

Consolidated Financial Statements

NSK Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Year ended March 31, 2017
With Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
NSK Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of NSK Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2017, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The purpose of an audit of the consolidated financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of NSK Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2017, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

June 23, 2017

[Financial Information]

1. Method of preparation of consolidated financial statements and non-consolidated financial statements

(1) The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS") pursuant to the provision of Article 93 of the *Ordinance on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements* (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No.28 of 1976; hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidation Ordinance").

(2) The Company's non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Ordinance on the Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements, etc.* (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No.59 of 1963; hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance").

Of note, the Company corresponds to a specified company submitting non-consolidated financial statements and has prepared its non-consolidated financial statements pursuant to the provision of Article 127 of the Ordinance.

2. Audit certification

The Company has been audited by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC with respect to its consolidated financial statements for the consolidated fiscal year (from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017) and its non-consolidated financial statements for the business year (from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017), pursuant to the provision of Article 193-2(1) of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

3. Special efforts to ensure appropriateness of consolidated financial statements, etc. and development of system to enable appropriate preparation of consolidated financial statements, etc. in accordance with IFRS

The Company has made special efforts to ensure the appropriateness of its consolidated financial statements, etc. and developed a system that enables the appropriate preparation of consolidated financial statements, etc. in accordance with IFRS, the specifics of which are as follows.

(1) In order to develop a system that enables the proper understanding of the content of accounting standards, etc. and appropriate response to changes, etc. in accounting standards, etc. the Company also endeavours to collect information such as becoming a member of the Financial Accounting Standards Foundation and participating in seminars, etc.

(2) For the purpose of preparing appropriate consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, the Company has prepared IFRS-compliant Group accounting policies, based on which Group-wide standardised accounting procedures are executed. The content of the Group accounting policies is updated properly in a timely manner by obtaining press releases and Standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as necessary and getting a grasp of the information on the latest standards, as well as examining their impact on the Company.

1 [Consolidated financial statements, etc.]

(1) [Consolidated financial statements]

① [Consolidated statements of financial position]

(Millions of yen)

	Note	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	175,515	139,573
Trade receivables and other receivables	6	182,332	200,954
Inventories	7	130,564	131,810
Other financial assets	10	4,052	12,284
Income tax receivables	15	2,174	3,024
Other current assets		16,613	18,637
Total current assets		511,253	506,284
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	323,116	329,183
Intangible assets	9	15,785	17,174
Investments accounted for using equity method	17	22,179	23,186
Other financial assets	10	86,163	88,904
Deferred tax assets	15	20,455	21,052
Net defined benefit assets	16	49,898	54,969
Other non-current assets		3,522	3,198
Total non-current assets		521,121	537,670
Total assets		1,032,374	1,043,955
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other payables	11	140,713	150,212
Other financial liabilities	12	99,674	111,240
Provisions	14	150	60
Income tax payables	15	4,536	4,540
Other current liabilities		48,172	52,548
Total current liabilities		293,247	318,603
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	12	179,654	157,240
Provisions	14	1,855	15,327
Deferred tax liabilities	15	35,540	37,089
Net defined benefit liabilities	16	38,125	24,771
Other non-current liabilities		5,080	5,911
Total non-current liabilities		260,255	240,340
Total liabilities		553,503	558,943
Equity			
Issued capital	18	67,176	67,176
Capital surplus	18	79,603	79,676
Retained earnings	18	278,524	308,395
Treasury shares	18	-3,949	-17,937
Other components of equity		33,306	24,039
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		454,661	461,350
Non-controlling interests		24,210	23,661
Total equity		478,871	485,011
Total liabilities and equity		1,032,374	1,043,955

② [Consolidated statements of income]

(Millions of yen)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Sales	20	975,319	949,170
Cost of sales		755,663	738,434
Gross profit		219,655	210,736
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21	130,130	132,021
Share of profits of investments accounted for using the equity method	17	4,740	5,086
Other operating expenses	22	4,731	18,458
Operating income		89,534	65,341
Financial income	23	2,388	2,576
Financial expenses	23	4,714	4,301
Income before income taxes		87,208	63,617
Income tax expense	15	17,904	14,619
Net income		69,303	48,997
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		65,719	45,560
Non-controlling interests		3,584	3,437
(Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent)			
Basic earnings per share (yen)	25	121.38	86.08
Diluted earnings per share (yen)	25	121.30	86.03

③ [Consolidated statements of comprehensive income]

(Millions of yen)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2016			Year ended March 31, 2017		
		Before tax effect	Tax effect	Amount (net)	Before tax effect	Tax effect	Amount (net)
Net income				69,303			48,997
Other comprehensive income							
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss							
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset)		-27,875	10,173	-17,702	-2,445	-1,162	-3,608
Net changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-17,149	6,364	-10,785	9,923	-1,216	8,707
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using equity method		-576	156	-420	213	-81	131
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-45,601	16,693	-28,907	7,691	-2,460	5,231
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss							
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		-27,706	—	-27,706	-8,419	—	-8,419
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using equity method		-570	—	-570	-138	—	-138
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-28,276	—	-28,276	-8,558	—	-8,558
Total other comprehensive income		-73,878	16,693	-57,184	-866	-2,460	-3,327
Total comprehensive income for the period				12,119			45,670
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:							
Owners of the parent				10,198			42,430
Non-controlling interests				1,920			3,240

④ [Consolidated statements of changes in equity]

From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

	Note	Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
		Issued capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares
Opening balance		67,176	79,191	230,214	-4,083
Net income		—	—	65,719	—
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the period		—	—	65,719	—
Purchase of treasury shares	18	—	—	—	-12
Disposal of treasury shares	18	—	188	—	146
Share-based payment transactions	19	—	223	—	—
Cash dividends	26	—	—	-17,877	—
Changes in the ownership interest in subsidiaries		—	—	—	—
Other		—	—	-468	—
Total transactions with owners, etc.		—	412	-17,409	134
Closing balance		67,176	79,603	278,524	-3,949

	Note	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Other components of equity				Total			
		Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	Net changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset)	Total				
Opening balance		23,451	46,356	19,230	89,038	461,536	25,265	486,801	
Net income		—	—	—	—	65,719	3,584	69,303	
Other comprehensive income		-26,643	-10,851	-18,025	-55,520	-55,520	-1,664	-57,184	
Total comprehensive income for the period		-26,643	-10,851	-18,025	-55,520	10,198	1,920	12,119	
Purchase of treasury shares	18	—	—	—	—	-12	—	-12	
Disposal of treasury shares	18	—	—	—	—	335	—	335	
Share-based payment transactions	19	—	—	—	—	223	—	223	
Cash dividends	26	—	—	—	—	-17,877	-2,974	-20,852	
Changes in the ownership interest in subsidiaries		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other		—	-211	—	-211	257	—	257	
Total transactions with owners, etc.		—	-211	—	-211	-17,074	-2,974	-20,049	
Closing balance		-3,191	35,292	1,204	33,306	454,661	24,210	478,871	

From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Note	Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
		Issued capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares
Opening balance		67,176	79,603	278,524	-3,949
Net income		—	—	45,560	—
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the period		—	—	45,560	—
Purchase of treasury shares	18	—	—	—	-15,008
Disposal of treasury shares	18	—	27	—	1,021
Share-based payment transactions	19	—	383	—	—
Cash dividends	26	—	—	-21,905	—
Changes in the ownership interest in subsidiaries		—	-339	—	—
Other		—	—	6,216	—
Total transactions with owners, etc.		—	72	-15,689	-13,987
Closing balance		67,176	79,676	308,395	-17,937

	Note	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Other components of equity				Total			
		Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	Net changes in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset)	Total				
Opening balance		-3,191	35,292	1,204	33,306	454,661	24,210	478,871	
Net income		—	—	—	—	45,560	3,437	48,997	
Other comprehensive income		-8,340	8,705	-3,495	-3,130	-3,130	-196	-3,327	
Total comprehensive income for the period		-8,340	8,705	-3,495	-3,130	42,430	3,240	45,670	
Purchase of treasury shares	18	—	—	—	—	-15,008	—	-15,008	
Disposal of treasury shares	18	—	—	—	—	1,048	—	1,048	
Share-based payment transactions	19	—	—	—	—	383	—	383	
Cash dividends	26	—	—	—	—	-21,905	-2,482	-24,388	
Changes in the ownership interest in subsidiaries		—	—	—	—	-339	-1,305	-1,645	
Other		—	-6,136	—	-6,136	80	—	80	
Total transactions with owners, etc.		—	-6,136	—	-6,136	-35,741	-3,788	-39,530	
Closing balance		-11,531	37,862	-2,290	24,039	461,350	23,661	485,011	

⑤ [Consolidated statements of cash flows]

(Millions of yen)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Operating activities			
Income before income taxes		87,208	63,617
Depreciation and amortisation		43,048	43,354
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability and net defined benefit asset		-5,374	-20,133
Interest and dividend income		-2,378	-2,414
Interest expenses		4,728	3,701
Share of profits of investments accounted for using the equity method		-4,740	-5,086
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables		2,407	-22,007
Decrease (increase) in inventories		519	-3,756
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		-5,902	14,439
Other		6,594	13,446
Subtotal		126,110	85,161
Interest and dividend received		5,126	6,440
Interest expenses paid		-4,783	-3,746
Income tax paid		-17,831	-19,919
Net cash provided by operating activities		108,622	67,936
Investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		-45,869	-53,297
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		272	2,932
Purchases of other financial assets		-49	-11,166
Proceeds from sale of other financial assets		3,994	10,785
Other		-3,560	-3,498
Net cash used in investing activities		-45,212	-54,243
Financial activities			
Proceeds from long-term loans		9,735	6,914
Repayments of long-term loans		-47,793	-17,963
Proceeds from issuance of corporate bonds		—	20,000
Payments for redemption of corporate bonds		—	-20,000
Acquisition of treasury shares		-5	-15,001
Dividends paid		-17,861	-21,882
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		-2,974	-2,482
Other		-9,174	2,003
Net cash used in financial activities		-68,073	-48,413
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		-4,195	-1,221
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-8,858	-35,942
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	5	184,374	175,515
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	5	175,515	139,573

[Notes to consolidated financial statements]

1. Reporting entity

NSK Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”) is a company located in Japan and its shares are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Consolidated statements of fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 consisted of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as “NSK Group”) as well as its interests in associated and joint ventures. The Company and NSK Group as well as associates and joint ventures are engaged in the Industrial Machinery Business and the Automotive Business. The Industrial Machinery Business engaged in the production and sales of industrial machinery bearings, precision machinery & parts, etc. targeted at general industry. The Automotive Business is in charge of production and sales of bearings for car manufacturers and automotive component manufacturers, steering columns, automatic transmission components, etc.

