Disclosed Information on the Internet at the Time of Notifying Convocation of the 98th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

For The 98th Fiscal Term (from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All matters above are provided to shareholders of the Company on the website of the Company on the Internet (http://www.sanken-ele.co.jp) in accordance with all laws and Article 16 of the Articles of incorporation of the Company.

Sanken Electric Co., Ltd.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to Going Concern Assumption
Not applicable

Notes to Significant Fundamental Matters in Preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of Consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated majority-owned subsidiaries and other subsidiaries: 33
Allegro MicroSystems, LLC, a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, has newly established two subsidiaries and acquired one company as its subsidiary, so the Company includes these three companies within the scope of consolidation of the Company, effective from the fiscal year under review.

(2) Names of principal consolidated subsidiaries:
Ishikawa Sanken Co., Ltd., Yamagata Sanken Co., Ltd., Kashima Sanken Co., Ltd., Fukushima Sanken Co., Ltd., Sanken Optoproducts Co., Ltd., Sanken Densetsu Co., Ltd., Sanken North America, Inc., Allegro MicroSystems, LLC, Polar Semiconductor, LLC, Korea Sanken Co., Ltd. Sanken Power Systems (UK) Limited, P.T. Sanken Indonesia, Sanken Electric Singapore Pte. Ltd., Sanken L.D. Electric (Jiang Yin) Co., Ltd., Sanken Electric Hong Kong Co., Ltd., Sanken Electric Korea Co., Ltd., Taiwan Sanken Electric Co., Ltd., Sanken Electric (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., Sanken Electric (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Dalian Sanken Electric Co., Ltd., etc.

2. Application of equity method

Not applicable

3. Fiscal term of consolidated majority-owned subsidiaries

The fiscal year ends on December 31 for the following consolidated subsidiaries:
Sanken L. D. Electric (Jiangyin) Co., Ltd.
Sanken Electric (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.
Dalian Sanken Electric Co., Ltd.
Dalian Sanken Trade Co., Ltd.
Allegro (Shanghai) Micro Electronics Commercial & Trading Co., Ltd
The financial statements of each company were prepared based on provisionary account settlement as of the consolidated fiscal year end.

(Change in fiscal term of consolidated majority-owned subsidiaries)
Formerly, with regard to Taiwan Sanken Electric Co., Ltd., Sanken L. D. Electric (Jiangyin) Co., Ltd., and Sanken Electric (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., three consolidated majority-owned subsidiaries whose fiscal terms end on December 31, the financial statements as of December 31 were used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, and necessary adjustments were made for significant transactions that occurred between December 31 and the consolidated fiscal term end. In order to more appropriately disclose consolidated financial information, beginning from the fiscal term under review, the fiscal term end of Taiwan Sanken Electric Co. is changed to March 31, and the financial statements of Sanken L. D. Electric (Jiangyin) Co., Ltd. and Sanken Electric (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. are consolidated upon the provisional account settlement made as of March 31, the consolidated fiscal year end.
Net income of the three subsidiaries from January 1, 2014 to March 31, 2014 is directly included in retained earnings.

4. Matters relating to Accounting Standard

(1) Standards and methods of valuing the significant assets
(i) Securities
Other securities
Securities with market value
Market value method based on the market price as of the end of the consolidated fiscal term. (Differences in valuation are included directly in net assets and costs of sold securities are calculated using the moving-average method.)
Securities without market value
Stated at cost using the moving-average method

(ii) Derivative transactions
Market value method

(iii) Inventories
Inventory held for the purpose of ordinary sales
Stated mainly at cost using the first-in, first-out method
(The carrying amounts in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are stated after reducing the book value according to the decreased profitability.)

(2) Depreciation methods for significant depreciable assets
(i) Tangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets)
Mainly adopts the straight-line method.
Useful lives of main asset are as follows:

Buildings and structures	8 to 60 years
Machinery and transportation equipment	3 to 12 years

(ii) Intangible assets (excluding lease assets)
Straight-line method
As for software (for in-house use), the straight-line method is used with a useful life of 5 years.

(iii) Lease assets
Lease assets arising from finance lease transactions in which ownerships is transferred
Depreciation shall be computed mainly by the same method applicable to the Company's fixed assets.
Lease assets arising from finance lease transactions in which ownership is not transferred
Depreciation shall be computed by the straight-line method based on the assumptions that the useful life equals the lease term and the residual value equals zero.

