PHOENIX Electric Co.,Ltd.

November 14, 2005

Consolidated Interim Financial Results

for the Year Ending March 2006
(Six months ended September 30, 2005)

Company name:	PHOENIX Electric Co., Ltd.
Stock code:	6927
Stock Exchange listing:	Tokyo Stock Exchange, Second Section; JASDAQ
Head office address:	Hyogo Prefecture
URL:	http://www.phoenix-elec.co.jp
President:	Hiroya Tahara
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Board meeting for approving:	November 14, 2005
Accounting Principle:	Japanese GAAP

1. Financial Results (April 1, 2005 - September 30, 2005)
(1) Results of Operations

(amounts rounded down to million yen)

	Net sales		Operating income		Recurring profit	
	million yen	YoY change (%)	million yen	YoY change (%)	million yen	YoY change (%)
Interim ended Sep. 2005	6,065	14.8	1,518	20.3	1,576	24.6
Interim ended Sep. 2004	5,284	71.6	1,262	193.8	1,265	231.8
Fiscal year ended Mar. 2005	11,051	68.2	2,610	142.2	2,538	158.6

	Net income		Net income per share (basic)	Net income per share (diluted)
	million yen	YoY change (%)	yen	yen
Interim ended Sep. 2005	887	19.1	38.91	-
Interim ended Sep. 2004	745	224.1	102.15	-
Fiscal year ended Mar. 2005	1,520	143.6	65.62	-

Notes:

1. Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries

Interim ended Sep. 2005:	-
Interim ended Sep. 2004:	-
Fiscal year ended Mar. 2005:	-

2. Average number of shares outstanding

Interim ended Sep. 2005:	22,806,900 shares
Interim ended Sep. 2004:	7,293,557 shares
Fiscal year ended Mar. 2005:	22,342,516 shares

3. Changes in accounting principles applied: None
4. YoY change in the parentheses of net sales, operating income, recurring profit and net income represents relevant change in percentage compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year.

(2) Financial Position

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity ratio	Shareholders' equity per share
	million yen	million yen	%	yen
As of Sep. 2005	11,888	8,991	75.6	394.23
As of Sep. 2004	11,024	7,556	68.5	993.95
As of Mar. 2005	12,151	8,293	68.3	361.25

Notes: Number of shares issued at the end of period (consolidated basis)

As of Sep. 2005: 22,806,900 shares
As of Sep. 2004: 7,602,300 shares
As of Mar. 2005: 22,806,900 shares

(3) Cash Flows Position

	Net cash provide by (used in)			Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	operating activities	investing activities	financing activities	
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen
Interim ended Sep. 2005	466	(1,081)	(317)	1,360
Interim ended Sep. 2004	363	(923)	2,324	3,731
Fiscal year ended Mar. 2005	1,030	(2,936)	2,231	2,288

(4) The Scope of Consolidation and Application of the Equity Method

Consolidated subsidiaries: 2
Unconsolidated subsidiaries under equity method application: None
Affiliates under equity method application: None

(5) Changes in the Scope of Consolidation and Affiliates under the Equity Method

Consolidated subsidiaries
Newly added: None
Excluded: None
Affiliates accounted for under the equity method
Newly added: None
Excluded: None

2. Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 2006 (April 1, 2005 - March 31, 2006)

	Net sales	Recurring profit	Net income
	million yen	million yen	million yen
Full year	11,794	2,675	1,561

Reference: Estimated net income per share for the full year: 68.44 yen

Projections of operating results are based on information available to management at the time this report was prepared. As such, these projections entail risks and uncertainties. Readers should be aware that actual results and events may differ substantially from these projections. The above forecasts are based on assumptions and other relevant factors discussed in the section on Supplementary Information (Page10).

1. Corporate Group

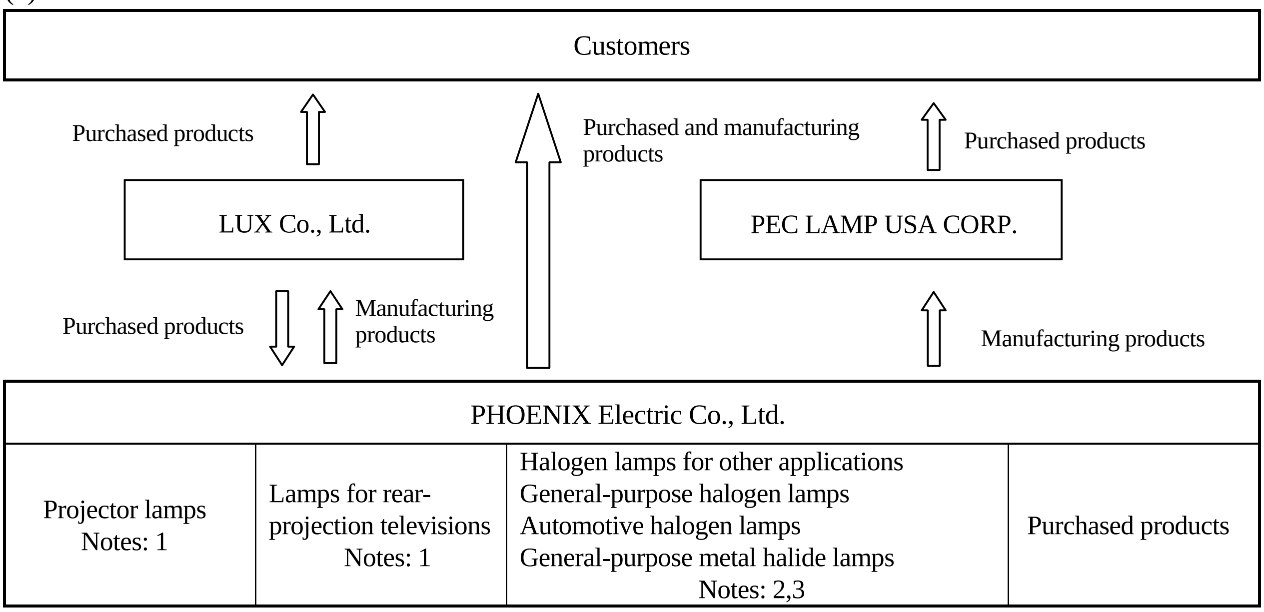
The PHOENIX Electric Group comprises PHOENIX Electric Co., Ltd., the parent company (the Company) and two subsidiaries. The Group's core activities cover the manufacture and sale of projector lamps, lamps for large screen rear-projection televisions (hereafter lamps for rear-projection televisions) and halogen lamps for other applications, including general-purpose halogen lamps, automotive halogen lamps and general metal halide lamps.

(1) Business activities of group companies are as follows.