NSK Group’s consolidated financial statements for the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 were approved by President & CEO Toshihiro Uchiyama on June 23, 2017.

2. Basis of preparation

(1) Compliance with IFRS

As NSK Group’s is a Specified Company applying Designated International Financial Reporting Standards as set forth in Article 1-2 of the Consolidation Ordinance, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IFRS pursuant to the provision of Article 93.

(2) Basis of measurement

In the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities are based on historical cost, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value, etc.

(3) Functional currency and presentation currency

Items included in the respective financial statements prepared by the entities belonging to the NSK Group are measured in the *functional currency*, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity conducts business activities. The consolidated financial statements in this Report are presented in Japanese Yen, which is the Company’s functional currency.

Amounts presented in Japanese Yen are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

(4) Issued Standards and Interpretations that are yet to be applied

New and revised Standards and Interpretations that have been issued by the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements but have not been applied early by the NSK Group are as follows. Any impact of their application on the NSK Group is currently being examined and cannot be estimated at this point in time.

Standard	Title of Standard	Timing of mandatory application	Fiscal year in which it is expected to be applied by the Company	Outline of new/revised Standard
IFRS 15	Revenue From Contracts With Customers	January 1, 2018	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2019	Revision of accounting and disclosure requirements concerning revenue recognition
IFRS16	Leases	January 1, 2019	TBD	Revision of accounting concerning leases

(5) Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing IFRS-compliant consolidated financial statements, the NSK Group developed and used judgment, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Actual results may be different from such estimates and such estimates and

assumptions are revised continuously. The effect of changes in accounting estimates is recognised in the period of the change and in future periods.

The estimates and judgements that significantly affect the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- Recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note 15: Income taxes)
- Measurement of defined benefit obligation (Note 16: Post-employment benefit)
- Fair value measurement of financial instruments (Note 24: Financial instruments)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies that have been adopted upon preparing the consolidated financial statements are as follows. These policies have been applied throughout the entire reporting period consistently, unless specified otherwise.

(1) Basis of consolidation

① Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the NSK Group. Control exists in cases where the NSK Group has power over the investee, is exposed to variable returns from the investment with the investee and has the ability to affect returns through its power over the investee. The NSK Group consolidates a subsidiary from the day on which it gains control over the subsidiary, and ceases consolidation from the day on which it loses control over the subsidiary.

Intra-group balances (receivables and payables) and transactions as well as unrealised gains or losses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated upon preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Major consolidated subsidiaries are stated in "Appendix: NSK Group Companies".

② Associates

Associates are entities over which the NSK Group has significant influence with respect to its financial and management policies but does not have control nor joint control. In cases where the Company has 20% or more but no more than 50% of voting rights of another entity, the Company is presumed to have significant influence over such entity. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised at cost at the time of acquisition.

③ Joint ventures

Joint ventures are joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of another entity, etc. Investments in a joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

(2) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method at the time of gaining control. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combinations, non-controlling interests of the acquiree, and goodwill are recognised on the acquisition date (the day on which the NSK Group gains control of the acquiree). In principle, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are recognised at their fair values. The non-controlling interests of the acquiree are measured as the identifiable net assets of the acquiree multiplied by the ownership interest ratio held by the non-controlling interests.

Goodwill is measured as the sum of the amount of the fair value of the consideration transferred (including contingent consideration) in a business combination and non-controlling interests of the acquiree in excess of the amount of the identifiable acquiree's assets that have been acquired, net of liabilities assumed. Conversely, if the total transferred is less than is acquired, the NSK Group recognises such a shortfall in profit or loss at the date of the acquisition.

(3) Translation of foreign currency

① Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction or a rate that approximates such rate.

All foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the period are re-translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate as at the end of the period, and the resulting difference is recognised in profit or loss.

② Financial statements of foreign operation

Assets and liabilities of foreign operation are translated into Japanese Yen using the exchange rate as at the end of the period, and income and expenses are translated into Japanese Yen using the average exchange rate during the period.

Foreign exchange translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income. In cases where a foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount of foreign exchange translation differences relating to such foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposal.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and other highly liquid short-term investments which have short maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

(5) Trade receivables and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are recognised on the day on which they arise and are measured at fair value at initial recognition. They are measured thereafter at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for doubtful accounts with respect to impairment.

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are recognised in profit or loss.

(6) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost or net realisable value. Costs consist of the appropriate allocation of purchase cost, direct labour cost, other direct cost and related indirect production cost. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price, less the estimated selling expenses.

The cost of merchandise, finished goods, work in process and low materials are calculated by the weighted average method and the cost of supplies is calculated on the first-in-first-out basis.

(7) Other financial assets

The NSK Group has early adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (issued in November 2009 and revised in July 2014) to the accounting of financial instruments.

① Initial recognition and measurement classification

Financial assets are recognised on the day on which the NSK Group becomes the party to the contract (trade date). They are classified either as financial assets measured at amortised cost or as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or other comprehensive income. This classification is determined at initial recognition. A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at amortised cost if it satisfies both of the following requirements:

- The asset is held based on a business model the objective of which is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- Based on the contractual terms, cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are generated on specified dates.

All financial instruments other than those classified as “financial assets measured at amortised cost” are

classified as “financial assets measured at fair value.” Financial assets measured at fair value except for held-for-trading equity financial assets and derivative assets are designated either as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or as measured at fair value through profit or loss and this designation is applied consistently.

② Subsequent measurement

“Financial assets measured at amortised cost” are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Changes in fair value of “financial assets measured at fair value” that are designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income, while changes in fair value of those that are designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss. Any dividends on such assets are recognised as financial income.

③ Impairment of financial assets

For impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost, the NSK Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset.

At each reporting date, the NSK Group evaluates whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the NSK Group measures the loss allowance for losses on a financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the NSK Group measures the loss allowance for losses on a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

However, in the case of trade receivables and lease receivables, the NSK Group always measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The NSK Group measures the expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes
- The time value of money
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions

The amounts measured in this manner are recognised in profit or loss.

If an event occurs after the recognition of an impairment loss that reduces the amount of previously recognised impairment loss, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through net profit or loss.

④ Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset are expired or when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset are transferred and substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset have been transferred.

(8) Property, plant and equipment

The NSK Group adopts the *cost model* for the measurement of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment items are presented at the carrying amount calculated by deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss from the cost.

Depreciation costs of assets other than land and construction in progress are recorded by using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives prescribed below. The estimated useful life, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each consolidated fiscal year in consideration of changes in the estimates reflected in the future.

- Buildings and structures: 2 – 60 years
- Machinery and equipment: 7 – 12 years
- Vehicle and delivery equipment 4 – 7 years
- Tools, equipment and fixtures: 2 – 20 years

(9) Intangible assets

The NSK Group adopts the cost model for the measurement of intangible assets. Intangible assets are presented at the carrying amount calculated by deducting accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss from cost. Intangible assets that have been acquired separately are measured at cost at initial recognition, while those acquired through a business combination are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Intangible assets held by the NSK Group are mainly software for internal use and their estimated economic lives range from 5 years to 10 years.

The amortisation method and estimated useful lives are reviewed at the end of each consolidated fiscal year.

(10) Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset belong to the NSK Group are classified as finance leases. Leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance lease assets and liabilities are capitalised as of the commencement of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the lease property or the present value of minimum lease payments. Property, plant and equipment acquired by finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of useful life and lease term. Lease liabilities are recognised in liabilities as current financial liabilities or non-current financial liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial position. Financial expenses are allocated over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Payments due to operating leases are recognised as expenses using the straight-line method over the lease term.

(11) Impairment of non-financial assets

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired with respect to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as of the end of each reporting period, and if the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, which is calculated as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use for each asset or cash-generating unit, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and goodwill are not amortised and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired.

For assets (other than goodwill) for which impairment was recognised, the asset are assessed as to whether there is any indication that the impairment loss recognised in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased, and if any such indication exists, the asset is revalued as of the end of the reporting period, and reversal of the impairment loss that was initially recognised is recognised in profit or loss.

(12) Trade payables and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are recognised on the day on which they are accrued and measured at fair value at initial recognition.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(13) Other financial liabilities

The NSK Group has other financial liabilities in the form of corporate bonds, borrowings, and other financial obligations, which are stated at fair value at initial recognition and measured at amortised cost except for derivative

liabilities by using the effective interest rate thereafter. Other financial liabilities are recognised when the NSK Group becomes the party to a contract (trade date).

Other financial liabilities are derecognised where the underlying obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(14) Provisions

A provision is recognised where: a present legal obligation or a constructive obligation exist as a result of a past event; it is probable that the settlement of that obligation will be required; and a reliable estimate of the amount of such obligation can be made.

For the obligations outstanding at the end of the reporting period, the provision is measured at the present value of the estimated amount of expenditure required to settle the obligations. The present value is calculated using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(15) Income taxes

Income taxes consist of current tax and deferred tax. Tax expenses are recognised in profit or loss, excluding items that are related to business combinations or that are recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is calculated based on taxable income for the reporting period and recognised at the amount expected to be paid to (or refunded by) tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised with respect to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the tax base of assets and liabilities based on the asset and liability approach. No deferred tax is recognised with respect to the following temporary differences.

- Temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of goodwill
- Temporary difference arising from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities arising from transactions affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit other than business combination transactions
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates for which the timing of reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which carryforward of unused tax losses, carry-back/reversal of tax losses and deductible temporary differences can be utilised. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised with respect to all taxable temporary differences. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed in each period, and is written down with respect to the portion for which it is probable that sufficient taxable profit to use all or part of such deferred tax assets will not be earned. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are revalued in each period, and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured by using the tax rate that is expected to be applied to the period in which the assets are realised or the liabilities are settled based on the statutory tax rate that has been substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets and the taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

(16) Retirement benefits

The Company and NSK Group companies have defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans.

① Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are calculated by estimating the future benefit amount earned by employees in exchange for the service they have provided in prior years and the current year. Net defined benefit assets or liabilities are recognised as the present value of the defined benefit obligation less than the fair value of plan assets. The

present value of the defined benefit obligations and defined benefit cost are calculated by the projected unit credit method and the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of consolidated fiscal year on high quality corporate bonds.

