

Elpida Memory, Inc.
(Stock listing: Tokyo Stock Exchange, 6665)

Consolidated Financial Report for the 1H of FY2006

Selected Financial Figures

(Amounts in millions of Japanese Yen, except per share data and number of employees)

For the Three-Month Period (Unaudited)

	2Q		Change		1Q		Change	
	Sep.30, 2006	Sep.30, 2005		%	Jun.30, 2006		%	
Net Sales	111,147	57,467	53,680	93.4	92,098	19,049	20.7	
Operating income (loss)	17,082	(2,513)	19,595	—	9,138	7,944	86.9	
Ordinary income (loss)	16,390	(3,685)	20,075	—	7,375	9,015	122.2	
Net income (loss)	12,919	(3,038)	15,957	—	6,605	6,314	95.6	
Net income (loss) per share – basic (yen)	106.08	(31.49)	137.57		68.39	37.69		
Net income per share – diluted (yen)	104.70	—	—		67.24	37.46		

For the Six-Month Period

	1H		Change		FY2005 Mar. 31, 2006
	Sep.30, 2006	Sep.30, 2005		%	
Net Sales	203,245	105,503	97,742	92.6	241,554
Operating income (loss)	26,220	(5,117)	31,337	-	144
Ordinary income (loss)	23,765	(7,012)	30,777	-	(3,076)
Net income (loss)	19,524	(6,342)	25,866	-	(4,708)
Net income (loss) per share – basic (yen)	185.09	(65.74)	250.83		(48.81)
Net income per share – diluted (yen)	182.37	—	—		—

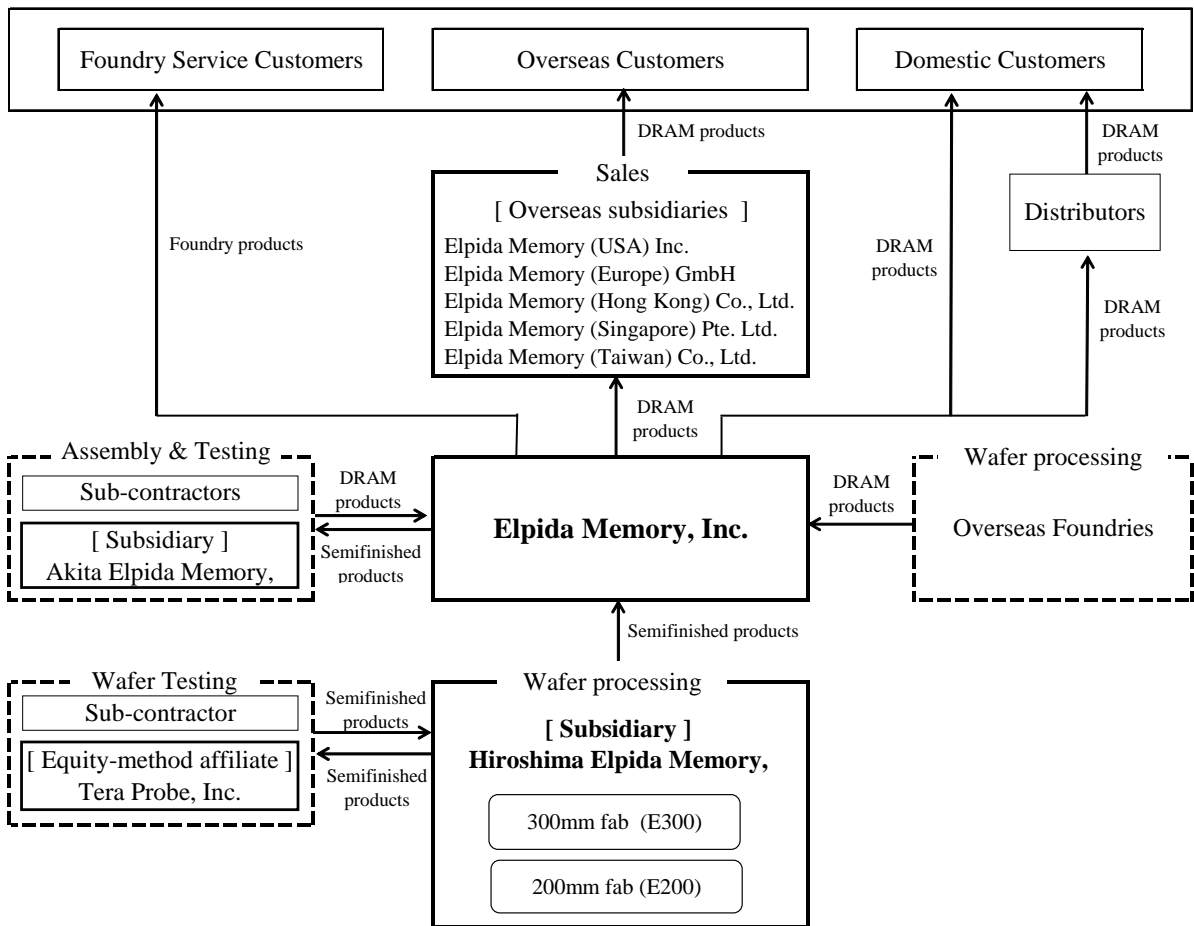
Average exchange rate ¥115.42/USD ¥108.52/USD

			Change		Mar.31, 2006		Change	
	Sep.30, 2006	Sep.30, 2005		%			%	
Total Assets	706,508	505,963	200,545	39.6	568,120	138,388	24.4	
Shareholders' equity	344,720	188,753	155,967	82.6	190,783	153,937	80.7	
Number of employees	2,858	2,586	272	10.5	2,518	340	13.5	

Note: Regarding diluted net income per share information for the second quarter and the first half of the year ended March 31, 2006 is not available due to the booking of net losses.

1. Our Group Management

The Elpida Memory corporate group consists of Elpida Memory, Inc. (hereafter, Elpida), two domestic subsidiaries, five overseas subsidiaries and one equity-method affiliate. Elpida mainly develops and designs DRAM products, sells products to domestic customers and supplies products to overseas subsidiaries. It also controls all group tasks (accounting and finance, office administration, legal affairs, marketing, production management, etc.). Two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Hiroshima Elpida Memory, Inc. and Akita Elpida Memory, Inc.*, mainly handle the wafer processing and assembly & testing processes, respectively, involved in DRAM manufacturing. Our five overseas subsidiaries, which are located in North America, Europe, Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, are responsible for sales of Elpida's DRAM products to customers around the world. Lastly, Tera Probe, Inc., an equity-method affiliate, mainly handles semiconductor manufacturing wafer-testing processes.



