Murata Report 2010

Corporate Report CSR Report Financial Data

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Innovator in Electronics®

ムラタが作っている電子部品のことを、 多くの人は知りません。けれども、ほとんどの人は ムラタの電子部品を使っています。 パソコン、携帯電話、家電製品、カーエレクトロニクス…。 より小さく、より高機能に、 日々めざましく進化を続ける電子機器の中で、 ムラタの電子部品は活躍しています。

Innovator in Electronics®

電子部品は、変わり続けています。 ムラタもまた、変わり続けたいと思います。 時代の動きを受け止め、 まっすぐにお客様を見つめ、 現場でのものづくりに誇りを持ち、 たえず新しい課題にチャレンジする、 エネルギーに満ちた 改革者 (Innovator) であり続けたいと思います。 変わらない信念を持って、大胆に変わっていく。 ムラタはどんな時代にも イノベーターであり続けます。

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変わらない価値観、チャレンジし続ける戦略。

私たちの仕事はお客様に「驚きと感動」を提供できているか。 ともに働く仲間たちは「やりがいと成長」を実感しているか。 一人ひとりが自らにそう問いかけ、実践していく。

技術を練聴し 科学的管理 独自の製品を 文化の 信用の蓄積(会社の発展と 協力者の これをよろこで 感謝する	を実践し :供給して 発展に貢献し こつとめ : :共栄をはかり
Innovator in Electronics [®]	CS(価値の創造と提供) と ES(やりがいと成長)
顧客本位	現場重視
変化への対応	チャレンジ精神

ムラタは創業以来、社是に込められた想いを全従業員の思考と 行動の礎としてきました。

また著しく市場環境が変わったここ数年は、私はCSとESを大事 な価値観として経営すると言い続けています。CSとは、お客様 に認めてもらえる価値を創造し、提供し続けること。ESとは、仕 事を通じて従業員一人ひとりがやりがいを感じ、成長し続けること。 私たちの技術、製品、サービスはお客様にとって本当に価値がある ものでしょうか。その価値はお客様に驚きと感動をもたらしている でしょうか。一人ひとりが、つねにそう問いかける、そんな自律的な 組織にしていきたいのです。営業・製造部門や事業部だけでなく、 開発部門やスタッフ部門も含めて一丸となって同じ想いで行動 する。そんなムラタであり続けることを目指しています。そして、この 変わらない価値観の上に立って、はじめて、さまざまな戦略が立て られるのです。 いま、ムラタでは市場を3つのセグメントに分けて考えています。 第一に、新興国市場では、速さ、安さ、身軽さでお客様を魅了し、 シェアNo.1となることを目指します。第二に、中核市場では、個別 の部品だけでなくムラタがもてる総合力を発揮してお客様の 課題を解決する戦略的パートナーシップを確立します。第三に、 新規市場では、お客様をはじめ、さまざまなパートナーとともに 商機をみつけだすことのできる期待の新人になります。

ムラタは、マーケットごとに3つの顔を持つことになります。大切な ことは、状況によって事業戦略は変わっても、私たちの想いは変 わらない、ということです。ムラタがムラタであり続ける理由が、 そこにあります。

代表取締役社長 村田恒夫

お客様価値を創出する ムラタのバリューチェーン。

お客様への想いで、私たちはつながっています。

お客様に価値を提供するのは、営業部門だけの仕事ではありません。 製造部門や企画開発部門はもとより、総務、人事、経理などのスタッフ部門も含めて オールムラタが、緊密に連携しながら、まっすぐにお客様に向かうベクトルを共有すること。 その統一された意思の中で、自分の役割を発見し、遂行すること。 強くて闊達な組織を生む、それがバリューチェーンの思想です。







ムラタの技術が活躍するフィールドは、これからますます広がります。

自動車、環境・エネルギー、ヘルスケア・・・ 電子部品にできることは、もっと多彩に。 ムラタの技術が、エレクトロニクスの可能性を押し広げていきます。

携帯電話やコンピュータ、AV機器など、エレクトロニクスの中心的な分野から、 自動車や環境・エネルギー、ヘルスケアなどの新領域まで。 これからムラタは新しい価値を提案していきます。 それが、Innovator in Electronics[®]。 もっと魅力的な明日が、ここから生まれます。

Automotive Electronics

[自動車] 人にも地球にもやさしいクルマを目指して。

安全、快適、そして環境にやさしく。 クルマに求められる機能・性能は高まるばかりです。 エレクトロニクスがクルマの夢を実現します。

Environment, Energy

[環境・エネルギー] 持続可能な社会のために。

環境負荷の低い新しいライフスタイルを提案するのも、 エレクトロニクスの役割。エネルギーの課題を エレクトロニクスの技術が解決します。

Healthcare

[ヘルスケア] さまざまなシーンであなたの健康をサポート。

人の動作や気持ちを読み取るセンシング技術、 それを伝えるネットワーク。 エレクトロニクスで健やかな生活をサポートします。



Audio and Vlsual, Communications, Computers, Home Appliances

[AV・通信・コンピュータ・家電] 世界中のあらゆる人の暮らしを快適に。

私たちの日常を支える電子機器。 より多くの人の近くで、より便利に、より高機能に進化し続けます。







Audio and Visual

テレビは能動的に使いこなす時代へ。

― テレビの中で、ムラタが「情報化」のお手伝い―

大画面化と高画質化に加え、 周辺機器とのリンク機能や通信サービスとの融合により、 テレビは見て楽しむだけでなく、 もっとも身近な情報端末に変わりつつあります。 高解像度信号のワイヤレス伝送や、 省エネも実現する電子部品があります。

電子機器に「Innovation」を 生み出す電子部品。

電子機器がますます小さくなったり。 どんどん新しいことができるようになったり。 機器の「中」から新しいことを始める、それが電子部品の仕事です。

小型化、高機能化、多機能化は、ただ機器を便利にするだけではありません。 それは、毎日の暮らしの中に新しい価値を生み出すもの。 コミュニケーションのあり方が変わり、仕事のスタイルが変わり、 ライフスタイルや楽しみ方が変わる、小さな電子部品の、大きなインパクト。 もしあなたの生活が去年と今年で変化していたら、きっとその変化のきっかけに、ムラタがいます。

AV機器の中にいるムラタの主要製品





スイッチング電源

赤外線センサ 人体を感知して、だれも見ていないと ユニットを構成します。面実装タイプな 提供しています。 ので、テレビの薄型化にも貢献します。

発熱による電力ロスを低減する高効 きは液晶のバックライトを消す省エネ 率電源。小型・薄型のユニットとして

薄型テレビをコアマーケットに。

新興国でも需要の伸びが著しい薄型テレビは、コンデンサなどのコンポーネン ト部品の需要を牽引しているほか、省エネ用の赤外線センサ、省エネ・小型化 に貢献する電源モジュールなどのニーズを喚起しています。また、AV機器のネッ トワーク化の進展で、レイアウトフリーを実現可能にするWirelessHDモジュー ルなどの無線モジュールの需要は、今後大きく伸びていくことが期待されます。

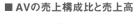




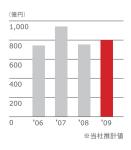
WirelessHDモジュール、 IEEE802.11nモジュール

- ハイビジョンの大容量データを無線 送信するモジュール。レイアウトフリー のホームシアターを実現します。









Communications

世界中の人びとが手に取る携帯電話。

多様化やスマート化が進む一方で、

より高速で大容量な通信サービスも登場し、

あなたと、未来と、安心と、つながるケータイ。

---そこには、もっとつながりたいムラタがいます---

機能を絞ったシンプルなモデルの需要も拡大しています。

高周波部品やセンサ、機能モジュールが、進化と普及に貢献しています。

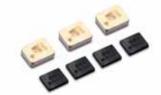
Computers

いつでも、どこでも、コンピューティング。

----「簡単 |を実現する、簡単じゃない技術をムラタから----

インターネットやクラウドサービスの普及で、簡単に持ち運べて簡単につながる、 モビリティの高いPCが注目を集めています。 電子部品の小型化、高周波化、バッテリーにやさしい低損失化、 そして信頼性と、快適な操作性を実現するセンサなどで、 新時代のコンピューティングをサポートしています。

携帯電話の中にいるムラタの主要製品



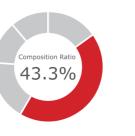
表面波フィルタ、表面波デュプレクサ 無線信号の中から必要な成分だけ を取り出すフィルタやデュプレクサは、 高周波回路のキーデバイス。ムラタ は独自の小型化技術で、回路設計 の自由度に貢献しています。



スイッチプレクサ[®] ノイズを取り除くフィルタリング機能 技術でコンパクトかつ高信頼性を実をリードしています。 現しています。

通信モジュール 無線LANによって携帯電話からイン や送受信を切り替えるスイッチング ターネットにアクセスするためのデバ 機能を担う部品。多層モジュールの イス。携帯電話の多機能化の流れ

■ 通信の売上構成比と売上高





コンピュータの中にいるムラタの主要製品



のコンピューティングを実現します。

ショックセンサ

積層セラミックコンデンサ、 低ESLコンデンサ 衝撃や振動からハードディスクを守る MPUに供給する電力を安定化させ 役割だけでなく、触る、振るなどの

る小型大容量コンデンサ。モバイル 簡単な動きで操作できるマウス不要 PCの小型、薄型化に貢献します。

モバイルコンピューティングが新たな成長段階に。

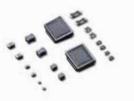
パーソナルコンピュータのCPUの高速化にともない、コンデンサやノイズ 対策部品の需要が拡大しています。また、ムラタが圧倒的なシェアを 持つハードディスクドライブの衝撃検知用のショックセンサは、PCの 台数増加に加え、外付け需要や、クラウドコンピューティングの進展に よるサーバー需要の高まりから、今後も成長が期待されます。

高機能携帯電話の普及が成長ドライバーに。

ムラタの電子部品の需要として、もっとも大きな割合を占めるのが携帯 電話です。携帯電話台数の伸びもさることながら、第3世代携帯電話 やスマートフォンといった高機能機種の普及が進み、コンデンサや 表面波フィルタなど携帯電話1台あたりの部品搭載点数が格段に 増えており、今後も大きな成長が期待できます。





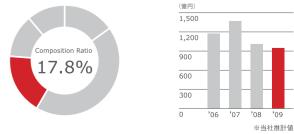


チップフェライトビーズ、 チップエミフィル®

PCの多機能化によって、PC内の ノイズ環境はさらに厳しくなっています。 ムラタ伝統のノイズ対策部品がさま ざまなノイズの問題を解決します。



■コンピュータ及び関連機器の売上構成比と売上高



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Automotive Electronics

地球にとって、人にとって、車の技術はこれからももっと。

一 だから、ムラタには、まだまだやることがいっぱい

人と地球にやさしい環境性能を追求して、クルマの電子化や電動化が進んでいます。 セラミックの耐熱特性を生かした高信頼性電子部品が過酷な環境の中で性能を発揮。 大電力対応のパワーデバイスはハイブリッド車や電気自動車の進化を加速させます。



Home Appliances

エコな暮らし、おしゃれだと思います。 ― ムラタの電子部品で、ちょっとスマートに―

空調機器や照明器具など、日々の暮らしで使う家電製品には、 より一層の省エネルギー化と環境への配慮が求められています。 低損失で長寿命なセラミックコンデンサや変換効率の高い雷源モジュール、 機器の利用状況をモニタして制御するセンサや通信モジュールなどが、 スマートなホームエレクトロニクスを支えています。

自動車の中にいるムラタの主要製品



積層セラミックコンデンサ(大電力用) ハイブリッドカーのモータを制御する ペース設計に対応しています。



超音波センサ 駐車時の障害物までの距離を検知 インバータ回路に使われる、大電力する装置に使われます。ドライバー 用の積層セラミックコンデンサ。省スの負荷を軽減することで快適なカー ライフをサポートします。



LTCC多層基板 低温焼成のセラミック基板で、高信 頼性が要求されるパワートレインコント ロールのECU (エンジンコントロール ユニット)などに使用されます。



※当社推計値

アンチヒューズ素子 LED照明機器に使われます。LED させるための保護素子です。

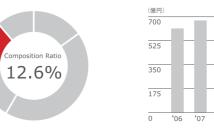


モータ起動用ポジスタ® 冷蔵庫用コンプレッサーを起動する 照明の省エネ・長寿命性能を向上 ときに発生する電流を制御。省エネ 運転で低炭素社会実現に貢献します。

エコ、安全、快適のための多彩な電子部品需要。

エコカーが主流になるにつれて自動車の電子制御化が一層進み、 コンデンサをはじめとした電子部品の需要は急速に伸びています。また、 安全装備に用いられる超音波センサや、カーナビのジャイロセンサ、 Bluetooth®モジュールなども好調。自動車関連全体では今後も高い 伸びが期待できます。

■ カーエレクトロニクスの売上構成比と売上高



新しい豊かさとしてのエコ価値の提案。

家電製品の中にいるムラタの主要製品

いわゆる白モノ家電は生活の豊かさを実感できる商品ジャンルです。 新興国市場では冷蔵庫やエアコン用のサーミスタなどが拡大し ています。先進国では、家電製品は省エネ化の主要なターゲットで あり、LED照明の電子制御部分などにも、ムラタの電子部品が 使われています。

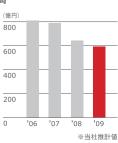






カビやウイルス、空気清浄対策に有 効なイオン発生装置。空気をケアす る新しいライフスタイルを提案します。

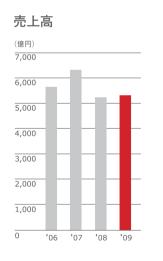


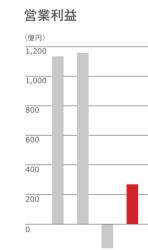


Financial Highlights

世界的な景気の大変動を乗り越え、成長を続けるエレクトロニクス市場。 ムラタの電子部品が、それをリードします。

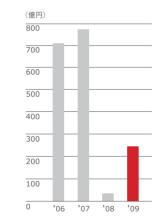
リーマンショックによる世界経済の収縮は、エレクトロニクス市場にも深刻な影響を及ぼしましたが、 その中でもムラタは2009年度、1.3%の成長を達成。 2010年度には、ふたたび2桁台の成長軌道に乗る見通しです。 携帯電話やコンピュータ、自動車、家電など、あらゆるアプリケーションにおける、 高機能化の進展による部品の搭載点数の増加、 携帯ネット端末などの新しいアプリケーションの登場により、 電子部品の需要はますます拡大していきます。





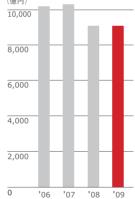
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当期純利益



(億円) 10,000

総資産

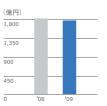


コンデンサ

ユーザーニーズを先取りした開発で、 最適ソリューションを提案

コンデンサはムラタの主力商品であり、汎用性の高い 製品ですが、それだからこそ、ユーザーニーズを先取りした 開発を行っています。多様な未来のセットに対して、最適 なソリューションを提案していきたいと思います。 株式会社村田製作所 販売推進企画部 森藤 かおり







■圧電製品

モバイル市場から、

髙井 努

■ その他コンポーネント

スピード感のある事業展開で 新市場にチャレンジ。

ノイズ対策の分野では伝統のあるムラタですが、パワーイ ンダクタはこれからの商品。伸びしろが期待できます。海 外生産を強化し、コスト競争力を高めて事業拡大を目指 します。スピード感のある事業展開が、これからの決め手 になると考えています。

株式会社村田製作所 EMI事業部 橋本 武史



■ 通信モジュール

戦略的な武器に。

って出ます。 牧野 純

その他モジュール

田中 裕

省エネ、高効率をテーマに 要素技術を集約。

セットのスマートな設計のためには電源モジュールの小 型化が欠かせません。さらに、環境問題の要請から省エネ、 高効率も大きなテーマです。モジュールを構成する部品 や回路設計技術をきわめて、市場をリードする製品を作っ ていきたいと思います。 株式会社村田製作所 電源商品部



いろんなコミュニケーションへ。

表面波フィルタ、表面波デュプレクサといった高周波部品 は、携帯電話用として大きく伸びてきました。この分野でシ ェアを拡大していくことが基本ですが、さらにパソコンデー タ通信やカーエレクトロニクスへの応用を進めています。 センサとしての利用にも大きな可能性を感じています。 株式会社金沢村田製作所 高周波部品開発部



オール・イン・ワンのモジュールを

1つのチップに無線LAN、Bluetooth[®]、FM送受信素 子を組み込んだオール・イン・ワンのモジュールは、海 外の携帯電話市場で搭載が進んでいます。これからは ゲーム機やヘルスケア商品などさらに大きな市場に打

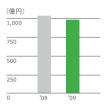
株式会社村田製作所 通信モジュール商品事業部



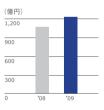














Global Network



America

売 上 高 388億円 関係会社 7社 Murata Electronics North America, Inc. Global Sales Manager / Sales, Western Area Michael Ingram

Protecting the core and helping lead Murata company into new markets segments.

