ordinary shares	17,577	Retained earnings	30	March 31, 2021	June 1, 2021

(Note) In the above table, total dividends included dividends of ¥5 million paid to the treasury shares held by the BIP Trust and the ESOP Trust.

IV. Notes to financial instruments

1. Matters on the circumstance concerning financial instruments

   Nidec limits its fund operations to short-term savings, etc., and raises its funds by loan from banks and other financial institutions and by issuing corporate bonds. With respect to credit risks concerning trade receivables, we try to identify early and alleviate concerns caused by the deterioration, etc. of financial and other conditions. Securities primarily comprise stocks; with regard to listed stocks, we review their fair values on a quarterly basis. Borrowings are largely used for working capital, capital investment as well as M&A activities. We engage in derivative transactions in part of our business to manage risks associated with the fluctuation of interest rates, exchange rates and commodity prices.

   (1) Credit risk

   Nidec defines default on trade receivables as customer's failure to discharge its obligation. Therefore, regarding the trade receivables, Nidec is regularly monitoring the financial position of main clients by checking payment terms and credit balance for each client according to the credits management policies to ensure early identification and mitigation of the potential bad debt associated with deterioration of their financial position.

   No significant concentration of credit risk is present in a particular customer. Nidec's maximum exposure to credit risks is the carrying amount of financial instruments less impairment losses in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

   (2) Liquidity risk

   Nidec relies on borrowings from financial institutions and capital raising from direct financing markets to finance our operations and capital expenditures. If, due to changes in financial market conditions or other factors, financial institutions reduce, terminate or otherwise modify the amounts or terms of their lending or credit lines to us, if there is a significant downgrade of our credit ratings by one or more credit rating agencies as a result of any deterioration of our financial condition or if investor demand significantly decreases due to economic downturns or otherwise, we may not be able to access funds when we need them on acceptable terms.

   Nidec timely checks the liquidity and debt condition, and develops a financing plan against the liquidity risk. Furthermore, the board of directors approves the credit line for flexible financing based on the plan.

   (3) Market risk

   1) Foreign exchange risk management

   A significant portion of Nidec overseas sales is denominated in currencies other than Japanese yen, primarily the U.S. dollar, Euro, Chinese Yuan and Thai baht. Nidec is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising from the appreciation of the Japanese yen against each currency. The appreciation of the Japanese yen against each currency would have negative effects on Nidec's sales, operating profit and profit for the period. Furthermore, foreign exchange fluctuation affects the consolidation of foreign subsidiaries.

To mitigate the foreign exchange risks, Nidec controls the amount of financial assets and liabilities of each currency and uses a natural hedge such as a currency marry. For some cases, Nidec uses derivatives such as foreign exchange forward contracts and other contracts to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

2) Interest rate risk management

As Nidec has no significant interest-bearing assets, Nidec’s income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Nidec has interest-bearing debts and enters into interest rate swaps and other contracts in order to manage the risks of the interest rate fluctuation and changes in cash flows of those debts. In addition, we monitor the interest-rate fluctuation timely. As a result, interest rate sensitivity analysis is omitted because payment of interest does not have material impacts on Nidec.

3) Stock price fluctuation risk management

For shares that Nidec holds, we timely check their stock price and financial condition of the issuers and grasp profit or loss from valuation. In addition, we review the shareholding continuously, taking into consideration the relationship with the issuers.

2. Matters on the fair values of financial instruments

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments as of March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(Yen in millions)

	Carrying amount	Fair value
Assets and liabilities		
Cash and cash equivalents	219,524	219,524
Short term investments	78	78
Long term investments	26	28
Short term loans receivable	23	23
Securities and other investment securities		
FVTPL equity financial assets	2,974	2,974
FVTOCI equity financial assets	19,278	19,278
FVTOCI debt financial assets	82	82
Long term loans receivable	107	107
Short term borrowings	(30,977)	(30,977)
Long term debt (including the current portion and excluding the lease obligations and corporate bonds)	(30,087)	(30,133)
Corporate bonds (including the current portion)	(438,249)	(438,501)
Derivatives	5,964	5,964

The method to estimate the fair value of financial instruments is as follows:

(1) Cash and cash equivalents, short term investments, short term loans receivable and short term borrowings

In the normal course of business, substantially all cash and cash equivalents, short term investments (time deposits), short term loans receivable and short term borrowings are highly liquid and are carried at amounts that approximate their fair values.