*Akita Elpida Memory, Inc. began its business operations on October 1, 2006.

2. Management Policies

Basic Management Policy

Elpida Memory's business operations are based on the following three basic management policies:

1. Timely delivery of products and services that satisfy the needs of our customers.
2. Corporate management demonstrates trust in the eyes of our employees, customers, shareholders, business partners and other stakeholders.
3. Construct a working environment which is completely open to enable each of our employees to develop original ideas.

Basic Dividend Policy

We place the utmost importance on achieving higher dividends and return on equity for the benefit of our shareholders. At present, however, we believe in taking the opportunity to create a stronger company foundation and greater future corporate value through focused investments in research & development and in the expansion of our production capacity. Therefore, our basic policy at the moment is to allocate earnings to capital reserves and not issue dividends.

Policy on Reducing the Size of the Trading Unit of Investment

We believe that Elpida Memory's stock market liquidity is sufficient. Under the present circumstances, therefore, we have no plans to reduce the size of the trading unit of investment. However, we intend to deal with this issue carefully, taking into account future market conditions and other relevant factors.

Management Strategies and Issues to be Addressed

The semiconductor industry is classified as a subset of the capital-intensive "equipment industry". A unique characteristic of this industry is that earnings fluctuate widely in line with the business cycle, a condition otherwise known as the "silicon cycle". In the DRAM business, this condition is particularly strong in the case of DRAM products used in personal computers. Given this situation, the Elpida Memory Group functions in a smooth, quick and reliable manner to achieve stable growth and higher earnings based on the following three-action approach:

- ① Acquire an early understanding of the application needs of customers and provide the best solutions while using marketing strategies suited specifically to each product area.
- ② Be the first to develop highly functional high performance products that meet customer needs.
- ③ Consistently and promptly provide products to customers based on creating a system of production aligned to the particular needs of our customer in each product area.

The following section describes the specific policies and activities that support these actions.

① Enhancement of Sales and Marketing Activities

The DRAM product market is expanding because in addition to its traditional reliance on personal computers it is finding an increasing number of new applications in the digital consumer electronic and mobile device product areas. In all DRAM product areas, DRAM product functions and styles of technical support needed by customers as well as pricing considerations are different. For this reason, we have created a way to provide customers with the best solutions. We have fielded a special marketing unit devoted to servers and digital consumer electronic & mobile devices and an application technology unit to complement our sales division. This approach enables us to join with our customers at the early design stage of their products and to build mutually beneficial long-term working relationships.

Also, in order to provide even more precise and timely customer responses, we believe it is vital to reduce the distance between us and our customers and acquire a more accurate understanding of the needs of our

customers. Thus, we have decided to switch from having distributors handle our domestic sales operations to a marketing structure that relies on using direct sales channels. From October we have moved to a direct sales approach which caters to our major customers.

② **Strengthening Our Advanced Technology Development Capabilities**

The fast pace of technology innovations in the DRAM industry requires having advanced technology capabilities which can outperform the competition at delivering products that satisfy customer needs. Therefore, our research and development resources are focused on our advanced high performance DRAM core technology. In particular, we emphasize process technologies that deliver higher densities, faster speeds and lower power consumption that customers demand of our Premier DRAM products.

Also, we have designed an approach to basic research which has resulted in a wide-ranging collaborative research program that brings us together with leading companies in various industrial fields and with Hiroshima University and other major public/private institutions.

③ **Reinforce Our Production System**

We produce our value-added Premier DRAMs at our 300mm (E300) and 200mm fabs (E200) managed by Hiroshima Elpida Memory. As growth in the digital consumer electronic and mobile device markets is expected to remain strong, it is incumbent on us to continue to increase the current production capacity of these fabs. As of September 2006, E300 wafer processing capacity was 60,000 wafers per month. But maintaining a steady supply of Premier DRAMs in response to customer demand will call for timely investment in expansion and upgrades of our facilities.

In regard to DRAM products for personal computers, our basic plan is to secure procurement of these DRAMs through our cost-competitive overseas foundry partners. Our target is to have external foundry capacity account for 30-50% of all of Elpida's wafer processing capacity (which includes our in-house capacity).

Target Management Indicators

As part of our medium to long-term business plan, our goal is to become the #1 DRAM company in the world. We intend to reach that goal by achieving a growth rate which outperforms the DRAM market growth rate. In addition to this, we use other financial performance indicators, such as the operating margin to track profitability and the net debt/equity ratio to monitor stability.

3. Consolidated Business Results and Financial Conditions

(1) First Half (1H) of FY2006 Overview

1H06 Business Environment

In the 1H06 it was feared that the global economy would be negatively affected by the steep rise in prices for crude oil and other materials; instead, a solid expansion was witnessed. The electronics market for such products as mobile phones, digital consumer electronics and personal computers (PCs) grew given favorable employment conditions and robust consumer consumption. This in turn allowed the semiconductor market to maintain strong growth.

Within the semiconductor market, some devices such as MPUs and LCD panels were hit by price declines triggered by heightened competition among manufacturers and an excess of supply. But growth in the DRAM market was plainly evident as prices for DRAMs used in servers and PCs increased significantly. The main demand-side reason for the price increases was the solid order growth for DRAMs used in new areas of the digital consumer electronic and mobile phone markets. Demand for PC DRAMs was also strong. At the same time, the global DRAM supply was well below this demand. One reason for the shortfall is that since last year some memory makers have opted to make capital investment in flash memory a priority over investment in DRAMs. Another reason is that 200mm wafer fabs are nearing the limits of advanced DRAM manufacturing capabilities, a development which appears to be holding down overall production. Also, it seems that some makers were experiencing technical difficulties handling the shift in DRAM process technology from the older 110/100nm generation to the newer 90/80nm process.

