November 13, 2002
Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Results for the First Half-Year Ended September 30, 2002

Name of registrant:	Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.
Code No:	7272
Securities traded:	Tokyo Stock Exchange First Section
Headquarters:	Shizuoka, Japan
(URL http://www.yamaha-motor.co.jp/eng/profile/ir/0002.html)	
Representative:	Toru Hasegawa, President and Representative Director
Contact:	Yutaka Kume, Senior General Manager, Investor Relations, Accounting & Finance Division
Date of the meeting of the Board of Directors for account settlement:	November 13, 2002
Status of US GAAP:	Not adopted

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Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.
and Consolidated Subsidiaries

I. Financial Summary

(First half-years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and fiscal year ended March 31, 2002)

1) Operating Performance

	Millions of yen			
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	% change	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Net sales	**¥525,788**	¥498,338	5.5%	¥946,817
Operating income	**40,963**	21,598	89.7	37,213
Ordinary income	**38,293**	19,063	100.9	32,672
Net income	**11,479**	7,452	54.0	9,536
	Yen			
Per share amounts:				
Net income	**¥49.68**	¥32.26	—	¥41.28
Net income, diluted	**40.31**	30.02	—	33.59

Notes:

1. Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliates:

Millions of yen		
First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	*First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001*	*Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002*
¥(547)	*¥(1,269)*	*¥(1,436)*

2. Average number of shares outstanding (consolidated):

Shares		
First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	*First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001*	*Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002*
231,069,170	*231,026,128*	*231,021,021*

3. Change in financial accounting method: Applicable

4. Percentages of net sales, operating income, ordinary income and net income represent annual changes compared with the same period of the previous year.

5. Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

2) Financial Position

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Total assets	**¥684,109**	¥700,588	¥707,865
Shareholders' equity	**164,122**	147,884	163,591
	Percent		
Shareholders' equity to total assets	**24.0%**	21.1%	23.1%
	Yen		
Shareholders' equity per share	**¥710.28**	¥640.12	¥708.17

Note:

Number of shares issued at September 30, 2002 and 2001, and March 31, 2002 (consolidated):

Shares		
Sept. 30, 2002	*Sept. 30, 2001*	*Mar. 31,2002*
231,068,837	*231,027,138*	*231,006,770*

3) Cash Flows

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Cash provided by operating activities	**¥59,700**	¥37,205	¥78,406
Cash used in investing activities	**(15,005)**	(31,084)	(46,666)
Cash used in financing activities	**(55,990)**	(1,898)	9,582
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial period	**24,257**	17,783	36,481

4) Scope of Consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries	**94**
Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method	**10**
Number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method	**26**

5) Change in Consolidation During the Year

Number of newly consolidated subsidiaries	**5**
Number of companies excluded from consolidation	**2**
Number of subsidiaries and affiliates newly accounted for by the equity method	**2**
Number of companies excluded from equity method accounting	**1**

Forecast for FY2003 Consolidated Results

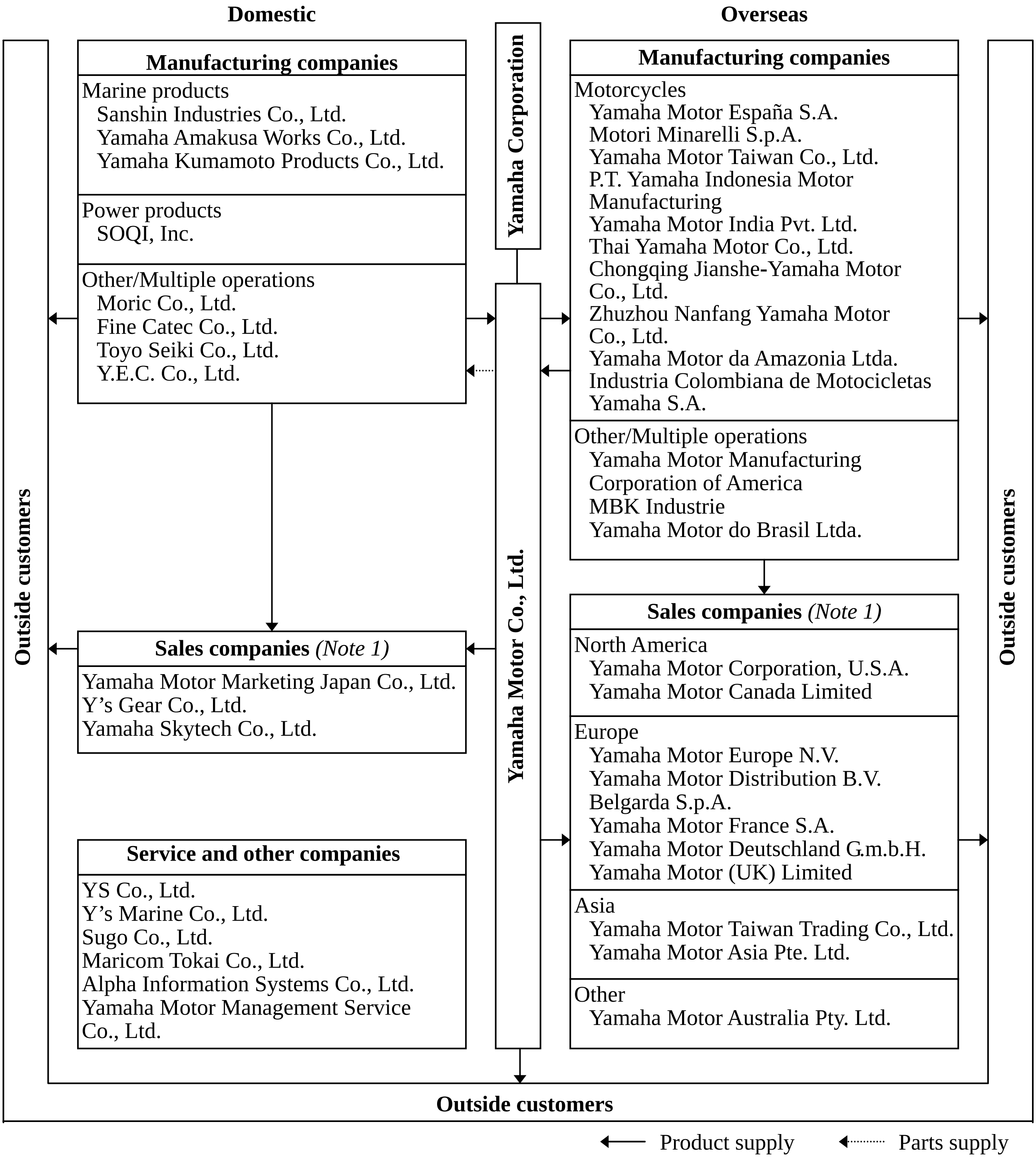
	Millions of yen
	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2003
Net sales	¥1,010,000
Ordinary income	66,000
Net income	25,000