(2) Long term investments

Long term investments are mainly trust funding which is contributed for the performance-linked share-based compensation plan. The fair value of long term investments is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows to their present values.

(3) Securities and other investment securities

Securities and other investment securities are valued using an unadjusted quoted market price in active markets with sufficient volume and frequency of transactions. Additionally, the fair value of non-marketable securities is calculated by discounted cash flow method, etc.

(4) Long term loans receivable

The fair value of long term loans receivable is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows to their present values.

(5) Long term debt

The fair value of long term debt (including the current portion and excluding the lease obligations and corporate bonds) is estimated based on the present value of future repayment amounts by discounting at Nidec's expected incremental borrowing rates for similar liabilities.

(6) Corporate bonds

The fair value of bonds issued by Nidec (including the current portion) is estimated based on the quoted market price for the Nidec's bonds in markets that are not active.

(7) Derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments such as commodities futures contracts, foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swap agreements and currency swap agreements. Commodity futures contracts are valued using an unadjusted quoted market price in active markets with sufficient volume and frequency of transactions. Additionally, exchange contracts, interest rate swap agreements, currency swap agreements, etc. are valued using quotes obtained from counterparties or third parties.

The fair values of "trade and other receivables" and "trade and other payables" approximate their carrying amounts because of the short maturity of these instruments. Therefore, the table described above excludes these financial instruments.

V. Notes to per-share information

1. Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent 1,871.25 yen
2. Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent-basic 208.25 yen

(Note) For calculating equity per share attributable to owners of the parent and earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent-basic, shares of the Company held by the BIP Trust and the ESOP Trust are treated as treasury stock, and accordingly, the number of such shares are deducted from the total number of the Company's shares issued as of the end of the fiscal year and the number of weighted average shares.

VI. Discontinued operations

Nidec was ordered sales of the business of compressor for refrigerator of Secop as the condition of acquisition of the compressor business ("Embraco") of Whirlpool Corporation by European Commission. In accordance with this order, on April 12, 2019, Nidec conferred effective operational control over Secop on a Hold Separate Manager and a Monitoring Trustee. As a result, Nidec excluded Secop from consolidation and classified the loss related to this as discontinued operations on consolidated statements of income. Nidec sold Secop to ESSVP IV L.P., ESSVP IV (Structured) L.P., and Silenos GmbH & Co. KG (collectively "ESSVP IV"), advised by Orlando Management AG (the "Transaction") on September 9, 2019. Some costs to sell will occur in the future. Nidec has negotiated the purchase price adjustment and the other factors of the consideration for the sales with Orlando Management AG and ESSVP IV, but Nidec did not reach an agreement. As the result, Nidec submitted the request for an arbitration to the German Arbitration Institute(DIS) on January 12, 2021 and the request has been registered at DIS on the same day. It usually takes 18 to 24 months to finalize the arbitration.

(1) Main reason for the Transaction

Nidec is actively moving forward with the development of new growth platforms with particular emphasis on appliance, commercial and industrial motors and solutions. As Secop develops, manufactures and sells products of compressors for consumer and commercial type refrigerators, from the acquisition of Secop in 2017, Nidec's appliance motor business in Global Appliance Division has expanded further into the refrigeration market. However, on April 12, 2019, Nidec acquired a conditional approval of the European Commission in connection with Nidec's acquisition of Embraco from Whirlpool Corporation and Nidec decided to sell Secop. In addition, Nidec acquired an approval of the European Commission that ESSVP IV is the appropriate purchaser of Secop and acquired the European Commission's approval of the acquisition of Embraco on June 26, 2019. The Transaction was made following Nidec's commitment to the European Commission to sell Secop to a suitable purchaser as a condition for the European Commission's approval.

