Consolidated Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2003

October 30, 2003

These financial statements have been prepared for reference only in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") except for Segment Information.

Omron Corporation
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Board of Directors meeting: October 30, 2003
U.S. accounting standards used: Yes

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Stock exchange listings: Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya
Stock Ticker Symbol: TSE: 6645; US: OMRNY

1. Results for the six months from April 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003

(1) Sales and Income

Note: All amounts in these financial statements and the attachments thereto are rounded to the nearest million yen.

	Net sales (¥ million)	Year-on-year change (%)	Operating income (¥ million)	Year-on-year change (%)	Income (loss) before income taxes (¥ million)	Year-on-year change (%)
6 months ended 9/03	270,192	9.4	21,540	88.0	19,433	—
6 months ended 9/02	246,890	(3.6)	11,456	123.3	(12,728)	—
Year ended 3/03	535,073		32,313		4,732	

	Net income (loss) (¥ million)	Year-on-year change (%)	Earnings (loss) per share (basic) (¥)	Earnings per share (diluted) (¥)
6 months ended 9/03	7,698	—	31.70	31.08
6 months ended 9/02	(9,726)	—	(39.18)	—
Year ended 3/03	511		2.07	—

Notes:
1. Equity in earnings of affiliates: Six months ended Sept. 30, 2003: ¥13 million
   Six months ended Sept. 30, 2002: ¥111 million Year ended March 31, 2003: (¥59 million)
2. Average number of shares outstanding (consolidated): Six months ended Sept. 30, 2003: 242,848,006 shares
   Six months ended Sept. 30, 2002: 248,234,772 shares Year ended March 31, 2003: 247,336,015 shares
3. Changes in accounting methods: Yes (Change in segment classification in business segment information)
4. Year-on-year change for net sales, operating income, income (loss) before income taxes and net income (loss) is based on the previous interim period.

(2) Financial Position

	Total assets (¥ million)	Total shareholders' equity (¥ million)	Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	Shareholders' equity per share (¥)
6 months ended 9/03	552,521	262,128	47.4	1,079.42
6 months ended 9/02	552,620	277,893	50.3	1,119.77
Year ended 3/03	567,399	251,610	44.3	1,036.01

Note: Number of shares outstanding at end of period (consolidated): Six months ended Sept. 30, 2003: 242,840,845 shares
Six months ended Sept. 30, 2002: 248,169,917 shares Year ended March 31, 2003: 242,864,183 shares

(3) Cash Flows

	Net cash provided by operating activities (¥ million)	Net cash used in investing activities (¥ million)	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities (¥ million)	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period (¥ million)
6 months ended 9/03	35,545	(15,551)	(17,941)	79,259
6 months ended 9/02	15,046	(12,827)	10,712	83,240
Year ended 3/03	41,854	(30,633)	(1,996)	79,919

(4) Scope of consolidation and application of the equity method
   Consolidated subsidiaries: 134 companies
   Unconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method: None
   Affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method: 10 companies

(5) Changes in scope of consolidation and application of the equity method
   Consolidation: (New) 6 companies (Eliminated) 4 companies
   Equity method: (New) 1 company (Eliminated) 1 company

2. Projected results for the year ending March 31, 2004

	Net sales (¥ million)	Income before income taxes (¥ million)	Net income (¥ million)
Year ending 3/04	580,000	46,000	24,000

Reference: Estimated earnings per share (full year) ¥98.83

Note: Please see pages 9-12 of the attached materials regarding the above projected results.

October 30, 2003
Omron Corporation

Summary of Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2003

1. Consolidated Results

(Millions of yen, %)

	Interim Period			Full Fiscal Year		
	Six months ended September 30, 2003	Six months ended September 30, 2002	Increase (decrease)	Year ending March 31, 2004 (est.)	Year ended March 31, 2003	Increase (decrease)
Net sales	270,192	246,890	[109%]	580,000	535,073	(108%)
Income (loss) before income taxes [% of net sales]	19,433 [7.2%]	(12,728) [-5.2%]	— [+12.4P]	46,000 [7.9%]	4,732 [0.9%]	[972%] [+7.0P]
Net income (loss)	7,698	(9,726)	—	24,000	511	[4,698%]
Earnings (loss) per share (basic) (¥)	31.70	(39.18)	[+70.88]	98.83	2.07	[+96.76]

Notes:
1. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.
2. Includes 134 consolidated subsidiaries and 10 affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method.

2. Non-consolidated Results

(Millions of yen, %)

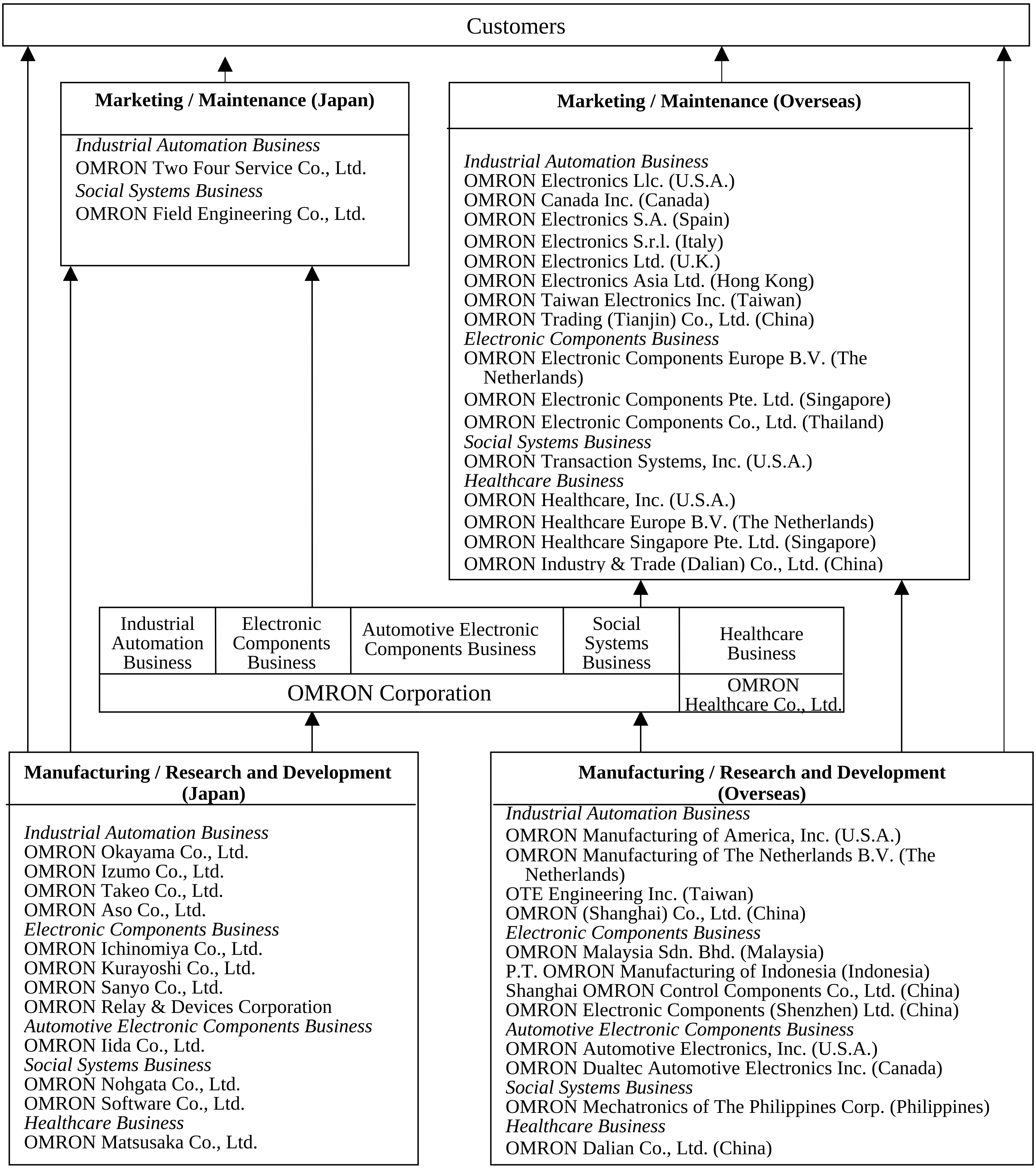
	Interim Period			Full Fiscal Year		
	Six months ended September 30, 2003	Six months ended September 30, 2002	Increase (decrease)	Year ending March 31, 2004 (est.)	Year ended March 31, 2003	Increase (decrease)
Net sales	163,218	156,176	[105%]	344,000	350,459	[98%]
Ordinary income [% of net sales]	7,180 [4.4%]	2,817 [1.8%]	[255%] [+2.6P]	10,000 [2.9%]	6,815 [1.9%]	[147%] [+1.0P]
Net income (loss)	4,137	(7,807)	—	3,800	(10,291)	—
Earnings (loss) per share (¥)	17.03	(31.45)	[+48.48]	15.25	(41.61)	[+56.86]
Cash dividends per share (¥)	6.50	5.00	[+1.50]	13.00	10.00	[+3.00]