Current and past service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognised in profit or loss.

Actuarial gains and losses, return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling excluding the portion included in net interest are recognised as remeasurements concerning *defined benefit plans* as other comprehensive income in the period in which they arose.

② Defined contribution plans

Cost for defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses in the period during which services were rendered by the employees.

(17) Owners' equity

Equity capital paid by shareholders is recognised as issued capital or capital surplus.

When the company acquires treasury shares, such shares are recognised at the amount of consideration paid including direct transaction cost and are presented as a deduction from equity.

(18) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised where: the significant risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the goods has been transferred to the buyer; there is no continuing managerial involvement or effective control over the goods; it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits related to the transaction; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in relation to the transaction and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Therefore, generally, revenue is recognised on a delivery basis when the goods are delivered to and received by the customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

(19) Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are mainly interest received, dividends received, interest expenses, etc.

Interest received are recognised as income using the effective interest method at the time of accrual. Dividends received are recognised as revenue when the right to receive dividends becomes vested. Interest expenses are recognised as expenses using the effective interest method.

(20) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the Parent by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the consolidated fiscal year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the effects of all dilutive potential shares.

4. Segment information

(1) Overview of reportable segments

The reportable segments of the NSK Group are components of the NSK Group for which discrete financial statements are available and which are subject to regular review by the Board of Directors for the purpose of making decisions about business resource allocation and assessing performance.

The NSK Group has established business divisions by customer industry at its headquarters, each of which plans comprehensive strategies not only for Japan but globally with respect to the products it handles and conducts business activities accordingly. Therefore, its two components, namely, Industrial Machinery Business and Automotive Business, are considered to be as reportable segments.

The Industrial Machinery Business engages in the production and sales of industrial machinery bearings, precision machinery & parts, etc.

The Automotive Business engages in the production and sales of bearings for car manufacturers and automotive component manufacturers, steering columns, automatic transmission components, etc.

In order to strengthen its response to rapidly developing needs for vehicle electrification, the NSK Group reviewed its organisation, transferring part of its industrial machinery business operations to the automotive business. Accordingly, the Group altered the categories of its reportable segments in the year ended March 31, 2017. Figures for the previous year have been reclassified to match the current segments.

(2) Segment revenue and performance

The accounting policies and procedures used by the reportable segments are the same as those described in "Summary of significant accounting policies". Intersegment sales are recorded based on prevailing market prices.

From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments			Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated
	Industrial Machinery Business	Automotive Business	Subtotal				
Sales							
Sales to third parties	243,395	705,511	948,907	26,411	975,319	—	975,319
Intersegment sales	—	—	—	25,592	25,592	-25,592	—
Total	243,395	705,511	948,907	52,004	1,000,911	-25,592	975,319
Segment income (loss) (Operating income)	20,159	70,841	91,000	3,059	94,059	-4,525	89,534
Total financial income (expenses)							-2,325
Income before income taxes							87,208
Other items							
Capital expenditure	14,247	37,247	51,495	3,721	55,217	-220	54,996
Depreciation and amortisation	10,477	29,710	40,187	3,280	43,467	-419	43,048
Equity gain from investment in associates	577	4,101	4,679	57	4,736	3	4,740

(Note 1) "Others" refers to operating segments excluded from reportable segments and include such businesses as the production and sales of steel balls, and production of machineries.

(Note 2) The adjustment to segment income (loss) of ¥(4,525) million includes intersegment elimination of ¥205 million and other operating expenses not allocated to the reportable segments of ¥(4,731) million.

From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments			Others (Note 1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated
	Industrial Machinery Business	Automotive Business	Subtotal				
Sales							
Sales to third parties	226,924	696,271	923,195	25,974	949,170	—	949,170
Intersegment sales	—	—	—	26,883	26,883	-26,883	—
Total	226,924	696,271	923,195	52,858	976,053	-26,883	949,170
Segment income (loss) (Operating income)	14,660	64,577	79,238	4,415	83,654	-18,312	65,341
Total financial income (expenses)							-1,724
Income before income taxes							63,617
Other items							
Capital expenditure	15,844	39,677	55,521	3,304	58,826	-223	58,602
Depreciation and amortisation	9,312	31,169	40,482	3,213	43,696	-341	43,354
Equity gain from investment in associates	766	4,270	5,037	45	5,082	3	5,086

(Note 1) "Others" refer to operating segments excluded from reportable segments and include such businesses as the production and sales of steel balls, and production of machineries.

(Note 2) The adjustment to segment income (loss) of ¥(18,312) million includes intersegment elimination of ¥146 million and other operating expenses not allocated to the reportable segments of ¥(18,458) million.

(3) Information by product and service

This information is omitted as similar information has been disclosed in "(2) Segment revenue and performance".

(4) Information by region

① Revenue from third parties

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Japan	318,434	330,512
The Americas	183,652	165,177
Europe	131,830	121,920
China	204,361	201,185
Other Asia	137,042	130,373
Total	975,319	949,170

(Note 1) Sales are based on the customers' location and categorised by either countries or regions.

(Note 2) The categories of the countries or the regions are based on their relative proximity.

(Note 3) Main countries and regions belonging to other regions apart from Japan and China are follows;

The Americas: the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, etc.

Europe: the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, and other European countries, etc.

Other Asia: East and South East Asian countries (apart from Japan and China), India, Australia, etc.

② Non-current assets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Japan	155,874	167,335
The Americas	29,818	31,504
Europe	30,725	30,366
China	79,185	70,402
Other Asia	43,298	46,749
Total	338,901	346,358

(Note 1) Non-current assets represent the amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

(Note 2) The categories of the countries or the regions are based on their relative proximity.

(Note 3) Main countries and regions belonging to other regions apart from Japan and China are follows;

The Americas: the United States, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, etc.

Europe: the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, and other European countries, etc.

Other Asia: East and South East Asian countries (apart from Japan and China), India, Australia, etc.

(5) Information on major customers

In terms of sales to third parties, none of the counterparties accounted for 10% or more of sales in the consolidated statements of income in the previous consolidated fiscal year or the current consolidated fiscal year, therefore, no information on major customers is stated.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Cash and deposits	70,671	75,977
Short-term investments	104,844	63,595
Total	175,515	139,573

6. Trade receivables and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Trade receivables	176,635	194,941
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-2,237	-1,978
Other	7,935	7,991
Total	182,332	200,954

In the NSK Group, factoring arrangements are entered into with respect to some trade receivables by discounting notes and other such methods. However, some of these factored receivables give rise to an obligation for the NSK Group to make payments retrospectively if the obligor fails to settle; such factored receivables are not derecognised as they do not meet the criteria for the derecognition of financial assets. All liabilities pertaining to the transferred assets have recourse only to the transferred assets.

Trade receivables and other receivables, which have been transferred but which do not meet the derecognition criteria, and Other financial liabilities, the respective associated liabilities, are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Carrying amount of transferred assets	3,809	2,028
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	2,780	1,480

The fair value of these financial assets and financial liabilities are close to their carrying amount.

The change in the allowance for doubtful accounts during the period is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Opening balance	-2,674	-2,237
Increase during the period	-105	-229
Decrease due to utilisation	92	304
Reversal during the period	162	88
Others	287	96
Closing balance	-2,237	-1,978

7. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Finished goods	68,991	69,485
Work in process	39,965	40,736
Raw materials and supplies	21,607	21,588
Total	130,564	131,810

Inventories recognised as expenses during the period amounted to ¥755,663 million including write-downs of ¥4,014 million in the previous consolidated fiscal year, and ¥738,434 million including write-downs of ¥3,471 million in the current consolidated fiscal year.

8. Property, plant and equipment

The changes in cost, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss of property, plant and equipment is as follows.

Cost

(Millions of yen)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2015	228,782	656,818	78,417	39,516	25,734	1,029,270
Acquisitions	533	3,102	919	0	45,403	49,957
Disposals	-2,630	-15,708	-2,009	-1	-142	-20,491
Transfers from construction in progress	6,278	36,390	6,628	181	-49,479	—
Foreign exchange translation differences	-6,411	-26,788	-3,177	-289	-981	-37,649
Others	-364	-372	-110	-1	223	-625
Balance as of March 31, 2016	226,187	653,442	80,667	39,406	20,758	1,020,462
Acquisitions	430	1,614	781	25	50,238	53,090
Disposals	-185	-13,374	-2,043	-251	-126	-15,981
Transfers from construction in progress	5,810	28,714	7,888	0	-42,413	—
Foreign exchange translation differences	-2,317	-9,565	-677	-40	-82	-12,684
Others	-291	-217	-94	252	300	-50
Balance as of March 31, 2017	229,632	660,614	86,522	39,391	28,675	1,044,836

Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss

(Millions of yen)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2015	-144,505	-489,037	-64,442	—	—	-697,984
Depreciation costs	-6,572	-27,474	-5,546	—	—	-39,594
Impairment loss	—	-23	-33	—	-12	-70
Disposals	2,331	14,812	1,953	—	—	19,097
Foreign exchange translation differences	2,681	15,768	2,201	—	—	20,651
Others	135	408	10	—	—	553
Balance as of March 31, 2016	-145,929	-485,546	-65,857	—	-12	-697,346
Depreciation costs	-6,494	-27,163	-5,770	—	—	-39,429
Impairment loss	—	-7	-2	—	9	-0
Disposals	157	12,341	1,883	—	—	14,381
Foreign exchange translation differences	880	5,144	484	—	—	6,509
Others	-27	147	111	—	—	231
Balance as of March 31, 2017	-151,413	-495,084	-69,151	—	-2	-715,653

Depreciation costs are recorded in *Cost of sales* or *Selling, general and administrative expenses* in the consolidated statements of income.

Carrying amount

(Millions of yen)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2015	84,276	167,781	13,975	39,516	25,734	331,286
Balance as of March 31, 2016	80,258	167,896	14,809	39,406	20,745	323,116
Balance as of March 31, 2017	78,218	165,529	17,370	39,391	28,672	329,183

The carrying amount of leased assets under finance leases included in property, plant and equipment is as follows.

Assets under finance leases

(Millions of yen)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles and equipment	Tools, equipment and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2015	41	544	414	—	—	1,001
Balance as of March 31, 2016	23	493	520	—	—	1,037
Balance as of March 31, 2017	16	487	485	—	—	988

Assets are assessed as to whether or not there is any indication that they may be impaired as of the end of each reporting period. As a result of reducing the carrying amount of idle assets that are not expected to be used in the future to their recoverable amounts, an impairment loss was recorded for *Machinery, vehicles and equipment*, etc. of ¥70 million and ¥0 million in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year, respectively, in *Cost of sales* in the consolidated statements of income.