(2) Name of the transferee company and date of the Transaction

Name of the transferee company	ESSVP IV
Date of the Transaction	September 9, 2019

(3) Name of the company to be transferred and major business

Name of the company	Secop
Major business	Compressor business for refrigerator

(4) Transition of ownership ratio for the company

Ownership ratio before the transfer	100%
Transferred ownership ratio	100%
Ownership ratio after the transfer	-

(5) Profit (loss) for the period from discontinued operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Net sales	-
Recognized loss due to measuring assets held for sale at fair value less costs	-
Other loss	(228)
Loss before income taxes from discontinued operations	(228)
Income tax expenses	-
Recognized loss due to measuring assets held for sale at fair value less costs and amounts related to the sales	-
Total income tax expenses	-
Loss for the period from discontinued operations	(228)

(Notes) 1. On April 12, 2019, Secop was excluded from consolidation due to loss of control.

2. Various conditions for sales of Secop are based on the forecasts as of March 31, 2021, therefore the final loss amount on the sales may change in the future due to the purchase price adjustment and other factors.

VII. Notes to business combinations

Nidec adopts the provisions of IFRS 3 “Business Combinations.” During the year ended March 31, 2021, Nidec completed its valuation of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed upon the acquisition of the shares of the compressor business (“Embraco”) and Roboteq, Inc. in the previous fiscal year. In addition, during the year ended March 31, 2021, Nidec completed its valuation of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed upon the acquisition of OMRON Automotive Electronics Co. Ltd. (currently, Nidec Mobility Corporation) in the previous fiscal year. As a result, at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2021, Nidec reflected the revision of the initially allocated amounts of acquisition price as it finalized the provisional accounting treatment for the business combination. Of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed upon the acquisitions of companies in the year ended March 31, 2021, the assets and liabilities which are currently under evaluation have been recorded on Nidec’s consolidated statements of financial position based on provisional management estimation as of March 31, 2021.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

(For the year ended March 31, 2021)

(Yen in millions)

	Shareholders' equity							
		Additional paid-in capital		Retained earnings				
					Other retained earnings			
	Capital stock	Capital reserve	Other additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings carried forward	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
As of April 1, 2020	87,784	92,005	55,925	721	57,650	56,966	(63,750)	287,301
Total changes of items during the period								
Dividends from surplus						(35,154)		(35,154)
Net income						41,572		41,572
Purchase of treasury stock							(128)	(128)
Disposal of treasury stock							9	9
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity								
Total changes of items during the period	—	—	—	—	—	6,418	(119)	6,299
As of March 31, 2021	87,784	92,005	55,925	721	57,650	63,384	(63,869)	293,600

	Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Valuation difference on available for-sale securities	Revaluation reserve for land	
As of April 1, 2020	1,918	(331)	288,888
Total changes of items during the period			
Dividends from surplus			(35,154)
Net income			41,572
Purchase of treasury stock			(128)
Disposal of treasury stock			9
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity	2,876		2,876
Total changes of items during the period	2,876	—	9,175
As of March 31, 2021	4,794	(331)	298,063

Notes to the non-consolidated financial statements

The amounts in the statements are rounded to the nearest one million yen.

I. Important accounting policy

1. Valuation criteria and valuation methods for assets
   (1) Valuation criteria and valuation methods for securities
      (i) Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliated companies   Cost method by the moving average method
      (ii) Other securities
         - Securities with actual values
           Market value method based on the market price, etc., on the balance sheet date
           (Valuation differences are all reported as a component of shareholders' equity, and the cost of products sold is calculated by the moving average method.)
         - Securities without actual values
           Cost method by the moving average method
   (2) Valuation bases and methods of derivatives, etc.   Derivatives are stated at their actual values.
   (3) Valuation bases and methods of inventory assets   Cost method based on the moving average method
      (Balance sheet values are calculated by the book value devaluation method based on the decline of profitability.)

2. Depreciation method for fixed assets
   (1) Property, plant and equipment (except for lease assets)
      The straight-line method
         The useful lives of main buildings, machinery and equipment are 5 to 50 years for buildings, and 7 to 9 years for machinery and equipment.
   (2) Intangible fixed assets (except for lease assets)
         Intangible fixed assets (except for lease assets) are stated based on the straight-line method. However, software for the Company's own use is stated based on the straight-line method considering its usable period (usually five years).
   (3) Lease assets
      Lease assets are stated based on the straight-line method, where their lease periods are the number of their useful lives, and their residual values are zero.