Company	Location	Major activities
PHOENIX Electric Co., Ltd.	Hyogo Prefecture	Manufacture and sale of projector lamps, lamps for rear-projection televisions and halogen lamps for other applications
LUX Co., Ltd.	Hyogo Prefecture	Lighting maintenance for department stores, hotels and other commercial lighting fixtures
PEC LAMP USA CORP.	U.S.A.	Marketing of halogen lamps and other products in North America (general-purpose halogen lamps, automotive halogen lamps and general metal halide lamps)

Note: LUX Co., Ltd. and PEC LAMP USA CORP. are both wholly owned consolidated subsidiaries of the Company.

(2) A schematic of workflows is shown below.



Notes: 1. Except for certain short-arc metal halide lamps for projectors, lamps manufactured by the Company are super-high-voltage mercury lamps.

2. Halogen lamp—Conventional incandescent light bulbs are filled with an inert gas such as nitrogen to reduce evaporation, or sublimation, of the tungsten filament. In halogen lamps, halogen is used instead of an inert gas, reducing lamp size to about 3% of a comparable incandescent light bulb. Other advantages are a longer life and the ability to generate light that is brighter and closer to the color of sunlight.

3. Metal halide lamp—A high-intensity discharge lamp that uses metal halide gases to produce greater brightness (lumens) per watt.

(a) LUX Co., Ltd. purchases halogen lamps and metal halide lamps from the Company for sale to external customers and purchases lamps manufactured by other companies for sale to its customers. The Company purchases lighting fixtures from LUX Co., Ltd. for sale to external customers as part of its lamp business.

(b) PEC LAMP USA CORP. purchases halogen lamps, general metal halide lamps and projector lamps from the Company for sale to external customers and purchases lamps manufactured by other companies for sale to its customers.

2. Management Policies

1. Fundamental Management Policies

Corporate Vision

The Company's philosophy is that "PHOENIX Electric Products shall have high quality and be able to meet a variety of demands."

The Company's vision is to be a research-driven organization capable of sustained growth, a company that regards manufacturing as a fine art and strives to be the first choice of customers by supplying original products that have outstanding performance and quality for the benefit of shareholders, employees, suppliers and society.

The reborn PHOENIX Electric wants to develop into a company where every employee is glad that he or she remained or decided to join.

Management Policies

1) Maintain a sound and flexible corporate structure

Build a powerful corporate infrastructure capable of sustaining growth while also having the flexibility required to quickly adapt to change.

2) Conduct management in an organized and open manner

Conduct operations in a highly transparent, organizational and open manner to be a company that is fair and just to shareholders, employees and customers and to be a responsible corporate citizen.

3) Conduct streamlined, scientific operations

Based on the theme that "information is an asset for everyone to use, so everyone should use information to generate profits," the Company has adopted an ERP system and makes substantial investments in data warehouse software and other IT systems. The goal is to make the Company even stronger by conducting streamlined and scientific management practices aimed at reducing inventories, cutting costs, shortening lead times and achieving other improvements.

4) Deliver global-standard performance and quality

Aim to manufacture products that deliver performance and quality that rank among the best in the world for the purpose of increasing OEM sales to customers in the lamp industry, particularly overseas companies.

2. Medium- and Long-term Management Strategies

The core strategy is to upgrade the Company's core competences of developing and manufacturing specialty lamps for projectors as well as rear projection televisions and extending user support. The Company also places priority on taking advantage of its small scale to be of greater assistance to customers. The goal is to become number one in niche markets (lamps for projectors as well as rear projection televisions) where the Company can best leverage its unique competitive strengths. Accordingly, management will continue to concentrate resources in the projector lamp business.

The Company strives to achieve further refinements in its operations in the following respects:

- A unique strategy for competing successfully
- Consistent growth
- A solid base of operations
- A prominent industry stature
- A sophisticated management system
- Unique attributes that competitors cannot match
- Happy shareholders, suppliers and employees
- A solid number-one position among customers

The objective is to become a "true middle-market company."

3. Fundamental Policy Regarding Distribution of Earnings

The Company consistently views the return of earnings to shareholders as one of its highest priorities. Basic policy on distribution of earnings is to link dividends to earnings.

In view of the outlook for earnings, management is proposing a 5.00 yen interim dividend per common share.

Retained earnings will be used from a long-term perspective to fund R&D programs and capital expenditures that can make the Company stronger and increase its value.

4. Important Issues

The PHOENIX Electric Group, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding, launched a "tertiary medium-term management plan: Establishing THE PHOENIX WAY 2007" for three years from now. This plan defines strategic and management goals to restructure the corporate organization and to usher in a period of renewed growth.

The Group is confident that the current fiscal year is the first year of "Renewed Growth," as we implement the strategies defined put down in the medium-term management plan. These measures include:

1) Increasing production capacity to meet rising lamp demand (from 130,000 lamps per month to 200,000 lamps per month)
2) Starting production at second factory and strengthening our production system
3) Enhancing price competitiveness by promoting an international division of labor
4) Development of unique lamps to meet customer demands for long lamp life and superior brightness
5) Development of new business lines, driven by new product and technology development
6) Enhancing awareness of CSR and environmental protection issues in all corporate activities

5. Fundamental Philosophy and Actions Regarding Corporate Governance

(1) Corporate Governance Philosophy

To sustain continuous growth, the Company believes that it must have a corporate governance system that places the interests of the shareholders above all else while also being able to meet the demands of all stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers, etc.) with fairness. The Company thus places much importance on enhancing the soundness and efficiency of management and on facilitating rapid decision-making, as well as on maintaining high standards for transparency and compliance.

To heighten its transparency, the Company has an extensive IR program that is overseen directly by senior management and is designed to disclose the proper information at the proper times.

(2) Corporate Governance Actions

1) Corporate Governance Structure

The Board of Directors is made up of nine directors, including an outside director and a representative director. The Board of Corporate Auditors comprises three auditors, all of whom are outside appointments.

2) Description of corporate governance structure and status of internal control systems

Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors holds regular monthly meetings. In addition to directors and auditors, division mangers and presidents of subsidiaries also attend Board of Directors' meetings, as required. The Board of Directors makes decisions on important matters related to management and other issues, as required by laws and regulations and the articles of incorporation. The term of office of directors is limited to one year in order to assure management dynamism and that directors carry out their duties in accordance with clearly defined responsibilities and authority.

Corporate Auditors, Internal Auditors and Independent Auditor:

In principle, the Corporate Audit Committee meets once a month and receives reports on the results of audits conducted in accordance with the audit policy and the audit program drawn up at the beginning of the year. The meeting also allows corporate auditors to exchange opinions and information. Corporate auditors, internal auditors and the independent auditor also attend the monthly meetings of the Board of Directors, where they express opinions on issues related to execution of business operations and monitor the performance of directors.

Regarding the internal control system, the Company has established an Internal Audit Office that reports directly to the president. The Internal Audit Office draws up an annual audit program, conducts internal audits of the operations of divisions and subsidiaries, identifies deficiencies in internal control procedures, and administers guidance and gives advice on implementing measures to improve compliance. By monitoring the implementation of these measures, the committee works to improve and enhance the soundness of operations.