9. Intangible assets

The change in cost, accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss of intangible assets is as follows.

Cost

(Millions of yen)

	Software	Patents	Others	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2015	18,501	4,920	2,506	25,928
Acquisitions	4,310	660	67	5,038
Disposals	-1,423	-900	-37	-2,361
Foreign exchange translation differences	-345	-0	-81	-427
Others	695	-185	-399	110
Balance as of March 31, 2016	21,738	4,494	2,054	28,288
Acquisitions	5,493	—	18	5,512
Disposals	-1,693	-444	-120	-2,258
Foreign exchange translation differences	-157	-3	-3	-163
Other	-742	705	19	-17
Balance as of March 31, 2017	24,640	4,752	1,968	31,360

Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss

(Millions of yen)

	Software	Patents	Others	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2015	-8,289	-2,745	-841	-11,876
Amortisation costs	-2,845	-531	-77	-3,454
Disposals	1,422	900	34	2,357
Foreign exchange translation differences	206	0	53	261
Others	-214	185	238	209
Balance as of March 31, 2016	-9,720	-2,189	-592	-12,502
Amortisation costs	-3,308	-531	-85	-3,925
Disposals	1,585	444	120	2,150
Foreign exchange translation differences	59	2	-0	62
Others	24	0	4	29
Balance as of March 31, 2017	-11,359	-2,273	-553	-14,186

Amortisation costs are recorded in *Cost of sales* or *Selling, general and administrative expenses* in the consolidated statements of income.

Carrying amount

(Millions of yen)

	Software	Patents	Others	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2015	10,211	2,175	1,664	14,051
Balance as of March 31, 2016	12,018	2,305	1,461	15,785
Balance as of March 31, 2017	13,280	2,478	1,415	17,174

There were no material internally generated intangible assets as at each year end.

10. Other financial assets

Other financial assets consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Time deposits over 3 months	3,805	980
Others	246	11,303
Total other current financial assets	4,052	12,284

(Note) The balance in "Others" at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year includes certificates of deposit.

Investment securities	79,405	81,452
Others	6,757	7,452
Total other non-current financial assets	86,163	88,904

11. Trade payables and other payables

Trade payables and other payables consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Trade payables	122,132	135,170
Others	18,581	15,042
Total	140,713	150,212

12. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017	Average interest rate (%)	Due date for repayment
Short-term debt	61,080	62,206	0.9	—
Current portions of long-term debt	18,168	48,655	1.8	—
Current portions of corporate bonds	20,000	—	(Note 2)	
Others	425	379	—	—
Total other current financial liabilities	99,674	111,240	—	—

Long-term debts	138,903	96,538	1.2	2018 to 2026
Corporate bonds	40,000	60,000	(Note 2)	
Other	750	701	—	—
Total other non-current financial liabilities	179,654	157,240	—	—

(Note 1) Average interest rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of the closing balance at year end.

(Note 2) The terms of issuance of corporate bonds are summarised below.

(Millions of yen)

Company name	Issue	Issuance date	Balance as of March 31, 2016	Balance as of March 31, 2017	Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Redemption date
NSK Ltd. (i.e., the Company)	39th Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	February 23, 2007	20,000	—	2.130	None	February 23, 2017
NSK Ltd. (i.e., the Company)	42nd Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	September 10, 2014	20,000	20,000	0.288	None	September 10, 2019
NSK Ltd. (i.e., the Company)	43rd Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	September 10, 2014	20,000	20,000	0.769	None	September 10, 2024
NSK Ltd. (i.e., the Company)	44th Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	March 14, 2017	—	10,000	0.120	None	March 14, 2022
NSK Ltd. (i.e., the Company)	45th Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	March 14, 2017	—	10,000	0.400	None	March 12, 2027

There are no assets pledged as collateral for the above financial liabilities, etc.

13. Lease transactions

(1) Finance leases

Finance lease obligations consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

Due	Total of future minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Not later than one year	347	349	338	338
Later than one year and not later than five years	605	590	591	572
Later than five years	164	137	155	128
Financial cost	-32	-38	—	—
Present value	1,085	1,039	1,085	1,039

Some of the finance lease agreements include a renewal or purchase option, but none of them include an escalation clause. There are no restrictions imposed by lease agreements (restrictions relating to dividends, additional debt, further leasing, etc.).

(2) Operating leases

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease agreements are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Not later than one year	1,292	1,171
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,214	2,070
Later than five years	91	567
Total	3,598	3,810

The NSK Group leases some of its buildings for rent under operating lease agreements.

The total amount of lease expenses recognised as expenses was ¥4,141 million and ¥3,971 million in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year, respectively.

Some of the operating lease agreements include a renewal or purchase option and escalation clauses but there are no restrictions imposed by lease agreements (restrictions relating to dividends, additional debt, further leasing, etc.)

14. Provisions

Provisions consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Reserves for environmental measures	—	0
Others	150	60
Total current liabilities	150	60
Reserves for environmental measures	1,751	2,558
Others	103	12,768
Total non-current liabilities	1,855	15,327

The change in provisions consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	Reserves for environmental measures	Others	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2016	1,751	253	2,005
Amount recognised during the period	1,426	12,763	14,190
Amount of decrease during the period (intended use)	-619	-132	-752
Amount of decrease during the period (reversal)	-2	-50	-52
Others	2	-5	-3
Balance as of March 31, 2017	2,558	12,828	15,387

Reserves for environmental measures

To prepare for expenditure related to the removal and disposal of asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) that are used in buildings, equipment, etc., expenses expected to arise in the future are recorded.

The timing of the outflow of economic benefits is expected to be primarily after one year has passed since the end of each consolidated fiscal year.

Others

Provision for Costs related to Antimonopoly Act is included in "Others". The details of the related litigation and other legal matters are disclosed in "28. Contingencies (2) Litigation and other legal matters."

15. Income taxes

(1) Deferred tax

The change in deferred tax assets and liabilities consisted of the following.

From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

Deferred tax assets

(Millions of yen)

	Opening balance (April 1, 2015)	Amount recognised in profit or loss	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance (March 31, 2016)
Net defined benefit liability	5,885	-242	10,240	15,883
Non-current assets – internal profit between consolidated companies	736	-64	—	672
Carryforward of unused tax losses	389	2,765	—	3,154
Accrued bonuses	4,270	-324	—	3,946
Inventories	3,684	-550	—	3,133
Others	9,104	-1,591	—	7,512
Total	24,070	-8	10,240	34,302

Deferred tax liabilities

Depreciation costs	-3,165	589	—	-2,576
Reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets	-2,029	108	—	-1,921
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-22,480	—	6,364	-16,116
Gain on contribution of securities to employees' retirement benefit trust	-10,317	517	—	-9,800
Others	-19,746	773	—	-18,973
Total	-57,741	1,989	6,364	-49,387
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-33,670	1,980	16,605	-15,085

(Note) The difference between the total amount recognised in profit or loss and the amount of deferred tax expense is attributable to changes in exchange rates.

From April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017

Deferred tax assets

(Millions of yen)

	Opening balance (April 1, 2016)	Amount recognised in profit or loss	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance (March 31, 2017)
Net defined benefit liability	15,883	-1,430	-1,154	13,299
Non-current assets-internal profit between consolidated companies	672	-70	—	601
Carryforward of unused tax losses	3,154	-164	—	2,990
Accrued bonuses	3,946	108	—	4,054
Inventories	3,133	293	—	3,427
Others	7,512	3,972	—	11,484
Total	34,302	2,708	-1,154	35,857

Deferred tax liabilities

Depreciation costs	-2,576	-594	—	-3,171
Reserve for advanced depreciation of fixed assets	-1,921	63	—	-1,858
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-16,116	—	-1,117	-17,233
Gain on contribution of securities to employees' retirement benefit trust	-9,800	—	—	-9,800
Others	-18,973	-857	—	-19,830
Total	-49,387	-1,388	-1,117	-51,893
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	-15,085	1,320	-2,271	-16,036

(Note) The difference between the total amount recognised in profit or loss and the amount deferred tax expense is attributable to changes in exchange rates.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The carryforward of unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Carryforward of unused tax losses	1,857	1,806
Deductible temporary differences	8,945	8,113
Total	10,803	9,920

The amount and expiry of the carryforward of unused tax losses for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Year 1	—	—
Year 2	—	—
Year 3	—	—
Year 4	—	—
After Year 5	1,857	1,806
Total	1,857	1,806

Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities

Taxable temporary differences relating to the undistributed profits of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised were ¥90,897 million and ¥73,048 million in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year, respectively. The deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised for taxable temporary differences pertaining to subsidiary investments, because the Company and NSK Group companies are able to control the timing at which temporary differences will be reversed, and it is probable that such differences will not be reversed within a period in the foreseeable future.

(2) Income tax expense

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries are imposed of mainly corporation tax (national tax), inhabitants' tax and enterprise tax (local taxes). The statutory effective tax rate calculated based on these taxes in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year were 32.9% and 30.7%, respectively. The amount of tax in other tax jurisdictions was calculated based on the respective general tax rates in those jurisdictions. The change in the statutory effective tax rate from the previous consolidated fiscal year to the current consolidated fiscal year was due to the reduction in the income tax rate, etc. for consolidated fiscal years starting on or after April 1, 2016, following the passing into law at the Diet of the "Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc." and the "Act for Partial Revision, etc. of the Local Tax Act, etc." on March 29, 2016.

The Company and some of its subsidiaries adopt the consolidated taxation system.

Income tax expense consisted of the following.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Current tax expenses	20,221	15,949
Deferred tax expenses	-2,317	-1,329
Income tax expense	17,904	14,619

Deferred tax expenses include the amount of the benefit arising from previously unrecognised tax losses, tax credits or temporary differences of a prior period. As a result, deferred tax expenses decreased by ¥3,952 million and ¥251 million in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year, respectively.

The causes of the difference between the statutory effective tax rate in Japan and the effective tax rate after the application of tax effect accounting by major item consisted of the following.

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Statutory effective tax rate	32.9 %	30.7 %
Items that are never deductible for income tax purposes such as entertainment expenses	2.0	2.4
Different tax rates applied to income of foreign subsidiaries	-6.2	-6.5
Tax effect of unused tax losses of subsidiaries not recognised in accounting	-4.5	-2.3
Tax credits	-3.1	-3.1
Other	-0.6	1.8
Effective tax rate after application of tax effect accounting	20.5 %	23.0 %

16. Post-employment benefit

(1) Defined benefit plans

① Japan

The Company and some of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans to finance retirement benefits for employees. The Company has also established a plan for retirement benefits for directors, as well as a retirement benefit trust. Extra payments may be added upon the retirement of employees of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, which are not included in the defined benefit obligation based on the retirement benefit accounting.