(Attachment)

1. The Omron Group

The Omron Group consists of Omron Corporation and 134 consolidated subsidiaries (44 in Japan, 90 overseas) and 10 affiliates (6 in Japan, 4 overseas). Under the internal company system used by the Group, business activities are carried out by the Industrial Automation Business, Electronic Components Business, Automotive Electronic Components Business, Social Systems Business, Healthcare Business and Others (Business Development Group, etc.).

The following chart shows the position of the main companies that make up the business groups.



Note: The Social Systems Solutions and Service Business Company and the Advanced Module Business Company are included in the Social Systems Business.

(Attachment)

2. Management Policies

(a) Basic Management Policy

In the year ended March 31, 2002, Omron began implementing “Grand Design 2010” (GD2010), a vision that sets the basic policies for management of the Omron Group for the first 10 years of the 21st century ending in 2010. In accordance with these basic policies, Omron has set the management objective of maximizing corporate value over the long term based on the Company's mission of contributing to the advancement of society, with the aim of becoming a 21st century company.

Omron has set a midterm target of achieving ROE of 10% by March 2005, the midpoint of the decade ending in 2010. To meet this target, the Company will promote independent operation of each of its businesses, including spin-offs into separate companies, to maximize the strength of individual businesses, and will further raise its globally recognized management transparency.

(b) Basic Policy for Distribution of Profits

Omron views the distribution of profits to shareholders as one of the most important tasks of its dividend policy. Over the short term, Omron intends to carefully consider consolidated fiscal year results in executing its dividend policy. Over the medium to long term, Omron also intends to systematically repurchase and retire Company stock using retained earnings after securing the internal capital resources required for future business expansion and to deal with future changes in the business environment.

(c) Policies on Lowering Stock Trading Unit

Taking into account the level of Omron’s stock price and the minimum investment amount from the viewpoint of raising the Company’s liquidity in the stock market and promoting participation by a wider range of investors, as of August 1, 2003 Omron lowered the minimum stock trading unit from 1,000 to 100 shares to make investing in Omron stock easier for shareholders.

(d) Targets for Management Indicators

In the aforementioned GD2010, Omron has set return on equity (ROE) as a management indicator, and aims to achieve ROE of 10% by the year ending March 2005 through growth in earnings.

(e) Long-Term Management Strategies

To ensure achievement of the midterm targets established in GD2010, Omron will continue the policy of “Maximization of Business Strength” set in the previous fiscal year as its policy for the current fiscal year. During the first half, the Company emphasized the policy of accomplishing the “Structural Reforms for Group Productivity” (VIC21) carried over from the previous fiscal year. In the second half, “From Structural Reform to Creation” is a sub-division of the policy for the fiscal year that Omron will undertake to maintain and strengthen its earnings base and progressively prepare the foundation for growth.

Omron expects to successfully complete VIC21 by September 2003, and has the following objectives: (1) reducing group-wide fixed and variable costs by ¥30 billion; (2) increasing the overseas production and procurement ratios by 50%; and (3) eliminating unprofitable and low-profit businesses.

(f) Issues Facing the Company

Omron completed the VIC 21 plan by the end of the interim period. However, the Company will implement the following measures to further maximize corporate value over the long term in its efforts to achieve 10% return on equity in the year ending March 2005, a midterm target of GD2010.

1) Implement “group growth strategies” as growth measures to maximize corporate value.
2) Strengthen the China business, which is a growth area.
3) Increase productivity of operations, primarily in existing businesses.

(g) Measures for Optimizing Our Management Organization

1) Basic Policy for Corporate Governance

Omron continually works to carry out its primary mission of contributing to the development of society as a corporate public entity. To do so, as targets linking the expectations of all stakeholders (customers, shareholders, employees and society), Omron is practicing management aimed particularly at maximizing corporate value in the capital markets, which increases shareholder value, and implementing reforms to establish corporate governance that meets international standards.

Omron is strengthening monitoring of business execution as a representative of shareholders, the fundamental role of the Board of Directors, and promotes transparent management and carries out accurate information disclosure. In addition, the Company separates the roles of the Board of Directors, Corporate Management and Business Operations to promote agile corporate governance capable of responding swiftly to changes in the business environment.

(Attachment)

2) Implementation of Measures for Corporate Governance

Omron has been promoting separation of directors and corporate officers, and has made efforts to enhance corporate governance, based on the use of management mechanisms and systems built up previously by the system of directors and corporate auditors. Omron will continue to consider shifting to a "company with committees" as an important management issue.