1H06 Operating Results

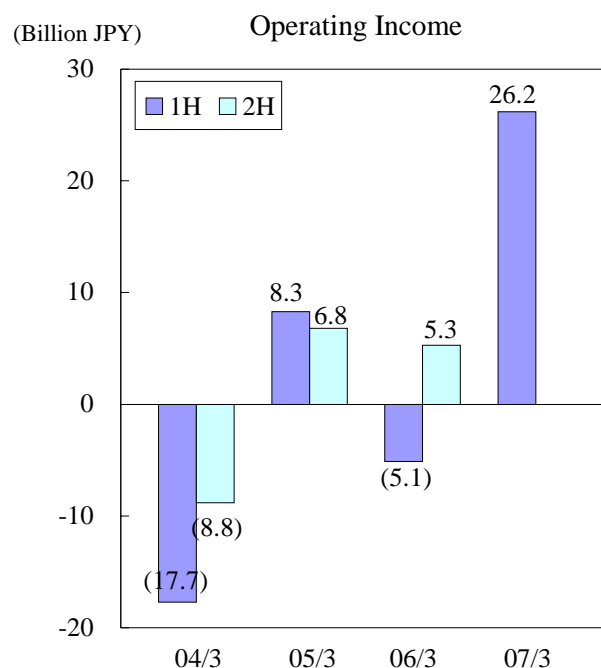
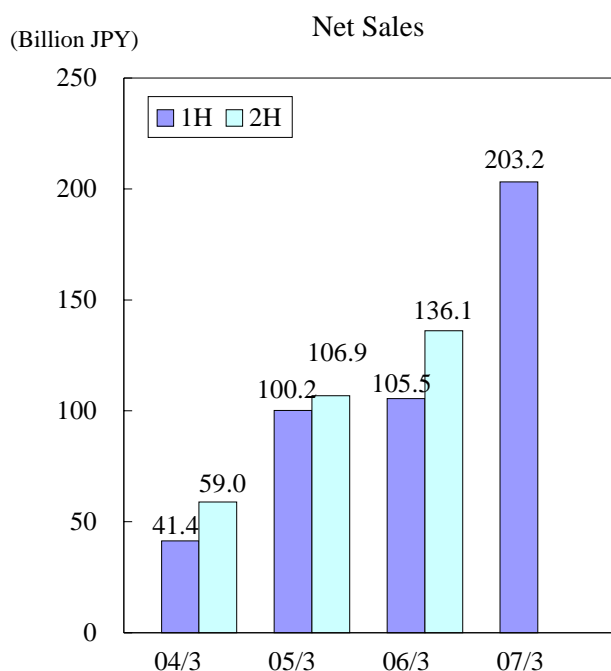
	For the six-month period ended		(Billion JPY)	
	Sep. 30, 2006	Sep. 30, 2005	Change	
Net sales	203.2	105.5	97.7	92.6%
Gross profit	52.0	17.0	35.0	206.1%
Operating income (loss)	26.2	(5.1)	31.3	-
Ordinary income (loss)	23.8	(7.0)	30.8	-
Net income (loss)	19.5	(6.3)	25.9	-

In this environment, the 190 billion yen capital investment in the previous business year in boosting Hiroshima Elpida Memory's production capacity and an increase in product acquisition from our foundry partner Powerchip Semiconductor Corporation (PSC) enabled us to record a significant increase in the volume of our DRAM shipments. At both of the foregoing fab locations, an increase in the volume of wafer processing along with a larger proportion of usage of 90nm process technology and better yields contributed substantially to bit growth.

As for prices, the market for DRAMs for servers and PCs enjoyed the benefits of a rise in prices. On the other hand, prices were moderately lower for DRAMs used in digital consumer electronic and mobile devices due to strategic pricing for these products. But as PC and server DRAM prices saw a large jump in the second quarter (2Q), our average selling price (ASP) for DRAMs in this quarter was higher by 5% compared with the 1Q (in the 1Q the ASP was down by 3% quarter-on-quarter). As a result, 1H net sales rose 92.6% year-on-year to 203.2 billion yen. This amount nearly equaled the 207.0 billion yen in sales achieved for all of FY 2004.

Operating income improved by 31.3 billion YoY to finish at 26.2 billion yen. Ordinary income was 23.8 billion yen (up 30.8 billion yen YoY) and net income reached 19.5 billion yen (up 25.9 billion yen YoY). Extraordinary losses were also booked, consisting of a 3.0 billion yen provision for settlements of U.S. anti-trust actions, 1.4 billion yen on the disposal of fixed assets and 300 million yen in connection with the earthquake that struck Hiroshima in June this year.

Overall, sales and profits in the 1H reached record levels on a half-term basis.



Product Markets

Breakdown of sales by application market

(Billion JPY)

	Six-months ended Sep 30, 2006		Six-months ended Sep 30, 2005		Change %	
Servers*	25.2	12.4	19.4	18.4	5.8	29.7
Digital consumer electronics and mobile phones *	86.1	42.4	48.4	45.9	37.7	78.0
Premier DRAM ^(Note1)	111.3	54.8	67.8	64.3	43.5	64.1
Foundry services and others	8.8	4.3	10.6	10.0	-1.8	-17.0
Subtotal of Premier business ^(Note2)	120.1	59.1	78.4	74.3	41.7	53.2
PCs	83.1	40.9	27.1	25.7	56.0	206.7
Total net sales	203.2	100.0	105.5	100.0	97.7	92.6

* Premier DRAM products [note1]

□ Servers (Sales: 25.2 billion yen, up 29.7% YoY)

Higher prices and greater demand for FB-DIMM used in high-end servers led to a 5.8 billion yen increase in sales of server DRAMs. Nevertheless, constraints on production capacity contributed to only moderate

^(Note1) Premier DRAM: Our proprietary name given to DRAM products used for servers, and digital consumer electronics and mobile phones. This type of DRAM usually requires higher technologies than commodity DRAMs, and the price per certain density tends to become higher in proportion to this value added.

^(Note2) Premier business: Our proprietary name given to the total of the Premier DRAM and foundry services.

YoY sales growth relative to other DRAMs products. As a result, server DRAM sales as a percentage of total sales fell by six points.