	Yen
Net income per share	¥108.19

**The forecast consolidated results for fiscal 2003, ending March 31, 2003, are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the information currently available, and involve risks and uncertainties. Please be advised that actual results may differ significantly from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Please refer to the Forecast for FY2003 Consolidated Results on page 11 for further information on forecast performance.*

II. Overview of Group Companies

The Yamaha Motor Group is comprised of Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd. (the Company) and its 151 associated companies (112 subsidiaries, 38 affiliates and one related company, as of September 30, 2002) in Japan and overseas. The Group is mainly engaged in the manufacture and sale of small vehicles, internal-combustion engines, boats, aircraft equipment, other transportation equipment, general machinery, electrical equipment, and related accessories, as well as the management of leisure and recreation facilities. These business operations are divided into four segments — motorcycles, marine products, power products, and other products — based on similarities of product type and target market, among other characteristics. The positioning of the Company and major associated companies within the Group, as well as their respective business segment relationships, are as follows.



Notes:

1. Sales companies are engaged in the marketing of products related to more than one business segment.

2. No consolidated subsidiary in the Group is listed on any domestic stock exchange.

III. Management Policies

1) Basic management polices

Based on the corporate mission, “We Create *Kando* — Touching Your Heart,” the Company works together with other Group companies around the world to conduct a diversity of business activities. The Yamaha Motor Group is committed to helping people realize their dreams by maximizing ingenuity and enthusiasm, and to bringing a higher level of satisfaction and enrichment to customers’ lives. Thus, Yamaha Motor aims to become a company of value that people can always expect to bring *kando* to the next stage.

To achieve its corporate mission, the Company is committed to three management principles: (1) surpassing customer expectations; (2) establishing a corporate environment that fosters self-esteem; and (3) fulfilling social responsibilities globally.

The Company has also launched a corporate branding strategy in order to achieve corporate objectives, help implement structural reform and promote growth. As the strategy’s slogan — “Touching Your Heart” — indicates, the Company aims to differentiate itself from the competition by delivering a unique and exciting style of fun to its customers.

2) Basic policies regarding profit-sharing

The Company considers shareholder profit one of its most important management priorities, and pursues its global operations with an eye toward enhancing corporate value.

The Company places top priority on the steady payment of cash dividends, striving to continuously provide high dividends to shareholders, while examining consolidated business performance trends from a medium- and long-term perspective.

Company policy calls for utilizing internal reserves to solidify its financial foundation, and to invest in equipment, facilities, and medium- and long-term research and development activities, in order to enhance future business performance.

In the first-half year, ended September 30, 2002, Yamaha Motor introduced a stock option plan for certain board members, executive officers and senior general managers of the Company, and presidents of its major subsidiaries. The plan is designed to provide these executives motivation and raise their morale, in order to improve the groupwide performance and maximize the corporate value.

3) Measures for management structural reform

Yamaha Motor launched a corporate executive officer system in June 2001, in order to speed up decision-making on management issues and enhance individual accountability. The Company also established the Personnel Committee for Directors, which includes experts from outside the Company, to evaluate the performance of directors and executive officers, and help determine the most suitable executive remuneration system.

In its drive to develop a “profit-oriented management system,” the Company in May 2001 initiated “Yamaha Value 21,” defining the business approach to be understood and shared by all Yamaha Motor personnel. Based on the new result-oriented value system spelled out in Yamaha Value 21, the Company advanced management reform further, revamping the personnel system at Yamaha Motor in Japan. In aggressively promoting internal reforms in this way, the Company is creating a corporate culture focused on results.

4) Key priorities the Company must address

Recession is expected to spread worldwide, reflecting such negative factors as lower stock prices accompanied by depressed consumer spending in the United States, while conditions surrounding the Japanese economy are likely to remain harsh. Meanwhile, market competition will intensify as the presence of Chinese manufacturers grows. In addition, prompt response to environmental issues will become increasingly important.

The Company has been implementing structural reforms geared toward establishing a solid management foundation, capable of withstanding changes in the business environment. As part of this drive, the Company initiated a new three-year medium-term management plan called “NEXT 50” in April 2002. It is designed to attain further growth ahead of the 50th anniversary of the Company’s founding, to be celebrated in July 2005. In order to fortify the management foundation and make it a springboard for the next half century, NEXT 50 focuses on the following key priorities:

1. Improving profitability by taking every possible cost-cutting measure and enhancing business efficiency, while developing and supplying attractive products.

2. Solidifying the foundation of the motorcycle business in growing markets such as China, India and ASEAN countries.

3. Promoting a growth strategy by focusing on new business areas related — but not limited — to core technology.

4. Improving free cash flow by promoting supply chain management and the effective use of fixed assets, while reducing borrowings and raising the equity ratio, in order to strengthen the Company’s financial condition.

5) Policies for reducing the stock investment unit

Yamaha Motor understands that reducing the stock investment unit is an effective measure to promote the participation of individual investors in the stock market. However, it also entails significant cost. Since enhancing its own financial standing is a key management priority, the Company will monitor stock market trends and factor business performance and stock price into its consideration of reductions in the investment unit.