Principal measures implemented in the past year are as follows:

- Enhanced business oversight and discussion of key matters for business execution by the Board of Directors, which has been reduced in size.
- Increased the number of outside directors to two of the six total directors, and increased the number of outside auditors to three of the four total corporate auditors. In this system, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, as the leader of the Board, supervises business execution as a representative of shareholders, without concurrent involvement in business execution, thus raising management transparency and objectivity.
- Changed the corporate officer system utilized previously in order to clarify the responsibilities and authority of corporate officers and manage the Company with a focus on results and performance.
- Within the Board of Directors, established a Compensation Advisory Committee chaired by an outside director, in addition to the Personnel Advisory Committee, which also is chaired by an outside director. The Compensation Advisory Committee provides consultation on the compensation system and the level of compensation for the president, directors and corporate officers.
- Established the Corporate Ethics and Conduct Committee under the direct control of the Board of Directors to strengthen compliance. This committee oversees and checks efforts to foster and instill awareness of compliance within the business execution system.
- In addition to Omron's previous improvement of its Web site and vigorous implementation of IR activities, starting this fiscal year, the Company is disclosing results (based on US GAAP) on a quarterly basis and taking other measures to disclose information promptly and accurately

(Attachment)

3. Results of Operations and Financial Condition

(a) Results of Operations

(1) Overview of the Interim Period

1) General Overview

Summarizing the economic environment during the six months ended September 30, 2003, against a backdrop of factors including an early rebound of the U.S. economy and a recovery in stock prices, the domestic economy trended toward a bottoming out, centered on large manufacturers. Overseas, in the U.S. economy there were increasing expectations of a recovery, underpinned by factors such as easing concerns about deflation and the passage of large-scale tax cuts.

In these conditions, sales of the Industrial Automation Business and the Electronic Components Business, Omron’s core businesses, as well as the Healthcare Business, increased sharply, owing to the sense of expectation of economic recovery in Japan and overseas and the implementation of sales promotion measures, among other factors. In China, besides bolstering its sales capabilities, Omron took steps that included introducing products for the China area, resulting in substantial growth. Sales of the Social Systems Business (which includes the Social Systems Solutions and Service Business Company and the Advanced Module Business Company) also increased sharply on the strength of large-scale sales of traffic control systems. Sales of the Automotive Electronic Components Business were generally flat, reflecting weak conditions among key customers. In the Others segment, conditions for the Business Development Group were difficult due to maturing of the market for photo-sticker machines and intensifying development competition. As a result of these factors, total consolidated net sales for the interim period were ¥270,192 million, an increase of 9.4 percent from ¥246,890 million for the same period in the previous year.

With respect to consolidated income for the interim period, the large increase in sales in the Industrial Automation Business and the Electronic Components Business, Omron’s core businesses, and cost reductions from the Structural Reforms for Group Productivity compensated for an increase in selling and administrative expenses. Operating income was ¥21,540 million, up 88.0 percent from ¥11,456 million for the same period in the previous year. The increase in operating income, in addition to the large decrease in productivity structural reform costs, led to substantial increases in income before income taxes and net income compared to the same period in the previous year. Income before income taxes was ¥19,433 million, compared to loss before income taxes of ¥12,728 million in the previous year, and net income was ¥7,698 million, compared to a net loss of ¥9,726 million in the same period in the previous fiscal year.

2) Results by Business Segment

As of April 1, 2003, the Automotive Electronic Components Business was separated from the Electronic Components Business. Therefore, prior-year comparisons of the sales for each segment below are calculated using the reclassified figures.

- **Industrial Automation Business**

In Japan, growing expectations of a U.S.-led recovery of the global economy fueled positive changes in the business environment, including increases in capital investment by manufacturers and indicators for machinery orders. Combined with efficient sales activities due to Omron’s adoption of the distribution agent system, this resulted in a large increase in domestic sales. Overseas, the strength of the recovery in real demand for manufacturing orders in Europe weakened due to the stronger euro, but yen-denominated sales were higher because of the positive effect of exchange rate changes. Sales increased in North America on the strength of factors including robust capital investment by automobile manufacturers, while generally sound conditions after the end of the SARS outbreak supported growth in sales in Asia.

As a result, net sales of this segment totaled ¥110,605 million, an increase of 12.6 percent from the same period in the previous fiscal year.

- **Electronic Components Business**

Amid increasing expectations of economic recovery, conditions were favorable for the Electronic Components Business. In the core area of consumer and commerce components, sales of relays and switches for consumer appliances expanded, and sales of connectors for cellular phones were also firm. Sales of backlights for cellular phones increased on a volume basis, although market prices fell due to intensified market competition. Sales of mobile devices such as LED flashes were solid, reflecting advances in functions.

As a result, net sales of this segment totaled ¥43,542 million, an increase of 11.9 percent from the same period in the previous fiscal year.

- **Automotive Electronic Components Business**

During the interim period, although there was a small decline in global automobile production volume, stable conditions prevailed in the industry overall. Domestic demand was firm, while overseas demand fell due to production and inventory adjustments by major auto manufacturers in North America, a key customer segment.

As a result, net sales of this segment totaled ¥28,224 million, a decrease of 0.5 percent from the same period in the previous fiscal year.

- **Social Systems Business**

Sales in the electronic fund transfer systems sector were near the level of the same period in the previous year. Restrained capital investment among financial institutions continued, while other factors such as the reactive decline from large-scale demand in Asia in the previous year exerted a negative effect. However, demand related to the introduction of new currency notes started in Japan.

In the public transportation systems sector, sales increased despite the market trend toward restrained capital investment. Delivery of ticketing machines and conversions to handle multiple notes increased in response to strong demand for automation and unattended machines to replace manned operations, and for the introduction of IC card systems.

In the traffic control and road information systems sector, sales in Japan increased due to the delivery of large-scale traffic control systems.

As a result, net sales of this segment totaled ¥53,658 million, an increase of 28.4 percent from the same period in the previous fiscal year.

- **Healthcare Business**

In the Healthcare Business, conditions were favorable, supported by strong consumption amid scant signs of recovery in consumer spending. In particular, production was increased as much as possible to meet demand for thermometers during the SARS scare, which contributed to heightened concern about health. In Japan, sales increased steadily, particularly for blood pressure monitors, thermometers and nebulizers, the core products of this segment, as well as a new chair with a built-in massager and a body-fat analyzer. In overseas markets, sales were steady outside of Europe, where demand fell, primarily in Germany. In North America, high market regard for Omron’s products supported steady expansion in sales of blood pressure monitors, while in China, sales grew substantially due to a sharp rebound in demand after the SARS outbreak. Sales in Europe increased on a yen basis because of the favorable effect of foreign currency translation.

As a result, net sales of this segment totaled ¥22,812 million, an increase of 12.0 percent from the previous year.

- **Others**

The Others segment mainly consists of the Business Development Group, which is responsible for exploring and nurturing new businesses and developing and strengthening businesses that are not formally part of the internal companies. In exploration and development of new businesses, Omron undertook the market launch of the machine-to-machine business, which encompasses products such as remote monitoring systems and vehicle anti-theft devices. In the entertainment business, intense competition continued for commercial game equipment. In the computer peripheral equipment business, Omron focused on new product launches and market cultivation, but stagnation and declining sales in the domestic market for personal computers for business use resulted in weak sales overall.