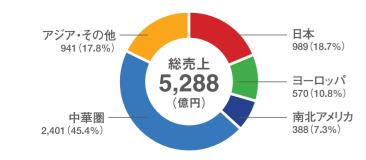
コアマーケットの継続した成長に向けて、バランスよく資源を 確保するとともに、新興国市場や、スマートグリッド、ヘルスケア およびハイブリッド車などの新市場に注力していきます。新しい チャレンジに向けて、準備は整っています!

Global Network

さまざまな地域で、66社。 世界のそれぞれの場所で、ムラタらしく、あたらしく。

ムラタ製品のおよそ80%は海外で販売されています。 日本、アジア、アメリカ、ヨーロッパ。 それぞれの拠点が、同じポリシーのもとにお客様志向を貫くだけでなく、 それぞれの地域の企業市民として愛され、信頼される存在であるように。 そしてまた、それぞれの拠点が同じムラタの仲間として ひとつの目的に向かって進んでいけるように。 世界のムラタが、足並みをそろえています。

■ 地域別売上高



※地域別売上高、関係会社数は2010年3月31日のものです。

Europe

売 上 高 570億円 関係会社 13社 Murata Elettronica S.p.A. Sales Manager / National Account Business Unit Roberto Ambrosi

New challenges for Musita Europe

私たちは、広範囲なアプリケーションに対応して市場をサポート しています。自動車向け製品がヨーロッパの売上の大部分を 占めていますが、今後は産業や家電分野、エネルギー分野も 重視。ムラタヨーロッパの新しい取り組みに貢献していきます。

Greater China



売 上 高 2,401億円 関係会社 14社 村田電子貿易(上海)有限公司 Deputy General Manager / Sales Department II Richard Zhang

Achieving new resplendence of Muxata Chima tomorrow

新興国市場におけるビジネスチャンスを確保するというムラタの戦略に則り、お客様の視点に立った価値の最適化や効果的な営業 革新を進めています。ムラタ中国は、新しいチャレンジへの準備を 進め、さらなる高みを目指します。







Japan

売 上 高 989億円 関係会社 25社 株式会社村田製作所 技術·事業開発本部課長 稲井誠

Challonge! hir file.

本社・野洲事業所は、現事業から将来事業までを支える新しい材料・ 技術・商品の国内最大の開発拠点としての機能を担っています。 Murata Japanの中心として、知力・意欲・匠の技をもってお客様価 値創出に挑み、Global Murataの成長を支え続けます。

Asia and Others





Murata Electronics Singapore (Pte.) Ltd. Deputy General Manager / Distribution, EMS Customers & India Market, Sales Division Alex Lim

Touches customers' heart through value added service that exceed their expectation.

私たちは、インドやベトナムを含むASEANと新興国市場を担当。ローカルなニーズに応え、期待を上回るサービスを提供してお客様の心をつかみ、新興国市場により深く広く参入します。ムラタのグローバルな成長にさらに貢献していきます。

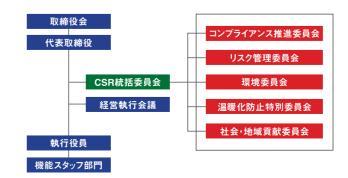


地球とともに、社会とともに、人とともに Innovator in Electronics®



村田恆夫

ムラタが創業以来、企業活動の礎としてきた社是には「文化の 発展に貢献し」「会社の発展と協力者の共栄をはかり」「感謝 する人びととともに運営する」という文言があります。これこそが、 今日のCSRに通じる精神です。CS(価値の創造と提供)とES (従業員のやりがいと成長)を大事な価値観と定め、マルチス テークホルダーへの責任と行動を貫徹するとともに、地球環境 保護の取り組みを強化しています。とりわけ昨年からはCSR統 括委員会の傘下に温暖化防止特別委員会を設置し、設計・ 開発段階から製造工程にいたるCO2削減対策を検討してきま した。その結果、総量の削減に結びつく原単位の目標を設定。 温暖化防止という喫緊の課題に対して、ムラタは社会の一員 として責任を果たしてまいります。また、事業活動において、働 くすべての人の安全と健康を経営の最優先課題と位置づけ、 安全で快適な職場環境づくりと心身の健康の保持増進に全 組織をあげて取り組んでいます。この一環として、労働安全衛 生マネジメントシステムの認証取得を目指しています。これらの 取り組みをはじめとして、ムラタはCSR統括委員会を中心にさ まざまな社会的要請に応え、整合性の取れた全社的なCSR 経営を継続的かつ計画的に推進してまいります。 CSR関連委員会組織図





[報告対象範囲と情報開示体系]

本レポートでは、ムラタのCSRとその取り組みを把握していただきやすくするため、 要点を絞って報告・編集しています。詳細な情報、事例、環境パフォーマンスの データなどは、株式会社村田製作所のホームページに掲載しています。また、各 事業所別の環境データや各事業所独自の取り組みについても、ホームページ 内「サイト別CSRレポート」で公開しています。なお、財務情報についての詳細 は「投資家情報」をご覧ください。

[報告対象期間]

2009年4月1日~2010年3月31日 ※一部、2009年3月以前、2010年4月以降の取り組みについても報告しています。

[報告対象組織] 村田製作所グループ (株式会社村田製作所および国内外の関係会社66社)

[環境保全推進]

いろいろな場所で、それぞれの分野で、同じ想いで、環境推進。

ムラタでは、開発・設計、生産プロセス、そしてあらゆる企業活動の場面で、 環境との調和を目指し行動を続けています。

グループとの連携を深め、 効率的なマネジメントを実践。



Murata Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. Administration Department Hadari Mohamad Yusof

Murata Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.では、1999年にISO14001認 証を取得し、日々、設備の効率的な運転・省資源・汚染防止の遵守に取 り組んでいます。2008年からは本社との連携を強化、グループ共通の課 題も取り上げ、成果を上げるべく努力しています。そのため、生産品種の 変更にも関係会社間の連携でスムーズに環境情報を移行することがで きました。これからも、未来の世代のために、よりよい環境を維持し続けます。

環境マネジメント

ムラタは、2009年度に国内全事業所および海外全生産拠点で、環境マネジメント システムに基づく環境経営の枠組み統合を完了。環境経営に関わる情報を共 有し、効率的で実効性の高い環境活動の推進とガバナンスの強化を目指します。 いろいろな生き物と共存する 事業活動を目指して。



株式会社村田製作所 野洲事業所 管理部 田代 博明

野洲事業所では、事業活動にともなう生態系への影響を把握し、 自然保護の活動に取り組んでいます。当事業所内には食虫植物として知られるコモウセンゴケが自生し、自然林も一部残され、 これらの保全を行っています。従業員一人ひとりが事業活動と生物多様性の関わりを理解しながら日々業務を行えるように、その 啓発活動にも取り組んでいきたいと思います。

生物多様性

ムラタでは、事業活動と生物多様性の関わりを考え、これまでより自然保 護の活動に力を入れてきました。現在、生物多様性を保全するにあたり、 その指針づくりを進めています。

Webで情報収集、 仕入先様と円滑なコミュニケーション。



株式会社村田製作所
 生産本部資材部
 左/高橋陽子
 右/黒川麻央

私たちは、本社資材部において国内外の仕入先様から部資材 の化学物質含有情報を入手する業務を担当しています。本年 度からはWebを利用して情報を入手する仕組みを導入し、仕入 先様と円滑な情報伝達や情報共有が図れるようになりました。 この業務を通して、REACH規則やお客様からの要請に対応し、 より環境負荷の少ない部資材の調達を支援していきます。

グリーン調達・グリーン購入

製品の環境負荷低減のためには、環境負荷の低い部資材を調達する「グ リーン調達」が必要です。そこでムラタでは仕入先様に、環境経営を実践 していただくよう理解と協力を求めています。

ムラタの固有技術を生かして 環境貢献という新しい商品領域を。



株式会社村田製作所 パワーモジュール商品事業部 PU商品部 嶋中康彦

私たちの事業部で開発したイオナイザモジュールは、化学物質に よる殺菌・消毒をイオン発生器に代えることで、今後の環境保全 に貢献できる商品です。イオンを発生させるメカニズムにムラタの コア技術である高圧技術を応用したもので、固有技術を環境や ヘルスケア分野の新しい商品領域に生かす取り組みとしても 期待が膨らみます。

環境適合設計

ムラタでは、部資材購入、設計・開発、生産、使用、リサイクル・廃棄の製品 の全ライフサイクルにわたる環境負荷に配慮した製品づくりを行っています。

ECO-PROJECTを発足! ECO意識向上。



株式会社出雲村田製作所 管理部 長谷川裕司

出雲村田製作所ではエネルギー効率の良い生産活動を目指し、製造部が主体となってECO-PROJECTを発足し、各種省エネ施策の 企画、推進を行っています。生産設備、工程での改善も積極的に企 画し、まず実践してみるという姿勢で取り組んでいます。また各部門で ECO活動が活発に行われ、従業員一人ひとりのECO意識の高揚に つながっており、今後も継続的に省エネ・CO2排出量削減に取り組みます。

地球温暖化防止

ムラタでは、事業活動で排出される温室効果ガスの総量削減に向けて、 新たに温暖化防止方針を掲げ、目標達成のため温暖化防止特別委員 会を中心に、ムラタグループ全体で活動を行っています。

分別ルールの徹底が廃棄物削減に大きく貢献! さらに廃棄物管理の効率化も進めています。



株式会社金津村田製作所 事務課 宮前裕子

ムラタの生産工程から出る廃棄物には分別することで再資源化、有価物化が可能なものがたくさんあります。金津村田製作所では各工程の協力を得て分別ルールを策定。2009年度には2000年度比で78%の廃棄物削減を達成することができました。また、ムラタでは廃棄物管理効率化のために、紙マニフェストから電子マニフェストへの切り替えを進め、現在97%に達しています。金津村田製作所では2009年度に電子マニフェストへの切り替えを完了しました。

廃棄物の削減

ムラタでは、2003年度にゼロエミッションを国内グループで達成しました。現在は、 海外でのゼロエミッションと、廃棄物発生量そのものの削減に取り組んでいます。



国内の物流CO2排出量の削減目標達成!



株式会社村田製作所 生産本部生販システム部 久米川 誠史

2009年度はトラックの積載量をリアルタイムに把握できるシステム を導入、運行ルートの無駄を排除するとともに、ドライビングレコーダ ーを活用して燃費向上と安全運転を推進してきました。その結果、 国内の物流CO2排出量を2000年度比36%削減目標を上回る 40%の削減を達成しました。実際にトラックを走らせる運送会社やドラ イバーの皆さんと協調しながら、一層のCO2削減に取り組みます。

環境配慮型物流

製造段階だけでなく、製品を輸送する物流段階においても環境負荷削減 に取り組んでいます。輸送の効率化でCO2を削減するとともに、包装材を 削減して廃棄物を減らしています。

地域社会への積極的な関わりを通してムラタの環境保全活動への理解を。



株式会社富山村田製作所 管理部 水野 岡

近隣の方々には、ムラタの事業活動や環境への取り組みをご理解いた だき、安心して生活していただくことが大切です。近隣の小学生を対象と した会社見学会の開催、地域清掃への参加、立山山麓での植樹活動 など、地域社会に積極的に関わりを持ち、ムラタの環境保全活動を多く の方に実感していただくよう努めています。

環境リスクの管理

ムラタでは、事業活動が地域社会に及ぼすリスクの最小化と問題発生時 の迅速な対応に努めるとともに、ムラタの環境保全活動について地域の 方々にご理解いただくため、会社見学会を開催するなどの情報公開にも 努めています。 [地球温暖化防止]

地球のため、社会のため、そして私たち自身のためのCO2削減。

CO2総量削減。それは地球温暖化防止への責任あるメッセージ。 ムラタの技術リソースが、その実現を支えます。

現場の理解と共感を得て、大幅なCO2削減を達成。

作業の快適性と安全性を守りながら、 CO2とコストを削減し、温暖化防止と事業発展を両立。



製造現場の意識と取り組みが、 低炭素社会の基盤となります。

株式会社村田製作所 取締役上席常務執行役員 井上 純

温暖化防止特別委員会の委員長を 務める。登山や釣りを楽しむアウトドア派。 環境に対する意識や知識を、社内だけ でなくマルチステークホルダーの間で 共有したいと語る。

地球環境への貢献が、 事業の持続的発展をもたらす。

ムラタが生産する電子部品は小さなものですが、そのために 消費されるエネルギー量、CO2排出量は、小さくはありません。 私たちはグループ全体でCO2削減に取り組んでいます。短期 的には設備の更新などの投資も必要となりますが、長期的に は生産効率の改善にもつながり、事業の持続的発展をもたら すものとして積極的に捉えることが重要と考えています。私た ちの直接のお客様はセットメーカーですが、その向こうには全 世界のエンドユーザーがいます。私たちの企業活動が地球的 規模でユーザーに支えられていることを自覚するとき、環境保 全への取り組みは、当然の義務と言えます。

設計・開発段階から製造工程にいたるまで 全従業員をあげて数値目標達成を。

昨年には、従来の環境委員会とは別に温暖化防止特別委員 会を設置。それぞれの事業所が独自に行っていた取り組みから、 全社的・組織的な活動へとステージを上げ、設計・開発段階に までさかのぼって工程の一つひとつを検証してきました。その 結果を踏まえ、2015年度に、数量原単位で2007年度比マイ ナス10%とするCO2削減目標を設定。これは、事業の成長を 織り込みながら総量の削減を可能とする数値です。この目標 を達成するためには、一人ひとりの現場での取り組みが何より も大切であり、担当者の意欲と責任者のリーダーシップが大 きな鍵となります。

オールムラタをリードする 野洲事業所の心意気。

メンバー一人ひとりのやる気が、プロジェクトの推進力。 成果の"見える化"が現場のモチベーションアップにつながる。

野洲事業所は原材料を製造している主要事業所であり、CO2排出 量もムラタグループ内で上位に挙げられます。温暖化防止の取り 組みを推進するにあたり、ムラタのものづくりの源流となる原材料 工程でのCO2削減に成功することで、グループ全体の活動に弾み がつく、このプロジェクトは、そのような強い想いからスタートしました。 活動開始にあたり、事業所の製造部、環境課、そして本社環境部 がチームを組んで、CO2排出の主要因となるエネルギー使用用途 を細かく検証。ポイントとして浮かび上がってきたのは、生産ライン の作業環境条件の変更でした。しかし、ものづくりの本質は「品質 第一」であり、品質に直結する作業環境条件の変更は困難とされ てきました。それ故に、品質を維持することはもちろん、作業の快適 性を守りつつ、危険物を扱う工程でもあるため、安全面にも配慮す Web



写真左より 株式会社村田製作所 野洲事業所 化学材料製造部 大村 健 株式会社村田製作所 環境部 永田 真之 株式会社村田製作所 野洲事業所 管理部 中西 和造

るなど、慎重に施策の実施にあたりました。また、どのような理念も 現場の理解と共感がなければ続きません。今回の取り組みでは、 関係者を対象に施策発表会を行い、また、各施策実施前後の情 報交換や毎月のエネルギー削減量を見える化するなど、理解を求 めることに重点を置きました。地球温暖化防止への取り組みという と自分たちの業務にどう関係するのか実感できないこともありますが、 コストダウンにもつながることが理解されてからはプロジェクトにも 一体感が生まれてきました。昨年9月から順次、対策を実施した結果、 前年比でCO2排出量1.500トン、コストにして数千万円の削減に 成功。今年度はこれらの施策が1年間を通して実施されるため、 さらなる削減が期待できます。この成果を、ムラタグループ全体に 展開していきたいと考えています。