② U.K.

The UK subsidiary of the Company, NSK Europe Limited and some of its consolidated subsidiaries in UK sponsor a funded defined benefit and defined contribution schemes, providing retirement benefits to UK qualifying employees. Employees who joined these companies in or after 2003 have participated in the defined contribution scheme and the defined benefit scheme has been closed to new employees since 2003. Moreover, the defined benefit scheme has been frozen since the end of December 2016 to prevent the occurrence of any new benefit payment obligations that require further funding in the future and these companies started to offer a scheme to allow participants in the defined benefit scheme to transition to the defined contribution scheme. These companies also made a special contribution of £98 million in January 2017 to fund the shortage in the funding of the defined benefit scheme.

③ Others

Some consolidated subsidiaries including mainly those in the United States have adopted defined benefit plans and post-employment medical benefit plans to finance retirement benefits for employees. As post-employment medical benefit plans in the United States are similar to retirement benefit plans in terms of characteristics, they are presented as a component of the net defined benefit liability.

Amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are as follows.

As of March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	U.K.	Others	Total
Present value of defined benefit obligations	118,092	79,263	19,958	217,314
Fair value of plan assets	-151,161	-66,596	-11,329	-229,087
Total	-33,069	12,666	8,629	-11,773
Net defined benefit liability	16,829	12,666	8,629	38,125
Net defined benefit asset	-49,898	—	—	-49,898
Net assets for retirement benefits in the consolidated statement of financial position	-33,069	12,666	8,629	-11,773

As of March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	U.K.	Others	Total
Present value of defined benefit obligations	115,541	76,999	19,479	212,021
Fair value of plan assets	-155,961	-75,212	-11,045	-242,219
Total	-40,419	1,787	8,434	-30,197
Net defined benefit liability	14,549	1,787	8,434	24,771
Net defined benefit asset	-54,969	—	—	-54,969
Net assets for retirement benefits in the consolidated statement of financial position	-40,419	1,787	8,434	-30,197

Changes in the present value of defined benefit plan obligations are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	U.K.	Others	Total
As of April 1, 2015 Present value of defined benefit obligations	116,774	92,384	21,597	230,756
Current service cost	3,585	662	698	4,947
Interest cost	1,142	3,124	728	4,995
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset)				
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	—	-1,481	-197	-1,678
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	2,311	-4,310	-331	-2,330
Other	—	—	—	—
Retirement benefit paid	-6,270	-2,351	-1,268	-9,890
Past service cost	—	—	-133	-133
Foreign exchange translation differences, etc.	548	-8,765	-1,135	-9,352
As of March 31, 2016 Present value of defined benefit obligations	118,092	79,263	19,958	217,314
Current service cost	2,182	361	797	3,341
Interest cost	1,108	2,378	790	4,277
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability (asset)				
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	—	-18	-213	-231
Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	319	16,685	127	17,132
Other	—	—	—	—
Retirement benefit paid	-6,348	-2,045	-1,772	-10,166
Past service cost	—	-2,153	-148	-2,302
Decrease due to settlement	—	-6,774	—	-6,774
Foreign exchange translation differences, etc.	186	-10,696	-59	-10,569
As of March 31, 2017 Present value of defined benefit obligations	115,541	76,999	19,479	212,021

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligations at the end of consolidated fiscal year is as follows.

	Japan	U.K.	Others
Weighted average duration	14 years	24 years	10 years

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Japan	U.K.	Others	Total
As of April 1, 2015 Fair value of plan assets	178,067	73,509	12,483	264,060
Interest income	1,765	2,532	772	5,071
Return on plan assets	-28,596	-2,498	-884	-31,979
Contributions by employer	3,745	3,127	669	7,543
Retirement benefit paid	-3,670	-2,542	-1,240	-7,453
Foreign exchange translation differences, etc.	-150	-7,533	-470	-8,154
As of March 31, 2016 Fair value of plan assets	151,161	66,596	11,329	229,087
Interest income	1,525	2,158	384	4,067
Return on plan assets	3,185	9,871	449	13,506
Contributions by employer	3,758	15,481	417	19,657
Retirement benefit paid	-3,745	-2,008	-1,460	-7,214
Decrease due to settlement	—	-7,866	—	-7,866
Foreign exchange translation differences, etc.	76	-9,020	-75	-9,019
As of March 31, 2017 Fair value of plan assets	155,961	75,212	11,045	242,219

The NSK Group plans to make contributions of ¥6,187 million in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018.

Plan assets are managed for the purpose of securing necessary revenue in the long term subject to tolerable risks, in order to make sure that pension benefits, etc. will be paid into the future. For the management of plan assets, the basic policy for asset composition is formulated in consideration of the risks and returns of the assets subject to investment and investments are made in accordance with such policy; plan assets are managed properly by periodically monitoring their management status. The basic policy for asset composition is reviewed periodically in order to adapt to changes in the market environment and changes in the funding status.

Items that constitute plan assets are as follows.

As of March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

	Japan		U.K.		Others	
	Those with quoted prices in active markets	Those without quoted prices in active markets	Those with quoted prices in active markets	Those without quoted prices in active markets	Those with quoted prices in active markets	Those without quoted prices in active markets
Shares	81,415	—	16,985	—	4,034	—
Bonds	32,702	—	45,790	—	6,603	—
Other	11,276	25,766	—	3,820	222	468
Total	125,395	25,766	62,776	3,820	10,860	468

As of March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Japan		U.K.		Others	
	Those with quoted prices in active markets	Those without quoted prices in active markets	Those with quoted prices in active markets	Those without quoted prices in active markets	Those with quoted prices in active markets	Those without quoted prices in active markets
Shares	86,054	—	3,449	—	3,982	64
Bonds	33,613	—	54,086	—	6,394	—
Other	14,294	21,998	17,358	318	161	443
Total	133,963	21,998	74,893	318	10,537	507

(Note) "Other" in the "Those with quoted prices in active markets" column of the U.K. includes cash equivalents as a result of special contribution.

Significant actuarial assumptions are as follows.

As of March 31, 2016

	Japan	U.K.	Others
Discount rate	Mainly 1.0%	Mainly 3.5%	Mainly 4.0%

As of March 31, 2017

	Japan	U.K.	Others
Discount rate	Mainly 1.0%	Mainly 2.6%	Mainly 4.1%

The amount of change in defined benefit obligations in cases where there were changes in the significant actuarial assumptions in the following ratios as at the end of the reporting period is as shown below.

As of March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

		Japan	U.K.	Others
Discount rate	0.5% increase	-7,347	-7,758	-658
	0.5% decrease	8,023	8,599	683

(Note) This analysis assumes that all other variables are constant.

As of March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

		Japan	U.K.	Others
Discount rate	0.5% increase	-7,232	-7,705	-763
	0.5% decrease	7,890	8,579	811

(Note) This analysis assumes that all other variables are constant.

(2) Defined contribution plans

The respective amounts recognised as expenses in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year in relation to defined contribution plans are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
812	810

(3) Employee benefit costs

The total amounts of employee benefit costs for the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year were ¥181,991 million and ¥179,527 million, respectively. They are presented in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of income.

17. Investments in equity method affiliates

Information on major subsidiaries and associates and joint ventures has been omitted as similar information is presented in "Appendix: NSK Group Companies".

The Company's interest in joint ventures that are significant is the investment in the ordinary shares of NSK-Warner K.K. (proportion of ownership interest: 50%). Condensed financial information of NSK-Warner K.K. is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Current assets	25,933	28,615
Non-current assets	18,733	20,110
Total assets	44,667	48,725
Current liabilities	12,254	15,146
Non-current liabilities	5,814	5,775
Total liabilities	18,068	20,922
Total equity	26,599	27,803
Ownership ratio (%)	50.0%	50.0%
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	13,299	13,901
Consolidated elimination	-109	-196
Carrying amount	13,190	13,704

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Sales	54,042	61,091
Income before income taxes	9,704	10,616
Net income	7,433	8,364
Other comprehensive income	-793	421
Total comprehensive income	6,639	8,786

Dividends received by the Company from NSK-Warner K.K. amounted to ¥2,235 million and ¥3,791 million in the previous period and the current period, respectively.

18. Equity and other equity items

(1) Issued shares and treasury shares

As of March 31, 2016

	Opening balance (April 1, 2015)	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance (March 31, 2016)
Number of shares authorised (common shares without par value)	1,700,000,000	—	—	1,700,000,000
Number of shares issued (common shares without par value)	551,268,104	—	—	551,268,104
Number of treasury shares	10,085,598	8,251	370,087	9,723,762

(Note) The shares issued have been fully paid.

(Brief description of reasons for changes in treasury shares)

The number of increase in treasury shares consisted of the following.

Increase due to purchase of shares constituting less than one unit:	3,455 shares
Treasury shares (the Company's shares) acquired by equity method affiliates attributable to the Company:	4,796 shares

The number of decrease in treasury shares consisted of the following.

Decrease due to request for purchase of shares constituting less than one unit:	87 shares
Decrease due to exercise of share options:	370,000 shares

As of March 31, 2017

	Opening balance (April 1, 2016)	Increase	Decrease	Closing balance (March 31, 2017)
Number of shares authorised (common shares without par value)	1,700,000,000	—	—	1,700,000,000
Number of shares issued (common shares without par value)	551,268,104	—	—	551,268,104
Number of treasury shares	9,723,762	14,459,636	1,312,672	22,870,726

(Note 1) The number of treasury shares includes 2,073,830 shares of the Company held in the trust account of the Board Benefit Trust at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.

(Note 2) The shares issued have been fully paid.

(Brief description of reasons for changes in treasury shares)

The number of increase in treasury shares consisted of the following.

Increase due to purchase of shares constituting less than one unit:	1,449 shares
Treasury shares (the Company's shares) acquired by equity method affiliates attributable to the Company:	7,387 shares
Purchase of treasury shares based on the resolution of the Board of Directors passed on May 11, 2016:	14,450,800 shares

The number of decrease in treasury shares consisted of the following.