IV. Operating Performance — Breakdown

Amount: millions of yen Volume: thousand units

	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002			First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001			Change			Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002		
	Volume	Amount	%	Volume	Amount	%	Volume	Amount	%	Volume	Amount	%
Net sales:												
Japan	—	¥84,446	16.1%	—	¥86,719	17.4%	—	¥(2,272)	(2.6)%	—	¥159,559	16.9%
Overseas:												
North America	—	188,998	35.9	—	167,047	33.5	—	21,950	13.1	—	353,192	37.3
Europe	—	126,823	24.1	—	137,918	27.7	—	(11,095)	(8.0)	—	214,912	22.7
Asia	—	82,641	15.7	—	63,168	12.7	—	19,473	30.8	—	135,541	14.3
Other areas	—	42,878	8.2	—	43,484	8.7	—	(606)	(1.4)	—	83,611	8.8
Sub-total	—	441,341	83.9	—	411,619	82.6	—	29,722	7.2	—	787,258	83.1
Total	—	¥525,788	100.0%	—	¥498,338	100.0%	—	¥ 27,449	5.5%	—	¥946,817	100.0%
Motorcycles:												
Japan	122	¥ 35,837	13.0%	119	¥ 33,802	12.7%	3	¥ 2,035	6.0%	211	¥60,021	12.1%
Overseas:												
North America	89	49,167	17.8	74	45,589	17.2	14	3,578	7.8	186	110,000	22.2
Europe	229	96,359	34.9	292	107,178	40.4	(63)	(10,819)	(10.1)	453	163,566	33.0
Asia	619	70,611	25.6	484	52,040	19.6	136	18,570	35.7	1,007	113,355	22.9
Other areas	99	24,360	8.7	95	26,659	10.1	5	(2,299)	(8.6)	184	49,132	9.8
Sub-total	1,037	240,499	87.0	945	231,468	87.3	92	9,030	3.9	1,830	436,055	87.9
Total	1,159	¥276,336	52.6%	1,064	¥265,270	53.2%	95	¥11,066	4.2%	2,041	¥496,076	52.4%
Marine products:												
Japan	—	¥ 17,303	15.4%	—	¥ 19,247	19.2%	—	¥ (1,944)	(10.1)%	—	¥35,058	18.6%
Overseas:												
North America	—	60,863	54.0	—	50,240	50.2	—	10,622	21.1	—	99,030	52.6
Europe	—	17,526	15.6	—	15,402	15.4	—	2,123	13.8	—	23,886	12.7
Asia	—	3,730	3.3	—	3,154	3.2	—	576	18.3	—	6,313	3.4
Other areas	—	13,216	11.7	—	12,024	12.0	—	1,191	9.9	—	24,038	12.7
Sub-total	—	95,337	84.6	—	80,822	80.8	—	14,514	18.0	—	153,268	81.4
Total	—	¥112,640	21.4%	—	¥100,070	20.1%	—	¥ 12,570	12.6%	—	¥188,326	19.9%
Power products:												
Japan	—	¥ 6,233	6.4%	—	¥ 6,326	7.1%	—	¥(93)	(1.5)%	—	¥14,884	8.1%
Overseas:												
North America	—	77,869	79.8	—	70,203	79.2	—	7,666	10.9	—	142,363	77.8
Europe	—	7,543	7.7	—	6,662	7.5	—	880	13.2	—	13,906	7.6
Asia	—	1,525	1.6	—	1,491	1.7	—	33	2.3	—	3,046	1.7
Other areas	—	4,469	4.5	—	3,960	4.5	—	509	12.9	—	8,816	4.8
Sub-total	—	91,408	93.6	—	82,318	92.9	—	9,090	11.0	—	168,132	91.9
Total	—	¥97,642	18.6%	—	¥88,644	17.8%	—	¥8,997	10.1%	—	¥183,016	19.3%
Other products:												
Japan	—	¥ 25,072	64.0%	—	¥ 27,342	61.6%	—	¥(2,270)	(8.3)%	—	¥49,595	62.5%
Overseas:												
North America	—	1,096	2.8	—	1,013	2.3	—	83	8.2	—	1,797	2.3
Europe	—	5,394	13.8	—	8,674	19.6	—	(3,280)	(37.8)	—	13,553	17.1
Asia	—	6,774	17.3	—	6,481	14.6	—	292	4.5	—	12,826	16.2
Other areas	—	831	2.1	—	840	1.9	—	(8)	(1.0)	—	1,624	1.9
Sub-total	—	14,096	36.0	—	17,010	38.4	—	(2,913)	(17.1)	—	29,801	37.5
Total	—	¥39,169	7.4%	—	¥44,353	8.9%	—	¥(5,183)	(11.7)%	—	¥79,397	8.4%

Note:
Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

1) Production and Sales

(1) Production and Sales

Net sales for the first half-year ended September 30, 2002 increased 5.5 percent from the same period of the previous year, to ¥525.8 billion.

In Japan, motorcycle sales rose, while sales of golf cars, pleasure boats and other products declined, due to the prolonged recession.

Overseas, demand for motorcycles, outboard motors and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) remained strong in North America; however, motorcycle demand decreased in Europe. Meanwhile, in Asia excluding Japan, sales increased, reflecting growth in Indonesia and the new consolidation of a subsidiary in Thailand in the second half of the previous fiscal year. On the currency exchange market, the Japanese yen remained weak during the term against major foreign currencies compared to the same period of the previous year, which favorably affected the yen-denominated sales figures of overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

Production unit figures for motorcycles and ATVs increased from the same period of the previous year. This rise was mainly attributable to brisk demand for motorcycles and ATVs in North America, and came about despite a decline in motorcycle demand in Europe. In the marine product business segment, sales of outboard motors remained favorable in North America, pushing the operating ratio at outboard motor production facilities in Japan higher than the same period of the previous year. However, demand for boats remained sluggish in Japan; thus, the number of boat units produced was lower than that in the same period of the previous year.

Operating performance by segment

(1) Business segment

[Motorcycles]

In Japan, demand for large scooters was robust, while mainstay small scooter sales remained slow. Overseas, sales decreased in Europe; however, sales grew in the United States, and Asia also experienced growth, owing largely to a sales increase in Indonesia.

As a result, total motorcycle sales during the first half-year under review increased 4.2 percent from the same period of the previous year, to ¥276.3 billion, while operating income rose 88.8 percent, to ¥12.4 billion.

[Marine products]

Marine product sales continued to decline in Japan, but this was offset by a significant increase in outboard motor sales in North America. Accordingly, total sales rose 12.6 percent, to ¥112.6 billion. Operating income increased by ¥7.6 billion, to ¥9.1 billion.

[Power products]

Sales of ATVs in North America continued strong, thus raising total sales in this segment by 10.1 percent, to ¥97.6 billion, and pushing operating income up 38.4 percent, to ¥15.8 billion.

[Other products]

Sales declines in automobile engines and printed circuit board surface mounters reduced total sales in this segment by 11.7 percent, to ¥39.2 billion. However, due to the improved profitability of the electro-hybrid bicycle business and other positive factors, operating income increased 68.0 percent, to ¥3.8 billion.

(2) Geographical segment

[Japan]

Sales in Japan decreased 5.1 percent, to ¥128.3 billion, due mainly to declining sales of pleasure boats and golf cars, reflecting low consumer spending. However, due to an exchange gain resulting from the depreciation of the yen, operating income increased 122.4 percent, to ¥14.4 billion.