グローバルローテーションで国際的な人材育成を。

ムラタでは1981年以来、海外研修制度を導入しているほか、 2007年度からは海外の現地従業員を日本でのOJTに投入しています。 女性が輝く職場づくりのために。

出産、育児、介護…。家庭での大切な務めを果たしつつ キャリアアップができる支援体制を整えています。



世界中のムラタで、国境を越えた人の流れを。 僕が、先頭を切ります。

株式会社村田製作所 営業本部東日本営業グループ 首都圈営業2部

フェルフールト アレックス

子どもの頃、日本人の旅行者が家に泊 まっていったことがあった。日本への興 味は、それ以来。194cmの長身で、来日 してすぐにバスケットボール部に誘われた。 本当は、サッカーの方が得意。

日本とヨーロッパの企業文化。 その違いを尊重しながら世界の最適解を。

大学で日本語を専攻し、副専攻で経済学、さらに京都に留学し ていた経験もあったので、日本企業に就職するのは当然の選 択でした。初めての職場は、ムラタのオランダ現地法人。そこで カスタマーサービスを担当していました。ムラタでグローバルロー テーションの取り組みが始まり、日本で働くチャンスができたので、 すぐに立候補しました。日本企業の強みをぜひとも学びたいと 思っていたからです。現在、東京支社で営業の勉強をしています。 商品のこと、市場のトレンドのこと、勉強するテーマはたくさんあ ります。実は、日本に行くことが決まったとき、周りの友達にさん ざん脅されました、日本は厳しいよって。確かに厳しかった。「な ぜあんな発言をしたのか」「なぜそんなレポートの書き方をする のか」などよく注意され、日本の仕事の細かさに驚きました。し ばらくしてわかったのは、人間関係の重要さでした。もちろん、 ヨーロッパでも人間関係は重要です。お客様と社内の製造

部門とWIN-WINの関係を築くことに、営業マンとして大きな 満足を感じます。日本での研修を終えたら、世界の色々なとこ ろでいい関係を築くような仕事をしていきたいと思います。

Memo

業務目標管理制度・キャリア形成プログラム

ムラタでは、従業員一人ひとりが自主性を重んじ能力を発揮できるよう、能力・ 成果主義を導入しています。従業員自らが目標や計画を策定、その成果と プロセスを評価し、人材育成や人事処遇に反映させています。また、若年 層の従業員には、「キャリア形成プログラム」を通じ、複数の職務や職場を 経験しながら、自らの適性を確認する機会を設けています。

誰もが利用しやすい ワークライフバランス関連制度。

職場でも、家庭でも、 「必要とされる私」であるために。

一人目の子どもを産んだときには産前・産後+育休を合わせて約 13カ月、二人目のときは、保育園の慣らし期間ということでプラス 1カ月の休暇をとりました。数年の間に制度がさらに充実したん ですね。でも、制度があるとはいえ、1年以上の休暇をとるには不 安もあります。休暇を終えた後スムーズに職場に復帰できるかど うか…。出産や育児の場面では、もちろん家庭が私を必要として いるわけですが、職場でも同じように必要とされる私でありたいと 思うのです。そのようにモチベーションを高く保っていると、休暇 中であっても自分を高めることができます。また、復帰に先立って 人事担当者や職場の上司と面談をする機会が設けられている ことで、安心して復帰することができます。私は、働いている自分 が好きなので、これからも家庭と仕事を両立して、子どもたちにも そんな自分の姿を見せていきたいと思っています。

株式会社村田製作所 知的財産部

小木曽 湖葉

長女は小学校6年生、長男は保育園 年長組。年齢が離れているのは、その 間に自分自身のキャリアを育てたかっ たから。ご主人もムラタの従業員。

Memo

人権の尊重

ムラタは、あらゆる人々の人権と個人の尊厳を尊重し、人種・信条・性別・ 宗教・国籍・疾病などを理由に不当に差別しない職場環境と人事制度を 構築しています。なお、海外も含めたすべての事業所・工場において、児 童労働・強制労働は一切ありません。

雇用機会均等・多様性

ムラタでは採用にあたって、性別や人種、身体のハンディキャップの有無 などに関係なく、すべての人に雇用の機会均等を保障し、入社後も正当 な理由なく処遇・教育などで差が生じることのないよう環境の整備に努 めています。

「社会・地域への責任と行動」

誰かのためになりたい、そんな気持ちが集まって。

教育、文化、スポーツなど、ムラタが展開している 社会・地域貢献の一端をご紹介します。



「理科」の楽しさを次の世代へ。 社会・地域貢献も、ムラタらしく。

「理科」の魅力を伝えるために開発したオリジナルの 電子工作キット「ブルブル星人&トントンリモコン|

ムラタでは、子どもたちに理科やものづくりの楽しさを知ってもらうた めに、電子工作教室を開催しています。従来は、市販の工作キット を使っていましたが、横浜事業所の有志がオリジナルの工作キット 「ブルブル星人&トントンリモコン」を開発。ボタンのない不思議な リモコン(トントンリモコン)を操作すると、ブルブル星人の左右の2 つのモーターが振動し、ブルブル震えながら進みます。リモコンをと んとんと軽くたたくと、ショックセンサが衝撃を検知し、その制御信号 をブルブル星人に伝える仕組みです。

手づくり感満載ながら、動く、光る、音がする、という玩具の基本をしっ かり押さえたキットです。動かして遊ぶのはもちろんですが、自分ではん だごてを使って作り上げたものなので、参加した子どもたちの喜びも ひとしお。その生き生きとした様子から、従業員も元気をもらっています。

写真左より 横浜事業所 管理部 関口 将幸 / 三浦 梓 / 浦口 祥子 技術·事業開発本部 商品開発統括部 レステムデザインセンタ 菰田 篤人 技術·事業開発本部 商品開発統括部 商品開発6部 小島 恵美

技術·事業開発本部 商品開発統括部 商品開発4部 小林 英一 横浜事業所 管理部 蓮井 恵美 デバイス事業本部センサ事業部 企画·販推部 森 大輔

横浜事業所には、CSとESを追求する組織風土改革委員会があり、 オリジナルキット開発もその母体から生まれたもの。この電子工作 キットの開発から教室開催まで横浜事業所全体で取り組んできまし た。今後は、ほかの事業所での開催に加え、事業所のない地域でも 地元のボランティアとのコラボレーションを行うなど、「ブルブル星人 &トントンリモコン」が登場する地域をどんどん増やしていく予定です。



子どもたちの「理科好き」を育てるために、 事業所の近隣で「出前授業 |を行っています。

近年、子どもたちの「理科離れ」が問題視されています。ムラタ は"ものづくり"企業として、未来を担う子どもたちに理科や科 学の面白さを伝えるために、2006年以来、本社や事業所、関係 会社の近隣地域で小学校、中学校などを会場に、「出前授業」 を行っています。

地元の小学校にムラタオリジナルの自転車型ロボット「ムラタ セイサク君[®]|と一輪車型ロボット「ムラタセイコちゃん[®]|を連れ ていくと、「ロボットだ!|「テレビで見たことがある!|と子どもたち は大はしゃぎ。セイサク君、セイコちゃんがバランスを保つ仕組み を簡単な理科の話もまじえて解説したり、開発中の様子をビデ オで紹介して、何度失敗してもあきらめてはいけないということを 伝えたりしています。子どもたちからは、「理科が好きになりそう」 「ロボットを作ってみたい|「将来は技術者になりたい|といった 嬉しい感想をたくさんもらいます。これは、担当するムラタの従業 員にとっても感動的な体験になっています。2009年度は、こうし た活動をムラタ全体で105回実施しました。これからも、ムラタな らではの「理科授業 | を届けていきたいと考えています。

ハイチ大地震への支援活動として マッチングギフトを。

2010年1月12日、マグニチュード7.1の大地震がハイチを襲いま した。非常に大きな被害が発生し、余震の影響も甚大でした。 Murata Power Solutions, Inc.では、この状況を何とかしたいと 願う従業員の想いが集まり募金活動を実施。2010年2月5日ま でに集まった寄付金と会社からの義援金を合わせて、総額5.000 ドルのマッチングギフトをアメリカ赤十字に贈りました。また、 Murata Electronics North America, Inc, Headquartersや SyChip, Inc.でもマッチングギフトを実施しました。さらに、Murata Electronics (Netherlands) B.V.でも従業員が率先して寄付を 募り、オフィスの受付に「Haiti Box」を設置。寄付金を、ハイチ への寄付活動をとりまとめていた地元の教会へ寄付しました。



セイサク君のリュックの中を披露。 たくさんの電子部品が詰まっています。





Murata Electronics (Netherlands) B.V. Murata Power Solutions, Inc.





[什入先様への責任と行動]

公平・公正かつ誠実な購買を推進しています。

ムラタが購買において法令を遵守するのは当然のこと。 仕入先様にも法令遵守と社会・環境への配慮を要請し共存共栄を目指します。

[CSBマネジメント]

社会的責任としての事業継続

万が一の事故や災害。まず第一に守るべきは人命です。 その次に大切なのは、「事業の継続性」です。



仕入先様とムラタと、同じ方向を見て 進んでいきたいと思います。

株式会社金沢村田製作所 管理部 関野 幸子

バイヤーとして6年のキャリアを持つ。 品質や納期など、仕入れの仕事にはさ まざまなトラブルがつきものだが、要求 元と仕入先様との間に立ってそれを解 決するところにやりがいを感じる、という。

サプライチェーンとして、私たちとともに 歩んでくださる仕入先様との信頼関係を大切に。

バイヤーの仕事はコストダウン、と思っている人が世の中には多 いようですが、ムラタは違います。もちろんコストは意識しなけれ ばなりませんが、それよりも大切なのは、それが適正価格かどうか、 という判断です。ムラタでは、仕入先様にとても多くのことをお願 いしています。法令遵守はもちろんのこと、グリーン調達による 環境への配慮、仕入先様における人権や労働安全衛生への取 り組み、状況を考慮したCSR調達、継続的な品質改善活動など…。 ムラタとともに、これらの課題に取り組んでくださる仕入先様と 一緒になって、良い製品を市場に供給していく、サプライチェー ンの考え方です。仕入先様に多くを要求する以上は、私たちバ イヤーがしっかりしなくてはなりません。とりわけ下請法で規定さ れている内容に関しては、認識不足による違法行為が起こりうる

ため、何度も勉強会を開いて認識を深めています。そして、私たち から要求元の各部署へ情報提供と教育を行うという形で周知 徹底を図っています。また、一連の購買業務はムラタ独自の 「購買システム」によって管理されていますから、システム上で 業務が遂行されている限りは法令違反を未然に防ぐことができ るようになっています。問題はイレギュラーな動きがある場合で、 私たちが気をつけてチェックしていく必要があります。このように 述べていくと、ずいぶん堅い仕事のようですが、また堅くやらなけ ればならない仕事でもありますが、大事なのは仕入先様と良好 な関係を築くこと。同じ方向を見て、進んでいきたいと思います。

どんなときにもムラタは動いている、 それが信頼につながります。

リスクに気づくための訓練活動に 事業所をあげて取り組んでいます。

災害発生時に関係者の安全確保や会社の資産保全が重要な のは言うまでもありませんが、製品を安定供給して社会に貢献す るという観点からは、早期に事業所機能を回復し、事業を継続さ せる仕組みが不可欠です。2008年度にはもっとも甚大な被害 が予想される地震想定のBCP(Business Continuity Plan: 事業継続計画)を策定。このプランをもとに、試行錯誤を繰り返 しながらさまざまなパターンの避難訓練を実施しています。これ までの訓練で、生産工程内では設備機器から発生する機械音 で緊急放送が聞き取りづらい場所があること、また、聴覚障害 を持つ従業員には情報が監督者からの間接伝達になり、認識 が遅れてしまうなどの問題点が確認されました。その改善として、 2010年度には、緊急地震速報や火災報知器の信号を利用し てライトを点灯させる装置を必要な箇所に設置し、視覚効果で 情報伝達を行う取り組みを進めています。

Web

株式会社岡山村田製作所 管理部

礒野 泰英

1990年に村田製作所本社に入社 して、主に取り組んだ仕事は環境 ISO14001の導入。当時は他社事例 も少なく、「走りながら考える|毎日。今 も、それが仕事のスタイルになっている。

Memo

内部統制

村田製作所では、「内部統制管理委員会」などの各種委員会を設置し、グループ全体における 業務の適正を確保するための体制(内部統制システム)の維持と継続的な改善を進めており、 特に違法行為などの予防とそれが発見された場合の適切な対応、リスク管理、適時適切な情 報開示の体制整備を進める一方で、業務が適正かつ効率的に実行されるよう各業務の枠組み、 処理手続、判断基準を定めるとともに、子会社に対しても必要に応じて適切に指導しています。

通報·相談窓口

ムラタでは、コンプライアンスに関わる疑問や問題を、メールや電話などで相談・通報で きる窓口を設けています。コンプライアンス推進委員会事務局による社内窓口、ダイヤ ルサービス(株)による「企業倫理ホットライン」のいずれの窓口も匿名で利用でき、相 談・通報者のプライバシー保護、相談・通報者が不利益を被らない仕組みを整えていま す。これらの窓口は、当社の従業員(役員、従業員、臨時員・パートタイマー・嘱託員。ただ し退職者を除く)のほか、当社の職場で働く人材派遣会社の従業員、業務請負元の従 業員、当社のお客様や仕入先様などの取引先の従業員、その家族も利用できます。

[お客様への責任と行動]

お客様には驚きと感動を、従業員にはやりがいと成長を。

ムラタがつねに大事な価値観とするもの。 ひとつのビジネス・ストーリーに、その実例があります。



地球を横断するチームワークが見せたサクセスストーリー。

写真左より	
野洲事業所	通信モジュール商品事業部
半導体製造部	商品技術部
土田 裕司	齊藤裕太
通信モジュール商品事業部	通信モジュール商品事業部
第1商品部	第1商品部
冨田 孝之	飯田和浩
営業本部マーケティンググループ	通信モジュール商品事業部
販売推進部	第1商品部
額 竜宏	有家光夫

A社の視野に、ムラタは入っていなかった。

Murata Electronics North America, Inc.の額(ぬか)がA社 にFEM(高周波用フロントエンドモジュール)の売り込みを開始し たのは2008年の初め。その頃、A社は在米の部品メーカーと取引 があり、技術的にもコスト的にもムラタに優位性はないと判断され ていました。「そもそも土俵に上がることができないというのはつらかっ た。なんとか評価してもらえる実績をつくりたいと思いました」(額)。 A社のスペックを満たすWiMAX*1のパワーアンプ*2を本社の 有家とともに企画、量産化した実績を提示することで、ようやくA社の 目がムラタの方を向きました。「それでは、このスペックでサンプル を出してください」。

額の後任となる丹羽がアメリカに着任。上司のMichaelととも に、額のバトンを受け取り、本社の技術スタッフらとサンプルを提出。 ところが、日本での試験の際は良好な特性を示していたにもかかわらず、A社のボード(基板)では、正常に作動しません。一同は、A社のボードとの相性に問題があるのではないかと考え、原因を探りました。

問題解決のために世界の技術者が集結。

丹羽がA社に貸し出しを要請し、日本に持ち帰ったボードを、SE(セー ルスエンジニア)の齊藤、設計の飯田、冨田が囲んで、テストを繰り 返しました。一方、A社の欧州の研究拠点にもムラタから技術者が 飛んでいき、対策を協議。Murata Electronics (Netherlands) B.V. のGuy (ガイ)が技術面、コミュニケーションの面で強力にサポートし ました。さらに、A社のアジアでの設計拠点でも、A社とムラタの2社 共同で試験が行われました。ここでは、Taiwan Murata Electronics Co., Ltd.のSEである下前が活躍しました。

「世界のどこにでもムラタの仲間がいて、必要なリソースを迅 速に提供してくれる。とても頼もしかったし、このチームを誇りに 思いました」(丹羽)。

ようやくA社と共同して対策を見つけ出し、問題を解決。FEMの プロジェクトは、大きく前進しました。

リードタイム短縮、その努力の過程が評価された。

こうして性能の面での問題はクリアされましたが、その後に納期 の問題が立ちはだかりました。当初、ムラタではこのFEM生産に 16週間を要していました。A社の要求は10週間で納品すること。