The Company has engaged Daiwa Co., Ltd. as its independent auditor to assure fair and unbiased audits. The Company’s independent auditor exchanges views with corporate auditors and the Internal Control Office in order to bolster the Company’s internal control systems.

Management committee:

The Company has established a management committee, an advisory body to the representative director and president, comprising directors, division managers, and auditors. The Management Committee conducts comparative analysis of the Company’s budget and also investigates, deliberates and develops proposals on important management issues. By deliberating on and approving proposals to be submitted to the Board of Directors, the Management Committee promotes systematic and transparent management.

(3) Personal, capital and business and other conflict-of-interest relationships between the Company and outside directors, outside auditors, and the Company filing the financial statements

One outside director and two outside auditors hold 30,000 of PHOENIX Electric shares each. One outside auditor holds 3,000 shares of the Company.

3. Results of Operations and Financial Position

1. Results of Operations

(1) Overview

In the interim period under review, corporate profit grew at a healthy pace across all sectors, underpinned by a strong U.S. economy and robust economic growth in the BRICs countries. Consumer spending expanded steadily, as concerns over the employment outlook receded against the backdrop of rebounding corporate profit. On the other hand, the outlook for the future of the economy remained clouded by escalating raw material prices, including crude oil and iron ore prices.

In this environment, markets for projectors and for lamps for rear-projection televisions showed healthy, albeit slower growth, due in part to inventory adjustment from the end of the previous fiscal year. As a result of the above and other factors, sales of projector lamps in the first half of the current fiscal year increased by 15.5% year-on-year in volume and 12.1% in value.

Sales of lamps for rear-projection televisions increased 99.4% year-on-year in volume, and increased 57.9% year-on-year in value due to falling prices.

Price competition intensified, even as demand for large-screen televisions, including LCD, plasma and the lamps for rear-projection televisions, saw explosive growth. Lamp prices were no exception. In response to this challenging environment, PHOENIX Electric automated its production lines and worked to improve productivity and yields by extensive streamlining of the production process. Along with the above measures, the Company diversified supply sources to bring down procurement costs and transferred a part of the lamp assembly process to China. The success of these initiatives is reflected in the improvement in the gross profit margin, which rose 2.1 percentage points from the previous fiscal year.
In respect of capital investment, the second production factory under construction since the previous fiscal year was completed in June and started full-scale production.

As a result of the above and other factors, consolidated net sales in the first half increased 14.8% from the previous fiscal year to 6,065,800 thousand yen. Operating income was up 20.3% to 1,518,892 thousand yen, lifted by rising yields and other factors. Recurring profit rose 24.6% to 1,576,848 thousand yen, due in part to a weaker yen.

Income before income taxes rose by 19.5% to 1,511,580 thousand yen, and net income increased 19.1% to 887,488 thousand yen. The slower growth was due to extraordinary factors. These included a valuation loss on idle land owned by the Company due to the application of impairment accounting and an allowance for prior service liabilities related to retirement benefits for directors.

(2) Results by business segment

Based on the similarity of its products and how they are manufactured, the Company has decided that it operates in a single business segment, the lamp business. For this reason, results are presented here by product category.

(thousands of yen)

Product category	Net sales	YoY change (%)	Composition (%)
Lamps for projector	3,993,005	112.1	65.8
Lamps for rear projection televisions	872,416	157.9	14.4
Other halogen lamps	573,495	102.3	9.5
Purchased products	626,882	102.6	10.3
Total	6,065,800	114.8	100.0

Note: The breakdown of “Other halogen lamps” is as follows:

(thousands of yen)

Product category	Amounts	YoY change (%)
General halogen lamps	364,150	114.1
Automotive halogen lamps	183,754	87.5
General metal halide lamps	25,590	81.7
Total	573,495	102.3

(3) Results by geographic segment

Results by geographic segment are not presented because Japan accounts for more than 90% of the total sales and assets of all geographic segments.

2. Financial Position

Cash Flows

There was a net decrease of 927,986 thousand yen in cash and cash equivalents compared with the past fiscal year.
A summary of cash flows and major components follows.

Operating activities:

Net cash provided by operating activities was 466,064 thousand yen, an increase of 363,413 thousand yen compared with the same period a year earlier. The principal sources of cash flow from operating activities were 1,511,580 thousand yen in income before income taxes (up from 1,264,938 thousand yen in the previous fiscal year), due to significantly higher sales of lamps for rear-projection televisions (up 157.9% YoY) and projector lamps (up 112.1%). The principal uses of cash in operating activities were a 559,346 thousand yen (against a 931,203 thousand yen increase in the previous fiscal year) in increase notes and accounts receivable due to rising sales and income taxes paid of 974,622 thousand yen.

Investing activities:

Net cash used in investing activities was 1,081,704 thousand yen, a decrease of 923,558 thousand yen in the previous fiscal year. This included 1,081,409 thousand yen for active capital investment. Due to meet rising demand for the lamps for rear-projection televisions and projector lamps, the Company actively conducted capital investment that included construction of a second factory and expansion of manufacturing equipment.

Financing activities:

Net cash used in financing activities totaled 317,878 thousand yen, an increase of 2,324,925 thousand yen in the previous fiscal year. The principal use of cash from financing activities was 171,051 thousand yen of cash dividends paid, and 124,520 thousand yen of repayment of long-term borrowings.

A summary of cash flow-related indicators is as follows

	FY2004		FY2005		FY2006
	Interim	Year-end	Interim	Year-end	Interim
Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	77.2	65.2	68.5	68.3	75.6
Shareholders' equity ratio at market cap (%)	188.8	329.4	316.5	335.0	281.0
Years of debt amortization (years)	0.8	2.2	2.8	1.0	1.9
Interest coverage ratio (times)	61.7	148.6	63.1	64.1	69.8

Notes: Shareholders' equity ratio: shareholders' equity/ total assets
Shareholders' equity ratio at market cap basis: market cap/ total assets
Years of debt amortization: interest-bearing debt/ operating cash flow
Interest coverage ratio: operating cash flow/ interest expenses

* All of the above indicators are calculated using figures from the consolidated financial statements.
* Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the share price at the end of the period by the number of shares outstanding (net of treasury stock) at the end of the period.
* Operating cash flows refers to net cash provided by operating activities as shown on the cash flows statements. Interest-bearing debt refers to the total of liabilities shown on the balance sheet on which interest is paid. Interest expenses refer to interest payments as shown in the cash flows statements.

3. Outlook

Despite concerns about a possible slowdown in the Chinese economy and inflation resulting from higher crude oil price, we expect the U.S. economy to continue to show strong performance and corporate profit in Japan to stay favorable.

In this environment, the projector market is expected to show strong growth, underpinned by an expanding range of applications for home theater and educational equipment. Furthermore, the large-screen television market is also well positioned for further expansion. Since inventory adjustment has also largely run its course, demand for lamps is likely to increase further but price competition is expected to intensify.

