

## [Table of Contents](#)

### [Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Information.](#)

Under the terms of the deposit agreement pursuant to which our ADSs are issued, the depositary is required, to the extent that in its judgment it can convert yen on a reasonable basis into dollars and transfer the resulting dollars to the United States, to convert all cash dividends that it receives in respect of deposited shares into dollars and to distribute the amount received (after deduction of applicable withholding taxes) to the holder of ADSs. For additional information regarding our ADSs, please see Item 10 of our registration statement on Form 20-F filed on September 18, 2001.

#### **E. Taxation.**

This section describes the material United States federal income and Japanese tax consequences of owning shares or ADSs. It applies to you only if you hold your shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a special class of holders subject to special rules, including:

- a dealer in securities;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings;
- a tax-exempt organization;
- a life insurance company
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the voting stock of Nidec;
- a person that holds shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction; or
- a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions and the laws of Japan all as currently in effect, as well as on the income tax treaty between the United States of America and Japan (the "Treaty"). These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. In addition, this section is based in part upon the representations of the depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

You are a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs and you are:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a domestic corporation;
- an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

<b><i>You should consult your own tax advisor regarding the United States federal state and local and the Japanese and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares and ADSs in your particular circumstances.</i></b>
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In general, and taking into account the earlier assumptions, for United States federal income tax purposes, if you hold ADRs evidencing ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by those ADRs. Exchanges of shares for ADRs, and ADRs for shares, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

## **United States Federal Income Taxation**

### ***Taxation of Dividends***

Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, rules as discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder, the gross amount of any dividend paid by Nidec out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) will be subject to U.S. federal income taxation. If you are a noncorporate U.S. holder, dividends paid to you in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to you at a maximum tax rate of 15% provided that you hold the shares or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements. Dividends we pay with respect to the shares or ADSs generally will be qualified dividend income. You must include any Japanese tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though you do not in fact receive it. The dividend will be taxable to you when you, in the case of shares, or the depository, in the case of ADSs, receive the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the yen payments made, determined at the spot yen/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, the Japanese tax withheld in accordance with the Treaty and paid over to Japan will be creditable against your United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 15% tax rate. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available to you under Japanese law or under the Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against your United States federal income tax liability.

Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States. Dividends paid in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2007 generally will be “passive” or “financial services” income, and dividends paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006 will, depending on your circumstances, be “passive” or “general” income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you.

### ***Taxation of Capital Gains***

Subject to the PFIC rules as discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder and you sell or otherwise dispose of your shares or ADSs, you will recognize capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount that you realize and your tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in your shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. holder that is recognized in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the holder has a holding period greater than one year. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

## **PFIC Rules**

Nidec believes that shares and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. If Nidec were to be treated as a PFIC, unless a U.S. holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the shares or ADSs, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of your shares or ADSs would in general not be treated as capital gain. Instead, if you are a U.S. holder, you would be treated as if you had realized such gain and certain “excess distributions” ratably over your holding period for the shares or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. With certain exceptions, your shares or ADSs will be treated as stock in a PFIC if Nidec were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in your shares or ADSs. Dividends that you receive from Nidec will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if Nidec is treated as a PFIC with respect to you either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

## **Japanese Taxation**

The following is a summary of the principal Japanese tax consequences to owners of our shares who are non-resident individuals or non-Japanese corporations without a permanent establishment in Japan to which the relevant income is attributable. The changes are subject to changes in the applicable Japanese laws or double taxation conventions occurring after that date. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations which may apply to a particular investor. Potential investors should satisfy themselves as to:

- the overall tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs, including specifically the tax consequences under Japanese law;
- the laws of the jurisdiction of which they are resident; and
- any tax treaty between Japan and their country of residence, by consulting their own tax advisers.

Generally, a non-resident shareholder is subject to Japanese withholding tax on dividends on the shares paid by us. A stock split is not subject to Japanese income or corporation tax, as it is characterized merely as an increase of number of shares (as oppose to an increase of value of shares) from Japanese tax perspectives. A conversion of retained earnings or legal reserve (but other than additional paid-in capital, in general) into stated capital on a non-consolidated basis is not characterized as a deemed dividend for Japanese tax purposes, and therefore such a conversion does not trigger Japanese withholding taxation (Article 2(16) of the Japanese Corporation Tax Law and Article 8(1)(xiv) of the Japanese Corporation Tax Law Enforcement Order).