「16週間もかかる製品は採用できません」。A社の担当者の言葉は 厳格に響きました。丹羽は、商品企画の福士、生産管理の土田をとも なって、A社主催の生産リードタイム短縮トレーニングに参加しました。

「A社の要求は確かに厳しいものですが、SCM^{**3}(サプライ・ チェーン・マネジメント)の基本的な考え方は、A社もムラタも変 わらない。トレーニングに参加して、そのことが確認できたのは大 きな収穫でした」(丹羽)。SCMについての考えや仕組みがA 社とムラタで共通して理解できるようになり、サプライヤーからの 協力も得ながら、ついに4週間のリードタイム短縮を実現。A社の 要求には届きませんでしたが、ここにいたるまでの努力、その方 向性が認められて、ついに採用されることが決まりました。

「ムラタが数ある有力サプライヤーとの競争に勝って、最終的にビジネスが成立したことは称賛に値する」とのA社のマネージャーの言葉が、 丹羽を通してプロジェクトにかかわったスタッフたちに届けられました。

ダークホースだったムラタが、得意先の期待を良い意味で裏切るパフォーマンスを見せたこと、そして、その原動力となった海を隔 てたムラタのチームワーク。このプロジェクトの経験とA社マネージャー の言葉が、次のチャレンジに彼らを駆り立てるのです。

※1 WiMAX 無線通信技術の規格のひとつ

※2 パワーアンプ(電力増幅器) 無線信号の電力を必要な大きさまで増幅させるためのもの

※3 SCM (Supply Chain Management) 受発注情報、生産計画情報などを関連企業間で共有する仕組みをつくることで 「経営の効率化」と「お客様満足度の向上」を両立させる手法



写真左より

Murata Electronics North America, Inc. Global Sales Manager / Sales, Western Area

Michael Ingram

Key Account Manager / Global Coordinator

丹羽 啓之





Taiwan Murata Electronics Co., Ltd. RF Products Technical Adviser

下前 友和



通信モジュール商品事業部 第1商品企画課

福士 雅夫

社会性目標と実績・環境目標と実績

ムラタでは、重点取り組みテーマを設定し、

各種施策を推進して継続的な改善に取り組んでいます。

項目	2009年度目標	2009年度実績	評価	2010年度目標
内部統制 システムの 整備推進	金融商品取引法に対応する「財務報告に係る内部統制」整備にとどまらず、継続的に業務の標準化・見える 化や業務改善・改革を推進。さらに会社法に対応する 「会社の業務の適正を確保するための体制(内部統 制システム)」の構築・運用を通じて、コンプライアンス やリスク管理などを整備する。	業務の適正性を対象とした内部統制に加えて、継続 的に業務の標準化・見える化や業務改善・改革を推進。 また、コンプライアンスや業務の有効性・効率性を目的 とした内部統制を整備。		業務の適正性を対象とした内部統制に加えて、総 統的に業務の標準化・見える化や業務改善・改革 を推進する。
	独立した第三者による内部監査、リスクアプローチに よる監査範囲の決定などにより、モニタリング機能を充 実させ、透明性と実効性を向上させる。	内部監査体制を再編し、リスクアプローチにより重点 項目を内部監査部門が評価・モニタリングすることで、 透明性と実効性を向上させている。		業務の適正性を確保するためのモニタリング機能 を充実させ、コーボレート・ガバナンス体制における 透明性と実効性を向上させる。
	内部統制に対応したコンプライアンス体制の全事業所 での充実、有効性の確保。	国内・海外全事業所において、アンケートを実施。 内部統制上「有効」の評価を得た。	0	内部統制の有効性を確保・継続しつつ、重複・発 駄を排除する。グループ横断的な視点からコンプ イアンス体制を再構築し、運営の合理化を図る。
コンプライアンスの - 推進	ムラタの経営的特色に対応したコンプライアンス体制の 体系化を行い、再構築することによりさらなる充実を図る。	国内ムラタグループにおけるコンプライアンス推進体 制を見直し、2010年度から新たな体制への移行を決定。		 コンブライアンスアンケート、行動指針確認テストの実施 通報制度の利用実績の社内公表。 コンプライアンスプログラム説明用テキストの作成 配布、活用の徹底。
リスクマネジメントの	BCP [事業継続計画] の整備。(グループ各社での地 震および新型インフルエンザ対策を目的としたBCPの 整備推進)	地震に関するBCP基本規定を作成、グループ各社に 展開。また、全世界に流行した新型インフルエンザ(H1N1 亜型)の対策を講じた。		事業リスクを抽出し、分析・評価、対策の立案・実施 モニタリング、改善のマネジメントサイクルを有効し 機能させる。
強化	情報セキュリティ対策の強化。(IT面を重視した全社 的な情報漏洩防止策の展開)	暗号化およびその2次流出防止を図るためのファイリ ングシステムツールをグループ内で順次導入中。		リスク管理委員会において、情報セキュリティや地震 新型インフルエンザBCP(事業継続計画)などの 重要テーマについて、リスク対策を継続する。
社会・地域への	重点分野を中心とした社会・地域貢献活動の推進。	既存活動の継続に加え、2009年度は独自の小中学 生向け電子工作キットを用いた電子工作教室を開催。		重点分野を中心とした社会・地域貢献活動の継続
責任と行動	活動推進のための組織化と、社内ネットワークの整備。	各関係会社・事業所の取り組み活動をまとめ、関係会社・ 事業所担当者との間での情報共有化を推進。		従業員のアイデアや参画を重視した貢献活動 取り組み強化。
	①ムラタのCSR調達方針に理解賛同いただく旨の 合意文書の取り交わしを推進。 ②仕入先様向けCSR勉強会の開催。	 国内資材拠点と取引のある全仕入先様のCSR 合意書回収率約77%。 2010年2月実施、参加仕入先社数16社(20名)で 「CSR調達に関する勉強会」を実施。 		【国内】回収率90%以上のCSR合意書取り交わし 【海外】仕入金額が大きいパイロット拠点から、【 収率80%CSR合意書取り交わし。
仕入先様への 責任と行動	グループ会社を含め、調達遵法体制を強化するため、 社内研修会および業務診断を実施。	 下請法研修会を8回実施、約70名参加。 法律・契約研修会を4回実施、約50名参加。 国内のすべての購買担当者を対象にコンプライアンスのEテストを実施。 国内購買部門1拠点を対象に業務診断を実施。 	0	CSR合意書の取り交わし手続(運用ルール)の策定 【国内】CSRを資材部教育項目表に入れ、年11 社内教育と理解度確認テストを実施。 【海外】海外拠点用の教育テキストとテストを整備する オールムラタを対象に、コンプライアンスに関する 内研修会および業務診断を実施。
	適性に応じたキャリアを選択できる制度を引き続き実行。	 社内公募を8案件実施した。 若年層のキャリア形成プログラム(CDP)に基づき 異動を実施した。 		適性に応じたキャリアを選択できる制度を引き続き実行 外国人出向者の受け入れ推進。(2010年度 15人
	定年退職者の再雇用を推進。	グループで277名の新規再雇用を実施した。		
_	女性の職域拡大に継続して取り組む。	2009年度入社者についても女性を積極的に採用した。 (2009年度入社者に占める女性比率39.3%)	0	
_	ハラスメント防止のための啓発・教育の推進。	管理職・役職者を中心に、ハラスメントを防止するため の研修会を定期的に開催。		ハラスメント防止のための啓発・教育の推進。 (2010年度 研修会の実施10件)
_	福利厚生制度の再構築。	察・社宅などの住宅関連制度について従業員の「自立」 「安心」「やりがいのサポート」に主眼をおき制度の再 構築を実施した。	0	ダイバーシティと自律に対応した福利厚生制度策定
従業員への 責任と行動	仕事と家庭の両立支援制度 (ワークライフバランス)の充実・定着化。	 外部の託児支援業者との契約を開始した。 管理職向け研修会にて両立支援に関する説明を実施した。 	0	仕事と家庭の両立支援制度 (ワークライフバランス の充実・定着化。
JULICI 1 20	総労働時間の短縮に向けた施策の推進、 多様な働き方の推進。	フレックスタイム制度などを適用拡大し総労働時間 短縮を図った。 フレックス勤務者2,458人→3,473人 1人あたり時間外労働削減実績 21時間→9.3時間		総労働時間短縮に向けた施策の推進、多様 働き方の推進。
	労働安全衛生マネジメントシステムの構築。	本社を対象に、労働安全衛生マネジメントシステム導入 に向けた、組織、および運用ルールを整備完了。	0	労働安全衛生マネジメントシステムの認証取得。 (本社について)
	ものづくり教育の推進。	新入社員対象の工場実習を実施した。 期間:7ヵ月 対象:122名	0	新入社員を対象とした模擬生産実習の実施。
	マネジメント力の向上に向けた研修の実施と	管理職を対象としたマネジメント力向上の集合研修を 実施した。対象:190名		マネジメント力の向上に向けた研修の実施とその
	そのPDCAの実施。	係長を対象とした自己の強み弱みを理解してOJTに活かす研修を実施した。対象:141名		PDCAの実施。

■第4次環境行動計画に対する2009年度の実績と2010年度の目標(一部抜粋)

_	項目	2009年度目標	2009年度実績	評価	2010年度目標
環境経営	環境マネジメント システムの充実	 ・海外での環境コストマネジメント制度の運用開始。 ・エコファクトリー制度の海外子会社への展開。 	 マルチサイト認証の範囲である2工場 (無錫、深圳)において、コスト集計を開始した。 エコファクトリー制度の仕組みを見直した。 これにともない海外子会社への展開を取りやめた。 		・ISO14001の仕組みをムラタグループ全社で共有し、 連結した運用を確立する。 ・海外での環境コストマネジメント結果の公表を開始する。
	環境適合設計	 製品アセスメントの継続。 製品ライフサイクルの各段階における環境負荷 を考慮した製品アセスメントの導入準備。 	・社内用の簡易LCA計算ソフトを作成。 ・ライフサイクル視点の製品アセスメント、 およびエコプロダクツ認定制度を実施。	0	ライフサイクル全体の環境負荷低減を考慮した ものづくりの仕組みを構築する。
		欧州RoHS適用除外リストの改定にともなう 代替製品開発・切替準備の遂行。	ガラス材料中の鉛の代替技術を優先して開発中。	0	・積極的に「代替物質の採用」または 「代替技術への転換」を進める。 ・欧州RoHSの適用除外リストの改定に対応する。
頃に配慮	製品に含まれる 環境負荷物質の	優先度に則したPVC (ボリ塩化ビニル)代替製品の 開発・評価・切替準備の遂行。	PVC (ポリ塩化ビニル)の代替製品を開発中。	0	PVC (ボリ塩化ビニル)の使用量を削減する。
環境に配慮した製品の供給	削減	臭素系難燃剤の代替品の 開発・評価・切替準備の遂行。	代替製品の開発を継続中であり、 一部製品で量産化を達成。	0	 奥素系難燃剤の使用量を以下の通り削減する。 ① ハロゲン系難燃剤使用量を2006年度比で4%削減する。 ② ハロゲン系難燃剤使用量が2006年度比で50%削減可能となる代替技術を確立する。
	包装材料削減・ 物流省エネルギー	チップ積層セラミックコンデンサ・チップフェライト ビーズの国内テービング生産数原単位で 47%以上削減。(2000年度比)	2000年度比43%削減。 施策の実施により削減は進んだが、 生産増加による影響を抑えるにはいたらなかった。		チップ積層セラミックコンデンサ・ チップフェライトビーズの国内テービング生産数原単位で 50%以上削減する。(2000年度比)
		国内の物流CO2排出量を実質生産高原単位で 37%以上削減。(2000年度比)	2000年度比40%削減。 物流網の見直し効果により目標達成。	0	国内の物流CO2排出量を実質生産高原単位で 38%以上削減する。(2000年度比)
	地球 温暖化防止	国内CO2排出量を実質生産高原単位で 35%以上削減の継続。(1990年度比)	1990年度比47%削減。 各省エネ施策を継続実施した結果により目標達成。 電力会社のCO2換算係数による削減効果も影響している。	0	国内のCO2排出量を実質生産高原単位で 35%以上削減する。(1990年度比)
	省資源と	国内の廃棄物総排出量を実質生産高原単位で 50%以上削減。(2000年度比)	2000年度比40%削減。 急激な経営環境変化による生産高悪化の影響を受けた。		国内の廃棄物総排出量を実質生産高原単位で 55%以上削減する。(2000年度比)
環境に配	廃棄物の リデュース・ リユース・	海外生産工場における廃棄物リサイクル率の 90%以上達成。	リサイクル率87%。 新たに無錫、深圳でリサイクル率100%を 達成したものの、目標には若干届かなかった。		海外生産拠点において廃棄物ゼロエミッションを達成する
慮した事業活	リサイクル	国内の水使用量を実質生産高原単位で 50%以上削減。(2000年度比)	2000年度比42%削減。 使用量を昨年度実績より5%削減したが、 目標達成にはいたらなかった。		国内の水使用量を実質生産高原単位で 55%以上削減する。(2000年度比)
活動	生産工程で使用する	国内の揮発性有機溶剤(VOC) 大気排出量をVOC削減ガイドラインに沿った 取り組みを行うことにより2000年度比20%以上削減。	2000年度比7%増加。 大気排出量抑制取り組みを継続しているが、 生産増加による影響を抑えるにはいたらなかった。	×	国内の揮発性有機溶剤(VOC)大気排出量を 30%以上削減する。(2000年度比)
	環境負荷 化学物質の 管理と削減	温室効果ガスであるPFC類の国内の 大気排出量を53%以上削減。(2002年度比)	2002年度比53%削減。 代替品への切り替えが進み、目標達成にいたった。	0	国内のPFC類大気排出量を60%以上削減する。 (2002年度比)
	リスク管理	土壌・地下水汚染の浄化を継続し、 環境リスクを可能な限り低減する体制の維持。	対象拠点において浄化促進策を実施し、 計画通り進捗。	0	土壌・地下水汚染の浄化を継続し、 環境リスクを可能な限り低滅する体制を維持する。
社		「ムラタの森」活動の継続。	月1回のペースで保全活動を実施。 (参加者延べ人数:500名)	0	
社会的活動	社会·地域 貢献活動	小中学生向け環境学習、環境フェアなどの継続。	19の事業所/関係会社で約4,600名に対し実施。	0	社会・地域貢献、事業所縁化を継続的に推進し、ムラタの 立地する地域・社会に密着した事業経営を実現する。
劉		緑化中期計画に基づいた整備継続 。 計画に沿った整備継続中。		0	



[第三者からのご意見] ムラタのCSRに期待する

CSRとは企業が社会と結ぶ責任であり、社会とはさまざ まなステイクホルダーとして企業を取り巻いています。株主 も、社員も、地域住民も、一般市民も、皆、企業のステイク ホルダーです。その中で、企業の責任として何をなすべき かを考えることが、CSRの原点となります。

CSRを考える出発点は、現在にあるのではありません。将来 目指すべき社会像があり、そこに向けて企業がどのような 努力ができるのか、あるいはするべきなのか、を考えること が重要です。目指すべき社会の方向性とその中で企業が できることを考える、これがCSRの基本です。

ムラタは世界的なエレクトロニクスの部品メーカーとして、 大きな社会的役割を果たしており、同時に新しい社会を創造 する責任も負っています。その中心は事業を通じた社会貢献 ですが、それだけではなく社員を通じたよりよい社会の実現、 地域社会への貢献、環境保全への努力など、さまざまな活動 が含まれます。

本報告書では、ムラタがこのようなさまざまな活動に対して、 多数の社員が生き生きと取り組んでいる様子が伝わって きます。社員に働き甲斐のある職場を提供することは、最も 基本的な社会的責任であり、そこから、地域社会や地球全体 への貢献が生まれます。本報告書では、ムラタがそのような 取り組みを積極的に進めていることが分かります。

しかし、CSRを進めることは簡単ではありません。社会的価値を創り出すには困難が伴います。そのためには大きな方針を立てて、それをブレークダウンして、行動に結びつけるマネジメントが不可欠です。また、CSRを一般的に定義するだけでなく、ムラタでなければできないこと、ムラタだからできることを強調することも必要と思います。

また、幅広いステイクホルダーから意見をもらう努力をして、 方向性を常に検討することも重要です。CSRは企業が(社員 を含む)ステイクホルダーに対して開く窓であり、双方向の コミュニケーションから次に進むべき道を明らかにすべきです。 ムラタのCSRがさらに発展することを期待します。



神戸大学大学院 経営学研究科教授 國部 克彦氏

[Profile] 国内外拠点一覧

[国内拠点一覧]

村田	製作所 /	本社・支社・事業所・営業所
本	社	株式会社村田製作所
支	社	東京支社
事 業	所	横浜事業所/野洲事業所/八日市事業所/長岡事業所
営 業	所	仙台営業所/水戸出張所
		東日本営業部/首都圏営業1部·2部(東京支社内)
		首都圈営業1部西東京営業所
		長野営業所(株式会社アズミ村田製作所内)/静岡営業所
		中部日本営業部・首都圏営業2部(名古屋営業所内)
		西日本営業部 (本社内)
		西日本営業部金沢事務所(株式会社金沢村田製作所内)
		神戸営業所/岡山営業所/九州営業所

[海外拠点一覧]

North & South America 南北アメリカ					
U.S.A.	Murata Electronics North America, Inc. (MEHQ/Headquarters)				
	SyChip, Inc.				
	Murata Power Solutions, Inc.				
Canada	Murata Power Solutions (Toronto) ULC				
	Murata Power Solutions (Canada) ULC				
Mexico	Murata Electronics Trading Mexico, S.A. de C.V.				
Brazil	Murata World Comercial Ltda.				