(3) Standards of accounting for significant allowances and accruals
(i) Allowance for doubtful receivables
Estimated uncollectible amounts are calculated using historical data for trade receivables and individually considering the probability of collection for doubtful receivables.

(ii) Accrued bonuses for directors and statutory auditors
Accrued bonuses for directors and statutory auditors are calculated based on estimates of bonuses payments for directors and statutory auditors, which are attributable to the consolidated fiscal term.

(iii) Accrued retirement benefits for directors and statutory auditors
Accrued retirement benefits for directors and statutory auditors at the end of fiscal term are calculated based on Company and consolidated majority-owned domestic subsidiaries' internal rules.
Payment of Retirement Benefits for Directors and Statutory Auditors due to the Abolition of the Retirement Benefit Program were resolved and approved at the 89th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on June 23, 2006.

(4) Other significant matters for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements
(i) Accounting method for deferred assets
Bond issuance cost is expensed as incurred.

(ii) Accounting method for retirement benefits
Method for attributing retirement benefit estimates to periods
When calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis serves as the main basis for attributing the retirement benefit estimates to the periods of up to the end of the current consolidated fiscal year.
Method for allocating net unrecognized actuarial gain or loss and past service cost
Net unrecognized actuarial gain or loss is amortized in the year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized primarily by the declining-balance method over various periods (10 years through 18 years).
Prior service cost is amortized in the year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized primarily by the declining-balance method over various periods (10 years through 18 years) which do not exceed the average remaining service period of employees.

Adoption of the simple method at small businesses, etc.

Some consolidated subsidiaries adopt the simple method under which an amount of payment required for retirement benefits for personal reasons at the end of fiscal term is used as retirement benefit obligations when calculating net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit costs,.

(iii) Accounting method for consumption tax

The tax exclusion method is adopted for consumption tax and local consumption tax.

(iv) Foreign currency translation

All monetary assets and liabilities in denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Japanese yen at the exchange rates prevailing as of the consolidated fiscal term end, and the resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to income.

The Majority-owned overseas consolidated subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate prevailing as of the end of the consolidated fiscal term. Revenues and expenses are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate during the consolidated fiscal term, and translation differences are included in the translation adjustment account and minority interests account of net assets.

(v) Consolidated tax payment system

The Company adopts the consolidated tax payment system.

Notes to changes in the accounting policies

Effective from the current consolidated fiscal term, we adopted the provisions of the main text of Paragraph 35 of the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Statement No. 26 on May 17, 2012; hereinafter the "Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard") and the main text of Paragraph 67 of the Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 on March 26, 2015; hereinafter the "Retirement Benefits Accounting Guidance"). Accordingly the calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs have been revised: the method for attributing retirement benefit estimates to periods has been changed from the point basis to the benefit formula basis, and the calculation method for the discount rate has been changed from calculation based on a period approximately equal to the average remaining service term of employees to calculation using multiple discount rates determined for each estimated payment period of retirement benefits, for the period of a debenture underlying the calculation method.

The Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard, etc. is applied in accordance with the tentative treatment set forth in Paragraph 37 of the Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard, and the effect of the changes in the calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs is adjusted to retained earnings at the beginning of the current consolidated fiscal term.

As a result, a net defined benefit liability increased by 158 million yen and retained earnings decreased by 158 million yen at the beginning of the current consolidated fiscal term. However, the impacts on operating income, ordinary income, and income before income taxes and minority interests for the current consolidated fiscal term are negligible.

Notes to changes in presentation

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. Gains on sale of waste, included in "Miscellaneous income" in Other income in the previous consolidated fiscal year, are separately stated in the current consolidated fiscal year due to their increased materiality.
2. Subsidy income (698 million yen for the previous consolidated fiscal year) was separately stated until the previous consolidated fiscal year. Beginning from the current consolidated fiscal year, however, it is included in "Miscellaneous income" in Other income due to its decreased materiality in value.