[North America]

Sales in North America climbed 12.5 percent, to ¥183.4 billion, and operating income rose 144.1 percent, to ¥17.0 billion, supported by a substantial expansion in sales of motorcycles, ATVs and outboard motors.

[Europe]

Although outboard motor sales rose, sales of motorcycles, the Company's mainstay products in the region, dropped. Consequently, total sales in Europe decreased 5.2 percent, to ¥128.1 billion, and operating income fell 23.2 percent, to ¥6.2 billion.

[Asia]

Sales grew in Indonesia, as the country experienced an economic recovery. In addition, a Thai subsidiary — to which the equity method had been applied in the same period of the previous year — was newly consolidated during the second half of the previous year. Together, these factors pushed sales in the region higher, up 49.0 percent, to ¥60.6 billion, and also drove operating income up, by ¥3.1 billion, to ¥38.0 billion.

[Other areas]

Sales in other areas grew 5.1 percent, to ¥25.3 billion, due mainly to gains at the Company's subsidiaries in Oceania and Latin America. Operating income also increased, by 35.7 percent, to ¥1.1 billion.

The operating income figures discussed above do not include the amount of "eliminations." Transactions are recorded exclusive of consumption taxes. Accordingly, sales figures do not include consumption and other similar taxes.

(2) Income and Expenses

Companywide cost reduction improved the gross profit ratio, while depreciation of the yen produced an exchange gain. These factors more than offset an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, and pushed operating income, ordinary income and net income during the period higher — by 89.7 percent to ¥41.0 billion, by 100.9 percent to ¥38.3 billion, and by 54.0 percent to ¥11.5 billion, respectively — compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Effective from the first half-year ended September 30, 2002, the Company has changed the accounting method for consolidated adjustment accounts. The total amount of the consolidated adjustment accounts is now registered as a loss at the time of its generation. Therefore, the balance of ¥9.5 billion in the consolidated adjustment accounts at the beginning of the fiscal year was written down in the extraordinary loss column, under "special amortization of consolidated adjustment accounts."

(3) Forecast for FY 2003 Consolidated Results

The economy in Japan is expected to remain harsh, and it will take some time to see a recovery in consumer spending. Nevertheless, the Company anticipates higher sales in Japan.

Overseas, recession is spreading on a global scale, as evidenced by lower stock prices combined with sluggish consumer spending in the United States. Therefore, market conditions around the world are increasingly unpredictable. In North America, the expansion in motorcycle and ATV demand is expected to slow down, although sales are forecast higher than those in the previous year. Meanwhile in Asia, where the forecast calls for continuing motorcycle demand expansion, sales is expected to increase, reflecting the popularity of new model releases in the region.

Against this backdrop, the Company forecasts its consolidated and non-consolidated business results for the year ending March 31, 2003 as follows:

	Consolidated		Non-consolidated	
	Millions of yen	Percent change	Millions of yen	Percent change
	2003	2003/2002	2003	2003/2002
Net sales	¥1,010,000	6.7%	¥590,000	5.8%
Operating income	68,000	82.7	19,000	53.3
Ordinary income	66,000	102.0	18,000	19.6
Net income	25,000	162.2	9,500	85.2

The forecast for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003 is based on the assumption that one U.S. dollar and one euro will equal ¥124 and ¥115, respectively.

**The forecast consolidated results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003 are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of the information currently available, and involve risks and uncertainties. Please be advised that actual results may differ significantly from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Potential risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions in Yamaha Motor's major markets, changing consumer preferences, and currency exchange rate fluctuations.*

2) Financial Position

<u>Cash Flows</u>

Cash provided by operating activities during the first half-year under review increased by ¥22.5 billion from the same period of the previous year, to ¥59.7 billion. This was mainly attributable to gains in net income before taxes, and trade notes and accounts payable. The gain came despite negative factors, including increases in trade notes and accounts receivable, and in corporation tax.

Cash used in investing activities totaled ¥15.0 billion, principally reflecting the purchase of fixed assets.

Consequent to these operating and investing activities, free cash flow rose by ¥38.6 billion from the same period of the previous year, to ¥44.7 billion.

Cash used in financing activities amounted to ¥56.0 billion, due to repayments of ¥55.8 billion, for both long- and short-term loans.

As a result of the cash flow activities discussed above, interest-bearing debt amounted to ¥197.7 billion at the end of the first half-year, while cash and cash equivalents decreased by ¥12.2 billion from the end of the previous year, to ¥24.3 billion.

V. Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Income

First half-years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and fiscal year ended March 31, 2002

	Millions of yen			
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	% change	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Net sales	**¥525,788**	¥498,338	+5.5%	¥946,817
Cost of sales	**378,133**	373,873	+1.1	701,167
Gross profit	**147,654**	124,465	+18.6	245,650
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**106,691**	102,866	+3.7	208,436
Operating income	**40,963**	21,598	+89.7	37,213
Non-operating income	**9,904**	9,803	+1.0	19,428
Non-operating expenses	**12,574**	12,338	+1.9	23,969
Outplacement support	**1,021**	1,622		1,645
Other non-operating expenses	**11,552**	10,715		22,324
Ordinary income	**38,293**	19,063	+100.9	32,672
Extraordinary income	**175**	1,104	-84.1	1,472
Extraordinary loss	**10,298**	6,437	+60.0	12,234
Special amortization of consolidated adjustment accounts	**9,460**	0		0
Amortization of net transition difference for employees' retirement benefits	**0**	4,079		8,124
Other extraordinary loss	**838**	2,357		4,109
Income before income taxes	**28,170**	13,731	+105.2	21,911
Corporation, inhabitant and enterprise taxes	**18,021**	11,827		18,210
Deferred income taxes	**(1,819)**	(5,409)		(4,431)
Minority interest	**488**	(140)	—	(1,404)
Net income	**¥ 11,479**	¥ 7,452	+54.0%	¥ 9,536

Note: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

Consolidated Statement of Surplus

First half-years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and fiscal year ended March 31, 2002