Europe ヨーロッパ

Netherland	Murata Europe Management B.V.
	Murata Electronics (Netherlands) B.V.
Finland	Murata Europe Management B.V. Helsinki Office
Spain	Murata Electronics (Netherlands) B.V. Barcelona Office
Sweden	Murata Electronics (Netherlands) B.V. Stockholm Office
Germany	Murata Elektronik GmbH
	Murata Power Solutions GmbH
Hungary	Murata Elektronik GmbH Budapest Office
Switzerland	Murata Elektronik GmbH Opfikon Branch, Switzerland
U.K.	Murata Electronics (UK) Limited
	Murata Power Solutions UK Ltd.
	Murata Power Solutions (Milton Keynes) Limited
	Murata Power Solutions (Celab) Limited
	Celab Power Management Limited
	NCL Holdings Limited
France	Murata Electronique SAS
	Murata Power Solutions SARL
Italy	Murata Elettronica S.p.A.

国内関係会社

株式会社福井村田製作所 株式会社出雲村田製作所 株式会社富山村田製作所 株式会社金沢村田製作所 株式会社金沢村田製作所 株式会社金津村田製作所 株式会社鯖江村田製作所 株式会社イワミ村田製作所 株式会社ハクイ村田製作所 株式会社※見村田製作所 株式会社アズミ村田製作所 株式会社ワクラ村田製作所 株式会社登米村田製作所 株式会社大垣村田製作所 アスワ電子工業株式会社 穴水電子工業株式会社 村田土地建物株式会社 株式会社ムラタ栄興 株式会社ムラタアクティブパートナー 株式会社ムラタエレクトロニクス ムラタソフトウェア株式会社

Asia アジア

Asia アシ	γ.
China	村田(中国)投資有限公司
	(Murata (China) Investment Co., Ltd.)
	北京村田電子有限公司
	(Beijing Murata Electronics Co., Ltd.)
	無錫村田電子有限公司
	(Wuxi Murata Electronics Co., Ltd.)
	深圳村田科技有限公司
	(Shenzhen Murata Technology Co., Ltd.)
	村田電子貿易 (天津) 有限公司 (Murata Electronics Trading (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.)
	村田電子貿易 (上海) 有限公司 (Murata Electronics Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)
	村田電子貿易(深圳)有限公司
	(Murata Electronics Trading (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.)
	深圳村田電器工業有限公司
	(Murata Electronics Plant Shenzhen Co., Ltd.)
	賽芯電子技術(上海)有限公司
	(SyChip Electronic Technology (Shanghai) Ltd.)
	村田电源技术(上海)有限公司
	(Murata Power Solutions (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.)
	广州村田电源技术有限公司
	(Guangzhou Murata Power Solutions Limited)
Hong Kong	村田有限公司 (Murate Compony Limited)
T - 1	(Murata Company Limited)
Taiwan	台湾村田股份有限公司 (Taiwan Murata Electronics Co., Ltd.)
Korea	韓国村田電子株式会社
Norea	(Korea Murata Electronics Company, Limited)
Singapore	Murata Electronics Singapore (Pte.) Ltd.
Thailand	Murata Electronics (Thailand), Ltd.
	Thai Murata Electronics Trading, Ltd.
Malaysia	Murata Electronics (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
Philippines	Murata Electronics (Malaysia) out. Bild.
India	Murata Electronics Singapore (Pte.) Ltd. India Liaison Office
Vietnam	Representative Office of Murata Electronics Singapore (Pte.) Ltd. in Hanoi
	Murata Lieutonius Singapore (Fie./ Liu. In ridhol



役員一覧			
代表取締役	取締役社長	村田	
	取締役副社長	藤田	能孝
取締役	村田 恒夫		
	藤田 能孝		
	井上 純		
	家木 英治		
	牧野 孝次		
	棚橋 康郎 (社外取約	帝役)	
	吉原 寛章(社外取約	帝役)	
監査役	常勤監査役	中山	素彦
		伴野	国三郎
	監査役	平岡	哲也(社外監査役)
		山田	英暉(社外監査役)
		豊田	正和(社外監査役)
執行役員	専務執行役員	後呂	眞次
	上席常務執行役員	井上	純
	常務執行役員	家木	英治
		坂本	秀夫
		牧野	孝次
		山内	公則
	執行役員	田中	信男
		鷹木	洋
		西村	昌雄
		伊藤	政朗
		濵地	幸生
		小島	祐一
		井上	
		山岡	
			新一
			剛和
			規巨
		1 200	

株式の状況	!				平成22年3	月31日現在
株式事項	当期末到 当期末相	Ě行済株式約 株主数		25,263 [.] 5,161名		
所有者別分	} 布状況(千株)				
■金融機関	■外国法人	等 ■国内法人	、 ■自己	株式 📕	固人・その他	
平成22年3月3	1日					
	89,715 39 . 8%)		84,7 (37 . 6			31,246 (13 . 9%)
平成21年3月3	1日				8,942 (4.0%)	— 10,633 (4 . 7%)
	38,469 39 . 3%)		85,2 (37 . 8			31,862 (14 . 2%)
平成20年3月3	:1日				9,051 (4.0%)	— 10,630 (4.7%)
	90,514 40 . 2%)			,292 .6%)		30,930 (13 . 7%)
平成19年3月3	1日				8,684 (3.9%)	— 5,843 (2.6%)
	100,969 (44 . 8%)			85,008 (37 . 7%)		27,440 (12 . 2%)
					8,566 (3.8%)	
株式上場	[国内]	東京証券] 大阪証券]		市場第 市場第	•	
	[海外]	シンガポー	ル証券国	取引所		

大株主の状況	平和	成22年3月31日現在
株主名	持株数(千株)	出資比率(%)
日本トラスティ・サービス 信託銀行株式会社(信託口)	10,757	5.0
日本生命保険相互会社	9,685	4.5
日本マスタートラスト 信託銀行株式会社(信託口)	9,436	4.4
ジェーピー モルガン チェース バンク 380055	9,401	4.4
明治安田生命保険相互会社	5,610	2.6
株式会社京都銀行	5,260	2.5
株式会社滋賀銀行	3,551	1.7
ステート ストリート バンク アンド トラスト カンパニー 505225	3,442	1.6
三井住友海上火災保険株式会社	3,015	1.4
株式会社みずほコーポレート銀行	3,000	1.4

(注)出資比率は、発行済株式の総数から自己株式(10,633千株)を除いて掲載しております。

Innovator in Electronics、スイッチプレクサ、エミフィル、ボジスタ、イオニシモ、ムラタセイサク君、 ムラタセイコちゃんは、株式会社村田製作所の登録商標または商標です。WirelessHDは、 サイビーム・インコーポレーテッドの、Bluetoothは、米国Bluetooth SIG, Inc.の登録商標 または商標です。







Financial Data 2010

Year Ended March 31, 2010



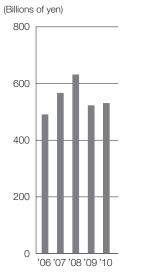
Index

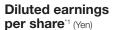
Financial Data	01	Financial Data
Section	02	Production, Order and Backlog by Product
	03	Capital Investment
	03	Liquidity in hand
	04	Consolidated Balance Sheets
	06	Consolidated Statements of Income
	07	Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
	07	Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
	08	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
	09	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
	36	Independent Auditors' Report
	27	Internal Control Continu
Internal Control	37	Internal Control Section
Section	38	Management's Report on Internal Control
	39	Independent Auditors' Report
		(filed under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan)

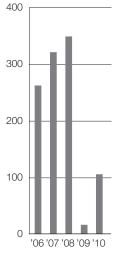
Financial Data

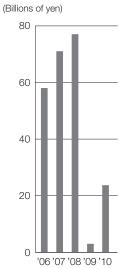
Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Years ended March 31, 2006–2010

Net sales





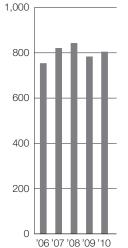


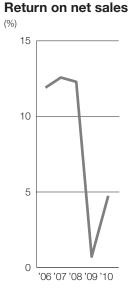


Net income

Shareholders' equity







Return on equity

(ROE) (%)

20

15

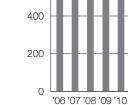
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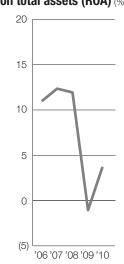
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1,000 800 600

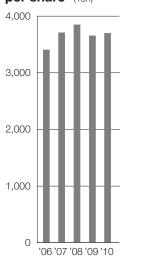


Income (loss) before Tax on total assets (ROA) (%)

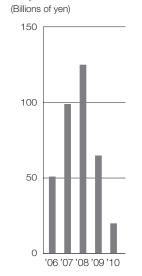


*1 Based on the average number of common shares outstanding and common equivalent shares outstanding such as those related to stock options.

Shareholders' equity per share⁺² (Yen)



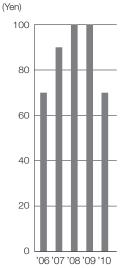
Capital investment



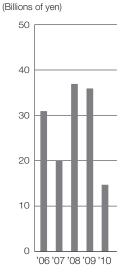
*2 Based on the number of common shares outstanding at term-end. *3 Total of Dividend payments and Share buyback.

Dividend per share

'06 '07 '08 '09 '10



Total return[·]



Total assets (Billions of yen)

1,200

Production, Order and Backlog by Product

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Year ended March 31, 2010

	Millions of yen	Component ratio	Ratio against the previous year	Thousands of U.S. dollars
		2	010	
Production by Product		%	%	
Capacitors	¥177,912	33.6	10.0	\$1,913,032
Piezoelectric Components	81,955	15.5	12.8	881,237
Other Components	96,578	18.2	(2.5)	1,038,473
Components Total	356,445	67.3	6.9	3,832,742
Communication Modules	125,744	23.8	21.3	1,352,086
Other Modules	47,250	8.9	(13.5)	508,065
Modules Total	172,994	32.7	9.3	1,860,151
Total	¥529,439	100.0	7.7	\$5,692,893

*1 Figures are based on production quantity and sales price to customers.

*2 Exclusive of consumption taxes

*3 The tables by product indicate production, order and backlog of electronic components and related products.

*4 The classification of products has been changed from April 1, 2009. Short-range wireless communication modules and multilayer ceramic devices, previously included in "Microwave Devices", and circuit modules, previously included in "Module products", have been separated from these classifications and are indicated as "Communication Modules". Connectors and isolators, previously included in "Microwave Devices" are indicated as "Other Components", together with EMI suppression filters, coils, sensors, and resistors, previously classified as "Other Products".

Along with the reclassification and change of product classification, we have newly made "Components" category and "Modules" category. "Components" include "Capacitors", "Piezoelectric Components" and "Other Components", and "Modules" consist of "Communication Modules" and "Other Modules".

The figures for the year ended March 31, 2009, and as of March 31, 2009 have been reclassified for comparison.

	Millions of yen	Component ratio	Ratio against the previous year	Thousands of U.S. dollars
		2	010	
Order by Product		%	%	
Capacitors	¥199,825	35.4	18.5	\$2,148,656
Piezoelectric Components	87,222	15.4	18.5	937,871
Other Components	104,699	18.5	7.7	1,125,796
Components Total	391,746	69.3	15.4	4,212,323
Communication Modules	124,805	22.1	15.2	1,341,989
Other Modules	48,877	8.6	(4.7)	525,559
Modules Total	173,682	30.7	8.8	1,867,548
Total	¥565,428	100.0	13.3	\$6,079,871

*1 Figures are based on order quantity and sales price to customers.

*2 Exclusive of consumption taxes

	Millions of yen	Component ratio	Ratio against the previous year	Thousands of U.S. dollars
		2	010	
Backlog by Product		%	%	
Capacitors	¥29,983	41.9	231.9	\$322,398
Piezoelectric Components	9,635	13.4	105.7	103,602
Other Components	12,754	17.8	103.2	137,140
Components Total	52,372	73.1	161.9	563,140
Communication Modules	14,498	20.3	13.7	155,893
Other Modules	4,746	6.6	110.3	51,032
Modules Total	19,244	26.9	28.2	206,925
Total	¥71,616	100.0	104.6	\$770,065

*1 Figures are based on backlog quantity and sales price to customers.

*2 Exclusive of consumption taxes

*3 Backlog by Product for this year has increased drastically compared to the previous year.

This is because sharp inventory adjustment caused by demand defection ended by the end of the previous fiscal year, and procurements of components were increased by the customers.

Capital Investment

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Year ended March 31, 2010

 Capital Investment for the fiscal year ended March 2010 amounted to ¥22,868 million (\$245,892 thousand). Major capital investment included expansion and rationalization of production facilities, construction of buildings and expansion of R&D facilities.