In response, PHOENIX Electric is implementing several initiatives to lower costs and raise profit margins. The Company is automating its production lines to raise productivity and yields and diversifying its raw material procurement sources, while at the same time transferring the lamp assembly process to China.

In keeping with market changes, PHOENIX Electric is prioritizing customers with strong competitive positions. The Company is making concerted efforts to expand the customer base, while at the same time introducing new products to precisely meet customer needs for competitively priced products in a timely manner. The Company is committed to implement these and other initiatives as the means to improve business performance.

In view of the current market trends, demand for projector lamps in the second half of the current fiscal year is likely to be up 15% (against the former forecast of a 39% increase) and that the lamps for rear-projection televisions is expected to increase by approximately 35% (against the previous forecast of a 72% increase). These sales are trending below initial forecasts. But based on a careful analysis of the factors affecting the market, the Company projects on net sales of 11,794 million yen (up 6.7% year-on-year), recurring profit of 2,675 million yen (up 5.4% year-on-year), and net income of 1,561 million yen (up 2.7% year-on-year).
The forecasts are based on an exchange rate of 111/$ yen.

4. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

(thousands of yen)

	Notes	As of Sep. 30, 2004		As of Sep. 30, 2005		As of Mar. 31, 2005	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS							
I Current assets							
1. Cash and deposits with banks		3,731,693		1,360,996		2,288,982	
2. Notes and accounts receivable		2,869,151		3,412,319		2,852,973	
3. Inventories		967,888		1,401,658		1,534,100	
4. Deferred tax assets		116,026		131,753		199,337	
5. Other current assets		184,478		246,156		274,114	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(7,446)		(8,730)		(10,931)	
Total current assets		7,861,790	71.3	6,544,153	55.0	7,138,576	58.7
II Fixed assets							
1. Property, plant, and equipment							
(1) Buildings and structures	*1	278,388		1,376,361		584,041	
(2) Machinery and vehicles	*1,2	1,237,978		1,769,824		1,749,641	
(3) Land	*3	594,733		1,001,437		1,026,502	
(4) Construction in progress		821,096		819,079		1,364,598	
(5) Other property, plant, and equipment	*1	72,248		114,024		114,343	
Total property, plant, and equipment		3,004,445	27.3	5,080,727	42.7	4,839,128	39.8
2. Intangible assets		8,828	0.1	13,235	0.1	7,482	0.1
3. Investments and other assets							
(1) Deferred tax assets		20,393		16,570		12,638	
(2) Other investments and assets		139,080		237,485		156,538	
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(10,195)		(3,259)		(3,108)	
Total investments and other assets		149,278	1.4	250,796	2.1	166,068	1.4
Total fixed assets		3,162,552	28.7	5,344,759	45.0	5,012,679	41.3
Total Assets		11,024,342	100.0	11,888,913	100.0	12,151,255	100.0

(thousands of yen)

	Notes	As of Sep. 30, 2004		As of Sep. 30, 2005		As of Mar. 31, 2005	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
LIABILITIES							
I Current liabilities							
1. Notes and accounts payable		776,170		754,864		618,069	
2. Current portion of long-term borrowings		126,560		170,020		249,040	
3. Accrued income taxes		567,804		591,601		997,991	
4. Accrued bonuses		140,714		159,236		222,191	
5. Other current liabilities	*2	887,972		382,983		933,296	
Total current liabilities		2,499,221	22.7	2,058,705	17.3	3,020,588	24.9
II Long-term liabilities							
1. Long-term borrowings		873,440		703,420		748,920	
2. Deferred tax liabilities		-		1,424		2,638	
3. Accrued officers' severance benefits		74,646		132,999		82,889	
4. Other long-term liabilities	*2	20,752		1,200		2,894	
Total long-term liabilities		968,839	8.8	839,044	7.1	837,342	6.9
Total Liabilities		3,468,061	31.5	2,897,749	24.4	3,857,930	31.7
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY							
I Common stock		2,133,177	19.3	2,133,177	17.9	2,133,177	17.6
II Capital surplus		2,563,867	23.3	2,563,867	21.6	2,563,867	21.1
III Retained earnings		2,836,549	25.7	4,217,104	35.5	3,554,967	29.3
IV Net unrealized holdings gains on securities		27,417	0.2	79,510	0.7	49,454	0.4
V Foreign currency translation adjustments		(4,729)	(0.0)	(2,495)	(0.0)	(8,141)	(0.0)
Total Shareholders' Equity		7,556,281	68.5	8,991,163	75.6	8,293,324	68.3
Total Liability and Shareholders' Equity		11,024,342	100.0	11,888,913	100.0	12,151,255	100.0

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income

(thousands of yen)

	Notes	Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004			Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005			Apr. 1, 2004 - Mar. 31, 2005		
		Amount		%	Amount		%	Amount		%
I NET SALES			5,284,865	100.0		6,065,800	100.0		11,051,988	100.0
II Cost of goods sold			3,323,991	62.9		3,688,674	60.8		6,933,217	62.7
Gross profit			1,960,874	37.1		2,377,126	39.2		4,118,770	37.3
III Selling, general, and administrative expenses	*1		698,363	13.2		858,234	14.1		1,507,939	13.6
OPERATING INCOME			1,262,511	23.9		1,518,892	25.0		2,610,831	23.6
IV Non-operating income										
1. Interest income			983			444			1,435	
2. Dividend income			-			262			262	
3. Foreign exchange gains			29,357			72,869			-	
4. Miscellaneous revenue			3,705			4,572			8,446	
Total non-operating income			34,046	0.6		78,148	1.3		10,143	0.1
V Non-operating expenses										
1. Interest expense			5,759			6,680			12,876	
2. Foreign exchange losses			-			-			33,071	
3. Loan commitment fees			1,500			1,500			6,500	
4. New stock issue expense			19,710			-			20,505	
5. Listing expenses			-			12,000			-	
6. Miscellaneous loss			3,887			12			9,907	
Total non-operating expenses			30,858	0.6		20,192	0.3		82,860	0.7
RECURRING PROFIT			1,265,699	23.9		1,576,848	26.0		2,538,114	23.0
VI Extraordinary income										
1. Reversal from allowance for doubtful accounts			13			3,166			-	
Total extraordinary income			13	0.0		3,166	0.1		-	-
VII Extraordinary loss										
1. Loss on disposal of fixed assets	*2		774			2,306			1,467	
2. Impairment losses	*3		-			25,064			-	
3. Loss on disposal of inventories			-			1,253			-	
4. Provision of accrued officers' severance benefits			-			39,809			-	
Total extraordinary loss			774	0.0		68,434	1.1		1,467	0.0
Net income before income taxes			1,264,938	23.9		1,511,580	24.9		2,536,646	23.0
Income taxes- current		558,519			582,083			1,147,660		
Income taxes- deferred		(38,647)	519,871	9.8	42,008	624,091	10.3	(131,516)	1,016,144	9.2
NET INCOME			745,067	14.1		887,488	14.6		1,520,502	13.8