	Millions of yen			
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Change	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
(Capital surplus)				
Capital surplus at beginning of period	**¥ 34,365**	¥ 34,365	¥ 0	¥ 34,365
Increase in capital surplus	**52**	0	52	0
Conversion of convertible bonds	**52**	0	52	0
Capital surplus at end of period	**34,418**	34,365	52	34,365
(Retained earnings)				
Retained earnings at beginning of period	**118,948**	114,456	4,492	114,456
Increases in retained earnings	**11,490**	4,769	6,720	6,607
Increase (decrease) due to companies becoming consolidated subsidiaries	**3**	(3,225)	3,229	(3,225)
Increase (decrease) due to companies becoming consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method	**(55)**	0	(55)	0
Gain from land revaluation	**63**	542	(479)	296
Net income	**11,479**	7,452	4,027	9,536
Decreases in retained earnings	**994**	1,186	(191)	2,114
Dividends	**924**	924	—	1,848
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	**112**	112	—	116
Decrease (increase) due to companies ceasing to be consolidated subsidiaries	**(42)**	22	(64)	22
Decrease (increase) due to companies ceasing to be consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method	**0**	126	(126)	126
Retained earnings at end of period	**¥129,444**	¥118,039	¥11,404	¥118,948

Consolidated Balance Sheets

September 30, 2002 and 2001, and March 31, 2002

	Millions of yen			
	Sept. 30, 2002	Mar. 31, 2002	Change	Sept. 30, 2001
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash	**¥ 26,441**	¥ 39,876	¥ (13,435)	¥ 19,774
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**128,103**	118,384	9,719	133,064
Inventories	**154,646**	156,164	(1,517)	164,784
Deferred income taxes	**25,423**	25,306	117	27,028
Other current assets	**20,319**	17,736	2,582	19,184
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(5,385)**	(5,593)	208	(7,122)
Total current assets	**349,549**	351,875	(2,325)	356,714
Fixed assets				
Tangible fixed assets:				
Buildings and structures	**83,704**	79,754	3,950	76,949
Machinery and transportation equipment	**78,611**	76,700	1,911	74,774
Land	**93,642**	94,463	(821)	95,196
Construction in progress	**7,126**	12,481	(5,354)	10,684
Other	**17,613**	17,445	167	17,672
Total tangible fixed assets	**280,698**	280,844	(145)	275,277
Intangible fixed assets:				
Consolidated adjustment accounts	**0**	9,460	(9,460)	9,931
Other	**4,346**	5,100	(753)	4,545
Total intangible fixed assets	**4,346**	14,560	(10,213)	14,476
Investments and other assets:				
Investment securities	**22,105**	34,128	(12,022)	29,350
Deferred income taxes	**22,681**	21,066	1,615	19,461
Other	**7,764**	8,352	(587)	8,225
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(3,037)**	(2,962)	(75)	(2,917)
Total investments and other assets	**49,514**	60,584	(11,070)	54,120
Total fixed assets	**334,560**	355,990	(21,430)	343,874
Total assets	**¥684,109**	¥707,865	¥(23,755)	¥700,588

	Millions of yen			
	Sept. 30, 2002	Mar. 31, 2002	Change	Sept. 30, 2001
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Trade notes and accounts payable	**¥122,839**	¥96,127	¥26,712	¥113,047
Short-term loans	**72,693**	112,222	(39,528)	98,007
Current portion of convertible bonds	**24,326**	0	24,326	0
Commercial paper	**0**	18,807	(18,807)	34,048
Accrued expenses	**35,315**	31,459	3,855	39,507
Accrued income taxes	**11,920**	8,326	3,593	8,908
Reserve for bonuses	**13,521**	13,706	(185)	14,043
Reserve for warranty costs	**12,925**	14,012	(1,086)	12,986
Other current liabilities	**45,412**	45,958	(546)	38,199
Total current liabilities	**338,954**	340,620	(1,666)	358,749
Long-term liabilities:				
Bonds	**44,894**	69,326	(24,432)	39,326
Long-term debt	**55,798**	57,056	(1,257)	79,538
Deferred income tax liabilities on revaluation	**14,525**	14,569	(44)	14,397
Employees' retirement benefits	**40,822**	41,584	(762)	38,324
Retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors	**1,219**	1,244	(24)	1,133
Reserve for product liabilities	**3,205**	2,771	434	2,751
Other long-term liabilities	**6,498**	6,652	(153)	7,220
Total long-term liabilities	**166,964**	193,204	(26,239)	182,692
Total liabilities	**505,919**	533,825	(27,906)	541,441
Minority interest	**14,068**	10,449	3,618	11,263
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
Common stock, par value ¥50	**23,250**	23,197	52	23,197
Capital surplus	**34,418**	34,365	52	34,365
Retained earnings	**129,444**	118,948	10,495	118,039
Land revaluation reserve	**20,816**	20,879	(63)	20,633
Net unrealized gains (loss) on securities	**310**	(316)	627	(106)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**(44,038)**	(33,465)	(10,572)	(48,244)
Treasury stock, at cost	**(80)**	(17)	(62)	(1)
Total shareholders' equity	**164,122**	163,591	531	147,884
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**¥684,109**	¥707,865	¥23,755	¥700,588

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

First half-years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and fiscal year ended March 31, 2002

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income before taxes	**¥28,170**	¥13,731	¥21,911
Depreciation	**17,291**	16,395	34,147
Special amortization of consolidated adjustment accounts	**9,544**	654	2,442
Interest and dividends received	**(2,830)**	(3,245)	(7,345)
Interest paid	**5,115**	5,822	11,176
Investment loss on equity method	**547**	1,269	1,436
(Increase) decrease in trade notes and accounts receivable	**(11,446)**	139	24,171
(Increase) decrease in inventories	**(2,950)**	2,805	23,656
Increase (decrease) in trade notes and accounts payable	**31,231**	3,616	(18,872)
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	**(113)**	(113)	(117)
Other, net	**1,434**	5,183	4,003
Sub-total	**75,993**	46,257	96,609
Interest and dividends received	**3,309**	3,296	6,757
Interest paid	**(5,266)**	(6,065)	(11,347)
Income taxes paid	**(14,336)**	(6,283)	(13,613)
Cash provided by operating activities	**59,700**	37,205	78,406
Cash flows from investing activities:			
(Increase) decrease in fixed deposits	**808**	(374)	(1,556)
(Purchase) sale of fixed assets	**(19,884)**	(20,488)	(37,697)
(Purchase) sale of marketable securities	**(43)**	(805)	(6,274)
(Increase) decrease in loans receivable	**(78)**	(31)	6,420
Acquisition of consolidated subsidiaries' stock and other assets	**(1)**	(9,238)	(9,280)
Other gains (losses)	**4,194**	(145)	1,722
Cash used in investing activities	**(15,005)**	(31,084)	(46,666)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from (repayments of) short-term loans	**(41,470)**	6,855	(14,691)
Borrowings of long-term loans	**766**	2,548	9,082
Repayments of long-term loans	**(14,299)**	(10,379)	(32,109)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible bonds	**0**	0	30,000
Proceeds from conversion of convertible bonds	**(106)**	0	0
Payments of dividends	**(924)**	(924)	(1,848)
(Purchase) sale of treasury stock	**(62)**	1	(15)
Increase in capital surplus and shareholders' equity	**105**	0	0
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**(55,990)**	(1,898)	(9,582)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(2,113)**	(120)	460
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(13,408)**	4,102	22,618
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	**36,481**	13,292	13,292
Increase in cash and cash equivalents due to inclusion of new consolidated subsidiaries	**1,326**	387	570
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents due to exclusion of consolidated subsidiaries	**(140)**	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**¥24,257**	¥17,783	¥36,481