2) Major property, plant and equipment on book value basis

		Millions of yen					
2010	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Construction in progress	Total		
Parent Company							
Plant, Office and other							
Head Office in Kyoto	¥ 157	¥ 1,618	¥ 1,856	¥ 80	¥ 3,711		
Yokaichi Plant in Shiga	468	6,074	5,681	506	12,731		
Yasu Plant in Shiga	7,014	20,515	10,500	2,389	40,419		
Yokohama Technical Center in Kanagawa	2,654	1,942	219	0	4,815		
Other	7,195	1,494	595	43	9,329		

_	Millions of yen					
2010	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Construction in progress	Total	
Domestic subsidiaries						
Company Name						
Kanazawa Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd	¥3,501	¥11,849	¥13,413	¥2,068	¥30,831	
Fukui Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd	2,025	10,742	16,575	1,401	30,743	
Izumo Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd	1,384	11,515	12,803	623	26,325	
Murata Land & Building Co., Ltd	4,734	11,337	23	_	16,094	
Okayama Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd	-	6,589	6,627	1,569	14,785	
Toyama Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd	1,610	3,182	4,284	365	9,441	

	Millions of yen					
2010	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Construction in progress	Total	
Foreign subsidiaries						
Company Name						
Wuxi Murata Electronics Co., Ltd	_	¥ 3,291	¥ 7,391	¥ 472	¥11,154	
Murata Electronics Singapore (Pte.) Ltd	_	3,351	3,447	_	6,798	
Shenzhen Murata Technology Co., Ltd	-	2,413	2,089	4	4,506	
Murata (China) Investment Co., Ltd	_	1,882	155	797	2,834	
Murata Electronics (Thailand), Ltd	¥ 222	757	1,604	105	2,688	

Liquidity in hand

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Million	s of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥108,777	¥117,502	\$1,169,645
Short-term investments with the original maturities over three months	21,897	22,584	235,452
Available-for-sale securities (Governmental and Private debt securities)	230,168	165,545	2,474,925
Liquidity in hand	¥360,842	¥305,631	\$3,880,022

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions	of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2
ASSETS	2010	2009	2010
Current assets:			
Cash	¥ 66,688	¥ 46,296	\$ 717,075
Short-term investments	63,986	93,790	688,022
Marketable securities (Note 3)	32,793	83,342	352,613
Notes and accounts receivable:			
Trade notes	2,088	3,494	22,452
Trade accounts	109,942	80,578	1,182,172
Allowance for doubtful notes and accounts	(1,021)	(1,013)	(10,979)
Inventories (Note 4)	89,216	94,104	959,312
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	17,378	16,363	186,860
Prepaid expenses and other	7,071	23,753	76,032
Total current assets	388,141	440,707	4,173,559
Land Buildings	43,829 272,070	43,899 267,737	471,280 2,925,484
Machinery and equipment	570,701	567,299	6,136,570
Construction in progress	12,162	20,979	130,774
Total	898,762	899,914	9,664,108
Accumulated depreciation	(613,497)	(571,632)	(6,596,742)
Net property, plant and equipment	285,265	328,282	3,067,366
nvestments and other assets:			
Investments (Note 3)	207,958	90,138	2,236,107
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	9,654	20,496	103,806
		29,704	406,151
Other (Notes 6 and 16)	37,772	20,101	
Other (Notes 6 and 16) Total investments and other assets	<u> </u>	140,338	2,746,064

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Million	s of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	2010	2009	2010	
Current liabilities:				
Short-term borrowings (Note 5)	¥ 5,476	¥ 9,240	\$ 58,882	
Trade notes payable	777	2,472	8,355	
Trade accounts payable	28,861	17,939	310,333	
Accrued payroll and bonuses	20,351	17,417	218,828	
Income taxes payable	3,226	1,405	34,688	
Accrued expenses and other (Note 6)	20,055	20,982	215,645	
Total current liabilities	78,746	69,455	846,731	
Long-term liabilities:				
Long-term debt (Note 5)	11	17	118	
Termination and retirement benefits (Note 6)	46,496	53,593	499,957	
Deferred income taxes (Note 9)	1,812	889	19,484	
Other	868	1,031	9,333	
Total long-term liabilities	49,187	55,530	528,892	
Shareholders' equity (Notes 8 and 18):				
Common stock				
(authorized 581,000,000 shares in 2010 and 2009;				
issued 225,263,592 shares in 2010 and 2009,	69,377	69,377	745,989	
Capital surplus	102,388	102,388	1,100,946	
Retained earnings	698,613	692,099	7,511,968	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):	090,013	092,099	7,511,900	
Unrealized gains on securities	3,132	344	33,677	
5	3,167	(4,928)	34,054	
Pension liability adjustments (Note 6)	(300)	(4,920) (590)		
Pension liability adjustments (Note 6)		(090)		
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments		(26 288)	(3,226)	
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments Foreign currency translation adjustments	(27,446)	(26,288)	(3,226) (295,118)	
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments Foreign currency translation adjustments Total accumulated other comprehensive loss		(26,288) (31,462)	(3,226)	
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments Foreign currency translation adjustments Total accumulated other comprehensive loss Treasury stock, at cost 10,633,763 shares in 2010 and	(27,446) (21,447)	(31,462)	(3,226) (295,118) (230,613)	
Unrealized losses on derivative instruments Foreign currency translation adjustments Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(27,446)		(3,226) (295,118)	

Consolidated Statements of Income

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

		Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Net sales	¥530,819	¥523,946	¥631,655	\$5,707,731
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	382,877	398,112	387,842	4,116,957
Selling, general and administrative	79,563	95,289	85,780	855,516
Research and development	41,649	46,832	42,281	447,839
Total operating costs and expenses	504,089	540,233	515,903	5,420,312
Operating income (loss)	26,730	(16,287)	115,752	287,419
Other income (expenses):				
Interest and dividend income	3,254	4,061	4,866	34,989
Interest expense	(67)	(478)	(537)	(720)
Foreign currency exchange gain (loss)	1,443	1,396	(32)	15,516
Other-net	3,298	989	1,781	35,463
Other income (expenses)-net	7,928	5,968	6,078	85,248
Income (loss) before income taxes	34,658	(10,319)	121,830	372,667
Income taxes (Note 9)	9,901	(13,907)	44,417	106,463
Net income	¥ 24,757	¥ 3,588	¥ 77,413	\$ 266,204
Amounts per share (Note 11):		Yen		U.S. dollars (Note 2)
Basic earnings per share	¥115.35	¥ 16.48	¥349.09	\$1.24
Diluted earnings per share	¥115.35	¥ 16.48	¥349.05	\$1.24
Cash dividends per share	¥ 85.00	¥100.00	¥100.00	\$0.91

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)	
2010	2009	2008	2010	
¥24,757	¥ 3,588	¥ 77,413	\$266,204	
2,788	(2,610)	(2,414)	29,979	
8,095	(5,573)	(7,821)	87,043	
290	(606)	45	3,118	
(1,158)	(17,771)	(8,901)	(12,452)	
10,015	(26,560)	(19,091)	107,688	
¥34,772	¥(22,972)	¥ 58,322	\$373,892	
	2010 ¥24,757 2,788 8,095 290 (1,158) 10,015	2010 2009 ¥24,757 ¥ 3,588 2,788 (2,610) 8,095 (5,573) 290 (606) (1,158) (17,771) 10,015 (26,560)	2010 2009 2008 ¥24,757 ¥ 3,588 ¥ 77,413 2,788 (2,610) (2,414) 8,095 (5,573) (7,821) 290 (606) 45 (1,158) (17,771) (8,901) 10,015 (26,560) (19,091)	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Number of			Millions of yen		
	common shares issued	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock
Balance at March 31, 2007 Purchases of treasury stock at cost Exercise of stock options	225,263,592	¥69,377	¥102,363 21	¥655,240	¥ 14,189	¥(18,276) (15,035) 210
Stock-based compensation expense Net income Cash dividends, ¥100.00 per share Other comprehensive loss,			19	77,413 (22,200)	(10.00.0)	
net of tax Balance at March 31, 2008 Purchases of treasury stock at cost	225,263,592	69,377	102,403	710,453	<u>(19,091)</u> (4,902)	(33,101) (15,025)
Disposal of treasury stock Net income Cash dividends, ¥100.00 per share Other comprehensive loss,			(15)	3,588 (21,942)		66
net of tax					(26,560)	
Balance at March 31, 2009 Purchases of treasury stock at cost	225,263,592	69,377	102,388	692,099	(31,462)	(48,060) (14)
Net income Cash dividends, ¥85.00 per share. Other comprehensive income,				24,757 (18,243)		
net of tax					10,015	
Balance at March 31, 2010	225,263,592	¥69,377	¥102,388	¥698,613	¥(21,447)	¥(48,074)
			Thousan	ds of U.S. dollars	· · · ·	
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock
Balance at March 31, 2009		\$745,989	\$1,100,946	\$7,441,925	\$(338,301)	\$(516,774)
Purchases of treasury stock at cost Net income Cash dividends, \$0.91 per share Other comprehensive income,				266,204 (196,161)		(150)
net of tax Balance at March 31, 2010		\$745,989	\$1,100,946	\$7,511,968	107,688 \$(230,613)	\$(516,924)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 2)	
	2010	2009	2008	2010	
Operating activities:					
Net income	¥ 24,757	¥ 3,588	¥ 77,413	\$ 266,204	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided	+ 24,757	¥ 0,000	Ŧ 77,410	φ 200,204	
by operating activities:	60 906	00 070	65 104	761 670	
Depreciation and amortization	69,896	80,978	65,134	751,570	
Losses on sales and disposals of property, plant and equipment	181	411	740	1,946	
Impairment losses on long-lived assets	-	506	-	-	
Impairment losses on goodwill	-	9,777	-	-	
Gains on sales of securities	-	(47)	(8)	-	
Provision for termination and retirement benefits, less payments	3,970	1,039	(1,650)	42,688	
Deferred income taxes	2,608	(18,341)	4,895	28,043	
Changes in assets and liabilities:	(00.070)	00,400	(000)	(0.10.100)	
Decrease (increase) in trade notes and accounts receivable	(28,870)	39,183	(280)	(310,430)	
Decrease (increase) in inventories	4,616	18,189	(25,628)	49,634	
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other	16,563	(14,540)	(61)	178,097	
Increase (decrease) in trade notes and accounts payable	9,259	(23,012)	3,730	99,559	
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll and bonuses	2,954	(4,953)	1,518	31,764	
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	2,178	(10,973)	(16,704)	23,419	
Decrease in accrued expenses and other	(369)	(7,528)	(2,856)	(3,968)	
Other-net	(440)	2,244	114	(4,731)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	107,303	76,521	106,357	1,153,795	
Investing activities:					
Capital expenditures	(22,868)	(65,427)	(125,557)	(245,892)	
Payment for purchases of marketable securities, investments and other	(159,411)	(03,427) (21,575)	(37,118)	(1,714,097)	
				932,387	
Maturities and sales of marketable securities, investments and other	86,712	84,664	110,411	932,307	
Increase in long-term deposits	1 000	-	(4,000)	10 750	
Decrease in long-term deposits	1,000	3,000	2,000	10,753	
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	-	-	(9,623)	-	
Decrease (increase) in short-term investments	687	(19,338)	(2,365)	7,387	
Other	619	570	661	6,656	
Net cash used in investing activities	(93,261)	(18,106)	(65,591)	(1,002,806)	
Financing activities:					
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(3,977)	(6,821)	4,517	(42,764)	
Dividends paid	(18,243)	(21,942)	(22,200)	(196,161)	
Payment for purchases of treasury stock	(14)	(15,025)	(15,035)	(150)	
Other	(145)	(26)	226	(1,559)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(22,379)	(43,814)	(32,492)	(240,634)	
Effect of evolution rate changes on each and each equivalents	(388)	(7,235)	(4,293)	(4,172)	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	`				
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,725)	7,366	3,981	(93,817)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	117,502	110,136	106,155	1,263,462	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥108,777	¥117,502	¥110,136	\$1,169,645	
Additional cash flow information:					
Interest paid	¥ 70	¥ 534	¥ 505	\$ 753	
Income taxes paid (refund)	(11,349)	32,571	56,611	(122,032)	
Additional cash and cash equivalents information:	V 66 600	V 46 000	V 06 700	¢ 747075	
Cash	¥ 66,688	¥ 46,296	¥ 36,783	\$ 717,075	
Short-term investments	63,986	93,790	76,599	688,022	
Short-term investments with the original maturities over three months	(21,897)	(22,584)	(3,246)	(235,452)	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥108,777	¥117,502	¥110,136	<u>\$1,169,645</u>	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Nature of operations

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and subsidiaries (together the "Companies") are engaged in the development, manufacture and sale of electronic components (Components and Modules) in numerous countries, with Japan, North America and certain other Asian and European countries as its primary markets. Components consist of capacitors, piezoelectric components and other components. Modules consist of communication modules and other modules. The Companies' products are sold mainly to electronics companies for use as components in telecommunication, computer, audio, video, automotive electronics and other electronic products.

(b) Basis of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements, stated in Japanese yen, reflect certain adjustments, not recorded on the books of account, to present these statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Effective July 1, 2009, the Companies adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 105, "Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" (the provisions which were previously included in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No.168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162") in the United States of America. According to SFAS No. 168, the Companies replaced Statement of Financial Accounting Standards and others with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC). Adoption of this FASB Accounting Standards Codification has no effect on the Companies' consolidated financial statements.

The principal adjustments to amounts recorded in the Companies' books of account include the measurement of net periodic cost for defined benefit retirement plans, the accrual of compensated absences, accounting for derivatives, and the provision for deferred income taxes relating to these adjustments.

(c) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its majorityowned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany items have been eliminated in consolidation.

(d) Short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents

Short-term investments include time deposits which may be withdrawn on demand without diminution of principal, and commercial paper which is a highly-liquid investment.

The Companies consider cash and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less as cash and cash equivalents.

(e) Marketable securities and investments

Under ASC320, "Investment - Debt and Equity Securities" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities"), the Companies classify all debt securities and marketable equity securities as available-for-sale and carry them at fair value with a corresponding recognition of the net unrealized holding gain or loss (net of tax) as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Gains and losses on sales of investments are computed on an average cost basis. Equity securities that do not have a readily determinable fair value are recorded at average cost (See Note 3). The Companies review the fair value of their marketable securities and investments on a regular basis to determine if the fair value of any individual investment has declined below its cost and amortized cost and if such decline is other than temporary. A determination of whether a decline in fair value represents an other than temporary impairment is based on criteria that include the extent to which the securities' carrying value exceeds its fair value, the duration of the market decline, and the Companies' requirement and intent to sell the investment. Losses from other-than-temporary impairments, if any, are charged to income as incurred.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, which is determined principally by the average cost method, or market.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

has been principally computed using the declining-balance method (straight-line method for certain overseas subsidiaries) based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets. The range of useful lives is principally from 10 to 50 years for buildings and from 4 to 8 years for machinery and equipment.

(h) Termination and retirement benefits

Termination and retirement benefits are accounted for in accordance with ASC715, "Compensation - Retirement benefits" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No.87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" and SFAS No.158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)").

(i) Revenue recognition

The Companies recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement including title transfer exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

(j) Advertising expenses

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were ¥1,964 million (\$21,118 thousand), ¥2,536 million and ¥2,354 million, respectively.

(k) Taxes on Income

The Companies follow the provisions of ASC740, "Income Taxes" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes") to account for income taxes. Under ASC740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed based on the differences between the financial statement and the income tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates. Deferred income tax expenses and credits are based on the change in the deferred tax assets and liabilities from period to period. A valuation allowance is established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date.

A revised income tax act was enacted during the year ended March 31, 2009, and it treats almost all dividends received from subsidiaries after April 1, 2009 as non-taxable income for tax calculation. Regarding undistributed earnings of subsidiaries the Companies doesn't recognize the corresponding deferred tax liabilities.

The Companies account for uncertainty in income taxes in accordance with ASC740, "Income Taxes" (the provisions which were previously included in FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109"). ASC740 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return.

(I) Earnings per share

The Companies account for earnings per share in accordance with ASC260, "Earnings per share" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share"). Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution from potential shares outstanding such as shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options. A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation is included in Note 11.

(m) Fair value measurements

The Companies account for fair value measurements in accordance with ASC820, "Fair value measurements and disclosures" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC820 clarifies the definitions of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

(n) Derivatives

The Companies account for their derivative instruments and hedging activities in accordance with ASC815, "Derivatives and Hedging" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133," SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140," and SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments

and Hedging Activities – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133"). These standards establish accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities, and require that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and measure those instruments at fair value.

On the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Companies designate the derivative as a hedge of forecasted foreign currency cash flows. The Companies formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as their risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as foreign currency cash flow hedges to specific assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet or to specific forecasted transactions. The Companies consider all hedges to be highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items, because the currencies and terms of the derivatives correspond to those of hedged items.

Changes in fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that is designated and qualifies as a foreign currency cash flow hedge are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), until earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the designated hedged item.

(o) Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based awards to employees in accordance with ASC718, "Compensation - Stock compensation" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No. 123R")), using the modified prospective application. ASC718 requires companies to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. The cost is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award on or after the effective date. Stock-based compensation for the year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥19 million. There is no tax effect on the stock-based compensation. There were no stockbased compensations for the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009.

(p) Shipping and Handling costs

Shipping and Handling costs which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were ¥4,828 million (\$51,914 thousand), ¥5,086 million and ¥5,953 million, respectively.

(q) Consideration given by a vendor to a customer

The Companies account for consideration given to a customer as a reduction of revenue in accordance with ASC605-50, "Customer payments and incentives" (the provisions which were previously included in Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 01-9, "Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer or Reseller of the Vendor's Products"). ASC605-50 defines the income statement classification of consideration given by a vendor to a customer or reseller of the vendor's products.

(r) Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

The Companies account for impairment or disposal of long-lived assets and discontinued operations in accordance with ASC360, "Property, plant, and equipment" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No.144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"). This statement applies to all long-lived assets. The Companies' long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the assets. If the Companies determine to dispose of assets, depreciation estimates for the assets shall be revised to reflect those remaining useful lives. Assets classified as held for sale shall be measured at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Except for idle long-lived assets and long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, long-lived assets are aggregated into asset groups based on product category.

The Companies recognized ¥506 million of impairment losses in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended March 31, 2009.