(3) Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings

(thousands of yen)

	Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004		Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005		Apr. 1, 2004 - Mar. 31, 2005	
	Amount		Amount		Amount	
CAPITAL SURPLUS						
I Capital surplus at beginning of the period		1,308,367		2,563,867		1,308,367
II Increase in capital surplus						
1. Capital increase through new stock issue	1,255,500	1,255,500	-	-	1,255,500	1,255,500
III Capital surplus at end of the period		2,563,867		2,563,867		2,563,867
RETAINED EARNINGS						
I Retained earnings at beginning of the period		2,219,516		3,554,967		2,219,516
II Increase in retained earnings						
1. Net income	745,067	745,067	887,488	887,488	1,520,502	1,520,502
III Decrease in retained earnings						
1. Cash dividends paid	106,534		171,051		163,551	
2. Bonuses for officers	21,500		54,300		21,500	
[of which bonuses for auditor]	[2,040]	128,034	[5,430]	225,351	[2,040]	185,051
IV Retained earnings at end of the period		2,836,549		4,217,104		3,554,967

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(thousands of yen)

	Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 - Mar. 31, 2005
	Amount	Amount	Amount
I CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
1. Net income before income taxes	1,264,938	1,511,580	2,536,646
2. Depreciation and amortization	159,047	304,196	437,804
3. Impairment losses	-	25,064	-
4. Increase in accrued officers' severance benefits	9,841	50,110	18,084
5. Increase (decrease) in accrued bonuses	17,146	(62,954)	98,623
6. Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	582	(2,050)	(3,019)
7. Interest and dividend income	(1,245)	(706)	(1,697)
8. Interest expense	5,759	6,680	12,876
9. Gain on revaluation of investment securities	(167)	(1,005)	(502)
10. Loss on disposal of fixed assets	774	2,306	1,467
11. Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts receivable	(931,203)	(559,346)	(915,024)
12. Decrease (increase) in inventories	(150,562)	132,442	(716,775)
13. Decrease (increase) in other account receivables	(81,830)	44,297	(216,552)
14. Increase (decrease) in notes and accounts payable	180,571	136,794	22,470
15. Increase (decrease) in other account payables	48,848	(27,052)	56,305
16. Bonuses for officers through appropriation of income	(21,500)	(54,300)	(21,500)
17. Others	(23,831)	(59,716)	32,765
Subtotal	477,168	1,446,339	1,341,970
18. Interest and dividends received	1,245	706	1,697
19. Interest paid	(5,481)	(6,358)	(16,070)
20. Income taxes paid	(109,518)	(974,622)	(297,514)
Net cash provided by operating activities	363,413	466,064	1,030,082
II CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
1. Payment for purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(962,684)	(1,081,409)	(3,015,539)
2. Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	20,244	-	20,244
3. Proceeds from collection of loans receivable	17,500	-	37,500
4. Others	1,382	(294)	21,274
Net cash used in investing activities	(923,558)	(1,081,704)	(2,936,521)
III CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
1. Repayment of long-term borrowings	(41,685)	(124,520)	(43,725)
2. Payment for purchases by installment	(38,354)	(22,306)	(72,407)
3. Cash dividends paid	(106,534)	(171,051)	(163,551)
4. Proceeds from new stock issuance	2,511,500	-	2,511,500
Net cash used in financing activities	2,324,925	(317,878)	2,231,816
IV Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	700	5,531	(2,606)
V Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,765,480	(927,986)	322,770
VI Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,966,212	2,288,982	1,966,212
VII Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,731,693	1,360,996	2,288,982

Significant Accounting Policies in the Preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

	Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
1. Scope of consolidation	The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Company's two consolidated subsidiaries: Subsidiary name: LUX Co., Ltd. PEC LAMP USA CORP.	Same as on the left.	Same as on the left.
2. Application of the equity method	The Company has no affiliates accounted for by the equity method.	Same as on the left.	Same as on the left.
3. Fiscal year end of consolidated subsidiaries	At the two consolidated subsidiaries, the interim accounting period ends on June 30. The interim consolidated financial statements of the relevant consolidated subsidiaries as of their closing date are incorporated therein after necessary adjustments applied for consolidation purposes regarding the material transactions that have occurred between their closing date of June 30 and the consolidated balance sheets date, September 30.	Same as on the left.	At the two consolidated subsidiaries, the accounting year ends on December 31. The consolidated financial statements of the relevant consolidated subsidiaries as of their closing date are incorporated therein after necessary adjustments applied for consolidation purposes regarding the material transactions that have occurred between their closing date of December 31 and the consolidated balance sheets date, March 31.
4. Significant accounting standards (1) Valuation criteria and methods for significant assets	a. Securities Other securities Securities with market quotations Other securities with market quotations are carried at fair value on the balance sheet date. (Unrealized holding gain or loss is included in the shareholders' equity. The cost of securities sold is determined by the moving-average method.) Securities without market quotations Securities without market quotations are stated at cost, cost being determined by the moving-average method. b. Assets and liabilities deriving from derivatives Carried at fair value on the balance sheet date.	a. Securities Other securities Securities with market quotations Same as on the left. Securities without market quotations Same as on the left. b. Assets and liabilities deriving from derivatives Same as on the left.	a. Securities Other securities Securities with market quotations Same as on the left. Securities without market quotations Same as on the left. b. Assets and liabilities deriving from derivatives Same as on the left.

	Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
	c. Inventories The Company and its overseas consolidated subsidiaries carry inventories at cost, cost being determined by the weighted average method. Domestic consolidated subsidiaries carry inventory at cost, cost being determined by the first-in-first-out method.	c. Inventories Same as on the left.	c. Inventories Same as on the left.
(2) Depreciation/ amortization of property, plant and equipment	a. Property, plant and equipment Depreciation of property, plant and equipment at the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries is computed by the declining-balance method. The useful life and residual value are based on a method similar to that provided in the Corporation Tax Law. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment at overseas consolidated subsidiaries is computed by the straight-line method. The useful life and residual value are based on accounting standards applied in the countries of their domicile. However, depreciation of buildings (excluding equipment and fixtures) acquired on or after April 1, 1998, at the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries is calculated using the straight-line method in accordance with the provisions of the Corporation Tax Law.	a. Property, plant and equipment Same as on the left.	a. Property, plant and equipment Same as on the left.
	Useful lives of principal assets are as follows Buildings and structures: 8-34 years Machinery and vehicles: 2-12 years	Useful lives of principal assets are as follows Buildings and structures: 7-38 years Machinery and vehicles: 4-12 years	Useful lives of principal assets are as follows Buildings and structures: 8-38 years Machinery and vehicles: 4-12 years
	b. Intangible assets The development costs of software intended for internal use are amortized over an expected useful life of 5 years by the straight-line method.	b. Intangible assets Same as on the left.	b. Intangible assets Same as on the left.

	Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
(3) Significant allowances	a. Allowance for doubtful accounts To prepare for credit losses on accounts receivable. (a) Allowances equal to the estimated amount of uncollectible receivables are provided for general receivables based on the historical write-off ratio. (b) Bad receivables and claim in bankruptcy based on case-by-case determination of collectibility. b. Accrued bonuses To prepare for payment of bonuses to employees, an allowance is provided for an estimated accrued amount for the interim period. c. Accrued officers' severance benefits To provide for accrued officers' severance benefits, the Company provides an allowance for the aggregate amount payable at the end of the current consolidated interim period pursuant to the Company's rules on officers' retirement benefits	a. Allowance for doubtful accounts Same as on the left. (a) Same as on the left. (b) Same as on the left. b. Accrued bonuses Same as on the left. c. Accrued officers' severance benefits Same as on the left.	a. Allowance for doubtful accounts Same as on the left. (a) Same as on the left. (b) Same as on the left. b. Accrued bonuses To prepare for payment of bonuses to employees, an allowance is provided for an estimated accrued amount for the fiscal year. c. Accrued officers' severance benefits To provide for accrued officers' severance benefits, the Company provides an allowance for the aggregate amount payable at the end of the current consolidated fiscal year pursuant to the Company's rules on officers' retirement benefits.
(4) Significant lease transactions	Finance leases other than those, which are deemed to transfer the ownership of the leased assets to the lessees, are accounted for by the method similar to that applicable to ordinary operating leases.	Same as on the left.	Same as on the left.
(5) Accounting for hedges	1) Accounting for hedges Deferred hedge accounting is applied to interest rate swap transactions that qualify for extraordinary treatment. 2) Hedging instruments and risks hedged Hedging instrument: Interest rate swaps Risk hedged: Interest on borrowings 3) Hedging method The Company uses cash flow hedges comprising interest rate swaps to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on its borrowings.	1) Accounting for hedges Same as on the left. 2) Hedging instruments and risks hedged Same as on the left. 3) Hedging method Same as on the left.	1) Accounting for hedges Same as on the left. 2) Hedging instruments and risks hedged Same as on the left. 3) Hedging method Same as on the left.

	Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
	4) Evaluation of the effectiveness of a hedge The Company enters into interest rate swap transactions that meet the following conditions: (a) The principal of the interest rate swap transaction matches the principal of long-term borrowings. (b) The contract periods of the interest rate swap transaction match the repayment period of long-term borrowings. (c) The index of the long-term borrowings and the floating interest rate index of the interest rate swap transaction match at TIBOR +0.43%. (d) The conditions for the revision of the interest rate on the long-term borrowings match that of the interest rate swap transaction. (e) The payment term for the interest rate swap transaction is fixed through the swap period. The effectiveness of the hedge on the balance sheet date is not evaluated since the interest rate swap transaction qualifies for extraordinary treatment.	4) Evaluation of the effectiveness of a hedge Same as on the left.	4) Evaluation of the effectiveness of a hedge Same as on the left. The effectiveness of the hedge on the balance sheet date is not evaluated since the interest rate swap transaction qualifies for extraordinary treatment.
(6) Other significant accounting policies in presentation of financial statements	a. Accounting for consumption taxes All amounts stated are exclusive of consumption taxes. Temporary consumption taxes are set off and presented in “Others current assets” in current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.	a. Accounting for consumption taxes Same as on the left.	a. Accounting for consumption taxes All amounts stated are exclusive of consumption taxes.
5. The scope of cash and cash equivalents on consolidated statements of cash flows	For the purpose of the interim consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of vault cash, deposits that can be withdrawn on demand, and short-term investments, with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and present insignificant risk of change in value.	Same as on the left.	For the purpose of consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of vault cash, deposits that can be withdrawn on demand, and short-term investments, with original maturities of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and present insignificant risk of change in value.

Change in Basis of Presenting Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar.31, 2005
-	Accounting for impairment of fixed assets: Effective the current consolidated interim period, the Company has adopted the new accounting standards for the presentation of the Impairment of Assets (Statement of Opinion, “Accounting for Impairment of Fixed Assets,” (Business Accounting Council; August 9, 2002) and the “Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No. 6: Guidance for Accounting Standards for Impairment of Fixed Assets,” (ASBJ; October 31, 2003). The effect of this change was to decrease income before income taxes by 25,064 thousand yen. The amounts of impairment losses are directly deducted from the corresponding carrying amounts of assets, in accordance with the Revised Standards for the Preparation of Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.	-

Change in Presentation

Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005
Interim consolidated balance sheets: (1) Effective the current interim consolidated period, Construction in progress,” included in “Others” under “Fixed assets” in prior periods, is reclassified and presented as a separate line item, given that it now exceeds 5/100 of total assets. “Construction in progress” totaled 4,779 thousand yen in the previous interim period. (2) Effective the current interim consolidated period, “Accrued income taxes,” included in “Other current liabilities” in prior periods, is reclassified and presented as a separate line item, given that it now exceeds 5/100 of total assets. “Accrued income taxes” totaled 115,646 thousand yen in the previous interim period.	-

Supplementary information

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar.31, 2005
Effective the current interim consolidated accounting period, the Company has adopted the new accounting standard for the presentation of the Enterprise Tax (Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No. 12: "Practical Guidance On Presentation of the Pro Forma Standard Tax Portion of the Enterprise Tax in the Income Statement," (ASBJ, February 13, 2004)) following the implementation of the Partial Revision of the Local Finance Act (Law No. 9 of 2003) on March 31, 2003 and the introduction of the pro forma standard tax from the fiscal year beginning on and after April 1, 2004. Accordingly, the value-added tax portion and the pro forma standard tax portion of the Enterprise Tax are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. The effect of this change was to increase selling, general and administrative expenses by 13,999 thousand yen and decrease operating income, recurring profit and net income before income taxes by 13,999 thousand yen each.	-	Effective the current interim consolidated accounting period, the Company has adopted the new accounting standard for the presentation of the Enterprise Tax (Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No. 12: "Practical Guidance On Presentation of the Pro Forma Standard Tax Portion of the Enterprise Tax in the Income Statement," (ASBJ, February 13, 2004)) following the implementation of the Partial Revision of the Local Finance Act (Law No. 9 of 2003) on March 31, 2003 and the introduction of the pro forma standard tax from the fiscal year beginning on and after April 1, 2004. Accordingly, the value-added tax portion and the pro forma standard tax portion of the Enterprise Tax are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. The effect of this change was to increase selling, general and administrative expenses by 29,041 thousand yen and decrease operating income, recurring profit and net income before income taxes by 29,041 thousand yen each.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Notes to consolidated balance sheets

(thousands of yen)

<table>
<tr><th>As of Sep. 30, 2004</th><th>As of Sep. 30, 2005</th><th>As of Mar. 31, 2005</th></tr>
<tr><td>*1. Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment
1,492,284</td><td>*1. Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment
2,063,482</td><td>*1. Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment
1,764,037</td></tr>
<tr><td>*2. Assets pledged as collateral and corresponding liabilities