Note: Description of "Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period" is as follows:

Cash and deposits	**¥26,441**	¥19,774	¥39,876
Other (current assets)	**377**	303	304
Deposits saved more than three months	**(2,561)**	(2,294)	(3,700)
Total	**¥24,257**	¥17,783	¥36,481

Notes to First Half-Year Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries 94

Major subsidiaries: *Yamaha Motor Marketing Japan Co. Ltd.; Yamaha Motor Corporation U.S.A.; and Yamaha Motor Europe N.V.*

(Number of newly added subsidiaries) 5
Motori Minarelli S.p.A.; PT. Moric Indonesia; Yamaha Motor Asian Center Co., Ltd.; Yamaha Motor (Shanghai) Trading Co., Ltd.; and Yamaha Motor (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

(Number of excluded subsidiaries) 2
Yamaha Gamagori Works Co., Ltd.; and Yamaha Motor Argentina S.A. (categorized as a consolidated subsidiary accounted for by the equity method)

Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries 18
Total assets, net sales, net income and retained earnings of non-consolidated subsidiaries are not significant in the aggregate, in relation to the comparable figures in the first half-year consolidated financial statements. Ten non-consolidated subsidiaries are accounted for by the equity method.

2. Scope of application of equity method

Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for by the equity method 36

Major non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates:
Chongqing Jianshe-Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.; Zhuzhou Nanfang Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.; Yamaha Motor Deutschland GmbH; and Yamaha Motor (UK) Limited.

(Number of newly added companies) 2
Yamaha Motor Argentina S.A.; Dawood Yamaha Limited

(Number of excluded companies) 1
Motori Minarelli S.p.A. (categorized as a consolidated subsidiary)

Eight non-consolidated subsidiaries and 12 affiliates, which are not accounted for by the equity method, were insignificant in the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of retained earnings and are not significant in the aggregate. As such, the Company's investments in these subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost, instead of being accounted for by the equity method.

3. Change in accounting method

The consolidated adjustment accounts had been equally amortized over the period considered necessary to recoup the investment within 20 years, in view of the actual conditions of individual investments. However, effective from the first half-year ended September 30, 2002, the Company has changed the accounting method to register the total amount of the consolidated adjustment accounts as a loss at the time of its generation. The change comes as a result of a review of the amortization method for consolidated adjustment accounts on the occasion of initiating the new three-year medium-term management plan (scheduled to run from April 2002 through March 2005), which focuses on management issues including "improving the profitability of existing businesses" and "solidifying the foundation of businesses in Asian countries."

This change is intended to ensure a proper response to changes in the market, such as intensified global competition relating to the Yamaha Motor Group's motorcycle and other business operations, and fluctuations in investment risk generated by changes in the investment environment. Thus, the new accounting method serves to further improve the Company's financial condition.

Applying the revised method, the Company classified the balance of the consolidated adjustment accounts at the beginning of the fiscal year, amounting to ¥9,460 million, in the extraordinary loss column under "special amortization of consolidated adjustment accounts" in the consolidated statements of income. Accordingly, operating income and ordinary income each increased by ¥523 million, while income before income taxes for the first half-year ended September 30, 2002 decreased by ¥8,937 million from the same period of the previous year.

4. Accounting standards

(1) Asset valuation

1) Securities

Securities of subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost, determined by the moving average method.

Other securities

Securities with fair market value are stated using the mark to market method, determined by the market value at the end of the first half-year, and other factors. (All evaluation differential amounts are incorporated into shareholders' equity, using the full capital inclusion method.)

Securities with no fair market value are stated at cost, determined by the moving average method.

2) Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are stated at market value.

3) Inventories

Inventories are principally stated at the lower cost or market, using the average cost method.

(2) Depreciation of assets

1) Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is principally determined by the declining-balance method.

2) Intangible fixed assets

Depreciation of intangible fixed assets is principally determined by the straight-line method.

(3) Provision for significant reserves

1) Allowance for doubtful receivables

In order to evaluate accounts receivable, loans and their equivalents, the allowance for doubtful receivables is provided in amounts sufficient to cover possible losses from bad loans. For general receivables, the Company determines the allowance for doubtful receivables based on historical default rates. For specific receivables such as delinquent receivables, the Company determines the allowance for doubtful receivables based on the potential for irrecoverability.

2) Reserve for bonuses

The reserve for bonuses is provided as the estimated payment amount in the balance at the end of the first half-year.

3) Reserve for product warranty

Where potential costs for product warranty are individually estimable, the Company provides the amount of such costs. In other cases, the Company provides the estimated amount computed by multiplying net sales during the financial year with a factor based on actual results in past years.

4) Reserve for employees' retirement benefits

To cover the projected employees' retirement benefits that should be registered at the end of the financial year, the Company provides the estimated amount of benefit obligations and pension plan assets at the end of the first half-year.

Employees' past service costs are stated at cost by the straight-line method, based on certain years within the average remaining service length — principally, 10 years — when employees' past service costs are generated.

From the financial year following this one, the differential amount in the computation is to be stated at cost by the straight-line method, based on certain years within the average remaining service length — principally, 10 years — when employees' past service costs are generated.

(Additional information)

Regarding the substitute portion of the Yamaha Motor Employee Pension Fund into which the Company and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan are entered, in accordance with enforcement provisions of the Defined Benefit Enterprise Pension Plan Law, the Company received approval for exemption from future payment obligations from the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare on April 23, 2002.

The Company and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan do not apply any of the interim measures prescribed in paragraph 47-2 of the Practical Guidelines of Accounting for Retirement Benefits (Interim Report: the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Accounting Committee Report No.13).

If a case should arise where the Company and certain of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan do apply the interim measures prescribed in paragraph 47-2 of the Practical Guidelines, described above, the amount to be posted to extraordinary income shall be estimated at ¥10,883 million.