If we purchase our listed shares by way of a tender offer for the purpose of cancellation with retained earnings, the selling shareholders (both individuals and corporations) are in general required to recognize (i) a deemed dividend corresponding to a price into share capital portion (including additional paid-in capital) and retained earnings portion on a non-consolidated basis under Article 24(1)(iv) of the Japanese Corporation Tax Law, and (ii) capital gain or loss computed as a difference between the basis of the shares subject to the tender offer at the shareholder’s level and the amount of the consideration for the tender offer (deducting the amount corresponding to the deemed dividend computed as (i) above) under Article 61-2(1)(i) of the same law. On the other hand, no deemed dividend is required to be recognized if we purchase our shares at/through the stock market due to the difficulty of identifying each shareholder sold our shares (Article 24(1)(iv) of the Japanese Corporation Tax Law and Article 23(3) of the Japanese Corporation Tax Law Enforcement Order).

## Table of Contents

### Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Information.

In addition, in the case of individual shareholders who sell our shares on an over-the-counter basis, no deemed dividend is required to be recognized until March 31, 2009 (two years extension is provided for under the 2007 Japanese tax legislation) due to the operation of a temporary measure (Article 9-6 of the Japanese Special Tax Measures Law) and therefore they are only required to recognize capital gain or loss of the shares subject to the tender offer. In the meantime, when shares are acquired by us (whether by way of a tender offer or otherwise) for the purpose of cancellation with retained earnings, the shareholders (both individuals and corporations) whose shares were not canceled are not subject to the deemed dividend taxation (such a tax treatment is introduced under the 2001 tax legislation).

Unless an applicable tax treaty, convention or agreement reduces the maximum rate of withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends on the listed shares such as those paid by us to non-resident shareholders is currently 7% which is applicable for the period from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2008 (the expiration date is shortened by three months under the 2008 Japanese tax legislation) and 15% rate will apply thereafter, except for dividends paid to any individual shareholder who holds 5% or more of the issued shares for which the applicable rate is 20% (under Article 9-3(1) and (2) of the Japanese Special Tax Measures Law, and Article 182(2) of the Japanese Income Tax Law). Japan has income tax treaties, conventions or agreements whereby the above mentioned withholding tax rate is generally promulgated as 15% for portfolio investors with, among others, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Under the tax treaty between the United States and Japan (the "Treaty") of which withholding tax treatments is applicable effective from July 1, 2004, the withholding tax rate on dividends (those declared on or after July 1, 2004) is 10% for portfolio investors, if they do not have a permanent establishment in Japan and the shares with respect to which such dividends are paid are not related in-fact to such permanent establishment, and if they are qualified US residents eligible to enjoy treaty benefits. It shall be noted that, under the tax treaty between the US and Japan, withholding tax on dividends declared after July 1, 2004 is exempt from Japanese taxation by way of withholding or otherwise for pension funds which are qualified US residents eligible to enjoy treaty benefits unless such dividends are derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by such pension funds. The similar changes are made to the new tax treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan which is applicable to dividends declared on or after January 1, 2007 due to the renewal of the Tax Treaty. The Tax Treaty between France and Japan is also renewed effective from January 1, 2008 under which the standard treaty withholding rate for portfolio investors on dividends is to be reduced from 15% to 10%. In addition, the tax treaty between Australia and Japan will be renewed and expected to come into effect as of January 1, 2009 under which the standard treaty withholding rate for portfolio investors on dividends will also be reduced from 15% to 10%. Non-resident shareholders who are entitled to a reduced rate of Japanese withholding tax on payment by us of dividends on the shares are required to submit an Application Form for Income Tax Convention regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax on Dividends in advance through us to the relevant tax authority before payment of dividends. A standing proxy for non-resident shareholders may provide such application service. See Item 10.B. of this annual report. Non-resident shareholders who do not submit an application in advance will be entitled to claim the refund of withholding taxes withheld in excess of the rate of an applicable tax treaty from the relevant Japanese tax authority. For Japanese tax purposes, the treaty rate normally applies superseding the tax rate under the domestic law. However, due to the so-called preservation doctrine under Article 1(2) of the Treaty, and/or under Article 3-2 of the Special Measures Law for the Income Tax Law, Corporation Tax Law and Local Taxes Law with respect to the Implementation of Tax Treaties, if the tax rate under the domestic tax law is lower than that promulgated under the applicable income tax treaty, then the domestic tax rate is still applicable. If the domestic tax rate still applies, no treaty application is required to be filed, consequently.

Gains derived from the sale of shares outside Japan, or from the sale of shares within Japan by a nonresident shareholder as a portfolio investor, are generally not subject to Japanese income or corporation taxes.