Decrease due to request for purchase of shares constituting less than one unit:	145 shares
Decrease due to exercise of share options:	72,000 shares
Allotment of treasury shares in the absorption-type merger of NSK NEEDLE BEARING LTD.:	1,240,527 shares

(2) Capital surplus

In capital surplus, surplus arising from the issuance of shares, sale of treasury shares and other such equity transactions are recorded. Changes in capital surplus also include the effect of changes in its ownership interest in a

subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control.

(3) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the surplus of the profit earned by the entity that has not been distributed to owners of the entity but has been retained within the entity.

19. Share-based payments

(1) Share option scheme

Until the consolidated fiscal year ended March 2016, the NSK Group had granted to its directors, executive officers and some employees the rights to purchase the Company's shares as share options. The exercise period is the period prescribed in the allotment agreement; if share options are not exercised within the period, such share options are forfeited.

Share options granted to eligible persons are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments. Expenses for equity-settled share-based payment transactions recorded in the consolidated statements of income amounted to ¥307 million and ¥267 million in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year, respectively.

Details of NSK Group's share option scheme in place in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows.

	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price (yen)	Fair value at grant date (yen)
Granted in 2010	August 26, 2010	August 25, 2015	641	149
Granted in 2011	August 30, 2011	August 29, 2016	831	162
Granted in 2014	August 22, 2014	August 21, 2019	1,431	382
Granted in 2015	August 21, 2015	July 29, 2025	1,806	565

	Number of options granted	Unexercised options outstanding at the end of the period	
		Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Granted in 2010	823,000	—	—
Granted in 2011	779,000	354,000	—
Granted in 2014	778,000	778,000	778,000
Granted in 2015	820,000	820,000	820,000
Total	3,200,000	1,952,000	1,598,000

Pricing of share options

The fair value of share options granted in the previous consolidated fiscal year is based on the Binomial Model, and the assumptions are as follows.

Expected volatility is calculated based on the historical stock price during the period corresponding to the expected life of the share options.

For the risk-free rate, the respective yields of government bonds according to cash flow periods are used instead of using a single rate.

		Granted in 2015
Weighted average fair value (yen)		565
Share price on granted date (yen)		1,602
Exercise price (yen)		1,806
Expected volatility		45%
Expected life		7.7 years
Dividend yield		1.83%
Risk-free rate	1 year	0.00%
	2 years	0.00%
	3 years	0.00%
	4 years	0.03%
	5 years	0.08%

The number of exercisable share options outstanding and the average exercise prices in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year are shown in the table below. The weighted average remaining contractual life of unexercised share options was 5.4 years and 5.4 years, respectively, for these periods.

	Year ended March 31, 2016		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (yen)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (yen)
Unexercised options outstanding at the beginning of the period	1,681,000	1,071	1,952,000	1,480
Options granted during the period	820,000	1,806	—	—
Options exercised during the period	-370,000	750	-72,000	831
Options expired during the period	-179,000	641	-282,000	831
Unexercised options outstanding at the end of the period	1,952,000	1,480	1,598,000	1,623
Exercisable options outstanding at the end of the period	1,170,000	1,262	816,000	1,448

Share options exercised are as follows.

	Year ended March 31, 2016		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Number of options exercised	Average share price at time of exercise (yen)	Number of options exercised	Average share price at time of exercise (yen)
Granted in 2010	158,000	1,735	—	—
Granted in 2011	212,000	1,552	72,000	965
Total	370,000	—	72,000	—

(2) Board Benefit Trust

The Company has established a Board Benefit Trust, which is a share-based payment scheme using a trust structure, for its directors and executive officers. In this scheme, the Board Benefit Trust acquires the Company's shares and provides the Company's shares corresponding to the total points granted by the Company (share benefit portion) and money corresponding to the value of shares (cash benefit portion) to eligible directors and executive officers when they retire.

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the meeting of Compensation Committee held on May 16, 2016, the Company contributed treasury shares to the trust account of the Board Benefit Trust through third-party allotment in the same month. These shares of the Company held in the Trust continue to be accounted for as treasury shares after they were contributed to the Trust.

The share benefit portion of this payment scheme is accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment and its cash benefit portion is accounted for as cash-settled share-based payment.

Share-based payment expenses for the current consolidated fiscal year were recognised based on the number of points granted as consideration for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017. Expenses for equity-settled share-based payment transactions and those for cash-settled share-based payment transactions recognised in the consolidated statements of income for the current consolidated fiscal year are ¥172 million and ¥87 million, respectively. The number of the Company's shares held in the trust account of the Board Benefit Trust at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year is 2,073,830 shares.

Fair measurement method used to measure the unit value of the Company's shares granted under this payment scheme

The weighted-average fair value of the Company's shares granted under this payment scheme is calculated based on the following assumptions.

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Share price at the grant date	—	¥719
Vesting period (Note 1)	—	7 years
Dividend payout ratio (Note 2)	—	3.6%
Discount rate (Note 3)	—	-0.3%
Weighted-average fair value	—	¥558

(Note 1) Number of years from the grant date through the day on which shares are delivered.

(Note 2) Calculated based on the past payout ratios of the Company.

(Note 3) Based on the yield of Japanese government bonds corresponding to the vesting period.

20. Sales

Sales revenue is mainly derived from the sales of finished goods.

21. Selling, general and administrative expenses

Main components of selling, general and administrative expenses in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Labour costs	60,953	57,214
Logistics expenses	20,823	22,267
Research and development costs	9,490	10,984
Rent expenses	5,846	3,942
Product compensation	2,234	5,672
Depreciation and amortisation	5,422	5,828
Transportation expenses	4,698	4,425
Fees	2,782	2,911
Sales-related expenses	2,965	2,911
Other	14,914	15,863
Total	130,130	132,021

22. Other operating income and expenses

Main components of other operating expenses in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Foreign exchange losses	673	233
Costs related to Antimonopoly Act	4,058	18,225
Total	4,731	18,458

(Note) The details of the litigation and other legal matters related to "Costs related to Antimonopoly Act" are disclosed in "28. Contingencies (2) Litigation and other legal matters."

23. Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interests received Financial assets measured at amortised cost	642	595
Dividends received Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,735	1,818
Other financial income Financial assets measured at amortised cost	9	162
Total financial income	2,388	2,576
Interest expenses Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4,728	3,701
Other financial expenses	-14	600
Total financial expenses	4,714	4,301

24. Financial instruments

(1) Equity management

The NSK Group manages equity in order to continue growing in a sustained manner and maximise its corporate value.

As management indicators, the NSK Group places importance on operating income margin—which represents stable profitability—and seeks to improve Return On Equity (ROE; ratio of share of consolidated net income attributable to owners of the parent) and net debt-equity ratio (ratio of net interest-bearing debt to capital attributable to owners of the parent).

(2) Management of financial risks

The NSK Group is exposed to financial risks (i.e., market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks) in the course of conducting its business activities. The NSK Group executes risk management based on certain policies to deal with such risks.

① Market risks

(a) Foreign exchange risks

The NSK Group, which is engaged in business activities on an international scale, is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the exchange rates of various currencies, mainly in relation to the U.S. dollar and the Euro. Foreign exchange risks arise from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

Also, in order to tackle exchange rate fluctuation risks, NSK Group companies seek to strike a balance between foreign currency receivables and payables and hedge risks through foreign exchange forward contracts as necessary in accordance with internal rules.

Foreign exchange sensitivity analysis

In a scenario where the U.S. dollar and the Euro rise by 1% with respect to unhedged exposures in the balance of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the consolidated fiscal year-end, the amount of its impact on income before income taxes in the consolidated fiscal year is as follows. Note: This analysis assumes that other variables (balance, interest, etc.) are constant.

(Millions of yen)

	currency	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Income before income taxes	US\$	2	0
	Euro	10	3

Details of the main foreign exchange forward contracts that existed at the end of the previous period and the current period are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

Type	As of March 31, 2016			As of March 31, 2017		
	Notional amount	Notional amount due after one year	Fair value	Notional amount	Notional amount due after one year	Fair value
Foreign exchange forward transactions						
Sell						
U.S. dollar	22,081	—	400	20,583	—	183
Euro	6,150	—	-23	5,512	—	55
Buy						
U.S. dollar	661	—	-37	1,094	—	-7
Euro	—	—	—	0	—	-0

(b) Interest risks

Some of NSK Group's borrowings are borrowings with floating rates and are exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. The NSK Group endeavours to decrease interest-bearing liabilities for the purpose of risk reduction. Interest risks are also hedged by using derivatives transactions (interest swap transactions) as necessary in accordance with internal rules.

Interest sensitivity analysis

In a scenario where the interest rate rises by 1% across the board at the consolidated fiscal year-end with respect to NSK Group's borrowings with floating rates, the impact on income before income taxes in the consolidated fiscal year would be as follows. In this analysis, calculation is performed without taking into consideration any future change in the outstanding amount of NSK Group's net borrowings with floating rates as at the fiscal year-end, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, the timing of refinancing, the timing at which interest rates are revised and other such factors and by assuming that all other variables are constant.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Income before income taxes	-716	-713

(c) Price risks

The NSK Group holds equity instruments (shares) of entities primarily with which it has a business relationship, and is exposed to share price fluctuation risks. The market value, the issuer's financial position, etc. are identified periodically with respect to equity instruments (shares), and the holding status is reviewed on an ongoing basis in consideration of its customers and financial institutions with which it has dealings.

Price sensitivity analysis

In a scenario where the share price of equity instruments (shares) held by the NSK Group for which an active market exists falls by 1% across the board at the consolidated fiscal year-end, the amount of its impact on other comprehensive income would be as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Other comprehensive income	-527	-537

② Credit risks

The NSK Group seeks to quickly identify and mitigate the risk of default in relation to customers' contractual obligations by such means as periodically monitoring the status of major customers.

The maximum amount of credit risks as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 is the balance sheet amount of financial assets that are exposed to credit risks.

Also, the NSK Group manages past-due trade receivables by treating them as high-risk and monitors the status of customers.

There are no significant assets that are held as collateral or as part of other credit enhancements with respect to financial assets.

③ Liquidity risks

The NSK Group is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk of not earning enough cash and thus having difficulties in performing the obligation to pay financial liabilities. The NSK Group manages liquidity risks by such means as preparing and updating a financial plan in a timely manner based on reports from each department and major consolidated subsidiaries and maintaining liquidity in hand at a certain level. Such risks are deemed to be limited in the NSK Group, given that it has established a ¥15 billion line of commitment with financial institutions and has secured a ¥50 billion facility for issuing commercial papers, in addition to its ability to generate cash flows through operating activities.