3. Reserve allocation standards
   (1) Reserve for doubtful accounts
      To prepare for loss by credits becoming bad, the collectability of general credits is deliberated based on their credit loss ratio, and that of specific credits such as credits feared to become bad is deliberated for each of such credits, before the credits' collectability is allocated.

(2) Reserve for employee bonuses

To prepare for the provision of bonuses to employees, the reserve for employee bonuses is allocated based on the estimated amount to be paid.

(3) Retirement reserve

The amount believed to be generated as of the end of the fiscal year is allocated based on the expected amounts of retirement benefits and pension assets at the end of the same year in order to prepare for the provision of employee bonuses.

For actuarial gaps, based on the straight-line method for a certain number of years (5 years) within the number of average remaining working hours of employees at the beginning of each fiscal year, proportionally divided amounts are handled as costs from the next fiscal year after such amounts are generated.

With regards to past service liabilities, proportionally divided amounts are handled as costs based on a certain number of years (5 years) within the number of average remaining working hours for employees at the time of occurrence.

4. Other important matters for making financial statements

(1) Deferred assets

Deferred assets are all processed as costs at payment.

(2) Base to convert foreign-currency-denominated assets and liabilities into the Japanese yen

Foreign-currency-denominated receivables and payables are converted into the Japanese yen based on the actual currency exchange rate as of the end of the closing date, and translation adjustments are processed as profit or loss.

(3) Accounting of consumption tax, etc.

The tax-exclusion method is used to consumption tax, etc.

(4) Adoption of the consolidated taxation system

The consolidated taxation system is used.

II. Notes to changes in presentation

Changes due to the adoption of the "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates"

The Company adopted the "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates" (ASBJ Statement No. 31, March 31, 2020) from the year ended March 31, 2021 and included (Notes to accounting estimates) in the notes to the non-consolidated financial statements.

III. Notes to accounting estimates

Impairment of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates and investments in capital of subsidiaries and affiliates

The Company recognizes impairment losses on stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates and investments in capital of subsidiaries and affiliates that do not have market values, to reflect fair value, if the fair value falls by more than 50% of the acquisition cost when the acquisition cost is compared with the fair value based on each company's net assets. However, the Company does not recognize impairment losses in principle, when, although the fair value declines by more than 50% compared to the acquisition cost, the subsidiary or affiliate has a feasible and reasonable business plan and recoverability is supported by sufficient evidence. In light of this principle, although there were stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates whose fair value has fallen by more than 50% compared to the acquisition cost at the end of the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company determined that recoverability was sufficiently supported in consideration of future business plans, and did not recognize impairment losses. The Company believes that this criteria is reasonable, but if market changes and unpredictable changes in economic or business assumptions have a significant impact on fair value and business plans, the above valuation of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates and investments in capital of subsidiaries and affiliates may also be affected.

IV. Notes to non-consolidated balance sheet

1. Monetary claims and liabilities to consolidated subsidiaries

Short-term monetary claims:	161,769 million yen
Long-term monetary claims:	86,653 million yen
Short-term monetary liabilities:	251,779 million yen
Long-term monetary liabilities:	70 million yen

2. Accumulated amount of depreciation of property, plant and equipment: 26,960 million yen

3. Adoption of the Land Revaluation Law

Based on the Law concerning Revaluation of Land (promulgated on March 31, 1998, Law No. 34) and the Law to Partially Modify the Law concerning Revaluation of Land (revised on March 31, 1999), the land for business use was revaluated, and revaluation excess is allocated in the "Net assets" section.

Revaluation method stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 3 of the Law

The land was revaluated after reasonable adjustment was made on the price calculated based on the method decided and announced by the Director of the National Tax Administration Agency to calculate the land price which is the basis of the calculation for the taxation standard for the land price tax stipulated in Article 16 of the Land Price Tax Law (1991, Law No. 69) in Article 2-4 of the Order for Enforcement of Law on Revaluation of Land (promulgated on March 31, 1998, Ordinance No. 119).