Notes to changes in accounting estimates

Not applicable

Notes to error corrections

Not applicable

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

(1) Assets offered as collateral and collateralized liabilities

1) Assets offered as collateral

Land	638 million yen
Buildings	2,741 million yen
Other intangible assets	10 million yen
Total	3,390 million yen

2) Collateralized liabilities

Short-term bank loans	5,096 million yen

(2) Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets 139,959 million yen

(3) Amount of retrospective obligations in accordance with the transfer of export receivables 183 million yen

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(1) Shares issued and outstanding (shares)

Type of share	Balance at beginning of current consolidated year	Increase	Decrease	Balance at end of current consolidated year
Common stock	125,490,302	—	—	125,490,302

(2) Treasury Stock (shares)

Type of share	Balance at beginning of current consolidated year	Increase	Decrease	Balance at end of current consolidated year
Common stock	4,223,339	30,189	355	4,253,173

(Summery of Reason for change)
Increase and decrease in treasury stock of common stock were due to purchase and disposal of less-than-a full-unit shares.

(3) Dividends
(i) Amount to be paid

Resolution	Class of share	Total amount (million yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Shareholders' Meeting held on June 20, 2014	Common stock	363	3.00	March 31, 2014	June 23, 2014
Board of Directors' Meeting held on November 6, 2014	Common stock	363	3.00	September 30, 2014	December 5, 2014

(ii) Dividends of which the record dates fall in the current fiscal year but the effective dates fall after the end of the current fiscal year

Resolution	Class of share	Funding source for dividend	Total amount (million yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
Shareholders' Meeting held on June 26, 2015	Common stock	Capital surplus	424	3.50	March 31, 2015	June 29, 2015

(4) Stock Acquisition Rights
Not applicable

Notes to Financial Instruments

(1) Matters concerning the current situation of financial instruments

The Company Group raises funds necessary for capital investments, R&D, etc. by bond issues and bank loans. It manages temporary surplus funds through highly secured financial instruments, and also raises short-term operating funds by issuing commercial papers and bank loans. The Company Group follows a policy of using derivatives to hedge foreign currency exchange fluctuation risks and of avoiding any speculative dealings.

Customer credit risks related with notes receivable and accounts receivable ― trade are reduced through measures taken in accordance with provisions of credit management regulations. Receivables denominated in foreign currencies are exposed to foreign currency exchange fluctuation risks. The Company Group hedges this risk mainly through the use of forward exchange contracts against positions after netting payables denominated in foreign currencies, in principle.

Investment securities are mainly the shares of corporations with which the Company Group has business relationships and therefore are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations. The Company Group regularly monitors the fair value and financial positions, etc. of the issuing entities (business partners) and continuously reviews the holding status in consideration of its relationships with business partners.

Short-term bank loans and commercial papers are fundraising instruments that mainly pertain to operating funds, while long-term bank loans, bonds, and lease obligations under finance lease transactions are fundraising instruments necessary mainly for the purpose of capital investment. Some of them are on floating interest rates and therefore exposed to the risk of interest rate fluctuation. When borrowing a bank loan on a floating interest rate, the Company Group reduces the risk by limiting the loan term within three years in principle, monitoring the remaining term until the interest rate renewal date, monitoring the interest rate fluctuation trend, and responding in consideration of the balances between short-term loans and long-term loans or between fixed interest rates and floating interest rates.

With respect to derivative transactions, the financial division of the Company conducts transaction contracts, checks balances, and handles the accounting. A monthly report on the status of derivative transactions is prepared and submitted to the management meeting.

(2) Matters concerning the fair value of financial instruments

The amount posted on the consolidated balance sheet, the fair value, and the differences between the two were as follows, as of March 31, 2015 (consolidated closing date for the current fiscal year). However, financial instruments for which the fair value is deemed to be extremely difficult to determine are not included in the following table. (See note 2)

(Millions of yen)

	Amount posted on consolidated balance sheet (*1)	Fair value (*1)	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	17,443	17,443	―
(2) Notes and accounts receivable ― trade	37,489	37,489	―
(3) Investment securities			
Other securities	1,313	1,313	―
(4) Notes and accounts payable ― trade	(20,909)	(20,909)	―
(5) Short-term bank loans	(21,570)	(21,570)	―
(6) Commercial paper	(22,500)	(22,500)	―
(7) Bonds payable(Including current portion of bonds)	(30,000)	(30,294)	(294)
(8) Long-term bank loans(Including current portion long-term loans payable)	(12,500)	(12,501)	(1)
(9) Lease obligations	(2,487)	(2,447)	39
(10) Derivative transactions (*2)	(599)	(599)	―

*1: Amounts posted in liabilities are indicated in ( ).