Assets pledged
Asset | Amount
Machinery and vehicles | 116,231

Corresponding liabilities
Liabilities | Amount
Other current liabilities (Installment payments) | 56,359
Other long-term liabilities (Long-term installment payments) | 17,589
Total | 73,948</td><td>*2. Assets pledged as collateral and corresponding liabilities

Assets pledged
Asset | Amount
Machinery and vehicles | 43,092

Corresponding liabilities
Liabilities | Amount
Other current liabilities (Installment payments) | 17,589</td><td>*2. Assets pledged as collateral and corresponding liabilities

Assets pledged
Asset | Amount
Machinery and vehicles | 67,374

Corresponding liabilities
Liabilities | Amount
Other current liabilities (Installment payments) | 38,202
Other long-term liabilities (Long-term installment payments) | 1,694
Total | 39,896</td></tr>
<tr><td>*3. Property, plant and equipment includes the following idle assets
Land 46,484</td><td>-</td><td>*3. Property, plant and equipment includes the following idle assets
Land 46,484</td></tr>
</table>

Notes to interim consolidated statements of income

(thousands of yen)

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004		Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005		Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005	
*1 Significant components of selling, general and administrative expenses		*1 Significant components of selling, general and administrative expenses		*1 Significant components of selling, general and administrative expenses	
Packing and transportation	46,667	Packing and transportation	47,636	Packing and transportation	101,984
Officers' remunerations	42,760	Officers' remunerations	47,682	Officers' remunerations	87,429
Employees' wages	177,580	Employees' wages	198,854	Employees' wages	369,794
Provision of accrued bonuses	46,398	Provision of accrued bonuses	55,689	Provision of accrued bonuses	98,976
Retirement benefit expenses	6,058	Retirement benefit expenses	5,819	Retirement benefit expenses	11,964
Other personnel expenses	55,122	Other personnel expenses	52,661	Other personnel expenses	116,808
Commissions paid	45,384	Commissions paid	59,847	Commissions paid	93,691
Depreciation and amortization	6,995	Depreciation and amortization	35,623	Depreciation and amortization	25,221
R&D expenses	92,624	R&D expenses	120,522	R&D expenses	217,136
Others	178,773	Others	233,897	Others	384,931
Total	698,363	Total	858,234	Total	1,507,939
*2 Significant components of loss on disposal of fixed assets are as follows:		*2 Significant components of loss on disposal of fixed assets are as follows:		*2 Significant components of loss on disposal of fixed assets are as follows:	
Loss on disposal of machinery and vehicles	774	Loss on disposal of structures	2,163	Loss on disposal of machinery and vehicles	1,440
		Loss on disposal of machinery and vehicles	141	Loss on disposal of tools, furniture and fixtures	27
		Total	2,306	Total	1,467
		*3 Impairment losses The amounts of impairment losses with respect to the Group's assets are as follows: Location: Kasai city, Hyogo prefecture Purpose: Idle assets (land for sale) Type: Land Amount: 25,064 thousand yen The above land, carried on the balance sheet as a dormant asset in prior periods, was reclassified as land for sale since there is no likelihood of its being used in the future. The Company recognizes this asset as impaired since land prices have declined substantially. The recoverable price of the land is calculated on the basis of the net selling amount. Valuation is based on appraisal by a real-estate appraiser.			

Notes to interim statements of cash flows

(thousands of yen)

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004		Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005		Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005	
Reconciliation of interim consolidated balance sheet items to cash and cash equivalents in interim consolidated statements of cash flows:		Reconciliation of interim consolidated balance sheet items to cash and cash equivalents in interim consolidated statements of cash flows:		Reconciliation of consolidated balance sheet items to cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statements of cash flows:	
	(As of Sep. 30, 2004)		(As of Sep. 30, 2005)		(As of Mar. 31, 2005)
Cash and deposits with banks	3,731,693	Cash and deposits with banks	1,360,996	Cash and deposits with banks	2,288,982
Cash and cash equivalents	3,731,693	Cash and cash equivalents	1,360,996	Cash and cash equivalents	2,288,982

5. Segment Information

Operating segment information

Previous interim period (Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004)

Given the similarities in the type of products, manufacturing methods and markets, the Group can be considered to operate in a single industry categorized as lamps. Accordingly, no operational segment information is presented.

Current interim period (Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005)

Given the similarities in the type of products, manufacturing methods and markets, the Group can be considered to operate in a single industry categorized as lamps. Accordingly, no operational segment information is presented.

Previous fiscal year (Apr. 1, 2004 - Mar. 31, 2005)

Given the similarities in the type of products, manufacturing methods and markets, the Group can be considered to operate in a single industry categorized as lamps. Accordingly, no operational segment information is presented.

Geographical segment information

Previous interim period (Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004)

The Group operates mainly in Japan and has no significant overseas operations. The geographic segment information is not presented since the combined segment sales in Japan represented more than 90% of total consolidated sales and assets.

Current interim period (Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005)

The Group operates mainly in Japan and has no significant overseas operations. The geographic segment information is not presented since the combined segment sales in Japan represented more than 90% of total consolidated sales and assets.

Previous fiscal year (Apr. 1, 2004 - Mar. 31, 2005)

The Group operates mainly in Japan and has no significant overseas operations. The geographic segment information is not presented since the combined segment sales and assets in Japan represented more than 90% of total consolidated sales and assets.

Overseas sales

Previous interim period (Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004)

(thousands of yen)

	N. America	Asia	Other	Total
I. Overseas sales	693,114	2,542,777	48,581	3,284,473
II. Consolidated sales	-	-	-	5,284,865
III. Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated sales (%)	13.1	48.1	0.9	62.1

Notes:

1. The geographic segmentation is decided primarily by geographic proximity.
2. Major countries and regions, excluding Japan, included in geographic segmentation:
   North America: The United States, Canada, and Mexico
   Asia: China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and Saudi Arabia
   Other Regions: Europe, Oceania, South America, and Africa
3. Overseas sales represent sales of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, excluding sales in Japan.

Current interim period (Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005)

(thousands of yen)

	N. America	Asia	Other	Total
I. Overseas sales	475,787	3,152,786	81,865	3,710,439
II. Consolidated sales	-	-	-	6,065,800
III. Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated sales (%)	7.8	52.0	1.4	61.2

Notes:

1. The geographic segmentation is decided primarily by geographic proximity.
2. Major countries and regions, excluding Japan, included in geographic segmentation:
   North America: The United States, Canada, and Mexico
   Asia: China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and Saudi Arabia
   Other Regions: Europe, Oceania, South America, and Africa
3. Overseas sales represent sales of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, excluding sales in Japan.