Date of revaluation: March 31, 2000

The gap between the total current value of the land for commercial use that was revaluated in accordance with Article 10 of the Law as of the end of the fiscal year and the total book value of the land for commercial use after revaluation: 2,529 million yen

4. Loan commitment

The Company concluded basic, CMS (cash management system)-related agreements, etc. with its subsidiaries, and decided a loan limit. The amounts of unexecuted loan as of the end of the fiscal year based on these agreements are as follows:

Total of loan limits:	272,217 million yen
Executed loans outstanding:	172,713 million yen
Balance on unexecuted loans outstanding:	99,504 million yen

5. Contingent obligation

The Company provides the following subsidiaries, etc. with guarantee for borrowed indebtedness, etc.:

Nidec PSA eMotors SAS	4,393 million yen
NIDEC GPM Hungary LLC	667 million yen
Nidec Europe B.V.	168 million yen
Nidec ACIM Germany GmbH	103 million yen
Nidec Industrial Automation Italy SpA	77 million yen
NIDEC MOBILITY BRAZIL LTDA.	16 million yen
Nidec Industrial Auotmation Poland SP Zoo	3 million yen

V. Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

Business transactions with consolidated subsidiaries

Sales	163,578 million yen
Cost of products purchased	136,513 million yen
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,180 million yen
Other transactions	24,564 million yen

VI. Notes to changes to the statement of shareholders' equity

Class and number of treasury stocks

Class of share	Number of shares at the beginning of the fiscal year	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	Number of shares at the end of the fiscal year
Ordinary share	5,265,267	5,288,093	1,168	10,552,192

Notes: 1. The increase of 5,288,093 shares in the number of treasury stocks of ordinary share consists of the increase of 5,265,267 shares due to the stock split on April 1, 2020, 19,800 shares acquired pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors, 2,970 shares due to the repurchase of shares less than one unit, and 56 shares purchased by the ESOP trust.

2. The decrease of 1,168 shares in the number of treasury stocks of ordinary share consists of 1,168 shares sold by the BIP trust and the ESOP trust.

3. The number of shares at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 includes 161,388 shares of the Company held by the BIP trust and the ESOP trust.

VII. Notes to the tax effect accounting

Major reasons for deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	
Disallowed provisions for bad debts	202 million yen
Disallowed provisions for bonuses	635 million yen
Write-down of inventories	164 million yen
Disallowed accrued expenses	391 million yen
Disallowed depreciation	268 million yen
Valuation loss on investment securities	23 million yen
Impairment loss of subsidiary stocks and investments	4,022 million yen
Foreign tax credit	4,196 million yen
Loss carried forward	413 million yen
Other	140 million yen
Subtotal deferred tax assets	10,454 million yen
Valuation allowance	(8,728) million yen
Total deferred tax assets	1,726 million yen

Deferred tax liabilities	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	2,104 million yen
Prepaid pension cost	80 million yen
Total deferred tax liabilities	2,184 million yen
Deferred tax liabilities, net	458 million yen

(Note) The group tax relief system was established in the “Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act and other Acts.” (Act No. 8 of 2020) enacted on March 27, 2020. Nidec has traditionally adopted the consolidated taxation system, but in accordance with the PITF No.39 “Practical Solution on the Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting for the Transition from the Consolidated Taxation System to the Group Tax Sharing System” of the Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ), the amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated based on the provisions of the tax law before amendment, without applying the provisions of ASBJ Guidance No. 28 “Guidance on Tax Effect Accounting”, Paragraph 44.

VIII. Notes to related party transactions

1. Directors and main individual shareholders, etc.

Category	Company name	Voting ratio (possessing/ being possessed)	Relationship	Detail of transaction	Transaction amount (Yen in millions)	Account title	Balance at the end of fiscal years (Yen in millions)
Company or organization in which directors or their close relatives own the majority of voting rights.	(Note) 1. Nagamori Foundation	Being possessed: Direct: 0.3%	Consignment of indirect operations	(Note) 2. Consignment fee income	12	Other accounts receivable	0
Company or organization in which directors or their close relatives own the majority of voting rights.	(Note) 3. Nagamori Gakuen Educational Foundation	The Company's Representative Director and Chairman Shigenobu Nagamori concurrently serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees Being possessed: Direct: 0.0%	Consignment of indirect operations	(Note) 2. Consignment fee income	13	Other accounts receivable	4
			Secondment agreement	(Note) 4. Receipt of salary as a secondee	44		
			Conclusion of joint research agreement	(Note) 5. Payment of joint research costs	65	-	-

(Notes) 1. The Company's Representative Director and Chairman Shigenobu Nagamori concurrently serves as representative director of this foundation.