□ **Digital Consumer Electronics and Mobile Devices (Sales: 86.1 billion yen, up 78.0% YoY)**

DRAM sales in this area recorded a new high on a half-year basis. In the digital consumer electronics submarket, full-scale shipments of XDR have started. In the mobile devices DRAM submarket, demand remained solid in overseas mobile phone markets. But because Elpida moved to direct marketing to domestic customers as of October, 2Q DRAM sales in these submarkets was roughly even with the 1Q result. At the same time, since a jump in prices for server and PC DRAMs contributed dramatically to higher net sales, the percentage of digital consumer electronic and mobile device DRAM sales in total sales fell from 45.9% in the 1H05 to 42.4% in the 1H under discussion.

This product area includes DRAM products used in digital still cameras, digital TVs & DVD recorders and other digital consumer electronics as well as in 2.5G and 3G mobile phones.

□ **Foundry Services and Other (Sales: 8.8 billion yen, down 17.0% YoY)**

In the area of foundry services and others, sales primarily consist of outsourced production of semiconductor products on behalf of domestic customers. In the 1H, a drop in demand for pseudo SRAMs was the main reason for a 1.8 billion yen YoY sales decline.

□ **Personal Computers (Sales: 83.1 billion yen, up 206.7% YoY)**

Net sales for PC DRAMs leaped by 56.0 billion yen YoY, a three-fold gain. Behind this result was tight market supply & demand and a steady increase in procurement from our foundry partner PSC, which has managed to improve both its wafer processing capacity and its advanced process technology.

Capital Investment

In the 1H06, the expansion of the E300 fab Area 2 and migration to 90nm process technology were the main capital investments. Overall, capital investment fell 35.1% YoY to 86.3 billion yen. The 1H also witnessed the start of construction of the E300 fab Area 3 clean room.

(2) Financial Conditions

(Billion JPY)				
	Sep. 30, 2006	Sep.30, 2005	Change	
Cash and cash equivalents	204.6	111.4	93.2	83.6%
Total assets	706.5	568.1	138.4	24.4%
Interest-bearing debt*	240.0	275.4	-35.4	-12.8%
Total shareholders' equity	344.7	190.8	153.9	80.7%
Shareholders' equity ratio	48.8%	33.6%	+15.2 points	

*The balance of interest-bearing debt includes lease obligations.

Total assets rose by 138.4 billion yen YoY to 706.5 billion yen. The main reason for the increase was a gain of 93.2 billion yen in cash and cash equivalents following a new share issuance in 2Q06 that generated capital of 134.2 billion yen. Other reasons were additions to accounts receivables due to higher sales (plus 20.0 billion yen), an increase in fixed assets mainly in connection with capital investments in the E300 fab (plus 17.3 billion yen) and an increase in inventory assets mainly due to a switch to domestic business direct marketing operations (plus 14.4 billion yen).

Shareholders' equity rose by 153.9 billion yen to 344.7 billion yen, mainly because of an increase in capital and capital reserves following the aforementioned new share issuance and the 19.5 billion in net income. The shareholders' equity ratio improved to 48.8%.

(3) Cash Flows

(Billion JPY)			
	Six-months ended Sep 30, 2006	Six-months ended Sep 30, 2005	Change
Cash flows from operating activities (a)	47.9	15.0	33.0
Cash flows from investing activities (b)	(56.7)	(60.0)	3.2
Cash flows from financing activities	101.3	(23.7)	125.0
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	204.3	121.5	82.8
Free cash flow (a+b)	(8.8)	(45.0)	36.2

Regarding cash flow for the 1H06, operating activities provided net cash of 47.9 billion yen, an inflow increase of 33.0 billion yen YoY, as a result of income before income taxes and others of 19.0 billion yen and depreciation and amortization of 35.6 billion yen.

Investing activities used 56.7 billion yen, an outflow decrease of 3.2 billion yen YoY. This was due to an increase in the acquisition of tangible fixed assets mainly in connection with investment in the E300 fab which came to 55.1 billion yen, an amount almost unchanged YoY.

As a result, free cash flow (a combination of net cash provided by operating activities and net cash used in investing activities) saw a net outflow of 8.8 billion yen, an outflow decrease of 36.2 billion yen YoY.

Net cash from financing activities was 101.3 billion yen, an increase of 125.0 billion yen attributable to the new share issuance in 2Q06 which raised capital of 134.2 billion yen.

Finally, the balance of cash and cash equivalents in the 1H increased by 82.8 billion yen YoY to 204.3 billion yen.

(4) FY 2006 2H Forecast

According to a survey by DRAM eXchange, the current spot market price (as of October 23, 2006) for 512Mb DDR2 SDRAMs (533Mpbs), which are the mainstream DRAM product used in PCs, is approximately US\$6.20. This product price is lower than the US\$4.00 price at the end of December 2005, but this follows major price fluctuations. In March 2006 the price had recovered to US\$5.00 and then saw continuous increases from July onward, finally peaking at around US\$6.60 in the latter half of September.

In order to minimize the impact of these highly volatile DRAM prices on Elpida's business results, we are focusing on the production of high value-added but relatively price stable DRAMs used in digital consumer electronics and mobile devices while at the same time contracting with overseas foundry partners for production of PC DRAMs as a means of stabilizing profitability. Nevertheless, because the influence PC DRAM price volatility has on our business results has been increasing as sales expand and DRAM market pricing is extremely difficult to forecast with any precision, we are not presenting any earnings forecasts for FY 2006. Instead, as shown below we are presenting several key estimates relevant to the FY 2006 3Q which may be useful as a general guideline.

Quarterly & Consolidated Results and Expectations

(Billion JPY)

	FY 2006			FY 2007		
	2Q Sep 30, 06	3Q Dec 31, 06	4Q Mar 31, 06	1Q Jun 30, 06	2Q Sep 30, 06	3Q Est. Dec 31, 06
QoQ bit growth rate	23%	11%	63%	23%	17%	10-20%
QoQ ASP change	-6%	-7%	-17%	-3%	5%	n/a
Depreciation cost	12.1	14.1	15.7	17.2	18.4	20
SG&A	12.0	9.9	10.4	12.3	13.5	14-15
Sales ratio of DRAMs for digital consumer electronics & mobile devices	49%	54%	46%	46%	40%	40-45%
Outsourced sales ratio	12%	12%	20%	23%	34%	35-40%

Yearly & Consolidated Results and Expectations

(Billion JPY)

	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2005	Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2006	Fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 2007	
			Previous estimate*	New estimate*
YoY bit growth rate	136%	77%	130%	135%
Depreciation cost	35.9	53.4	80	80
SG&A	35.3	42.4	50	57
Capital Expenditures**	124.5	189.4	140	120

* Forecasted figures are approximate numbers.