The contractual due dates of financial liabilities are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016	Carrying amount	Contractual amount	Not later than one year	Later than one year and not later than two years	Later than two years and not later than three years	Later than three years and not later than four years	Later than four years and not later than five years	Later than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Trade payables and other payables	140,713	140,713	140,713	—	—	—	—	—
Short-term debts	61,080	61,869	61,869	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term debts	157,072	163,223	20,423	50,921	47,932	15,899	7,561	20,485
Corporate bonds	60,000	61,934	20,637	211	211	20,182	153	20,538
Lease liabilities	1,085	1,118	347	271	210	74	49	164
Derivative financial assets								
Foreign exchange forward contracts	246	246	246	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial liabilities								
Foreign exchange forward contracts	90	90	90	—	—	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2017	Carrying amount	Contractual amount	Not later than one year	Later than one year and not later than two years	Later than two years and not later than three years	Later than three years and not later than four years	Later than four years and not later than five years	Later than five years
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Trade payables and other payables	150,212	150,212	150,212	—	—	—	—	—
Short-term debts	62,206	62,773	62,773	—	—	—	—	—
Long-term debts	145,193	149,418	50,432	47,896	22,334	7,937	9,606	11,211
Corporate bonds	60,000	61,757	263	263	20,234	205	10,205	30,584
Lease liabilities	1,039	1,078	349	293	158	91	47	137
Derivative financial assets								
Foreign exchange forward contracts	251	251	251	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial liabilities								
Foreign exchange forward contracts	41	41	41	—	—	—	—	—

(3) Estimates of fair value

① Carrying amount and fair values

The carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Trade receivables and other receivables	182,332	182,332	200,954	200,954
Investment securities	79,405	79,405	81,452	81,452
Derivative financial assets	246	246	251	251
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and other payables	140,713	140,713	150,212	150,212
Short-term debts	61,080	61,080	62,206	62,206
Long-term debts	157,072	161,416	145,193	148,450
Corporate bonds	60,000	61,084	60,000	60,590
Lease liabilities	1,085	1,085	1,039	1,039
Derivative financial liabilities	90	90	41	41

The fair value of trade receivables and other receivables, trade payables and other payables, short-term debts, and lease liabilities is deemed to be equal to their carrying amount as they are mainly instruments that are settled within a short-term period.

Among investment securities, the fair value of listed shares for which an active market exists is calculated based on the price at exchanges. The fair value of unlisted shares, etc. for which no active market exists is mainly calculated by using a price multiple valuation model based on price book-value ratio. Also, an illiquidity discount of 30%, which is an unobservable input, is used for measuring the fair value of unlisted shares as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017.

Among financial liabilities (derivatives) measured at fair value through profit or loss, foreign exchange forward contracts are based on the valuation presented by financial institutions with which the contracts were concluded.

The fair value of long-term debt is calculated based on the present value calculated by discounting the sum of the principal and interest by the interest rate that takes into account the remaining period and credit risk of such long-term debt. However, the fair value of long-term debt with a floating rate is stated at its carrying amount, given that the periodic revision of the interest rate is a condition and the fair value is more or less the same as the carrying amount.

The fair value of corporate bonds issued by the Company is calculated and based on the present value calculated by discounting the sum of the principal and interest by the interest rate that takes into account the remaining period and credit risk of such corporate bonds.

② Fair value hierarchy

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are grouped into the following fair value hierarchy of Level 1 through Level 3.

Level 1: Fair value measured based on market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Fair value measured based on inputs other than market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Fair value measured based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

NSK Group's financial assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value and their breakdown by hierarchy are as follows:

As of March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares, etc.	75,952	—	3,453	79,405
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial assets	—	246	—	246
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Long-term debts	—	161,416	—	161,416
Corporate bonds	—	61,084	—	61,084
Lease liabilities	—	1,085	—	1,085
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial liabilities	—	90	—	90

As of March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Shares, etc.	77,436	—	4,016	81,452
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial assets	—	251	—	251
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Long-term debts	—	148,450	—	148,450
Corporate bonds	—	60,590	—	60,590
Lease liabilities	—	1,039	—	1,039
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial liabilities	—	41	—	41

Financial assets classified in Level 1 are listed shares.

Financial assets classified in Level 2 are bonds and foreign exchange forward contracts. Financial liabilities classified in Level 2 are borrowings, corporate bonds, lease liabilities and foreign exchange forward contracts.

Financial assets classified in Level 3 are unlisted shares, etc.

The company and NSK Group recognise transfers between Levels of these assets and liabilities at the end of each quarter.

The table below shows changes in Level 3 financial instruments in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance	7,187	3,453
Transfers from Level 3	-5	—
Gain (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	-726	445
Purchase	0	117
Sale and redemption	-3,001	-0
Closing balance	3,453	4,016

As equity instruments such as shares are held for the purpose of strengthening and maintaining relationships related to various transactions, they are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Major issues of equity instruments and their fair values are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

Listed Issue	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Toyota Motor Corporation	7,425	10,405
NIDEC Corporation	6,305	8,675
Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd.	3,923	4,514
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	3,371	4,015
Makita Corporation	2,859	3,195

Part of valuation difference on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income pertaining to financial assets that were derecognised during a consolidated fiscal year is transferred to retained earnings. The transferred amounts for the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year were ¥211 million and ¥6,136 million, respectively.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that were disposed of as a result of changes in commercial relationship, etc. are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Fair value at the date of derecognition	3,844	10,785
Cumulative gain or loss at the date of derecognition	701	8,978
Dividends income on investments that have been derecognised	78	173

(4) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented in the net amount on the consolidated statement of financial position when the NSK Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and also intends to settle them on the net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

25. Earnings per share

(1) Basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Basic earnings per share	¥121.38	¥86.08
Diluted earnings per share	¥121.30	¥86.03

(2) Basis of calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Net income attributable to owners of the parent (millions of yen)	65,719	45,560
Weighted average number of issued common shares (thousand shares)	541,423	529,279
Impact of dilution: share options (thousand shares)	386	28
Impact of dilution: Board Benefit Trust (thousand shares)	—	268
Weighted average number of issued common shares after dilution (thousand shares)	541,809	529,576

26. Dividends

① Dividends paid

Year ended March 31, 2016

Resolution	Type of shares	Total amount of dividends (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of Board of Directors held on May 22, 2015	Common shares	8,665	16.00	March 31, 2015	June 3, 2015
Meeting of Board of Directors held on October 27, 2015	Common shares	9,212	17.00	September 30, 2015	December 1, 2015

Year ended March 31, 2017

Resolution	Type of shares	Total amount of dividends (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of Board of Directors held on May 24, 2016	Common shares	9,213	17.00	March 31, 2016	June 3, 2016
Meeting of Board of Directors held on November 1, 2016	Common shares	12,741	24.00	September 30, 2016	December 1, 2016

(Note 1) The total amount of dividends based on the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 1, 2016 includes dividend of ¥49 million paid to the Company's shares held in the trust account of the Board Benefit Trust.

(Note 2) Dividend per share of ¥24.00 of the dividends based on the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on November 1, 2016 includes commemorative dividend per share of ¥10.00.

② Dividends with a record date within the consolidated fiscal year but with an effective date in the following consolidated fiscal year

Year ended March 31, 2016

Resolution	Type of shares	Financial source of dividends	Total amount of dividends (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of Board of Directors held on May 24, 2016	Common shares	Retained earnings	9,213	17.00	March 31, 2016	June 3, 2016

Year ended March 31, 2017

Resolution	Type of shares	Financial source of dividends	Total amount of dividends (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of Board of Directors held on May 23, 2017	Common shares	Retained earnings	7,432	14.00	March 31, 2017	June 2, 2017

(Note) The total amount of dividends based on the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 23, 2017 includes dividend of ¥29 million paid to the Company's shares held in the trust account of the Board Benefit Trust.

27. Related parties

(1) Related party transactions

Significant transactions with a related party are the purchase of automotive-related finished goods from NSK-Warner K.K. which is a joint venture. The purchase of finished goods is decided after engaging in price negotiations in consideration of the total costs of NSK-Warner K.K.

Transactions in the previous consolidated fiscal year and the current consolidated fiscal year are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Purchase of finished goods	48,670	55,094
Balance of Accounts payable trade	9,583	11,494

The transaction amounts above do not include consumption tax, whereas the closing balance includes consumption tax.

(2) Remuneration of management personnel

Remuneration of key management personnel in the NSK Group is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended March 31, 2017
Fixed remuneration/performance-linked remuneration	1,599	1,595
Share-based payments	217	449
Retirement benefits	360	40
Total	2,176	2,085

28. Contingencies

(1) Debt guarantee

The NSK Group provides the following guarantees with respect to transactions of employees of the NSK Group with financial institutions. The amounts shown are the maximum amounts payable for the future before discount for the guarantees.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2017
Debt guarantee for property accumulation loans of the Company's employees	2	1

(2) Litigation and other legal matters

Regarding sales of their products, NSK and some of its subsidiaries are under investigation by relevant authorities outside Japan on suspicion of violating competition laws. The NSK Group is cooperating fully with these respective investigations.

In addition, in the United States and Canada, plaintiffs, including representatives of purchasers of bearings or other products, have filed class actions against certain parties, including NSK and some of its subsidiaries in Japan, the United States, Canada and Europe. The plaintiffs allege, among other things, that the defendants conspired with each other to restrict competition in sales of bearings and other products in these countries, and seek damages, injunctive relief, and other relief against the defendants.

In the United States, with respect to bearings or other products, tentative classes representing (i) direct purchasers of bearings, such as automotive manufacturers and industrial equipment manufacturers, (ii) dealers of commercial vehicles, medium and heavy duty trucks, buses, heavy machinery and other similar vehicles, and (iii) end purchasers of automobiles respectively have each filed a class action against NSK and some of its subsidiaries in Japan, the United States and Europe. All of these lawsuits are pending in the Eastern District of Michigan. NSK and some of its subsidiaries in Japan and the United States have settled with part of the tentative classes, including the state government, respectively, including a settlement with some indirect purchasers (automobile dealers and end purchasers of automobiles) that are part of the tentative classes in the amount of US\$ 34.5 million on the 22nd of July 2016 (JST) (21st of July 2016 (EST)) and a settlement with some indirect purchasers (dealers of commercial vehicles, medium and heavy duty trucks, buses, heavy machinery and other similar vehicles) in the amount of US\$ 3.26 million on the 26th of May 2017 (JST) (25th of May 2017 (EST)). However, the settlement with the indirect purchasers (dealers of commercial vehicles, medium and heavy duty trucks, buses, heavy machinery and other similar vehicles), mentioned above, will require the approval of the Eastern District of Michigan.

