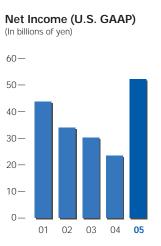


SECOM CO., LTD. and Subsidiaries Three years ended March 31, 2005

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 Net income Total assets Total shareholders' equity	¥ 552,354 75,558 52,133 1,164,204 457,837	¥ 517,435 54,065 23,479 1,165,105 415,852	¥ 497,691 61,922 30,275 1,158,082 372,518	\$ 5,162,187 706,150 487,224 10,880,411 4,278,851
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	In U.S. dollars  \$ 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.
  - 2. Net income per share of common stock is based on the average number of shares outstanding during each period.
  - 3. Shareholders' equity per share of common stock is based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of each period, minus treasury stock.
  - 4. 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 Years ended March 31			In thousands of U.S. dollars
Japanese GAAP				Year ended March 31
	2005	2004	2003	2005
Revenue	¥ 547,230	¥ 527,409	¥ 523,271	\$ 5,114,299
Operating profit	83,043	81,286	72,902	776,103
Ordinary profit	83,478	76,243	70,063	780,168
Net income	48,517	41,111	35,583	453,430
Total assets	1,097,548	1,092,067	1,090,131	10,257,458
Total shareholders' equity	441,927	403,257	369,753	4,130,159
			In yen	In U.S. dollars
Per share of common stock:				
Net income (basic)	¥ 214.41	¥ 181.40	¥ 154.96	\$ 2.00
Cash dividends paid	45.00	40.00	40.00	0.42
Shareholders' equity	1,962.74	1,790.58	1,641.53	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)