** Capital expenditure is calculated on an acquisition basis and includes operating leases on sales and lease backs.

(5) Business Risk

This Report contains business estimates, discussions about future plans and strategies and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's understanding of information available at the time this Report was produced. These statements involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may be materially different from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. The factors that may affect Elpida include, but are not limited to, the list presented below. Please check with our Investor Relations Group for other information about our view of risk, uncertainty and related matters.

- Cyclical changes unique to the global DRAM market caused by equipment expansion and the continuing overcapacity that might result, downward pricing pressure or industry realignments.
- Changes induced by severe competition in the DRAM industry.
- Changes in technologies and design.
- Problems related to our supply of key materials or higher prices for materials.
- Loss of or decreased demand from key customers.
- Changes in the US dollar or Euro currency exchange rates.
- Changes in general economic conditions.
- Damaged facilities or disrupted supply acquisition arrangements caused by earthquakes or other natural disasters, terrorist attacks, epidemics, civil disturbances or other events that interfere with the control of group operations.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

	As of September 30		YoY Change	As of March 31, 2006
	2006	2005		
(Assets)				
I Current assets				
1. Cash and cash equivalents	204,607	121,485	83,122	111,443
2. Notes and accounts receivable, trade	75,302	41,865	33,437	55,272
3. Inventories	53,594	33,150	20,444	39,187
4. Account receivable, other	8,333	8,966	(633)	16,764
5. Other current assets	8,434	5,470	2,964	6,270
6. Allowance for doubtful accounts	(85)	(32)	(53)	(92)
Total current assets	350,185	210,904	139,281	228,844
II Fixed assets				
1. Tangible fixed assets	330,322	275,835	54,487	313,019
2. Intangible fixed assets	8,136	7,503	633	7,702
3. Investments and other assets	17,865	11,721	6,144	18,555
Total fixed assets	356,323	295,059	61,264	339,276
Total assets	706,508	505,963	200,545	568,120
(Liabilities)				
I Current liabilities				
1. Account payable, trade	60,623	32,631	27,992	41,201
2. Current portion of bond	—	10,000	(10,000)	10,000
3. Current portion of long-term debt	43,463	21,470	21,993	39,692
4. Current portion of obligation under capital leases	18,673	29,429	(10,756)	25,605
5. Accounts payable, other	42,714	60,683	(17,969)	46,632
6. Other current liabilities	11,335	7,867	3,468	7,874
Total current liabilities	176,808	162,080	14,728	171,004
II Fixed liabilities				
1. Bond	110,000	70,000	40,000	110,000
2. Long-term debt	53,400	47,113	6,287	68,381
3. Obligation under capital leases	14,493	32,925	(18,432)	21,717
4. Other long-term liabilities	7,087	5,092	1,995	6,235
Total fixed liabilities	184,980	155,130	29,850	206,333
Total liabilities	361,788	317,210	44,578	377,337
(Shareholders' equity)				
I Capital stock	—	87,234	(87,234)	87,239
II Additional paid in capital	—	98,334	(98,334)	98,339
III Retained earnings	—	3,410	(3,410)	5,044
IV Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	—	(363)	363	(195)
V Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	138	(138)	357
VI Treasury stock	—	(0)	0	(1)
Total shareholders' equity	—	188,753	(188,753)	190,783
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	—	505,963	(144,175)	568,120

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

	As of September 30		YoY Change	As of March 31, 2006
	2006	2005		
(Net assets)				
I Shareholders' equity				
1. Capital stock	154,627	—	154,627	—
2. Additional paid in capital	165,669	—	165,669	—
3. Retained earnings	24,568	—	24,568	—
4. Treasury stock	(1)	—	(1)	—
Total shareholders' equity	344,863	—	344,863	—
II Valuation and translation adjustments				
1. Unrealized gain on marketable securities	37	—	37	—
2. Deferred gains or losses on hedges	(644)	—	(644)	—
3. Foreign currency translation adjustments	463	—	463	—
Total valuation and translation adjustments	(144)	—	(144)	—
III Stock subscription rights	1	—	1	—
Total net assets	344,720	—	344,720	—
Total liabilities and net assets	706,508	—	389,298	—

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Millions of yen)

Account	Six months ended September 30				YoY Change	Fiscal Year ended	
	2006		2005			March 31,2006	
		Ratio (%)		Ratio (%)	Increase or decrease		Ratio (%)
I Net sales	203,245	100.0	105,503	100.0	97,742	241,554	100.0
II Cost of sales	151,242	74.4	88,516	83.9	62,726	198,964	82.4
Gross profit	52,003	25.6	16,987	16.1	35,016	42,590	17.6
III Selling, general and administrative expenses	25,783	12.7	22,104	21.0	3,679	42,446	17.5
Operating income/(loss)	26,220	12.9	(5,117)	(4.9)	31,337	144	0.1
IV Non-operating income							
1. Interest income	384		120		264	279	
2. Dividend income	108		247		(139)	247	
3. Foreign exchange gains	—		170		(170)	—	
4. Equity in earnings of affiliated company	60		—		60	20	
5. Revenue from local government subsidies	320		—		320	1,150	
6. Others	242		87		155	347	
V Non-operating expenses							
1. Interest expense	2,114		2,111		3	4,098	
2. Equity in earnings of affiliated company	—		9		(9)	—	
3. Foreign exchange losses	773		—		773	145	
4. Stock issuance costs	383		—		383	0	
5. Bond issuance costs	—		—		—	177	
6. Others	299		399		(100)	843	
Ordinary income/(loss)	23,765	11.7	(7,012)	(6.6)	30,777	(3,076)	(1.3)
VI Extraordinary income	103	0.1	18	0.0	85	2,125	0.9
VII Extraordinary losses	4,828	2.4	46	0.1	4,782	4,543	1.9
Income/(loss) before income taxes	19,040	9.4	(7,040)	(6.7)	26,080	(5,494)	(2.3)
Income taxes	(484)	(0.2)	(698)	(0.7)	214	(786)	(0.4)
Net income/(loss)	19,524	9.6	(6,342)	(6.0)	25,866	(4,708)	(1.9)

Note: "Income taxes" is consists of corporate tax, inhabitant tax, business tax and deferred tax.