2. The amount of consignment fee income was determined based on a consignment agreement concluded following negotiations between the Company and the foundation.
3. The Company's Representative Director and Chairman Shigenobu Nagamori concurrently serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Nagamori Gakuen Educational Foundation.
4. Salary received as a secondee is determined based on the secondment agreement concluded upon mutual consultation.
5. The payment of joint research costs is determined based on the joint research agreement concluded upon mutual consultation.

2. Subsidiaries, etc.

Category	Company name	Voting ratio (possessing/ being possessed)	Relationship	Detail of transaction	Transaction amount (Yen in millions)	Account title	Balance at the end of fiscal year (Yen in millions)
Subsidiary	Nidec Electronics (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Direct: 99.9%	Borrowing funds Sales of the Company's products Director dispatched to the subsidiary	Borrowing funds Sales of motors	27,100 20,896	Short term borrowings Trade receivable	84,666 14,451
Subsidiary	Nidec (H.K.) Co., Ltd	Direct: 100.0%	Sales of the Company's products Director dispatched to the subsidiary	Sales of motors	52,640	Trade receivable	11,526
Subsidiary	Nidec Seimitsu Motor Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	Indirect: 100.0%	Purchase of the products of Nidec Seimitsu Motor Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd.	Purchase of motors	38,606	Accounts payable	7,571
Subsidiary	Chaun-Choung Technology Corp	Direct: 80.79%	Acquisition of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	Acquisition of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	14,645	Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates	38,237
Subsidiary	Nidec Philippines Corporation	Direct: 99.9%	Purchase of the products of Nidec Philippines Corporation Director dispatched to the subsidiary	Purchase of motors	21,127	Accounts payable	5,382
Subsidiary	Nidec Motors & Actuators (Germany) GmbH	Direct: 100.0%	Sales of the Company's products Director dispatched to the subsidiary	Sales of motors	28,024	Trade receivable	19,519

Category	Company name	Voting ratio (possessing/ being possessed)	Relationship	Detail of transaction	Transaction amount (Yen in millions)	Account title	Balance at the end of fiscal year (Yen in millions)
Subsidiary	Nidec Americas Holdings Corporation	Direct: 100.0%	Loaning funds Borrowing Funds Director dispatched to the subsidiary	Loaning funds CMS transaction (Borrowing)	478 14,379	Short term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates Short term borrowings	28,162 22,570
Subsidiary	Nidec Mobility Corporation	Direct: 100.0%	Loaning funds Director dispatched to the subsidiary	Loaning funds	19,780	Short term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	19,780
Subsidiary	Nidec Europe B.V.	Direct: 100.0%	Loaning funds Director dispatched to the subsidiary	CMS transaction (Repayment of loans) Loaning funds	5,968 11,186	Short term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates Long term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	15,291 69,973
Subsidiary	Nidec Vietnam Corporation	Direct: 100.0%	Purchase of the products of Nidec Vietnam Corporation Director dispatched to the subsidiary	Purchase of motors	21,827	Accounts payable	8,901
Subsidiary	Nidec Management Shanghai Corporation	Direct: 100.0%	Borrowing funds Director dispatched to the subsidiary	CMS transaction (Borrowing)	23,299	Short term borrowings	43,661

(Notes)
1. The consumption tax is not included in the “Transaction amount” section, but it is included in the “Balance at the end of term” section.
2. Terms and conditions of transaction and policy to determine them, etc.: The above terms and conditions of transaction for each company are based on the Company’s purchase and sales management policy, which equally apply to other suppliers.
3. The lending and borrowing interests to the above companies were reasonably decided based on the contract that considers the interest rate at the market.
4. The Company is using a cash management system (CMS), and, to express the Company’s CMS transactions clearly, the amounts from business transactions described herein are on the net basis.

IX. Notes to per-share information

1. Net assets per share 508.87 yen
2. Net income per share 70.98 yen

(Note) For calculating net assets per share and net income per share, shares of the Company held by the BIP trust and the ESOP trust are treated as treasury stock, and accordingly, the number of such shares are deducted from the total number of the Company's shares issued as of the end of the fiscal year and the average total number of the Company's shares issued during the fiscal year.