As a result, net sales of the Others segment totaled ¥11,351 million, a decrease of 40.9 percent from the previous year. The decrease includes the effect of the exclusion of subsidiary Omron Alphatech Corporation from the scope of consolidation in the second half of the previous fiscal year.

3) Review of Structural Reforms for Group Productivity (VIC21)

Omron steadily carried out the Structural Reforms for Group Productivity (VIC21), which were announced in November 2001, and completed them on September 30, 2003, as originally planned. The Structural Reforms for Group Productivity consisted of structural reforms in six areas: business structure, manufacturing structure, purchasing processes, management productivity, head office structure, and asset structure. Omron worked toward concrete targets, including reducing Group fixed and variable expenses by ¥30 billion.

Results of the reforms are as follows:

Reduction of fixed and variable expenses:	Projected reduction of ¥32.4 billion (compared to year ended March 2002) in two fiscal years, including this year
Overseas production ratio:	52 percent increase (compared to year ended March 2001)
Withdrawal from low-profit and unprofitable businesses:	Completed all business sales and consolidations

4) Distribution of Profits

Because the Company achieved its projected profit, Omron will increase its interim cash dividend by ¥1.50 per share to ¥6.50 per share as planned. (In the previous fiscal year, the interim dividend was ¥5.00 per share.)

(Attachment)

(2) Outlook for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2004

1) General Outlook and Adjustments to Performance Forecasts

In the second half of the current fiscal year, the U.S. economy is expected to be on a growth trajectory, with private-sector capital investment as the driving force. Consequently, a strengthening trend is foreseen toward a U.S.-led global economic recovery. In the Japanese economy, prolonged disposal of nonperforming loans will be accelerated, which is forecast to place a temporary drag on the economy. However, the upturn in capital investment by large corporations and manufacturers is expected to continue. In addition, with a marked rise in exports, the improving export situation is becoming clear, and with it, the broadening of the upturn in capital investment to small and medium-sized companies and non-manufacturers can be expected to become more noticeable. However, in addition to stagnant consumer spending and the global deflationary trend, there are concerns that if the trend to a stronger yen becomes established, the economic rebound may collapse.

Based on this economic outlook, the Omron Group will work to secure the benefits from the economic recovery, and sales of the Industrial Automation Business, the Electronic Components Business, the Social Systems Business and the Healthcare Business are expected to surpass the previous forecast. Together with this, income is also projected to exceed the figures announced previously. The forecast for the full fiscal year is as follows.

Key exchange rates for the second half of the year assumed in the forecast are 110 yen to 1 U.S. dollar and 125 yen to 1 euro.

Adjustments to Full-Year Consolidated Performance Forecast

(Millions of yen; %)

	Net Sales	Income before Income Taxes	Net Income
Previous forecast (A) (Announced May 8, 2003)	560,000	38,000	19,000
Revised forecast (B)	580,000	46,000	24,000
Amount of change (B – A)	20,000	8,000	5,000
Percentage change	3.6	21.1	26.3
Results for prior fiscal year (ended March 31, 2003)	535,073	4,732	511

Adjustments to Full-Year Non-Consolidated Performance Forecast

(Millions of yen; %)

	Net Sales	Ordinary Income	Net Income
Previous forecast (A) (Announced May 8, 2003)	335,000	8,000	3,500
Revised forecast (B)	344,000	10,000	3,800
Amount of change (B – A)	9,000	2,000	300
Percentage change	2.7	25.0	8.6
Results for prior fiscal year (ended March 31, 2003)	350,459	6,815	(10,291)

2) Outlook by Business Segment

The Automotive Components Business, which had been included in the Electronic Components Business, is reported as a separate segment as of April 1, 2003. Consequently, prior-year results for the following business segments have been recalculated to reflect the reclassification.

- **Industrial Automation Business**

In Japan, although the strengthening of the yen is an element of concern, stronger sales capabilities with the establishment of the distribution agent system and expansion into new domains such as development of the solutions business are expected to result in an increase in net sales over the previous fiscal year. In North America, Omron will strengthen sales channels amid the economic recovery, and in Europe, the Company will cultivate large customers. Omron will strengthen sales capabilities and develop new markets in China, where economic conditions remain favorable, and will work to cultivate new customers and expand markets in Asia. In each region, sales are projected to increase compared with the previous fiscal year.

As a result, net sales in this segment are projected to increase 10.4 percent to ¥223.5 billion.

(Attachment)

- **Electronic Components Business**

Elements of concern, such as the rapid rise of the yen and price competition, are becoming apparent. However, with the economy in a recovery mode, expansion of scale, more sophisticated functions of mobile devices, diversification of applications and other trends point to increased opportunities to enter businesses, and sales are projected to be firm for the fiscal year.

As a result, net sales in this segment are projected to increase 12.8 percent to ¥89.5 billion.

- **Automotive Electronic Components Business**

The gradual easing of automobile production and inventory adjustments by key customers in Japan and North America, together with new model introductions by major customers, have raised expectations of a recovery starting in the second half.

Net sales in this segment are projected to decrease 1.6 percent to ¥58.5 billion.

- **Social Systems Business**

Despite a harsh operating environment in the financial market overall, sales in the electronic fund transfer systems sector are expected to increase over the previous fiscal year because of demand for conversions of existing equipment to handle new paper currency.

In the public transportation systems sector, the large-scale implementation of the SF card system in the Kanto region will be followed by its introduction in the Chubu region this fiscal year. The opening of a new train line in the Kanto region and other factors should generate additional deliveries. In general, sales are projected to be at the same level as in the previous fiscal year.

In the traffic control and road information systems sector, restrained public works will continue, but with the contribution of sales of large-scale traffic control systems during the first half, sales are projected to be higher than in the previous fiscal year.

As a result, net sales in this segment are projected to increase 17.9 percent to ¥137.5 billion.

- **Healthcare Business**

Against the backdrop of increasing concern about health, Omron will focus on introducing new products in the domain of lifestyle-related disease monitoring in response to consumer needs. Assuming that strong consumption trends will continue in the second half of the period, along with the effect from new product introductions, sales are expected to be favorable.

As a result, net sales in this segment are projected to increase 11.0 percent to ¥47.0 billion.

- **Others**

The Business Development Group, the main component of the Others segment, will focus on exploring and nurturing new businesses and strengthening development of existing businesses, and will work toward operations that are oriented to specialized areas of business. Net sales of the Others segment are projected to decrease 30.9 percent to ¥24.0 billion.

3) Distribution of Profits

Following the basic policy for shareholder dividends described earlier, and because the Company has achieved a recovery in results through the implementation of structural reforms, and has reached its goal of creating a solid earnings base, Omron will pay a year-end dividend of ¥6.50 per share as originally planned. Combined with the interim dividend, this would bring total cash dividends for the year to ¥13.00 per share, an increase of ¥3.00 per share from the previous fiscal year.