*2: Derivative transactions are indicated in net amounts after offsetting the receivables and payables.

Note 1: Calculation method for the fair value of financial instruments, and matters concerning securities and derivative transactions

(1) Cash and deposits; and (2) Notes and accounts receivable ― trade

The fair value is approximately equal to the book value because both are settled in the short term. Therefore, the fair value is based on the book value.

(3) Investment securities

The fair value of stocks is based on the prices on the stock exchange.

(4) Notes and accounts payable — trade; (5) Short-term bank loans; and (6) Commercial paper
The fair value is approximately equal to the book value because both are settled in the short term. Therefore, the fair value is based on the book value.

(7) Bonds payable
The fair value of bonds with market prices issued by the Company is based on market prices. The fair value of bonds without market prices is based on the present value of the total principal and interest discounted by the interest rate in consideration of the residual periods and credit risk of the bonds.

(8) Long-term bank loans
With floating interest rate, the fair value of long-term bank loans is deemed to reflect market interest rates in the short term and is therefore deemed to be very similar to the book value. Accordingly, it is stated at book value. With fixed interest rate, the fair value of long-term bank loans is based on the present value of the total principal and interest discounted by the interest rate, assuming that the Company newly takes out the same bank loans.

(9) Lease obligations
The fair value of lease obligations is based on present value discounted by the interest rate, assuming that the Company newly initiates the same lease transaction.

(10) Derivative transactions
(i) Not subject to hedge accounting
The fair value of a derivative transaction not subject to hedge accounting is based on the price etc. presented by correspondent financial institutions.
(ii) Subject to hedge accounting
Not applicable.

Note 2: The fair value of unlisted stocks (83 million yen on the consolidated balance sheet) is considered to be extremely difficult to calculate, as there are no market prices and no valuations of future cash flows. Therefore, these stocks are not included in "(3) Investment securities; Other securities."

Notes to lease properties
Omitted because of their insignificance

Notes to per share information

(1) Net assets per share	516.22 yen
(2) Net income per share	65.50 yen

Important Subsequent Events
Not applicable

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to Going Concern Assumption

Not applicable

Notes to significant accounting policies

1. Standards and methods of valuing the assets

(1) Securities

Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates ····· Stated at cost using the moving-average method

Other securities

Securities with market value ····· Market value method based on the closing market price as of the end of the fiscal term

Differences in valuation are included directly in net assets and costs of sold securities are calculated using the moving-average method.

Securities without market value ····· Stated at cost using the moving-average method

(2) Derivative transactions

Market value method

(3) Inventories

Inventories held for the purpose of ordinary sales

Semiconductor segment

Stated mainly at cost by the first-in, first-out method (The carrying amounts in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are stated after reducing the book value according to the decreased profitability.)

PM segment, PS segment ····· Stated mainly at cost using the specific identification method (The carrying amounts in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are stated after reducing the book value according to the decreased profitability.)

2. Depreciation methods for fixed assets

(1) Tangible fixed assets

(excluding lease assets) ····· Straight-line method

(2) Intangible assets

(excluding lease assets) ····· Straight-line method

As for software (for in-house use), the straight-line method is used with a useful life of 5 years.

(3) Lease assets ····· Lease assets arising from finance lease transactions in which ownership is not transferred

Depreciation shall be computed by the straight-line method based on the assumptions that the useful life equals the lease term and the residual value equals zero.

3. Standards of accounting for allowances and accruals

(1) Allowance for doubtful receivables

Estimated uncollectible amounts are calculated using historical data for trade receivables and individually considering the probability of collection for doubtful receivables.

(2) Accrued bonuses for directors and statutory auditors

Accrued bonuses for directors and statutory auditors are calculated based on estimates of bonuses payments for directors and statutory auditors, which are attributable to the fiscal term.

(3) Accrued retirement benefits

Accrued employees' retirement benefits are calculated based on estimates of retirement benefit obligations and pension assets as of the end of the fiscal term.