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	(Millions of yen)	
	As of September 30, 2005	As of March 31, 2006
(Additional paid in capital)		
I Balance of additional paid in capital at beginning of period	98,334	98,334
II Increase in additional paid in capital		
Issuance of new shares for capital increase	—	5
III Balance of additional paid in capital at end of period	98,334	98,339
(Retained earnings)		
I Balance of retained earnings at beginning of period	9,752	9,752
II Decrease in retained earnings		
Net loss	6,342	4,708
III Balance of retained earnings at end of period	3,410	5,044

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

For the six months ended September 30, 2006

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of March31, 2006	87,239	98,339	5,044	(1)	190,621
Changes					
New shares issuance for capital increase	67,119	67,061			134,180
New shares issuance for execution of stock option	269	269			538
Interim net income			19,524		19,524
Purchase of treasury stock				(0)	(0)
Net changes other than shareholders' equity					
Net changes	67,388	67,330	19,524	(0)	154,242
Balance as of September30, 2006	154,627	165,669	24,568	(1)	344,863

(Millions of yen)

	Valuation and translation adjustments				Stock subscription rights	Total Net Assets
	Unrealized gain on marketable securities	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total valuation and translation adjustments		
Balance as of March31, 2006	(195)	—	357	162	—	190,783
Changes						
New stocks issuance for capital increase						134,180
New stocks issuance for execution of stock option						538
Interim net income						19,524
Purchase of treasury stock						(0)
Net changes other than shareholders' equity	232	(644)	106	(306)	1	(305)
Net changes	232	(644)	106	(306)	1	153,937
Balance as of September30, 2006	37	(644)	463	(144)	1	344,720

Comparative Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	Six months ended September 30		Change	Fiscal Year
	2006	2005	increase or decrease	ended March 31, 2006
I Operating activities				
Income (loss) before income taxes	19,040	(7,040)	26,080	(5,494)
Depreciation and amortization	35,558	23,631	11,927	53,368
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(7)	—	(7)	56
Interest and dividend income	(492)	(367)	(125)	(526)
Interest expense	2,114	2,111	3	4,098
Equity in (earnings) losses of affiliated company	(60)	9	(69)	(20)
Income from sale of tangible fixed assets	(37)	(18)	(19)	(1,122)
Losses on sale and disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,486	46	1,440	751
Increase in accounts receivable, trade	(19,588)	(4,585)	(15,003)	(16,830)
Increase in inventories	(14,365)	(289)	(14,076)	(6,211)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable, other	8,506	(2,054)	10,560	(10,294)
Increase in accounts payable, trade	19,439	4,824	14,615	13,312
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, other	(4,111)	(365)	(3,746)	5,467
Others	2,465	1,401	1,064	1,299
Subtotal	49,948	17,304	32,644	37,854
Interest and dividends received	435	202	233	361
Interest paid	(2,121)	(2,114)	(7)	(3,894)
Income taxes paid	(318)	(436)	118	(456)
Net cash provided by operating activities	47,944	14,956	32,988	33,865
II Investing activities				
Increase in time deposits due over three months	(346)	—	(346)	—
Acquisition of investment securities	(67)	(3,700)	3,633	(3,702)
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(55,097)	(54,837)	(260)	(175,505)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	161	198	(37)	707
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(1,539)	(980)	(559)	(3,221)
Proceeds from sale and lease-back transactions	1,045	—	1,045	1,045
Acquisition of long-term prepaid expenses	(900)	(648)	(252)	(1,993)
Others	7	7	(0)	16
Net cash used in investing activities	(56,736)	(59,960)	3,224	(182,653)
III Financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term debt	—	—	—	50,000
Repayments of long-term debt	(11,210)	(8,510)	(2,700)	(19,020)
Proceeds from issuance of stocks	134,335	—	134,335	10
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	—	—	—	39,823
Payments for redemption of bonds	(10,000)	—	(10,000)	—
Proceeds from sale-and-leaseback transactions	2,377	—	2,377	28,836
Repayments of obligation under capital leases	(14,156)	(15,153)	997	(30,198)
Purchase of treasury stock	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	101,346	(23,663)	125,009	69,450
IV Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents	257	354	(97)	983
V Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	92,811	(68,313)	161,124	(78,355)
VI Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	111,443	189,798	(78,355)	189,798
VII Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	204,254	121,485	82,769	111,443
Free cash flow (I + II)	(8,792)	(45,004)	36,212	(148,788)

Elpida Memory, Inc.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2006

[Basic important matters for preparation of consolidated interim financial statements]

1. Scope of consolidation

Consolidated all subsidiaries

Number of the consolidated subsidiaries : 7

Name of the consolidated subsidiaries: Hiroshima Elpida Memory, Inc.

Akita Elpida Memory, Inc.

Elpida Memory (USA) Inc.

Elpida Memory (Europe) GmbH

Elpida Memory (Taiwan) Co., Ltd

Elpida Memory (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd

Elpida Memory (Singapore) Pte. Ltd

In July 2006, Akita Elpida Memory, Inc. was established and included in the consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Application of equity method

Company accounted for by the equity method : 1

Name of the company accounted for by the equity method : Tera Probe, Inc.

3. The fiscal year end date for the consolidated subsidiaries

The fiscal year end date for the consolidated subsidiaries is the same as the Company.

4. Accounting principles

(1) Investment securities

Marketable securities classified as other securities are carried at fair value with changes in unrealized holding gains or losses, net of the applicable income taxes, included directly in net assets. Cost of securities sold is determined by the moving average method.

(2) Derivatives

Derivatives are stated based on a market value method.

(3) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market.

The cost of finished products, semifinished components, work in process and raw materials is determined by the first-in, first-out basis, except for work in process of subsidiaries determined by the average method. The cost of supplies is determined individually.

(4) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and repairs, including minor renewals and betterments, are charged to income as incurred.

Buildings and structures:	2 to 60 years
Machinery and equipment:	2 to 22 years
Furniture and fixtures:	2 to 23 years

Leased assets which meet certain criteria are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Certain costs incurred to develop or obtain internal use computer software are capitalized and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 years.

Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line method over 15 years for a foreign subsidiary.

(5) Stock issuance costs

Stock issuance costs are charged to income as incurred.

(6) Allowance for doubtful accounts

An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on credit loss history and an evaluation of any specific doubtful receivables.

(7) Accrued bonuses

Accrued bonuses to employee are provided for the estimated amounts, which the company will pay based on the service provided during the current period.

(8) Allowance for inventories devaluation

Following purchase of inventories from consignment factories, the company reserved allowance on devaluation losses at end of period, which the company expects to bear.

(9) Pension and severance plans for employees

Pension and severance costs were accrued based on the benefit obligations and pension plan assets at the end of the current fiscal year.

Unrecognized prior service cost and actuarial loss are amortized on the straight-line method over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plan, which is currently 15years.

(10) Severance plans for directors and statutory auditors

Severance costs were accrued based on the benefit obligations at end of period.

(11) Accrual for settlements and litigation

The Company has provided an accrual for the settlements and litigation relating to the anti-trust disputes and litigation in northern America.

(12) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency receivables and payables are translated into Japanese yen at effective period-end exchange rates and the resulting transaction gains or losses are taken into the consolidated results. The balance sheet accounts of foreign consolidated subsidiaries and an affiliated company are translated into Japanese yen at effective period-end exchange rates, except for the components of shareholders' equity which are translated at their historical exchange rates, and all income and expense accounts are translated at the average exchange rate in effect during the period. The resulting translation differences are recorded in a separate component of total net assets as Foreign currency translation adjustments.

(13) Major lease transactions

Capital leases are as per accounting of sales.

(14) Hedge accounting

① Hedge accounting

The company has adopted deferral hedge accounting for its derivative transactions. Some interest swaps have been adopted exceptional treatment under Japanese GAAP.

② Derivative instruments and subject

The interest rate swap is as the derivative instruments and the long-term debt and bond are subject to hedge.

③ Policy of derivative transactions

The Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements in order to manage certain risks arising from adverse fluctuation in interest rates.

④ Evaluation of Hedge effectiveness

Hedging effectiveness is determined by comparing the cumulative changes in cash flows or fair values from the hedging instruments with those from the hedged items.

The evaluation of hedge effectiveness for exceptional treatment is omitted.

(15) Consumption tax and other

Accounted exclusive of consumption taxes and local consumption taxes

5. Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash in banks which can be withdrawn at any time and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased which can easily be converted to cash and are subject to little risk of change in value.

[Adoption of New Accounting Standard]

(1) Accounting standard for presentation of net assets in the balance sheet

Effective from the six months period ended September 30, 2006, the Company and its subsidiaries in Japan adapted Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No.5 “Accounting standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet” issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on December 9, 2005 and Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No.8 “Guidance on Accounting standard for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet” issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on December 9, 2005. Account corresponding to conventional “total shareholders’ equity” in the balance sheet is 345,363millions of yen.

(2) Accounting standard for stock options

Effective from the six months period ended September 30, 2006, the Company and its Subsidiaries in Japan adopted Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No.8 “Accounting standard for Stock-Based compensation”, of December 27, 2005 and Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No.11 “Guidance on Accounting standard for Stock-Based compensation” of May 31, 2006, both issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan. The effect of the adoption of this new accounting standard on net income is not material.

(Notes to Consolidated statements of changes in net assets)

For the six months ended September 30, 2006

1. Type and number of shares outstanding and treasury stock

	Number of shares as of March 31, 2006	Number of shares increased in the current interim period	Number of shares decreased in the current interim period	Number of shares as of September 30, 2006
Outstanding shares				
Common stock	96,468,400	32,515,100	—	128,983,500
Total	96,468,400	32,515,100	—	128,983,500
Treasury stocks				
Common stock	315	64	—	379
Total	315	64	—	379

*1. Increase in the number of shares outstanding of 30,000,000 shares was due to public offering of shares, 2,300,000 shares was due to the allocation of shares to a third party, and 215,100 shares was due to execution of stock options.

2. Increase in the number of treasury stock of 64 common stocks was due to purchase of less-than-one-unit shares.

2. Stock subscription rights

	Breakdown of stock subscription rights	Type of shares	Objective and Number of Shares Applicable to Share				Balance of shares as of September 30, 2006 (millions of yen)
			Number of shares as of March 31, 2006	Increase in the Number of Shares during the current interim period	Decrease in the Number of Shares during the current interim period	Number of shares as of September 30, 2006	
Issuing company	Stock subscription rights as stock option	Common stock	—	—	—	—	1

(Notes to Consolidated statements of cash flow)

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2006 and 2005 are reconciled to the account reported in the consolidated balance sheet as follows :

	At September 30, 2006 (Million of yen)	At September 30, 2005 (Million of yen)
Cash on hand and in banks	204,607	121,485
Less : Time deposits due over three months	353	—
Cash and cash equivalents	204,254	121,485

(Lease transactions)

At September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company had operating leases with minimum rental commitments as follows:

	At September 30, 2006 (Million of yen)	At September 30, 2005 (Million of yen)
Due within 1 year	11,825	10,905
Due over 1 year	12,971	5,274
Total	24,796	16,179

(Marketable securities)

Other marketable securities under market price

(Millions of yen)

	At September 30,2006			At September 30,2005		
	Cost	Fair Value	Variance	Cost	Fair Value	Variance
Equity securities	2,334	2,397	63	2,214	1,851	(363)

(Derivative Financial Instruments)

Notional Amounts, Fair Value and Unrealized Gain or Loss of Derivatives

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Description	September 30, 2006				September 30,2005			
		Notional amount	Notional amount more than 1 year	Fair value	Gain (loss)	Notional amount	Notional amount more than 1 year	Fair value	Gain (loss)
Transactions other than market transactions	Forward foreign exchange contract								
	Selling:								
	U.S. dollar	25,169	–	25,934	(765)	5,669	–	5,856	(187)
	Buying:								
	U.S. dollar	–	–	–	–	511	–	514	3
Total		–	–	–	(765)	–	–	–	(184)

Note: Fair value at September 30, 2006 and 2005 is calculated by market quotation. The above information excludes the derivatives accounted for as hedge instruments.