Discovery (the formal process in which both parties in a lawsuit request disclosure from the other of evidence, including documents, that may be relevant to the lawsuit) has begun for several of these lawsuits, and for part of these lawsuits a motion for class certification has been filed. The future course of the litigation will depend on the court's ruling on the motion for class certification.

In Canada, tentative classes of direct (such as automotive manufacturers) and indirect purchasers (such as automobile dealers and end purchasers of automobiles) have filed class actions against NSK and some of its Japanese, US, Canadian and European subsidiaries in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan, with respect to bearings or other products. The class has been certified for part of these class actions.

Furthermore, Peugeot S.A. and 18 of its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Claimants") have filed a claim in the United Kingdom Competition Appeal Tribunal against defendants, including NSK and some of its subsidiaries in Europe, seeking 437.7 million euros (provisional amount) in damages on a joint and several basis related to a violation of European competition law that the European Commission settled on March 19, 2014 (Brussels Time). The Claimants allege that the percentage of purchases from NSK and its subsidiaries is approximately 12% of the total bearing purchases from the four bearing manufacturers named as defendants.

At the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, NSK has posted reasonably estimated losses in "other operating expenses" in connection with potential settlements related to alleged violations of competition laws in sales of its and some of its subsidiaries' products.

NSK, its subsidiaries and its affiliated companies may face additional follow-on actions similar or identical in nature to these actions.

The NSK Group will manage these actions appropriately. Furthermore, as the cases proceed, the NSK Group will consider whether it may be able to reach settlements with such plaintiffs and others.

In addition to the aforementioned losses, financial losses, such as surcharge payments or damages, may occur in the future; however, it is not possible to provide a reasonable estimate of the amount of such losses at this stage. Their impact on NSK's operational results and other consequences to its business is uncertain.

29. Events after the reporting period

Not applicable.

(2) 【Others】

1 Quarterly information from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017

(Millions of yen)

	First quarter (Period from April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016)	Second quarter (Period from April 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016)	Third quarter (Period from April 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)	156 th Consolidated fiscal year (Period from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017)
Sales	231,818	455,580	697,658	949,170
Income before income taxes	14,668	26,511	44,023	63,617
Net income attributable to owners of the parent	11,634	19,869	30,281	45,560
Basic earnings per share (yen)	21.87	37.48	57.18	86.08

	First quarter (Period from April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016)	Second quarter (Period from July 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016)	Third quarter (Period from October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)	Fourth quarter (Period from January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017)
Quarterly basic earnings per share (yen)	21.87	15.58	19.71	28.92

2 Class actions filed against the Company

As noted in “1 [Consolidated financial statements, etc.], [Notes to consolidated financial statements], 28 Contingencies, (2) Litigation and other legal matters” NSK and some of its subsidiaries are under investigation by relevant authorities outside Japan and multiple class actions have been filed against the Company and some of its subsidiaries abroad.

As a result of the above actions and other consequences, financial losses, such as damages, may occur in the future; however, it is not possible to provide a reasonable estimate of the amount of such losses at this stage. Their impact on NSK’s operational results and other consequences to its business is uncertain.

Appendix: NSK Group Companies

As of March 31, 2017

Region	Company Name	Voting rights ratio	Outline of Business
Subsidiaries			
Japan	NSK STEERING SYSTEMS CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of automotive components
	NSK MICRO PRECISION CO., LTD.	55.0%	Manufacture and sales of bearings
	NSK MICRO PRECISION CO., LTD. (NAGANO)	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	AMATSUJI STEEL BALL MFG. CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of steel balls
	AKS EAST JAPAN CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of steel balls
	NSK KYUSHU CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of precision machinery & parts
	ASAHI SEIKI CO., LTD.	73.8%	Manufacture of bearing parts and automotive components
	SHINWA SEIKO CO., LTD.	82.4%	Manufacture of bearing parts
	NSK TOYAMA CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearing parts
	NSK MACHINERY CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of machine tools and precision machinery & parts
	KURIBAYASHI SEISAKUSHO CO., LTD.	73.5%	Manufacture of bearing parts
	NSK REAL ESTATE CO., LTD.	100.0%	Real estate management and rental
	NISSEI BLDG. MANAGEMENT LTD.	70.0%	Management of Nissei Building
	NSK HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES LTD.	100.0%	Provision of personnel support services and consulting
	NSK LOGISTICS CO., LTD.	100.0%	Distribution service
	NSK NETWORK AND SYSTEMS CO., LTD.	100.0%	Provision of consulting, design, development, sales and maintenance services for computer systems and networks
	NSK-CHUGAI, LTD.	65.0%	Insurance agent and sales of machine components, etc.
	ADTECH CORPORATION	100.0%	Research and development of automotive components
NSK OVERSEAS HOLDINGS CO.,LTD.	100.0%	Holding company of subsidiaries	
THE AMERICAS			
U.S.A.	NSK AMERICAS, INC.	100.0%	Control of American subsidiaries and affiliates
	NSK CORPORATION	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings and sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
	NSK PRECISION AMERICA, INC.	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of precision machinery & parts
	NSK LATIN AMERICA, INC.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts
	NSK STEERING SYSTEMS AMERICA, INC.	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of automotive components
	NSK-AKS PRECISION BALL COMPANY	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of steel balls
Canada	NSK CANADA INC.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts
Mexico	NSK RODAMIENTOS MEXICANA, S.A. DE C.V.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts
	NSK BEARINGS MANUFACTURING, MEXICO, S.A. DE C.V.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
Brazil	NSK BRASIL LTDA.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings and sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts
Argentina	NSK ARGENTINA S.R.L.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts
Peru	NSK PERU S.A.C.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts

EUROPE

U.K.	NSK EUROPE LTD.	100.0%	Control of European subsidiaries and affiliates
	NSK BEARINGS EUROPE LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	NSK PRECISION UK LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of precision machinery & parts
	NSK UK LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
	NSK STEERING SYSTEMS EUROPE LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of automotive components
	AKS PRECISION BALL EUROPE LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of steel balls
Germany	NSK EUROPA HOLDING GMBH	100.0%	Holding company of subsidiaries in Germany
	NSK DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	100.0%	Sales of bearings and automotive components
	NEUWEG FERTIGUNG GMBH	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
France	NSK FRANCE S.A.S.	100.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
Italy	NSK ITALIA S.P.A.	100.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
Spain	NSK SPAIN S.A.	100.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
Netherlands	NSK EUROPEAN DISTRIBUTION CENTRE B.V.	100.0%	Warehousing and distribution of bearings and automotive components
Poland	NSK BEARINGS POLSKA S.A.	95.5%	Manufacture of bearings
	NSK POLSKA SP. Z O.O.	100.0%	Sales of bearings
	NSK STEERING SYSTEMS EUROPE (POLSKA) SP. Z O.O.	100.0%	Manufacture of automotive components
	NSK NEEDLE BEARING POLAND SP. Z O.O.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	AKS PRECISION BALL POLSKA SP. Z O.O.	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of steel balls
Turkey	NSK RULMANLARI ORTA DOGU TIC. LTD. STI (NSK BEARINGS MIDDLE EAST TRADING CO., LTD.)	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts
South Africa	NSK SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts

ASIA

China	NSK (CHINA) INVESTMENT CO., LTD.	100.0%	Holding company of Chinese subsidiaries and affiliates, sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
	KUNSHAN NSK CO., LTD.	85.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	NSK STEERING SYSTEMS DONGGUAN CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of automotive components
	ZHANGJIAGANG NSK PRECISION MACHINERY CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearing parts
	CHANGSHU NSK NEEDLE BEARING CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	AKS PRECISION BALL (HANGZHOU) CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of steel balls
	SUZHOU NSK BEARINGS CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	NSK-YAGI PRECISION FORGING (ZHANGJIAGANG) CO., LTD.	82.0%	Manufacture of bearing parts
	NSK (CHINA) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.	100.0%	Technological support and development of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
	NSK-WANDA ELECTRIC POWER ASSISTED STEERING SYSTEMS CO., LTD.	90.0%	Manufacture of automotive components
	SHENYANG NSK PRECISION CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of precision machinery & parts
	SHENYANG NSK CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	HEFEI NSK CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings

Hong Kong	NSK HONG KONG LTD.	70.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
Taiwan	TAIWAN NSK PRECISION CO., LTD.	70.0%	Sales of precision machinery & parts
Singapore	NSK ASEAN AND OCEANIA PTE LTD.	100.0%	Regional Headquarters of ASEAN/OCEANIA operations
	NSK INTERNATIONAL (SINGAPORE) PTE LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings
	NSK SINGAPORE (PRIVATE) LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and precision machinery & parts
Indonesia	PT. NSK BEARINGS MANUFACTURING INDONESIA	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	PT. NSK INDONESIA	100.0%	Sales of bearings
	PT. AKS PRECISION BALL INDONESIA	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of steel balls
Thailand	NSK BEARINGS MANUFACTURING (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	74.9%	Manufacture and sales of bearings
	SIAM NSK STEERING SYSTEMS CO., LTD.	74.9%	Manufacture and sales of automotive components
	NSK ASIA PACIFIC TECHNOLOGY CENTRE (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	100.0%	Technological support and development of bearings
Malaysia	NSK BEARINGS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.	51.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
	NSK MICRO PRECISION (M) SDN. BHD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
	ISC MICRO PRECISION SDN. BHD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings
Vietnam	NSK VIETNAM CO., LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings
Australia	NSK AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
New Zealand	NSK NEW ZEALAND LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts
India	NSK-ABC BEARINGS LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture and sales of bearings
	NSK INDIA SALES CO. PVT. LTD.	100.0%	Sales of bearings and automotive components
	RANE NSK STEERING SYSTEMS LTD.	51.0%	Manufacture and sales of automotive components
South Korea	NSK KOREA CO., LTD.	100.0%	Manufacture of bearings and precision machinery & parts and sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts

Others; 4 companies

Associates and Joint ventures

Japan	NSK-WARNER K.K.	50.0%	Manufacture of automotive components
	CHITOSE SANGYO CO., LTD.	50.0%	Manufacture of automotive components
	INOUE JIKUKE KOGYO CO., LTD.	40.0%	Manufacture and sales of bearings
Thailand	NSK BEARINGS (THAILAND) CO., LTD.	49.0%	Sales of bearings, automotive components and precision machinery & parts

Others; 13 companies