(i) Method for attributing retirement benefit estimates to periods

When calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula basis serves as the main basis for attributing retirement benefit estimates to the periods of up to the end of the current fiscal.

(ii) Method for allocating net unrecognized actuarial gain or loss and past service cost

Net unrecognized actuarial gain or loss is amortized in the year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized primarily by the declining-balance method over 14 years which is not more than the average remaining service term of employees.

Prior service cost is amortized in the year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized primarily by the declining-balance method over 14 years which is not more than the average remaining service term of employees.

(4) Accrued retirement benefits for directors and statutory auditors

Accrued retirement benefits for directors and statutory auditors at the end of the fiscal term are calculated based on Company internal rules.

Payment of Retirement Benefits for Directors and Statutory Auditors due to the Abolition of the Retirement Benefit Program were resolved and approved at the 89th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on June 23, 2006.

4. Other significant matters constituting basis for the preparation of the financial statements

(1) Accounting for retirement benefits

The accounting methods adopted for net unrecognized actuarial gain or loss and unrecognized past service cost relating to retirement benefits in the non-consolidated financial statements differ from those adopted in the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Accounting method for deferred assets

Bond issuance cost is expensed as incurred.

(3) Accounting method for consumption taxes

The tax exclusion method is adopted for consumption tax and local consumption tax.

Notes to changes in the accounting policies

Effective from the current fiscal term, we adopted the Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Statement No. 26 on May 17, 2012; hereinafter the "Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard") and the Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 on March 26, 2015). Accordingly the calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs have been revised: the method for attributing retirement benefit estimates to periods has been changed from the point basis to the benefit formula basis, and the calculation method for the discount rate has been changed from calculation based on a period approximately equal to the average remaining service term of employees to calculation using multiple discount rates determined for each estimated payment period of retirement benefits, for the period of a debenture underlying the calculation method.

The Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard, etc. is applied in accordance with the tentative treatment set forth

in Paragraph 37 of the Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard, and the effect of the changes in the calculation methods for retirement benefit obligations and service costs is adjusted to retained earnings at the beginning of the current fiscal term.
As a result, accrued retirement benefits decreased by 43 million yen and retained earnings carried forward increased by 43 million yen at the beginning of the current fiscal term.
The effects on operating income, ordinary income and net income were not material for the fiscal year 2014.

Notes to changes in presentation

Not applicable

Notes to changes in accounting estimates

Not applicable

Notes to changes in error corrections

Not applicable

Notes to balance sheet

1. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets	28,473 million yen

2. Contingent liabilities

The Company guarantees bank loans of the other companies and others.

P.T. Sanken Indonesia	1,384 million yen
Polar Semiconductor, LLC	1,202 million yen
Total	2,587 million yen

3. Receivables from, and payables to subsidiaries and affiliates:

(1) Short-term receivables	39,591 million yen
(2) Short-term payables	7,121 million yen
(3) Long-term receivables	8,297 million yen

Notes to statement of income

1. Operating transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

(1) Net sales	22,432 million yen
(2) Purchases	112,643 million yen
(3) Raw materials, etc. provided	60,023 million yen
(4) Other operating transactions	3,326 million yen

2. Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates other than operating transactions	2,896 million yen

3. Gains on sale of non-current assets in extraordinary income are mainly due to the transfer of land, etc. (former Zama plant).

Notes to statement of changes in net assets

Number of treasury stock as of the end of the fiscal term	common stock	4,253,173

Notes to accounting for income taxes

Details of recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities by principal causes

Deferred tax assets:	Tax loss carry forwards	8,156 million yen
	Loss on revaluation of securities of subsidiaries and affiliates	3,002 million yen
	Loss on revaluation of inventories	2,673 million yen
	Tax credit carry forwards	591 million yen
	Allowance for doubtful receivables	1,068 million yen
	Accrued bonuses	385 million yen
	Others	605 million yen
	Sub-total of deferred tax assets	16,483 million yen
	Valuation allowance	(16,483) million yen
	Total of deferred tax assets	— million yen
Deferred tax liabilities:	Unrealized gain on securities	(173) million yen
	Others	(20) million yen
	Total of deferred tax liabilities	(194) million yen
	Net of deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(194) million yen

Notes to transactions with affiliated parties

Subsidiaries, etc.