(Attachment)

(b) Financial Condition

(1) Financial Condition for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2003

1) Financial Condition for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2003

At the end of the interim period, current assets were down ¥17,407 million from March 31, 2003, contributing to a ¥14,878 million decrease in total assets. Total liabilities declined ¥25,396 million compared to March 31, 2003, because of a large decrease in long-term debt, including the current portion of long-term debt. Shareholders' equity increased ¥10,518 million because of increases in retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income.

2) Summary of Cash Flows for the Interim Period

Net cash provided by operating activities was ¥35,545 million. Principal factors were a ¥14,379 million decrease in trade notes and accounts receivable, depreciation and amortization expenses totaling ¥13,783 million and net income of ¥7,698 million.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled ¥15,551 million. Principal factors were capital expenditures of ¥19,103 million and partial payment of funds for construction of the Keihanna Innovation Center.

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥17,941 million. Principal uses of cash were repayment of long-term debt, mainly bank loans, totaling ¥12,829 million.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the interim period totaled ¥79,259 million, a decrease of ¥660 million from March 31, 2003.

(2) Outlook for the Year Ending March 31, 2004

During the second half of the current fiscal year, although expenses related to investments in future growth and business reinforcement will increase, Omron will aim to secure operating income higher than the level in the first half. Therefore, net cash provided by operating activities is projected to surpass that of the previous fiscal year.

In investing activities, capital expenditures for business reinforcement in the second half of the fiscal year are expected to increase compared with the first half.

In financing activities, while monitoring financial conditions, Omron will work to secure an efficient level of capital for the Omron Group as a whole by continuing to flexibly borrow and repay funds. To enable execution of a flexible capital policy that responds to changes in the economic environment, the repurchase of Omron's shares up to a maximum of 5 million shares with a maximum acquisition cost of ¥10 billion was proposed and approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 25, 2003. As of the end of the interim period, Omron had made no purchases of its shares, but plans to flexibly make such purchases in the future. In addition, Omron plans to increase the amount of cash dividends paid by increasing the interim dividend by ¥1.50 per share compared with the year-end dividend for the previous fiscal year.

At the end of the interim period, the current portion of long-term debt was ¥30,006 million, and consisted almost entirely of unsecured convertible bonds with a redemption deadline at the end of the first half of the next fiscal year.

With the cash flow outlook as indicated above, Omron believes that the cash and cash equivalents of ¥79,259 million at the end of the interim period are at a sufficient level for the Company's business activities in the present economic conditions.

(3) Cash Flow Indicators and Trends

Cash flow indicators for the last three interim periods and the last two fiscal years are as follows.

	Three most recent interim periods			Two most recent fiscal years	
	Six months ended 9/30/2001	Six months ended 9/30/2002	Six months ended 9/30/2003	Year ended 3/31/2002	Year ended 3/31/2003
Shareholders' equity ratio (%)	59.1	50.3	47.4	54.3	44.3
Shareholders' equity ratio on market value basis (%)	71.8	70.7	100.6	86.8	81.1
Debt repayment period (years)	—	—	—	1.7	1.7
Interest coverage ratio (times)	6.5	20.9	57.2	26.7	29.2

Notes:

Shareholders equity ratio: Shareholders' equity/Total assets

Shareholders' equity ratio on market value basis: Total market value of stock/Total assets

Debt repayment period: Interest-bearing liabilities/Net cash provided by operations (not shown for interim periods)

Interest coverage ratio: Net cash provided by operations/Interest expense

1. All indicators are calculated on a consolidated basis.
2. Total market value of stock is calculated by multiplying the total number of shares outstanding at the end of the period (excluding treasury stock) by the closing share price at the end of the period.
3. Net cash provided by operations is as reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows. Interest-bearing liabilities are liabilities stated on the consolidated balance sheets on which interest is paid. Interest expense is as stated in the notes to the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(Attachment)

Projections of results and future developments are based on information available to the Company at the present time, as well as certain assumptions judged by the Company to be reasonable. Various factors could cause actual results to differ materially from these projections. Major factors influencing Omron's actual results include, but are not limited to, (i) the economic conditions surrounding the Company's businesses in Japan and overseas, (ii) demand trends for the Company's products and services, (iii) the ability of the Omron Group to develop new technologies and new products, (iv) majors changes in the fund-raising environment, (v) tie-ups or cooperative relationships with other companies, and (vi) movements in currency exchange rates and stock markets.

(Attachment)

4. Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2003		Six months ended September 30, 2002		Year ended March 31, 2003	
Net sales	270,192	100.0%	246,890	100.0%	535,073	100.0%
Cost of sales	157,199	58.2	151,978	61.6	327,413	61.2
Gross profit	112,993	41.8	94,912	38.4	207,660	38.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	70,983	26.2	65,124	26.4	135,112	25.3
Research and development expenses	20,470	7.6	18,332	7.4	40,235	7.5
Operating income	21,540	8.0	11,456	4.6	32,313	6.0
Interest expenses, net	131	0.0	209	0.1	348	0.1
Foreign exchange loss, net	786	0.3	589	0.2	575	0.1
Other expenses, net	1,190	0.5	23,386	9.5	26,658	4.9
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	19,433	7.2	(12,728)	(5.2)	4,732	0.9
Income taxes:	11,573	4.3	(3,051)	(1.3)	3,936	0.7
Current	[6,495]		[4,236]		[7,851]	
Deferred	[5,078]		[(7,287)]		[(3,915)]	
Minority interests	162	0.1	49	0.0	285	0.1
Net income (loss)	7,698	2.8	(9,726)	(3.9)	511	0.1

(Attachment)

Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2003		As of September 30, 2002		As of March 31, 2003	
ASSETS						
Current Assets:	277,706	50.3%	283,476	51.3%	295,113	52.0%
Cash and cash equivalents	79,259		83,240		79,919	
Notes and accounts receivable − trade	100,258		97,506		113,595	
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(2,847)		(2,958)		(3,484)	
Inventories	77,098		82,152		75,446	
Deferred income taxes	15,458		14,091		20,139	
Other current assets	8,480		9,445		9,498	
Property, Plant and Equipment:	150,442	27.2	143,269	25.9	149,045	26.3
Land	46,594		46,512		46,094	
Buildings	110,562		98,699		99,455	
Machinery and equipment	139,863		130,974		137,710	
Construction in progress	2,790		7,386		11,313	
Accumulated depreciation	(149,367)		(140,302)		(145,527)	
Investments and Other Assets:	124,373	22.5	125,875	22.8	123,241	21.7
Investments in and advances to associates	1,228		566		1,187	
Investment securities	38,931		40,938		30,861	
Leasehold deposits	8,846		10,050		9,173	
Deferred income taxes	57,313		54,324		64,305	
Other	18,055		19,997		17,715	
Total Assets	552,521	100.0%	552,620	100.0%	567,399	100.0%

(Attachment)

(Millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2003		As of September 30, 2002		As of March 31, 2003	
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities:	156,943	28.4%	144,393	26.1%	151,577	26.7
Bank loans	15,681		19,963		18,948	
Notes and accounts payable －trade	63,899		58,172		67,773	
Accrued expenses	22,028		22,435		24,394	
Income taxes payable	5,957		3,387		4,095	
Deferred income taxes	86		352		643	
Other current liabilities	19,286		28,033		23,727	
Current portion of long-term debt	30,006		12,051		11,997	
Long-Term Debt	11,448	2.1	40,672	7.4	40,315	7.1
Deferred Income Taxes	236	0.1	538	0.1	643	0.1
Termination and Retirement Benefits	119,341	21.6	86,462	15.6	120,730	21.3
Other Long-Term Liabilities	31	0.0	288	0.1	52	0.1
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	2,394	0.4	2,374	0.4	2,472	0.4
Total Liabilities	290,393	52.6	274,727	49.7	315,789	55.7
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Common stock	64,082	11.6	64,082	11.6	64,082	11.3
Additional paid-in capital	98,705	17.9	98,705	17.9	98,705	17.4
Legal reserve	7,709	1.4	7,639	1.4	7,619	1.3
Retained earnings	159,161	28.8	144,123	26.1	153,134	27.0
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(55,455)	(10.1)	(34,558)	(6.3)	(59,909)	(10.6)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(13,157)		(10,816)		(9,407)	
Minimum pension liability adjustments	(46,177)		(25,968)		(48,708)	
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	3,738		2,367		(1,716)	
Net gains (losses) on derivative instruments	141		(141)		(78)	
Treasury stock	(12,074)	(2.2)	(2,098)	(0.4)	(12,021)	(2.1)
Total Shareholders' Equity	262,128	47.4	277,893	50.3	251,610	44.3
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	552,521	100.0%	552,620	100.0%	567,399	100.0%

(Attachment)

Interim Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Six months ended September 30, 2003 (Millions of yen)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock
Balance, March 31, 2003	64,082	98,705	7,619	153,134	(59,909)	(12,021)
Net income				7,698		
Cash dividends				(1,578)		
Transfer to legal reserve			90	(90)		
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(3,750)	
Minimum pension liability adjustments					2,531	
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities					5,454	
Net gains on derivative instruments					219	
Acquisition of treasury stock						(103)
Exercise of stock options				(3)		50
Balance, September 30, 2003	64,082	98,705	7,709	159,161	(55,455)	(12,074)

Six months ended September 30, 2002 (Millions of yen)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock
Balance, March 31, 2002	64,082	98,705	7,660	155,069	(25,363)	(1,919)
Net loss				(9,726)		
Cash dividends				(1,241)		
Reversal of legal reserve			(21)	21		
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(3,414)	
Minimum pension liability adjustments					(4,744)	
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities					(964)	
Net losses on derivative instruments					(73)	
Acquisition of treasury stock						(179)
Balance, September 30, 2002	64,082	98,705	7,639	144,123	(34,558)	(2,098)

Year ended March 31, 2003 (Millions of yen)

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock
Balance, March 31, 2002	64,082	98,705	7,660	155,069	(25,363)	(1,919)
Net income				511		
Cash dividends				(2,455)		
Reversal of legal reserve			(41)	41		
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(2,005)	
Minimum pension liability adjustments					(27,484)	
Unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities					(5,047)	
Net losses on derivative instruments					(10)	
Acquisition of treasury stock						(10,218)
Disposal of treasury stock				(32)		116
Balance, March 31, 2003	64,082	98,705	7,619	153,134	(59,909)	(12,021)

(Attachment)

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2003	Six months ended September 30, 2002	Year ended March 31, 2003
Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss)	7,698	(9,726)	511
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	13,783	15,300	29,676
Net loss (gain) on sales and disposals of property, plant and equipment	59	(62)	11
Loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment	—	4,141	4,231
Net loss (gain) on sales of short-term investments and investment securities	(237)	51	1,221
Loss on impairment of investment securities and other assets	1,877	1,126	2,269
Bad debt expenses	0	400	465
Termination and retirement benefits	2,860	3,406	(1,087)
Deferred income taxes	5,078	(7,287)	(3,915)
Minority interests	162	49	285
Net gains on sales of business entities	—	(240)	(1,550)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Notes and accounts receivable — trade, net	14,379	18,766	1,363
Inventories	(1,419)	(8,054)	(1,918)
Other assets	2,176	(1,706)	214
Notes and accounts payable — trade	(5,355)	(2,165)	9,770
Income taxes payable	1,829	(433)	232
Accrued expenses and other	(7,169)	1,597	130
Other, net	(176)	(117)	(54)
Total adjustments	27,847	24,772	41,343
Net cash provided by operating activities	35,545	15,046	41,854
Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from sales or maturities of short-term investments and investment securities	694	59	1,388
Purchase of short-term investments and investment securities	(291)	(343)	(739)
Capital expenditures	(19,103)	(13,772)	(34,454)
Decrease in leasehold deposits	366	611	592
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	2,289	1,129	1,641
Acquisition of minority interests	(18)	(101)	(101)
Proceeds from sales of business entities	175	—	1,450
Acquisition of business entities, net of cash acquired	337	(410)	(410)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,551)	(12,827)	(30,633)
Financing Activities:			
Net borrowings (repayments) of short-term bank loans	(4,734)	3,939	2,909
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	953	10,203	10,358
Repayments of long-term debt	(12,829)	(1,415)	(1,960)
Dividends paid by the Company	(1,214)	(1,614)	(2,855)
Dividends paid to minority	(61)	(222)	(230)
Treasury stock	(103)	(179)	(10,218)
Exercise of stock options	47	—	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(17,941)	10,712	(1,996)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,713)	(470)	(85)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(660)	12,461	9,140
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Period	79,919	70,779	70,779
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of the Period	79,259	83,240	79,919
Notes to cash flows from operating activities:			
Interest paid	621	721	1,431
Taxes paid	4,632	4,681	7,588
Note to investing and financing activities not involving cash flow:			
Debt related to capital expenditures	2,711	1,548	1,320
Fair value of equity in minority interests acquired through distribution of treasury stock	—	—	84

(Attachment)

Preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of Consolidation and Application of the Equity Method

① Number of consolidated subsidiaries and companies accounted for by the equity method

	Six months ended September 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2003	Increase (decrease)
Consolidated subsidiaries	134	132	+2
Unconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method	—	—	—
Affiliates accounted for by the equity method	10	10	±0
Total	144	142	+2

② Names of principal subsidiaries and affiliates

Consolidated subsidiaries: OMRON Relay & Devices Corporation., OMRON Europe B.V.

Companies accounted for by the equity method: Sanko Industrial Automation Co., Ltd.