Previous fiscal year (Apr. 1, 2004 - Mar. 31, 2005)

(thousands of yen)

	N. America	Asia	Other	Total
I. Overseas sales	1,223,725	5,401,808	156,556	6,782,089
II. Consolidated sales	-	-	-	11,051,988
III. Overseas sales as a percentage of consolidated sales (%)	11.1	48.9	1.4	61.4

Notes:

1. The geographic segmentation is decided primarily by geographic proximity.
2. Major countries and regions, excluding Japan, included in geographic segmentation:
   North America: The United States, Canada, and Mexico
   Asia: China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and Saudi Arabia
   Other Regions: Europe, Oceania, South America, and Africa
3. Overseas sales represent sales of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, excluding sales in Japan.

6. Leases

(thousands of yen)

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
Finance lease transactions not involving the transfer of title to lessee: 1. Acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and period-end balance equivalents of the leased property. Furniture and fixtures Acquisition cost equivalents 53,078 Accumulated depreciation equivalents 50,424 Period-end balance equivalents 2,653 2. Future minimum lease payments Due within one year 2,877 Due over one year - Total 2,877 3. Minimum lease payments, depreciation, and interest equivalents Minimum lease payments 5,754 Depreciation equivalents 5,307 Interest equivalents 83 4. Accounting method of depreciation, interest equivalents Accounting method for depreciation equivalents: Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method, assuming the lease period to be the useful life and no residual value. Accounting method for interest equivalents: Interest is defined as the difference between the total lease charges and acquisition cost equivalents and is allocated for each period using the simple-interest method.	Finance lease transactions not involving the transfer of title to lessee: No reportable information.	Finance lease transactions not involving the transfer of title to lessee: 1. Acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and year-end balance equivalents of the leased property. Furniture and fixtures Acquisition cost equivalents 53,078 Accumulated depreciation equivalents 53,078 Year-end balance equivalents - 2. Future minimum lease payments Due within one year - Due over one year - Total - 3. Minimum lease payments, depreciation, and interest equivalents Minimum lease payments 8,631 Depreciation equivalents 7,961 Interest equivalents 90 4. Accounting method of depreciation, interest equivalents Accounting method for depreciation equivalents: Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method, assuming the lease period to be the useful life and no residual value. Accounting method for interest equivalents: Interest is defined as the difference between the total lease charges and acquisition cost equivalents and is allocated for each period using the simple-interest method.

7. Securities

Previous interim period (Apr. 1, 2004 - Sep. 30, 2004)

1. Securities with market quotations

(thousands of yen)

Security	Acquisition cost	Carrying value	Unrealized gain/loss
Securities classified as "Other securities"			
(1) Equity securities	23,344	69,500	46,156

2. Securities without market quotations

Securities classified as "Other securities"

(thousands of yen)

Security	Carrying value
Unlisted foreign stock	20,283

Current interim period (Apr. 1, 2005 - Sep. 30, 2005)

1. Securities with market quotations

(thousands of yen)

Security	Acquisition cost	Carrying value	Unrealized gain/loss
Securities classified as "Other securities"			
(1) Equity securities	23,344	157,200	133,856

2. Securities without market quotations

Securities classified as "Other securities"

(thousands of yen)

Security	Carrying value
Unlisted foreign stock	21,624

Previous fiscal year (Apr. 1, 2004 - Mar. 31, 2005)

1. Securities with market quotations

(thousands of yen)

Security	Acquisition cost	Carrying value	Unrealized gain/loss
Securities classified as "Other securities"			
(1) Equity securities	23,344	106,600	83,256

2. Securities without market quotations

Securities classified as "Other securities"

(thousands of yen)

Security	Carrying value
Unlisted foreign stock	20,618

8. Derivatives

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
No reportable information. The Company uses financial derivative transactions, which comprise interest rate swap transactions. Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting method is applied are not presented in the notes to consolidated financial statements.	Same as on the left.	Same as on the left.

9. Production, Orders and Sales

1. Production

(thousands of yen)

Product	Amount	YoY change (%)
Projector lamps	3,900,195	113.8
Lamps for rear-projection televisions	965,323	161.7
Other halogen lamps	517,976	97.2
Total	5,383,495	118.2

Notes:
1. Amounts are calculated based on sales prices.
2. Amounts are exclusive of consumption taxes.
3. A breakdown of the production of Other halogen lamps is as follows:

(thousands of yen)

Product category	Amount	YoY change (%)
General halogen lamps	329,276	109.1
Automotive halogen lamps	172,257	83.1
General metal halide lamps	16,442	69.8
Total	517,976	97.2

2. Orders

No reportable information since the lead time for delivery is very short.

3. Sales

Sales of product category are listed on “3. Results of Operations and Financial Position 1. (2) Results by business segment.”

10. Per Share Data

(Yen)

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
Shareholders' equity per share 993.95	Shareholders' equity per share 394.23	Shareholders' equity per share 361.25
Net income per share 102.15	Net income per share 38.91	Net income per share 65.62
Interim net income per share (diluted) is not presented since there is no outstanding potential stock.	Same as on the left.	Net income per share (diluted) is not presented since there is no outstanding potential stock.
	The Company implemented a three-for-one stock split on November 19, 2004. Per-share information based on the average number of shares during the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits to the beginning of the period, is as follows: Shareholders' equity per share 331.32 Net income per share 34.05	The Company implemented a three-for-one stock split on November 19, 2004. Per-share information based on the average number of shares during the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits to the beginning of the year, is as follows: Shareholders' equity per share 206.84 Net income per share 28.29

* The following is a reconciliation of interim basic net income per share to diluted net income per share.

(thousands of yen)

	Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
Net income per share			
Net income	745,067	887,488	1,520,502
Amount not attributable to common shareholders	-	-	54,300
[of which bonuses for officers]	-	-	[54,300]
Net income available to common stock	745,067	887,488	1,466,202
Average number of shares outstanding (shares)	7,293,557	22,806,900	22,342,516

11. Subsequent Event

Apr. 1, 2004 – Sep. 30, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005 – Sep. 30, 2005	Apr. 1, 2004 – Mar. 31, 2005
New stock issue through a stock split The Company issued new stock through a gratis stock split, pursuant to the Board of Directors resolution to that effect on May 28, 2004. Details are as follows: 1. On November 19, 2004 a three-for-one split of common shares will take place as follows: Increase in the number of shares due to the stock split: (1) Increase in the number of common shares due to the stock split: Common shares: 15,204,600 shares (2) Method of stock split A three-for-one split of shares held by shareholders and beneficial shareholders on record on September 30, 2004. 2. Base date for reckoning dividends: October 1, 2004 3. Authorized shares On November 19, 2004, the Company ammended its Articles of Incorporation to increase the total number of outstanding shares from 39,600,000 shares to 59,400,000 shares. Per-share data for the previous consolidated fiscal year retroactively adjusted for the stock split to the beginning of the period and per-share data for the current interim period retroactively adjusted for the stock split to the beginning of the period are as follows; Shareholders' equity per share 331.32 Net income per share 34.05	-	-