5) Reserve for retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors

The Company provides the amounts required under internal rules to pay retirement benefits for directors and corporate auditors.

6) Reserve for product liabilities

The reserve for product liabilities is provided at an estimated amount based on the actual results in past years for liabilities which are not covered by product liability insurance.

(4) Lease transactions

Finance leases for which ownership does not transfer to lessees are principally accounted for as ordinary rental transactions.

(5) Hedge accounting

The Company adopts the deferred hedge accounting method. For forward foreign exchange contracts, the Company hedges by assigning transactions that meet the assignment requirement, while for interest rate swaps, the Company hedges by special transactions that meet the special requirement.

(6) Consumption taxes

Transactions are recorded exclusive of consumption taxes.

5. Range of funds in the first half-year consolidated statements of cash flows

In the statement of consolidated cash flows, funds (cash and cash equivalents) include cash on hand, deposits that can be withdrawn when needed, and short-term investments with a redemption term of less than three months from the date of acquisition that are marketable and subject to minimum fluctuation in value.

6. Additional information

(Application of the accounting standard for treasury stocks and a reversal of legal reserve)

Effective from the first half-year ended September 30, 2002, the Company has applied the "Accounting Standard for Treasury Stock and Reversal of Legal Reserve" (Financial Accounting Standard Exposure Draft No.1). This application had no material impact on the financial results for the period.

The amendment of the Regulations Regarding Interim Consolidated Financial Statements has been applied to the statements of shareholders' equity in the interim consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated statements of surplus in this first half-year. The figures at the end of the previous year and at the previous interim year are also indicated in the revised classification.

(Application of the accounting standard to per share data)

Effective from the first half-year ended September 30, 2002, the Company has applied the "Accounting Standard for Earnings per Share" (Financial Accounting Standard Exposure Draft No.2). This application had no material impact on the net income per share and shareholders' equity per share for the period.

If this accounting standard were applied to the previous interim or fiscal year, net income per share would be valued at ¥32.24, and shareholders' equity per share at ¥640.10, for the previous interim year, while net income per share would be valued at ¥40.77, and shareholders' equity per share at ¥707.66, respectively, for the previous fiscal year.

7. Notes

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
(1) Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**¥387,965**	¥363,277	¥376,103
(2) Pledged assets	**6,035**	5,579	5,059
(3) Contingent liabilities	**1,264**	2,043	1,072
(4) Discounts on trade notes	**1,777**	1,493	1,708

VI. Segment Information

(1) Business segment information

First half-years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and fiscal year ended March 31, 2002

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Net sales:			
Motorcycles	**¥276,336**	¥265,270	¥496,076
Marine products	**112,640**	100,070	188,326
Power products	**97,642**	88,644	183,016
Other products	**39,169**	44,353	79,397
Total	**¥525,788**	¥498,338	¥946,817
Operating expenses:			
Motorcycles	**¥263,974**	¥258,722	¥485,973
Marine products	**103,580**	98,658	185,754
Power products	**81,860**	77,243	162,663
Other products	**35,409**	42,115	75,212
Total	**¥484,825**	¥476,740	¥909,603
Operating income:			
Motorcycles	**¥12,361**	¥6,547	¥10,103
Marine products	**9,059**	1,411	2,572
Power products	**15,781**	11,401	20,352
Other products	**3,759**	2,237	4,185
Total	**¥40,963**	¥21,598	¥37,213

Notes:

1. Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

2. Business segments correspond to categories of activity classified primarily by products and market.

3. Major products in business segments:

Business segment	*Major Products*
Motorcycles	*Motorcycles and knockdown parts for overseas production*
Marine products	*Boats, sail boats, fishing boats, utility boats, FRP pools, outboard motors and personal watercraft*
Power products	*All-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, golf cars and generators*
Other products	*DOHC automobile engines, industrial robots and electro-hybrid bicycles*

4. All operating expenses are assigned to individual segments, and there was no operating expense that could not be assigned.

5. As described in Section 3, "Change in accounting method" in the "Notes to First Half-Year Consolidated Statements," effective from the first half-year ended September 30, 2002, the Company has changed the accounting method to register the total amount of consolidated adjustment accounts as a loss at the time of its generation. Accordingly, operating expenses in the "Motorcycles" segment for the first half-year ended September 30, 2002 decreased by ¥535 million, and those in the "Marine products" segment increased by ¥11 million, while operating income in the "Motorcycles" segment increased by ¥535 million, and those in the "Marine products" segment decreased by ¥11 million, compared with the figures that would have been derived if the Company had applied the conventional accounting method. This change in accounting method had no influence on the results for the first half-year ended September 30, 2002 in the "Power products" and "Other products" segments.

(2) Geographic segment information

First half-years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and fiscal year ended March 31, 2002

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Net sales:			
Japan			
Outside customers	**¥128,293**	¥135,249	¥ 253,428
Intersegment	**190,930**	166,067	356,839
North America			
Outside customers	**183,403**	163,094	346,404
Intersegment	**5,192**	2,390	9,474
Europe			
Outside customers	**128,143**	135,217	208,295
Intersegment	**1,313**	947	2,293
Asia			
Outside customers	**60,612**	40,674	90,517
Intersegment	**6,246**	7,277	14,326
Other areas			
Outside customers	**25,335**	24,102	48,171
Intersegment	**118**	444	1,419
Sub-total	**729,589**	675,466	1,331,172
Eliminations	**(203,800)**	(177,128)	(384,354)
Consolidated	**¥525,788**	¥498,338	¥ 946,817
Operating expenses:			
Japan	**¥304,788**	¥294,826	¥ 593,759
North America	**171,609**	158,528	342,409
Europe	**123,267**	128,102	204,539
Asia	**63,087**	47,260	103,338
Other areas	**24,389**	23,762	48,571
Sub-total	**687,143**	652,479	1,292,618
Eliminations	**(202,317)**	(175,739)	(383,014)
Consolidated	**¥484,825**	¥476,740	¥ 909,603
Operating income:			
Japan	**¥14,435**	¥6,491	¥ 16,509
North America	**16,986**	6,957	13,470
Europe	**6,188**	8,062	6,048
Asia	**3,771**	691	1,505
Other areas	**1,064**	784	1,019
Sub-total	**42,446**	22,987	38,553
Eliminations	**(1,482)**	(1,388)	(1,339)
Consolidated	**¥ 40,963**	¥ 21,598	¥ 37,213

Notes:

1. Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

2. Geographic segments correspond to categories of geographical similarity, classified primarily by nations and regions.

3. Each segment outside Japan includes the following nations and regions:

(1) North America: U.S.A. and Canada

(2) Europe: The Netherlands, France, Italy and Spain

(3) Asia: Indonesia, Taiwan, India, Thailand and China

(4) Other areas: Australia, Mexico, Brazil and Colombia

4. All cost of sales is assigned to individual segments, and there was no cost of sales that could not be assigned.

5. As described in Section 3, "Change in accounting method" in the "Notes to First Half-Year Consolidated Statements," effective from the first half-year ended September 30, 2002, the Company has changed the accounting method to register the total amount of consolidated adjustment accounts as a loss at the time of its generation. Accordingly, operating expenses in the "Japan" segment for the first half-year ended September 30, 2002 decreased by ¥523 million, while operating income increased by ¥523 million, compared with the figures that would have been derived if the Company had applied the conventional accounting method.