Type	Name of Company, etc.	Location	Common stock or investments (millions of yen)	Field of business or occupation	Ownership of voting rights, etc. (Ownership percentage)	Details of relationship		Details of transaction	Amount of transaction (millions of yen)	Account	Balance as of the end the of fiscal term (millions of yen)
						Concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors, etc.	Factual relationship				
Subsidiary	Ishikawa Sanken Co., Ltd.	Shika-machi, Hakui-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture	95	Semiconductor Device	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 4	Manufacture of our products	Purchase of semiconductor products	34,166	Accounts payable-trade	—
								Onerous provision of raw materials	23,839	Accounts receivable-other	3,785
	Yamagata Sanken Co., Ltd.	Higashine-shi, Yamagata Prefecture	100	Semiconductor Device	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 3	Manufacture of our products	Purchase of semiconductor products	19,268	Accounts payable-trade	—
								Onerous provision of raw materials	3,070	Accounts receivable-other	1,979
								Provision of collaterals to secure loans from financial institutions	5,000	—	—
	Fukushima Sanken Co., Ltd.	Nihonmatsu-shi, Fukushima Prefecture	50	Semiconductor Device	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 3	Manufacture of our products	Purchase of semiconductor products	18,308	Accounts payable-trade	—
								Onerous provision of raw materials	18,736	Accounts receivable-other	4,939
	Dalian Sanken Electric Co., Ltd.	Dalian City, Liaoning, China	66,349 thousand CNYs	Semiconductor Device PM	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 1	Manufacture of our products	Purchase of semiconductor products	5,175	Accounts payable-trade	—
								Receipt of dividends	319	Accounts receivable-other	1,500
	P.T. Sanken Indonesia	Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia	21,000 thousand US dollars	PM	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 2	Manufacture of our products	Onerous provision of raw materials	1,055	Accounts receivable-other	2,292
								Loan guarantee	1,384	—	—
	Sanken North America, Inc.	Worcester, Massachusetts, USA	10,250 thousand US dollars	Semiconductor Device	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 4	Manufacture of our products	Receipt of dividends	1,822	Accounts receivable-other	1,804
	Allegro MicroSystems, LLC	Worcester, Massachusetts, USA	63,428 thousand US dollars	Semiconductor Device	Indirect ownership 100%	—	Manufacture of our products	Purchase of semiconductor products	11,124	Accounts payable-trade	1,062
	Sanken Electric Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	170 thousand US dollars	Semiconductor Device PM	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 1	Sale of our products	Sale of products	7,104	Accounts receivable-trade	3,086
	Sanken Electric Hong Kong Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	1,000 thousand HK dollars	Semiconductor Device PM	Direct ownership 100%	Number of concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors: 1	Sale of our products	Sale of products	4,921	Accounts receivable-trade	1,892
	Sanken Business Service Co., Ltd.	Niiza-shi, Saitama Prefecture	90	Business transaction services	Direct ownership 100%	—	Factoring transactions	Factoring transactions	24,140	Accounts payable-trade	4,470
										Accounts payable-other	93

Notes: 1. The amount of factoring transactions include consumption tax.

2. Concurrently serving directors or statutory auditors are presented as of March 31, 2015.

Conditions of transactions and decision policies thereof

1. The sale and purchase prices of our products are determined based on the market value as a reference.
2. The onerous provision prices of raw materials are determined on the basis of the Company's estimated cost.
3. As for the accounts payable-trade and accounts payable-other to Sanken Business Service Co., Ltd., basic agreement is entered into among the Company, supplier of the Company, and Sanken Business Service Co., Ltd., and the accounts are settled by way of factoring transactions.
4. With respect to doubtful receivables from subsidiaries, a total amount of 3,118 million yen is recorded as allowance for doubtful receivables.
5. Yamagata Sanken Co., Ltd. provides the Company with collateral to secure the Company's borrowings from financial institutions.
6. The Company guarantees loans from financial institutions and the lease obligations of P.T. Sanken Indonesia.

Notes to per share data

1. Net assets per share 244.22 yen

2. Net income per share 21.87 yen

Notes to subsequent events

Not applicable

Notes to the company adopting the dividend regulations on a consolidated basis

The Company adopted the dividend regulations on a consolidated basis.