③ Changes in scope of consolidation and application of the equity method:

Consolidated subsidiaries

(New) 6 companies (OMRON Healthcare Co., Ltd., OMRON Entertainment Co., Ltd. and four others)

(Eliminated) 4 companies

Affiliates accounted for by the equity method:

(New) 1 company

(Eliminated) 1 company

2. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income (loss) in addition to other comprehensive income (loss) in net income is as follows:

Six months ended September 30, 2003: ¥12,152 million

Six months ended September 30, 2002: (¥18,921 million)

Year ended March 31, 2003: (¥34,035 million)

Other comprehensive income (loss) includes changes in foreign currency translation adjustments, minimum pension liability adjustments, unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities and unrealized loss on derivatives.

3. Major Components of Other Expenses, Net

The major components of "Other expenses (income), net" are as follows:

(Millions of yen)

Six months ended September 30, 2003	Loss on impairment of investment securities and other assets	¥1,877
Six months ended September 30, 2002	Business structure reform expenses	¥18,803
	Loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment	4,141
Year ended March 31, 2003	Personnel expenses in connection with an early retirement program	¥18,968
	Loss on impairment of investment securities and other assets	2,269
	Loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment	4,231

(Attachment)

5. Segment Information

1. Business Segment Information

Six months ended September 30, 2003 (Millions of yen)

	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Business	Healthcare Business	Others	Total	Eliminations & Corporate	Consolidated
Net sales:									
(1) Sales to outside customers	110,605	43,542	28,224	53,658	22,812	11,351	270,192	—	270,192
(2) Intersegment sales and transfers	3,683	10,638	1,384	3,766	143	25,419	45,033	(45,033)	—
Total	114,288	54,180	29,608	57,424	22,955	36,770	315,225	(45,033)	270,192
Operating expenses	97,956	46,672	29,241	56,552	19,143	34,910	284,474	(35,822)	248,652
Operating income (loss)	16,322	7,508	367	872	3,812	1,860	30,751	(9,211)	21,540

Notes: 1. "Social Systems Business" includes the Social Systems Solutions and Service Business Company and the Advanced Module Business Company.
2. "Others" includes the Business Development Group and other divisions.

Six months ended September 30, 2002 (Millions of yen)

	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Business	Healthcare Business	Others	Total	Eliminations & Corporate	Consolidated
Net sales:									
(1) Sales to outside customers	98,233	38,904	28,375	41,803	20,367	19,208	246,890	—	246,890
(2) Intersegment sales and transfers	2,669	9,438	374	3,154	49	21,129	36,813	(36,813)	—
Total	100,902	48,342	28,749	44,957	20,416	40,337	283,703	(36,813)	246,890
Operating expenses	87,779	43,717	26,421	48,778	18,558	39,111	264,364	(28,930)	235,434
Operating income (loss)	13,123	4,625	2,328	(3,821)	1,858	1,226	19,339	(7,883)	11,456

Year ended March 31, 2003 (Millions of yen)

	Industrial Automation Business	Electronic Components Business	Automotive Electronic Components Business	Social Systems Business	Healthcare Business	Others	Total	Eliminations & Corporate	Consolidated
Net sales:									
(1) Sales to outside customers	202,518	79,365	59,480	116,652	42,331	34,727	535,073	—	535,073
(2) Intersegment sales and transfers	5,504	20,052	1,118	6,868	98	43,472	77,112	(77,112)	—
Total	208,022	99,417	60,598	123,520	42,429	78,199	612,185	(77,112)	535,073
Operating expenses	183,942	89,104	56,347	122,368	38,588	73,730	564,079	(61,319)	502,760
Operating income (loss)	24,080	10,313	4,251	1,152	3,841	4,469	48,106	(15,793)	32,313

Notes: 1. "Social Systems Business" includes the Social Systems Solutions and Service Business Company and the Advanced Module Business Company.
2. "Others" includes the Creative Service Business, the Business Development Group and other divisions.
3. As of April 2003, the Automotive Electronic Components Business was separated from the Electronic Components Business. Figures for the six months ended September 30, 2002 and the year ended March 31, 2003 have been restated to conform to the new classification.

(Attachment)

2. Area Segment Information

Six months ended September 30, 2003 (Millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total	Eliminations & Corporate	Consolidated
Net sales:							
(1) Sales to outside customers	167,214	33,207	40,517	29,254	270,192	—	270,192
(2) Intersegment sales and transfers	42,383	141	374	18,890	61,788	(61,788)	—
Total	209,597	33,348	40,891	48,144	331,980	(61,788)	270,192
Operating expenses	187,503	30,774	37,098	45,331	300,706	(52,054)	248,652
Operating income	22,094	2,574	3,793	2,813	31,274	(9,734)	21,540

Six months ended September 30, 2002 (Millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total	Eliminations & Corporate	Consolidated
Net sales:							
(1) Sales to outside customers	152,230	34,621	34,339	25,700	246,890	—	246,890
(2) Intersegment sales and transfers	37,642	195	298	14,504	52,639	(52,639)	—
Total	189,872	34,816	34,637	40,204	299,529	(52,639)	246,890
Operating expenses	179,543	31,463	33,032	37,789	281,827	(46,393)	235,434
Operating income	10,329	3,353	1,605	2,415	17,702	(6,246)	11,456

Year ended March 31, 2003 (Millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Europe	Asia	Total	Eliminations & Corporate	Consolidated
Net sales:							
(1) Sales to outside customers	340,575	67,886	73,513	53,099	535,073	—	535,073
(2) Intersegment sales and transfers	77,456	567	688	32,266	110,977	(110,977)	—
Total	418,031	68,453	74,201	85,365	646,050	(110,977)	535,073
Operating expenses	386,446	63,051	69,713	80,854	600,064	(97,304)	502,760
Operating income	31,585	5,402	4,488	4,511	45,986	(13,673)	32,313

3. Overseas Sales

(Millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2003	Six months ended September 30, 2002	Year ended March 31, 2003
North America	33,320	35,154	68,665
(Percentage of total sales)	12.3%	14.2%	12.8%
Europe	41,583	34,936	75,270
(Percentage of total sales)	15.4%	14.2%	14.1%
Asia	35,727	32,450	65,747
(Percentage of total sales)	13.2%	13.1%	12.3%
Total	110,630	102,540	209,682
(Percentage of total sales)	40.9%	41.5%	39.2%

(Attachment)

6. Securities

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 115, “Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities,” among marketable securities held by the Company and its subsidiaries, available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value reflecting unrealized gains and losses.

Investment securities include debt securities and equity securities. For marketable securities included among these, the acquisition cost or amortized cost, unrealized gain and loss, and fair value are as follows.