(Segment Information)

[Business Segment Information]

During the six months period ended September 30, 2006 and the six months period ended September 30, 2005 our group was operating a single segment of the semiconductor business centering on DRAM, so the information by business segment is omitted.

[Geographical segment information]

For the six months ended September 30, 2006

	Japan (MY)	Asia (MY)	Europe (MY)	North America (MY)	Total (MY)	Offset or corporate total (MY)	Consoli- dated (MY)
Sales							
(1) Sales to third parties	84,617	47,153	14,040	57,435	203,245	—	203,245
(2) Inter-segment sales and transfers	110,318	15	16	115	110,464	(110,464)	—
Total	194,935	47,168	14,056	57,550	313,709	(110,464)	203,245
Operating expenses	171,735	45,997	13,082	56,139	286,953	(109,928)	177,025
Operating income	23,200	1,171	974	1,411	26,756	(536)	26,220

Note 1: Countries and regions are grouped according to the geographical closeness.

2: Major countries and regions other than Japan are as follows:

- (1) Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan
- (2) Europe: Germany
- (3) North America: the United States

For the six month ended September 30, 2005

	Japan (MY)	Asia (MY)	Europe (MY)	North America (MY)	Total (MY)	Offset or corporate total (MY)	Consoli- dated (MY)
Sales							
(1) Sales to third parties	54,273	17,176	5,534	28,520	105,503	—	105,503
(2) Inter-segment sales and transfers	47,794	30	16	128	47,968	(47,968)	—
Total	102,067	17,206	5,550	28,648	153,471	(47,968)	105,503
Operating expenses	107,670	17,267	5,313	28,510	158,760	(48,140)	110,620
Operating income(Loss)	(5,603)	(61)	237	138	(5,289)	172	(5,117)

Note 1: Countries and regions are grouped according to the geographical closeness.

2: Major countries and regions other than Japan are as follows:

- (1) Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan
- (2) Europe: Germany
- (3) North America: the United States

[Overseas sales]

For the six months ended September 30, 2006

	North America	Asia	Europe	Total
I Overseas sales (MY)	57,435	47,153	14,040	118,628
II Consolidated sales (MY)				203,245
III Ratio of overseas sales over consolidated sales (%)	28.3	23.2	6.9	58.4

Note 1: Countries and regions are grouped according to the geographical closeness.

2: Major countries and regions other than Japan are as follows:

North America: the United States

Asia: Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong

Europe: Whole area

3: The amount of overseas sales is the amount of sales made by our Company and consolidated subsidiaries in countries and regions outside Japan.

For the six months ended September 30, 2005

	North America	Asia	Europe	Total
I Overseas sales (MY)	28,520	17,176	5,534	51,230
II Consolidated sales (MY)				105,503
III Ratio of overseas sales over consolidated sales (%)	27.0	16.3	5.3	48.6

Note 1: Countries and regions are grouped according to the geographical closeness.

2: Major countries and regions other than Japan are as follows:

North America: the United States

Asia: Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong

Europe: Whole area

3: The amount of overseas sales is the amount of sales made by our Company and consolidated subsidiaries in countries and regions outside Japan.

(Amounts Per Share)

For the six months ended September 30, 2006		For the six months ended September 30, 2005	
Net assets per share	¥2,672.60	Shareholders' equity per share	¥1,956.71
Net income per share	¥ 178.57	Net loss per share	¥ 65.74
Diluted net income per share	¥ 175.95	Diluted net income per share*	

* Diluted net income per share for the six months ended September 30, 2005 was not shown because the Company had a net loss per share during the period.

Appendix (Unaudited)

Selected Quarterly Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Million JPY)

	2Q Sep 30, 2005	3Q Dec 31, 2005	4Q Mar 31, 2006	1Q Jun 30, 2006	2Q Sep 30, 2006
	%	%	%	%	%
Net sales	57,467 100.0	59,021 100.0	77,030 100.0	92,098 100.0	111,147 100.0
Gross profit	9,438 16.4	10,586 17.9	15,017 19.5	21,417 23.3	30,586 27.5
SG&A	11,951 20.8	9,941 16.8	10,401 13.5	12,279 13.4	13,504 12.1
Operating income	(2,513) -4.4	645 1.1	4,616 6.0	9,138 9.9	17,082 15.4
Income before income taxes	(3,684) -6.4	372 0.6	1,174 1.5	6,235 6.8	12,805 11.5
Net income	(3,038) -5.3	163 0.3	1,471 1.9	6,605 7.2	12,919 11.6

	Sep 30, 2005	Dec 31, 2005	Mar 31, 2006	Jun 30, 2006	Sep 30, 2006
Cash and cash equivalent	¥121.5 bn.	¥148.5 bn.	¥111.4 bn.	¥73.5 bn.	¥204.6 bn.
A/R collection period	66 days	65 days	65 days	64 days	61 days
Inventory holding period	62 days	73 days	57 days	54 days	60 days
Interest-bearing debt	¥210.9 bn.	¥240.4 bn.	¥275.4 bn.	¥255.4 bn.	¥240.0 bn.
Net D/E ratio	0.47 times	0.48 times	0.86 times	0.92 times	0.10 times
Shareholders' equity ratio	37.3%	32.7%	33.6%	36.9%	48.8%

	2Q Sep 30, 2005	3Q Dec 31, 2005	4Q Mar 31, 2006	1Q Jun 30, 2006	2Q Sep 30, 2006
Cash flows from operating activities	¥6.7 bn.	¥17.7 bn.	¥1.3 bn.	¥17.7 bn.	¥30.2 bn.
ROA	-2.5%	0.1%	1.0%	4.8%	8.3%
ROE	-6.4%	0.3%	3.1%	13.6%	19.0%

(Calculating formulas)

- A/R collection period = Accounts receivable, trade / Average monthly net sales x 30 days
- Inventory holding period = Inventories / Average monthly cost of sales x 30 days
- Interest-bearing debt = Bonds + Long-term and short-term debt + Long-term and short-term lease obligation
- Net D/E ratio = (Interest-bearing debt – cash and cash equivalents) / shareholders' equity
- ROA (ROE) (Three-month period) = Quarterly Net income/(loss) x 4 / Average quarterly total assets (Average shareholders' equity)