HIGHLIGHTS



Three years ended March 31, 2005

This table shows key financial highlights calculated using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP).

	In millions of yen			In thousands of U.S. dollars
U.S. GAAP	Years ended March 31			Year ended March 31
	2005	2004	2003	2005
Net sales and operating revenue Operating income	¥ 552,354 75,558	¥ 517,435 54,065	¥ 497,691 61,922	\$ 5,162,187 706,150
Net income Total assets	52,133 1,164,204	23,479 1,165,105	30,275 1,158,082	487,224 10,880,411
Total shareholders' equity	457,837	415,852	372,518	4,278,851
			In yen	In U.S. dollars
Per share of common stock: Net income (basic) Cash dividends paid Shareholders' equity	¥ 231.66 45.00 2,034.63	¥ 104.32 40.00 1,847.80	¥ 132.87 40.00 1,655.04	\$ 2.17 0.42 19.02

Notes: 1. Yen amounts have been translated into U.S. dollars, solely for the convenience of the reader, at the rate of ¥107=US\$1, the rate prevailing on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market on March 31, 2005.

- Net income per share of common stock is based on the average number of shares outstanding during each period.
 Shareholders' equity per share of common stock is based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of each period, minus treasury stock.
- Subsequent to March 31, 2005, cash dividends of ¥50.00 per share were approved at the general shareholders' meeting held on June 29, 2005 (see Note 17 of the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements).
- 5. The consolidated statements of income were reclassified in the year ended March 31, 2005.
- 6. In the year ended March 31, 2005, firm gains in revenue in all segments, particularly security services, supported a rise in net sales and operating revenue of ¥34.9 billion, to ¥552.4 billion. Operating income increased ¥21.5 billion, to ¥75.6 billion, reflecting higher net sales and operating revenue, as well as the absence of ¥8.8 billion in losses recorded a year earlier owing to a revision of pension plans. Net income totaled ¥52.1 billion, up ¥28.7 billion, as a result of such factors as improved operating income and ¥9.9 billion in income from discontinued operations, net of tax, compared with a ¥4.2 billion loss a year earlier.



Pursuant to applicable Japanese law, SECOM is required to publish results in line with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (Japanese GAAP). Key financial highlights calculated using Japanese GAAP are shown below for reference.

	In millions of yen			In thousands of U.S. dollars
Japanese GAAP	Years ended March 31			Year ended March 31
	2005	2004	2003	2005
Revenue Operating profit Ordinary profit Net income Total assets Total shareholders' equity	¥ 547,230 83,043 83,478 48,517 1,097,548 441,927	¥ 527,409 81,286 76,243 41,111 1,092,067 403,257	¥ 523,271 72,902 70,063 35,583 1,090,131 369,753	\$ 5,114,299 776,103 780,168 453,430 10,257,458 4,130,159
Per share of common stock: Net income (basic) Cash dividends paid Shareholders' equity	¥ 214.41 45.00 1,962.74	¥ 181.40 40.00 1,790.58	In yen ¥ 154.96 40.00 1,641.53	In U.S. dollars \$ 2.00 0.42 18.34

The Company reported record-high revenue, operating profit and ordinary profit based on Japanese GAAP in the year ended March 31, 2005. Cash dividends of ¥50.00 per share were declared in the year ended March 31, 2006, an increase of ¥5.00 from the year ended March 31, 2005.

Note: Japanese GAAP was amended in the year ended March 31, 2001, with the adoption of accounting standards for pension benefits.

In the year ended March 31, 2002, the Company revised its pension plans and changed the accounting method for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses. Unrecognized actuarial gains and losses, which had been amortized using the straight-line method over the average remaining service period prior to the year ended March 31, 2002, were charged to income on an "as-incurred" basis. The Company also recorded unrecognized transition assets/ obligations as a one-time charge to income. In addition, prior service costs were charged to income on an as-incurred basis. This resulted in a decrease in income before income taxes of ¥35.0 billion.

One-time recognition on an as-incurred basis for pension benefits is not permitted under U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, unrecognized actuarial gains and losses, unrecognized transition assets/obligations and prior service costs were amortized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements prepared under U.S. GAAP.

Net Income (Japanese GAAP) (In billions of yen)