As of September 30, 2003
Available-for-sale securities (Millions of yen)

	Cost*	Gross unrealized gain	Gross unrealized loss	Fair value
Debt securities	57	—	—	57
Equity securities	26,907	8,179	(107)	34,979
Total investment securities	26,964	8,179	(107)	35,036

As of September 30, 2002
Available-for-sale securities (Millions of yen)

	Cost*	Gross unrealized gain	Gross unrealized loss	Fair value
Debt securities	40	—	—	40
Equity securities	30,563	7,328	(1,459)	36,432
Total investment securities	30,603	7,328	(1,459)	36,472

As of March 31, 2003
Available-for-sale securities (Millions of yen)

	Cost*	Gross unrealized gain	Gross unrealized loss	Fair value
Debt securities	44	—	—	44
Equity securities	27,947	4,000	(5,171)	26,776
Total investment securities	27,991	4,000	(5,171)	26,820

*Indicates amortized cost for debt securities and acquisition cost for equity securities.

(Attachment)

7. Breakdown of Sales

Net sales by consolidated business segment

(Millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30, 2003		Six months ended September 30, 2002		Increase (decrease)
Industrial Automation Business	110,605	40.9%	98,233	39.8%	12.6%
Electronic Components Business	43,542	16.1	38,904	15.8	11.9
Automotive Electronic Components Business	28,224	10.4	28,375	11.5	(0.5)
Social Systems Business	53,658	19.9	41,803	16.9	28.4
Healthcare Business	22,812	8.4	20,367	8.2	12.0
Other	11,351	4.3	19,208	7.8	(40.9)
Total	270,192	100.0%	246,890	100.0%	9.4%

Notes:

1. "Social Systems Business" includes the Social Systems Solutions and Service Business Company and the Advanced Module Business Company.
2. As of April 2003, the Automotive Electronic Components Business was separated from the Electronic Components Business. Figures for the six months ended September 30, 2002 have been restated to conform to the new classification.

Projected net sales for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2004 by consolidated business segment

(Millions of yen)

	Year ending March 31, 2004 (est.)		Year ended March 31, 2003		Increase (decrease)
Industrial Automation Business	223,500	38.5%	202,518	37.8%	10.4%
Electronic Components Business	89,500	15.4	79,365	14.8	12.8
Automotive Electronic Components Business	58,500	10.1	59,480	11.1	(1.6)
Social Systems Business	137,500	23.7	116,652	21.8	17.9
Healthcare Business	47,000	8.1	42,331	7.9	11.0
Other	24,000	4.2	34,727	6.6	(30.9)
Total	580,000	100.0%	535,073	100.0%	8.4

Notes:

1. "Social Systems Business" includes the Social Systems Solutions and Service Business Company and the Advanced Module Business Company.
2. As of April 2003, the Automotive Electronic Components Business was separated from the Electronic Components Business. Figures for the year ended March 31, 2003 have been restated to conform to the new classification.

(Attachment)

Results for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2003: Supplemental Materials

Consolidated Performance

Net sales by business segment (Billions of yen)

		Six months ended September 30, 2003	Six months ended September 30, 2002	Year-on-year change (%)
IAB	Domestic	54.5	49.1	11.1%
	Overseas	56.1	49.1	14.1
	Total	110.6	98.2	12.6
ECB	Domestic	23.5	21.0	11.9
	Overseas	20.0	17.9	11.9
	Total	43.5	38.9	11.9
AEC	Domestic	11.7	10.9	7.4
	Overseas	16.5	17.5	(5.4)
	Total	28.2	28.4	(0.5)
SSB	Domestic	48.3	35.5	36.3
	Overseas	5.4	6.3	(16.1)
	Total	53.7	41.8	28.4
HCB	Domestic	10.4	9.6	8.7
	Overseas	12.4	10.8	14.9
	Total	22.8	20.4	12.0
Others	Domestic	11.2	18.3	(39.6)
	Overseas	0.2	0.9	(67.2)
	Total	11.4	19.2	(40.9)
Total	Domestic	159.6	144.4	10.5
	Overseas	110.6	102.5	7.9
	[% of total]	[40.9%]	[41.5%]	[-0.6P]
	Total	270.2	246.9	9.4

Notes:

1. The following divisions are included in each business segment.
   - IAB: Industrial Automation Business Company
   - ECB: Electronic Components Business Company
   - AEC: Automotive Electronic Components Company
   - SSB: Social Systems Solutions and Service Business Company and Advanced Module Business Company
   - HCB: Healthcare Business Company
   - Other: Business Development Group and others
2. Figures for the six months ended September 30, 2002 have been restated in accordance with business restructuring.

Net sales by area segment

Domestic	Omron	114.1	106.5	7.1%
	Subsidiaries	45.5	37.9	20.1
Total domestic sales		159.6	144.4	10.5
Direct exports		7.7	7.9	(2.9)
Overseas subsidiaries	North America	33.2	34.6	(4.1)
	Europe	40.5	34.3	18.0
	Asia and Others	29.2	25.7	13.8
Total overseas sales		110.6	102.5	7.9

Average currency exchange rate (One unit of currency, in yen)

USD	118.1	123.6	(5.5)
EUR	133.3	117.2	16.1

(Attachment)

Projected Results for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2004

Consolidated Performance

Net sales by business segment (Billions of yen)

		Year ending March 31, 2004 (est.)	Year ended March 31, 2003	Year-on-year change (%)
IAB	Domestic	112.5	102.2	10.1%
	Overseas	111.0	100.3	10.6
	Total	223.5	202.5	10.4
ECB	Domestic	47.0	43.1	9.0
	Overseas	42.5	36.3	17.2
	Total	89.5	79.4	12.8
AEC	Domestic	23.5	23.6	(0.3)
	Overseas	35.0	35.9	(2.5)
	Total	58.5	59.5	(1.6)
SSB	Domestic	127.5	104.8	21.7
	Overseas	10.0	11.9	(15.9)
	Total	137.5	116.7	17.9
HCB	Domestic	21.0	18.9	11.1
	Overseas	26.0	23.4	11.0
	Total	47.0	42.3	11.0
Others	Domestic	23.5	32.8	(28.5)
	Overseas	0.5	1.9	(73.4)
	Total	24.0	34.7	(30.9)
Total	Domestic	355.0	325.4	9.1
	Overseas	225.0	209.7	7.3
	[% of total]	[38.8%]	[39.2%]	[-0.4P]
	Total	580.0	535.1	8.4

Note: Figures for the year ended March 31, 2003 have been restated in accordance with business restructuring.

Net sales by overseas area segment

Direct exports		16.0	15.2	5.4%
Overseas subsidiaries	North America	67.5	67.9	(0.6)
	Europe	83.5	73.5	13.6
	Asia and Others	58.0	53.1	9.2
Total overseas sales		225.0	209.7	7.3

Income and loss

Net sales	580.0	535.1	8.4%
Operating income	50.0	32.3	54.7
Income before income taxes	46.0	4.7	872.1
Net income	24.0	0.5	4,597.5

Return on equity

	9.3%	0.2%	[+9.1P]

Capital expenditures／Depreciation／R&D expenses

Capital expenditures	40.0	34.7	15.4%
Depreciation	28.0	29.7	(5.6)
R&D expenses	46.0	40.2	14.3

Average currency exchange rate (One unit of currency, in yen)

USD	114.1	122.1	(8.0)
EUR	129.2	121.1	8.1