In the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company entered into sales agreement of certain idle long-lived assets located in Japan and recognized ¥506 million of impairment losses. Impairment losses consist of ¥237 million for building and ¥269 million for land. Net realizable values of these long-lived assets were determined at fair value less cost to sell, which were equal with the price contracted by the sales agreement.

The Companies account for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with ASC350, "Intangibles - Goodwill and other" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"). In accordance with this statement, goodwill is not amortized and is instead tested at least annually for impairment. Intangible assets that have finite useful lives will continue to be amortized over their useful lives.

And also this statement requires that an intangible asset that is determined to have indefinite useful life is not amortized but is instead tested at least annually for impairment until its useful life is determined to be no longer indefinite.

(t) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(u) Reclassifications

Certain items in prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 presentation.

2. Translation of Japanese Yen Amounts into U.S. Dollar Amounts
The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for convenience of readers outside of Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥93 to \$1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2010. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at the above or any other rate.

3. Marketable Securities and Investments The cost and amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair value for available-for-sale securities by major security type, at March 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of yen							
	2010							
			G	ross	Gro	DSS		
	Cost and		Unrealized		Unrealized		Fair	
	Amortized cost		Gains		Losses		Value	
Governmental debt								
securities	¥	4,528	¥	61		-	¥	4,589
Private debt securities		223,922		2,249	¥	592		225,579
Equity securities		5,275		3,574		-		8,849
Investment trusts		600		10		-		610
Total available-for-sale securities	¥	234,325	¥	5,894	¥	592	¥	239,627

	Millions of yen							
	2009							
			Gr	OSS	Gros	S		
	Cost and		Unrealized		Unrealized		Fair	
	An	nortized cost	Ga	ains	ins Losses			Value
Governmental debt								
securities	¥	6,558	¥	79	¥	0	¥	6,637
Private debt securities		159,878		435	1,4	405		158,908
Equity securities		4,606		1,764		-		6,370
Investment trusts		600		5		-		605
Total available-for-sale securities	¥	171,642	¥	2,283	¥1,4	405	¥	172,520

	Thousands of U.S. dollars						
	2010						
		Gross	Gross				
	Cost and	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair Value			
	Amortized cost	Gains	Losses				
Governmental debt							
securities	\$ 48,688	\$ 656	-	\$ 49,344			
Private debt securities	2,407,764	24,183	\$6,366	2,425,581			
Equity securities	56,720	38,430	-	95,150			
Investment trusts	6,452	107		6,559			
Total available-for-sale securities	\$2,519,624	\$63,376	\$6,366	\$2,576,634			

The fair value and gross unrealized losses for available-for-sale securities by major security type and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at March 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of yen 2010						
	Less than	12 months	12 months	or longer			
		Gross		Gross			
	Fair	Unrealized	Fair	Unrealized			
	Value	Losses	Value	Losses			
Private debt securities	¥63,598	¥528	¥5,630	¥64			
Total	¥63,598	¥528	¥5,630	¥64			
	Millions of yen						
		200	9				
	Less than	12 months	12 months or longer				
		Gross		Gross			
	Fair	Unrealized	Fair	Unrealized			
	Value Losses		Value	Losses			
Governmental debt							
securities	-	-	¥ 14	¥ 0			
Private debt securities	¥28,445	¥287	31,978	1,118			
Total	¥28,445	¥287	¥31,992	¥1,118			
	Thousands of U.S. dollars						
	2010						
	Less than	12 months	12 months or longer				
	Gross			Gross			
	Fair	Unrealized	Fair	Unrealized			
	Value	Losses	Value	Losses			
Private debt securities	\$683,849	\$5,678	\$60,538	\$688			
			<i>\\</i>				

Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies adopted ASC320, "Investment - Debt and Equity Securities" (the provisions which were previously included in FSP 115-2 and 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments").

\$5,678

\$60,538

\$683,849

Total

The Companies did not recognize other-than-temporary impairment loss on debt securities which have a fair value below amortized cost as of March 31, 2010, as the Companies don't intend to and more likely than not won't be required to sell such securities before the recovery of amortized cost and as the issuers of the securities have favorable credit ratings.

The aggregate carrying amounts of equity securities that do not have a readily determinable fair value at March 31, 2010 and 2009, which were valued at cost, were ¥1,124 million (\$12,086 thousand) and ¥960 million, respectively. At March 31, 2010 and 2009, equity securities of ¥1,118 million (\$12,022 thousand) and ¥934 million, respectively, were not evaluated for impairment because (a) the Companies did not identify any events or changes in circumstances that might have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the securities and (b) the Companies determined that it was not practicable to estimate the fair value of the securities.

\$688

The Companies previously classified all available-for-sale debt securities as current assets without consideration of contractual maturities. On April 1, 2009, the Companies changed accounting method by which debt securities are classified as current or long-term investments based on their contractual maturities, unless the Companies intend to sell an investment within the next twelve months, in which case it is classified as current. The Companies believe this new method is a preferable accounting method as it better reflects when cash will be realized. In accordance with ASC 250, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3"), this change is accounted for as a change in accounting principle. There is no effect on income and earning per share, and no cumulative effect on April 1, 2008 due to this change. In connection with this accounting change, certain debt securities of ¥197,375 million (\$2,122,312 thousand) and ¥82,203 million as of March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, respectively, have been reclassified to long-term. Also, current deferred tax assets of ¥452 million (\$4,860 thousand) and ¥718 million, and current deferred tax liabilities of ¥879 million (\$9,452 thousand) and ¥175 million, as of March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, respectively, have been reclassified to long-term before offsetting deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Contractual maturities of debt securities (Governmental and private debt securities) as of March 31, 2010 were as follows:

			Thousands of		
	Millions	of yen	U.S. dollars		
	Amortized	Fair	Amortized	Fair	
	Cost	Value	Cost	Value	
Within one year	¥ 32,671	¥ 32,793	\$ 351,301	\$ 352,613	
After one year through					
five years	194,779	196,387	2,094,398	2,111,688	
After five years	1,000	988	10,753	10,624	
Total	¥228,450	¥230,168	\$2,456,452	\$2,474,925	

Information related to sales of available-for-sale securities was as follows:

				Thousands of
		Millions of yen		U.S. dollars
-	2010	2009	2008	2010
Proceeds from sales	-	¥4,526	¥997	-
Gross realized gains	-	47	8	-
Gross realized losses	-		14	_

4. Inventories

Inventories at March 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

			Thousands of
	Millions	of yen	U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Finished products	¥37,167	¥41,903	\$399,645
Work-in-process	31,165	31,119	335,108
Materials and supplies	20,884	21,082	224,559
Total	¥89,216	¥94,104	\$959,312

5. Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Debt

Short-Term Borrowings at March 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

	Millions of	Weighted-Average	Millions of	Weighted-Average	Thousands of
	yen	Interest Rate	yen	Interest Rate	U.S. dollars
-	20	010	2	009	2010
Bank loans	¥5,476	0.6%	¥9,240	1.4%	\$58,882
Long-term debt at N	Narch 31 201	0 and 2009 consi	isted of the fol	lowing:	

Long-term debt at March 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Millions of yen	Weighted-Average Interest Rate	Thousands of U.S. dollars
-	20	010	20	209	2010
Long-term loan payable	¥13	3.5%	¥19	3.4%	\$139
Total	13	3.5	19	3.4	139
Less: Portion due within one year .	2	3.8	2	3.6	21
Total	¥11	3.5%	¥17	3.4%	\$118

The aggregate future maturities of long-term debt outstanding at March 31, 2010 were as follows:

		Thousands of
Year ending March 31	Millions of yen	U.S. dollars
2011	¥ 2	\$ 21
2012	2	21
2013	1	11
2014	1	11
2015	1	11
2016 and thereafter	6	64
Total	¥13	\$139

6. Termination and Retirement Benefits

The Companies sponsor termination and retirement benefit plans which cover most employees. Benefits are primarily based on the employee's position and assessment of performance or the employee's years of service, with some plans also considering compensation and other factors. If the termination is involuntary or caused by death, the employee or their beneficiary is usually entitled to greater payments than in the case of voluntary termination.

The Companies fund a portion of the obligation under these plans. The general funding policy is to contribute amounts computed in accordance with accepted actuarial methods.

The Companies have several termination and retirement plans, some partially funded and administered by independent trustees, others unfunded and administered by the Companies. These plans usually provide lump sum termination and retirement benefits and are paid at the earlier of the employee's termination or the mandatory retirement age although periodic payments are available under certain conditions.

			Thousands of
	Millions	of yen	U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Change in benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	¥105,006	¥102,644	\$1,129,097
Service cost	6,448	6,528	69,333
Interest cost	2,018	1,973	21,699
Amendments	(2,582)	(2,108)	(27,764)
Actuarial loss	(3,448)	483	(37,075)
Benefits paid	(1,432)	(1,305)	(15,398)
Settlement paid	(2,344)	(3,209)	(25,204)
Benefit obligation at end of year	103,666	105,006	1,114,688
Change in plan assets:			
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	50,467	58,495	542,656
Actual return on plan assets	6,686	(9,874)	71,893
Employer contribution	3,525	3,755	37,903
Benefits paid	(1,432)	(1,305)	(15,398)
Settlement paid	(406)	(604)	(4,366)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	58,840	50,467	632,688
Funded status at end of year	¥ (44,826)	¥ (54,539)	\$ (482,000)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated			
balance sheet consist of:	V 0745		¢ 00 540
Long-term receivables, advances and other	¥ 2,745	-	\$ 29,516
Accrued expenses and other	(1,075)	¥ (946)	(11,559)
Termination and retirement benefits	(46,496)	(53,593)	(499,957)
Net amount recognized	¥ (44,826)	¥ (54,539)	\$ (482,000)
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	¥ 99,202	¥100,615	\$1,066,688

The following table summarizes the financial status of the termination and retirement plans and the amounts recognized in the financial statements at March 31:

Accumulated benefit obligations for all of the Companies' termination and retirement plans were in excess of their plan assets at March 31, 2010 and 2009.

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) at March 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

			Thousands of
	Millions	of yen	U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Actuarial loss	¥17,145	¥ 30,269	\$184,355
Prior service benefit	(22,405)	(21,943)	(240,914)
Pension liability adjustments, before tax	¥ (5,260)	¥ 8,326	\$ (56,559)

Net periodic benefit cost for the years ended March 31:

				Thousands of
		Millions of yen		U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Service cost	¥6,448	¥ 6,528	¥ 5,606	\$69,333
Interest cost	2,018	1,973	1,862	21,699
Expected return on plan assets Amortization of prior	(1,004)	(1,163)	(1,274)	(10,796)
service benefit	(2,120)	(1,988)	(1,988)	(22,796)
Recognized actuarial loss	3,949	2,134	255	42,463
Net periodic benefit cost	¥9,291	¥ 7,484	¥ 4,461	\$99,903

			Thousands of
	Millions	of yen	U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Prior service benefit due to amendments Actuarial loss Amortization of prior service benefit Recognized actuarial loss	¥ (2,582) (9,175) 2,120 (3,949)	¥ (2,108) 11,606 1,988 (2,134)	\$ (27,764) (98,655) 22,796 (42,463)
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss (income), before tax	¥(13,586)	¥ 9,352	\$(146,086)

Other amounts recognized in other comprehensive loss (income) for the years ended March 31:

The estimated prior service cost and net loss for the termination and retirement benefit plans that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are a gain of ¥2,224 million (\$23,914 thousand) and a loss of ¥1,601 million (\$17,215 thousand), respectively.

Termination and retirement benefits, accounted for in accordance with ASC715, "Compensation-Retirement benefits" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No.87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" and SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R),") are provided at the amount incurred during the period, which is based on the estimated present value of the projected benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets at the end of the period. The overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan is recognized as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position, with an adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The unrecognized prior service benefit due to certain plan amendments is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of employees. In the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company and a domestic subsidiary amended their termination and retirement benefit plans. As a result of these amendments, the benefit obligation decreased by ¥2,108 million during the year ended March 31, 2009. In the year ended March 31, 2010, domestic subsidiaries changed from qualified pension plans to defined benefit retirement plans, and amended termination and retirement benefit plans. As a result of these changes and amendments, the benefit obligation decreased by ¥2,582 million (\$27,764 thousand) during the year ended March 31, 2010.

The unrecognized actuarial gains and losses in excess of 10% of the larger of the projected benefit obligation or plan assets are being amortized over five years.

The following assumptions were utilized to calculate the actuarial present value of the benefit obligation as of March 31:

	2010	2009
Discount rate	2.2%	2.0%

The following assumptions were utilized to calculate net periodic benefit cost for the years ended March 31:

	2010	2009	2008
Discount rate Expected long-term rate of	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
return on plan assets	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

The Companies determined the discount rate based on a risk-free rate estimated considering the long-term rate of return on Japanese Government Bonds and the rate of returns on other high-quality fixed-income investments. The Companies determined the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, based on the historical performance of various invested asset categories, as well as the long-term rate of return on Japanese Government Bonds.

Compensation increase rate is not used in the calculation of benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost under the point system.

Plan assets are invested for the purpose of achieving a sufficient rate of return to maintain pension plan assets for future payment of benefits to plan participants. Considering the expected rate of return on invested assets, a related standard deviation, and a related correlation coefficient, the Companies believe the current asset allocation is adequate for purposes of meeting investment objectives. For achieving the expected rate of return on plan assets on a midterm to long-term basis, the Companies select optimal investing institutions by invested asset category and entrust the investment of plan assets to them. The Companies revise the asset allocation when and to the extent considered necessary. The asset allocation of the Company's plan assets which account for most of plan assets at March 31, 2010 consists of 42% of equity securities, 50% of debt securities and life insurance company general accounts, and 8% of other.

	Millions of yen			
	Fair value measurements			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Equity securities				
Stocks	¥ 3,204	¥ 18	-	¥ 3,222
Pooled funds	-	16,461	-	16,461
Debt Securities				
Governmental debt				
securities	9,422	200	-	9,622
Private debt securities	_	885	-	885
Pooled funds	-	9,797	-	9,797
Life insurance company				
general accounts	_	14,764	-	14,764
Other				
Pooled funds	_	_	¥1,434	1,434
Other	-	2,655	_	2,655
Total	¥12,626	¥44,780	¥1,434	¥58,840

The fair values of the Companies' plan assets at March 31, 2010 were as follows:

		Thousands of	U.S. dollars		
	Fair value measurements				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Equity securities					
Stocks	\$ 34,451	\$ 194	-	\$ 34,645	
Pooled funds	-	177,000	_	177,000	
Debt Securities					
Governmental debt					
securities	101,312	2,150	_	103,462	
Private debt securities	-	9,516	_	9,516	
Pooled funds	-	105,344	_	105,344	
Life insurance company					
general accounts	-	158,753	_	158,753	
Other					
Pooled funds	-	-	\$15,420	15,420	
Other	-	28,548	-	28,548	
Total	\$135,763	\$481,505	\$15,420	\$632,688	

The fair values of the Companies' plan assets of level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2010 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Other Pooled funds	Other Pooled funds
Beginning balance	¥1,228	\$13,204
Actual Return on Plan Assets		
Relating to assets still held at the reporting date	226	2,430
Relating to assets sold during the period	(2)	(21)
Purchases, sales, and settlements	(18)	(193)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	_	_
Ending balance	¥1,434	\$15,420

The Companies' benefit plan weighted-average asset allocation at March 31, 2009 by asset category was as follows:

	2009
Equity securities	27.9%
Debt securities	38.5
Life insurance company general accounts	25.2
Other	8.4
	100.0%

Stocks

Stocks contain marketable equity securities and nonmarketable equity securities. Marketable equity securities are measured by the market approach using quoted prices in active markets; they are classified within level 1. This class consists of 100% Japanese stocks.

Stocks include common stock of the Company in the amounts of ¥59 million (\$634 thousand) (0.10% of total plan assets) and ¥22 million (0.04% of total assets) at March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Governmental debt securities

Governmental debt securities contain government bonds and local government bonds. Government bonds are measured by the market approach using quoted prices in active markets; they are classified within level 1. Local government bonds are measured by the market approach using quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active; they are classified within level 2. This class consists of 55% Japanese governmental debt securities and 45% foreign governmental debt securities.

Private debt securities

Private debt securities are measured by the market approach using quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active; they are classified within level 2. This class consists of 100% Japanese private debt securities.