(3) Overseas sales

First half-years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and fiscal year ended March 31, 2002

	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002		First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001		Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002	
	Sales	Percentage	Sales	Percentage	Sales	Percentage
	Millions of yen	Overseas sales to net sales	Millions of yen	Overseas sales to net sales	Millions of yen	Overseas sales to net sales
North America	**¥188,998**	**35.9%**	¥167,047	33.5%	¥353,192	37.3%
Europe	**126,823**	**24.1**	137,918	27.7	214,912	22.7
Asia	**82,641**	**15.7**	63,168	12.7	135,541	14.3
Other areas	**42,878**	**8.2**	43,484	8.7	83,611	8.8
Overseas sales total	**441,341**	**83.9**	411,619	82.6	787,258	83.1
Consolidated	**¥525,788**	**100.0%**	¥498,338	100.0%	¥946,817	100.0%

Notes:

1. Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

2. Overseas segments correspond to categories of geographical similarity, classified primarily by nations and regions.

3. Each segment outside Japan includes the following nations and regions:

(1) North America: U.S.A. and Canada

(2) Europe: Germany, France and Italy

(3) Asia: Indonesia, Taiwan, China, India and Thailand

(4) Other areas: Australia, Brazil and South Africa

4. Overseas sales are the sum after elimination of all intercompany transactions of export sales of the Company, and net sales of consolidated subsidiaries outside Japan.

VII. Lease Transactions

(1) Finance leases for which ownership does not transfer to lessees:

1) Amounts equivalent to the acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and the book value of leased assets at the end of the period

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Tools, equipment, fittings, etc.			
Acquisition cost	**¥12,415**	¥12,570	¥12,682
Accumulated depreciation	**6,322**	6,353	6,593
Book value	**6,092**	6,217	6,089

(The acquisition cost amount includes imputed interest expense.)

2) Amounts equivalent to lease payment commitments at the end of the period

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Payable within one year	**¥1,961**	¥1,984	¥2,004
Payable after one year	**4,131**	4,232	4,084
Total	**¥6,092**	¥6,217	¥6,089

(The amount of lease payment commitments includes imputed interest expense.)

3) Amounts equivalent to lease payments and depreciation

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Lease payments	**¥1,342**	¥1,298	¥2,212
Depreciation	**1,342**	1,298	2,212

4) Computation of amounts equivalent to depreciation

The computation of amounts equivalent to depreciation is made by the straight-line method, assuming the residual value as zero.

(2) Operating lease transactions

	Millions of yen		
	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2002	First half-year ended Sept. 30, 2001	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2002
Amounts equivalent to lease payment commitments			
Payable within one year	**¥1,312**	¥1,758	¥ 1,588
Payable after one year	**1,287**	4,165	1,997
Total	**¥2,599**	¥5,923	¥3,586

Note: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

VIII. Marketable Securities

September 30, 2002

(1) Other securities with market value

	Millions of yen		
	Historical cost	Book value	Difference
(1) Equity securities	¥5,300	¥5,833	¥532
(2) Bonds	81	87	5
Total	¥5,382	¥5,920	¥538

Note: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

(2) Other securities without market value

	Millions of yen
Other securities	
Unlisted equity securities (excluding over-the-counter securities)	¥997
Other	377

Notes: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

The Company posted evaluation losses totaling ¥174 million for marketable securities (¥4 million for other securities with market value, ¥38 million for other securities without market value, and ¥131 million for securities of subsidiaries and affiliates) in the first half-year ended September 30, 2002.

September 30, 2001

(1) Other securities with market value

	Millions of yen		
	Historical cost	Book value	Difference
(1) Equity securities	¥5,797	¥5,607	¥(189)
(2) Bonds	81	89	7
Total	¥5,878	¥5,696	¥(182)

(2) Other securities without market value

	Millions of yen
Other securities	
Unlisted equity securities (excluding over-the-counter securities)	¥2,157
Other	303

Notes: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

The Company posted evaluation losses of ¥101 million for other securities without market value in the first half-year ended September 30, 2002.

March 31, 2002

(1) Other securities with market value

	Millions of yen		
	Historical cost	Book value	Difference
(1) Equity securities	¥5,307	¥5,731	¥424
(2) Bonds	81	89	7
Total	¥5,388	¥5,820	¥431

(2) Other securities without market value

	Millions of yen
Other securities	
Unlisted equity securities (excluding over-the-counter securities)	¥615
Other	304

Notes: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.

The Company posted evaluation losses totaling ¥1,035 million for marketable securities (¥832 million for other securities with market value, ¥58 million for other securities without market value, and ¥144 million for securities of subsidiaries and affiliates) in the first year ended March 31, 2002.

IX. Contract Amounts, Market Values, and Unrealized Gains/Losses on Derivative Transactions

September 30, 2002

		Millions of yen		
Hedging risk	Method	Contract amount	Market value	Evaluation gains (losses)
Interest rate	Interest-rate swap agreements	¥22,000	¥600	¥600

Note: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.
Derivative transactions in which hedge accounting is utilized are excluded.

September 30, 2001

		Millions of yen		
Hedging risk	Method	Contract amount	Market value	Evaluation gains (losses)
Interest rate	Interest-rate swap agreements	¥22,000	¥38	¥38

Note: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.
Derivative transactions in which hedge accounting is utilized are excluded.

March 31, 2002

		Millions of yen		
Hedging risk	Method	Contract amount	Market value	Evaluation gains (losses)
Interest rate	Interest-rate swap agreements	¥22,000	¥617	¥617

Note: Amounts less than ¥1 million are omitted.
Derivative transactions in which hedge accounting is utilized are excluded.