Pooled funds

Pooled funds are measured to distribute the fair values of pooled fund assets by units of shares. Pooled funds (equity securities) mainly contain marketable equity securities. Pooled funds (equity securities) are measured by the market approach using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets; they are classified within level 2. This class consists of 45% Japanese pooled funds (equity securities) and 55% foreign pooled funds (equity securities).

Pooled funds (debt securities) mainly contain government bonds and local government bonds. Pooled funds (debt securities) are measured by the market approach using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets; they are classified within level 2. This class consists of 32% Japanese pooled funds (debt securities) and 68% foreign pooled funds (debt securities).

Pooled funds (other) are measured by the income approach using inputs that are not unobservable for the assets; they are classified within level 3.

Life insurance company general accounts

Life insurance company general accounts are investments in general accounts of life insurance companies. Life insurance company general accounts guarantee principal and certain rates of return, and they are measured by the market approach using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets; they are classified within level 2.

The Companies expect to contribute ¥3,203 million (\$34,441 thousand) to their defined benefit plans in the year ending March 31, 2010.

The future benefit payments are expected as follows:

		Thousands of
Year ending March 31	Millions of yen	U.S. dollars
2011	¥ 3,356	\$ 36,086
2012	3,439	36,978
2013	3,511	37,753
2014	3,566	38,344
2015	4,333	46,591
2016-2020	23,888	256,860

7. Stock-based Compensation

For the year ended March 31, 2006, the Company authorized the grant of options to purchase common stock of the Company to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under a fixed stock option plan.

Under the above plan, the exercise price of the option exceeds the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant and the options expire six years after the date of grant.

Generally, the options granted become fully vested and exercisable after two years.

A summary of the Company's fixed stock option plan activity and related information for the year ended March 31, 2010 was as follows:

		Yen	Years	Millions of yen
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Fixed Options				
Outstanding at beginning of year	119,300	¥5,746		
Granted	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Forfeited	-	-		
Expired	(21,200)	5,863		
Outstanding at end of year	98,100	5,720	1.00	
Options exercisable at end of year	98,100	¥5,720	1.00	

	U.S. dollars	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Fixed Options		
Outstanding at beginning of year.	\$61.78	
Granted	_	
Exercised	_	
Forfeited	_	
Expired	63.04	
Outstanding at end of year	61.51	_
Options exercisable at end of year	\$61.51	

The Company has not granted any options during the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

No options were exercised during the year ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively. As of March 31, 2010, there was no unrealized compensation expense.

8. Shareholders' Equity

On and after May 1, 2006, Japanese companies are subject to a new corporate law of Japan (the "Corporate Law"), which reformed and replaced the Commercial Code of Japan (the "Code") with various revisions that are, for the most part, applicable to events or transactions which occur on or after May 1, 2006 and for the fiscal years ending on or after May 1, 2006. The significant changes in the Corporate Law that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below;

(a) Dividends

Under the Corporate Law, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders meeting, if companies meet certain criteria such as; (1) having the Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having the Board of Corporate Auditors, and (4) the term of service of the directors is prescribed as one year rather than two years of normal term by its articles of incorporation. The Board of Directors of such company may declare dividends (except for dividends in kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation.

The Corporate Law permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (non-cash assets) to shareholders subject to a certain limitation and additional requirements.

Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Corporate Law provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

The amount available for dividends under the Corporate Law was ¥211,445 million (\$2,273,602 thousand) as of March 31, 2010, based on the amount recorded in the parent company's general books of account.

(b) Increases / decreases and transfer of common stock, reserve and surplus

The Corporate Law requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the total of aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Corporate Law, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation of such threshold. The Corporate Law also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

(c) Treasury stock and treasury stock acquisition rights

The Corporate Law also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders which is determined by specific formula.

Under the Corporate Law, stock acquisition rights, which were previously presented as a liability, are now presented as a separate component of equity.

The Corporate Law also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity or deducted directly from stock acquisition rights.

9. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, consisted of the following:

				Thousands of
		Millions of yen		U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Current	¥7,293	¥ 4,434	¥ 39,522	\$ 78,420
Deferred	2,608	(18,341)	4,895	28,043
Provision for income taxes	¥9,901	¥(13,907)	¥ 44,417	\$106,463

A revised income tax act was enacted during the year ended March 31, 2009, and it treats dividends received from foreign subsidiaries after April 1, 2009 as non-taxable income for tax calculation. The provision for income tax-deferred for the year ended March 31, 2009 included a credit of ¥19,736 million for the effect of the change on deferred income taxes (non-current liability).

The effective income tax rates of the Company and subsidiaries differ from the normal Japanese statutory rates as follows for the years ended March 31:

	2010	2009	2008
Normal Japanese statutory rates	40.4%	(40.4)%	40.4%
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:		. ,	
Tax credits	(4.1)	(2.1)	(3.1)
Permanently non-deductible items	(1.4)	5.9	0.0
Impairment loss on goodwill	-	34.2	-
Foreign earnings taxed at different rates	(7.1)	2.7	-
Net change in valuation			
allowance for deferred tax assets	1.5	53.5	(0.2)
Effect of reversal of deferred tax			
liabilities by a change in tax laws	-	(191.3)	-
Other-net	(0.7)	2.7	(0.6)
Effective tax rates	28.6%	(134.8)%	36.5%

The approximate effects of temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards that gave rise to deferred tax balances at March 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions	of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
-	2010	2009	2010
Deferred tax assets:			
Intercompany profits	¥ 1,589	_	\$ 17,086
Termination and retirement benefits	17,552	¥21,099	188,731
Enterprise taxes	567	97	6,097
Compensated absences	2,113	1,788	22,721
Inventory valuation	2,109	6,996	22,677
Marketable securities and			
investments adjustments	-	1,530	-
Tangible and intangible assets	10,249	9,026	110,204
Accrued bonuses	5,089	4,373	54,721
Other temporary differences	10,322	9,377	110,989
Tax loss carryforwards	5,601	8,972	60,226
Total	55,191	63,258	593,452
Valuation allowance	(7,597)	(7,205)	(81,689)
Total	¥47,594	¥56,053	\$511,763
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Intercompany losses		¥ 683	
Enterprise taxes	¥ 2	∓ 003 1,116	\$ 21
Undistributed earnings of foreign	Ŧ Ź	1,110	φ 21
subsidiaries	7,598	7,517	81,699
Marketable securities and investments adjustments	1,089	,	11,710
Tangible and intangible assets	5,939	4,459	63,860
Other temporary differences	7,808	6,447	83,957
Total	¥22,436	¥20,222	\$241,247
	,		

The total valuation allowance increased ¥392 million (\$4,215 thousand) for the year ended March 31, 2010 and increased ¥5,535 million for the year ended March 31, 2009.

Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods which the net deductible temporary differences are expected to reverse, management believes it is more likely than not that the Companies will realize the benefits of these deferred tax assets, net of existing valuation allowances at March 31, 2010 and 2009.

The Company and subsidiaries have tax loss carryforwards for each of the corporate and local taxes approximating ¥11,202 million (\$120,452 thousand) and ¥20,382 million (\$219,161 thousand), respectively, available to reduce future taxable income at March 31, 2010, which will expire substantially in the period from 2011 to 2027.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits at March 31 are as follows:

			Thousands of
	Millions o	of yen	U.S. dollars
-	2010	2009	2010
Balance at beginning of year Additions based on tax positions	¥97	¥206	\$1,043
related to the current year	-	4	-
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(26)	(38)	(279)
Settlements	(0)	(73)	(0)
Other	(5)	(2)	(54)
Balance at end of year	¥66	¥ 97	\$ 710

Total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would reduce the effective tax rate. The Japanese tax authority completed the audit of the consolidated income tax of the Company and the domestic subsidiaries which adopt the consolidated taxation system for the years before 2006. And the tax authorities completed the tax audit of the major foreign subsidiaries for the years before 2002. The Companies believe unrecognized tax benefits are reasonably estimated, but unrecognized tax benefits will change as a result of the tax examination. As of March 31, 2010, the Companies did not anticipate the material change of unrecognized tax benefits in the next 12 months.

The Companies classify interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income taxes in the consolidated statement of income. Accrued interest and penalties in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2010, and interest and penalties in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2010 are not material.

10. Foreign Operations

Net sales and Shareholders' equity of foreign subsidiaries were as follows:

		Millions of yen		
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Net sales	¥359,814	¥339,815	¥388,696	\$3,868,968
Shareholders' equity	156,700	151,495	166,284	1,684,946

11. Amounts per Share

A reconciliation of the basic and diluted earnings per share computation was as follows:

		Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Net income	¥24,757	¥3,588	¥77,413	\$266,204
	N	lumbers of share	S	
	2010	2009	2008	
Average common shares outstanding Dilutive effect of stock options	214,631,432 -	217,761,262	221,754,208 29,227	
Diluted common shares outstanding	214,631,432	217,761,262	221,783,435	
		Yen		U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Earnings per share:				
Basic	¥115.35	¥16.48	¥349.09	\$1.24
Diluted	115.35	16.48	349.05	1.24

12. Comprehensive Income

The changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), including the before- and net-of-tax components of other comprehensive income (loss), were as follows:

		Millions of yen	
-		2010	
_	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities: Unrealized holding gains arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	¥ 4,413	¥(1,625)	¥ 2,788
losses included in net income	0	(0)	0
_	4,413	(1,625)	2,788
Pension liability adjustment: Pension liability adjustment arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	11,757	(4,752)	7,005
losses included in net income	1,829	(739)	1,090
-	13,586	(5,491)	8,095
Inrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments: Unrealized holding losses arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	3,119	(1,260)	1,859
gains included in net income	<u>(2,637)</u> 482	1,068 (192)	<u>(1,569)</u> 290
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,057) ¥17,424	(101) ¥(7,409)	(1,158) ¥10,015

		Millions of yen	
-		2009	
_	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities: Unrealized holding losses arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	¥ (6,878)	¥ 2,778	¥ (4,100)
losses included in net income	2,499	(1,009)	1,490
-	(4,379)	1,769	(2,610)
Pension liability adjustment: Pension liability adjustment arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	(9,498)	3,838	(5,660)
losses included in net income	146	(59)	87
	(9,352)	3,779	(5,573)
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments: Unrealized holding losses arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	(300)	118	(182)
gains included in net income	(711)	287	(424)
	(1,011)	405	(606)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(16,715)	(1,056)	(17,771)
Other comprehensive loss=	¥(31,457)	¥ 4,897	¥(26,560)
_		Millions of yen	
_		2008	
	Before-Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities: Unrealized holding losses arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	¥ (4,075)	¥ 1,646	¥ (2,429)
losses included in net income	25	(10)	15
Dension lighility adjustment	(4,050)	1,636	(2,414)
Pension liability adjustment: Pension liability adjustment arising during period	(11,403)	4,615	(6,788)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(1,733)	700	(1,033)
-	(13,136)	5,315	(7,821)
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments: Unrealized holding gains arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	2,100	(848)	1,252
gains included in net income	(2,025)	818	(1,207)
		(30)	45
<u> </u>	75	(00)	10
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(10,842)	1,941	(8,901)

		Thousands of U.S. dollars			
				2010	
		Before- Amou		Tax pense) or Benefit	Net-of-Tax Amount
	Unrealized gains (losses) on securities: Unrealized holding losses arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	\$ 47,4		(17,473)	\$ 29,979
	losses included in net income	47,4	0	(0) (17,473)	29,979
	Pension liability adjustment: Pension liability adjustment arising during period Reclassification adjustment for			(51,097)	75,322
	losses included in net income	19,6	66	(7,945)	11,721
		146,0)85	(59,042)	87,043
	Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments: Unrealized holding losses arising during period Reclassification adjustment for	33,5	538	(13,549)	19,989
	gains included in net income			11,484	(16,871
			83	(2,065)	3,118
	Foreign currency translation adjustments Other comprehensive loss	(11,3 \$187,3		(1,086) (79,666)	(12,452) \$107,688
		ψ107,0	ψ	(79,000)	φ107,000
4. Fair value measurements	The Companies account for fair value n	ed for as sa	les when disc ts in accordar	ounted and tra	nsferred. 20, "Fair value
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly").	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions iclosures about value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair valic cluded in FSP liability have s curring basis a	ounted and tra nce with ASC8 usly included ir of fair value, es three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in ilities ue measureme 157-4, "Detern significantly ded t March 31, 20	nsferred. 20, "Fair value o SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. /els, and prices for puts other that nts and nining fair valu creased and
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to n classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar asset identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observ. Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not orde Assets and liabilities measured at fair value	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly").	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions sclosures abou value into the ities in active n arkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair vali- cluded in FSP liability haves curring basis a Millior	ounted and trans ince with ASC8 usly included in of fair value, es it fair value mea three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in ilities ue measureme 157-4, "Determ significantly dea it March 31, 20	nsferred. 20, "Fair value o SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. /els, and prices for puts other that nts and nining fair valu creased and
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to n classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observe Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not order Assets and liabilities measured at fair variants.	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly"). alue on a rec	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions iclosures abou- value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair value cluded in FSP iliability have s curring basis a Millior Fair value n	ounted and trans ince with ASC8 usly included in of fair value, es it fair value mea three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in ilities ue measureme 157-4, "Determ significantly dea it March 31, 20 is of yen	nsferred. 20, "Fair value on SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. vels, and prices for puts other that nining fair valu creased and 010 were as
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to n classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observe Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not order Assets and liabilities measured at fair variants.	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly").	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions sclosures abou value into the ities in active n arkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair vali- cluded in FSP liability haves curring basis a Millior	ounted and trans ince with ASC8 usly included in of fair value, es it fair value mea three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in ilities ue measureme 157-4, "Determ significantly dea it March 31, 20	nsferred. 20, "Fair value o SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. /els, and prices for puts other tha nts and nining fair valu creased and
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to n classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not orde Assets and liabilities measured at fair va follows:	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly"). alue on a rec	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions iclosures abou- value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair value cluded in FSP iliability have s curring basis a Millior Fair value n	ounted and trans ince with ASC8 usly included in of fair value, es it fair value mea three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in ilities ue measureme 157-4, "Determ significantly dea it March 31, 20 is of yen	nsferred. 20, "Fair value on SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. vels, and prices for puts other that nining fair value creased and 010 were as Total
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and a ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to n classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observed Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not order Assets and liabilities measured at fair variant follows: Assets Available-for-sale securities	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly"). alue on a rec	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions iclosures about value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair value cluded in FSP liability have s curring basis a Millior Fair value m Level 2 ¥ 1,522	ounted and train ince with ASC82 usly included in of fair value, es that value mea three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in lities ue measureme 157-4, "Deterministic significantly dea that March 31, 20 is of yen measurements Level 3	nsferred. 20, "Fair value on SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. vels, and prices for pouts other that inning fair value creased and 010 were as Total ¥ 4,58
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and a ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to in classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observ. Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not order Assets and liabilities measured at fair variant follows: Assets Available-for-sale securities Governmental debt securities	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly"). alue on a rec Level 1	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions iclosures abou value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair value cluded in FSP filability have s curring basis a Millior Fair value n Level 2	ounted and trans ince with ASC8 usly included in of fair value, es it fair value mea three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in ilities ue measureme 157-4, "Determ significantly dea it March 31, 20 is of yen	nsferred. 20, "Fair value 1 SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. vels, and prices for puts other tha nining fair value creased and 10 were as Total ¥ 4,58 225,57
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and a ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to in classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not order Assets and liabilities measured at fair variant follows: Assets Available-for-sale securities Governmental debt securities Equity securities	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly"). alue on a rec	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions closures abou value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair value cluded in FSP fiability have s curring basis a <u>Millior</u> Fair value n Level 2 ¥ 1,522 223,709 -	ounted and train ince with ASC82 usly included in of fair value, es that value measureme three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in lities use measureme 157-4, "Deterministic significantly dea that March 31, 20 is of yen measurements Level 3	nsferred. 20, "Fair value 1) SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. vels, and prices for puts other tha nining fair valu creased and 10 were as Total ¥ 4,58 225,57' 8,84
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and a ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to no classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or li quoted prices that are observed Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were pro- when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not order Assets and liabilities measured at fair variant follows: Assets Available-for-sale securities Governmental debt securities Equity securities Investment trusts	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly"). alue on a rec Level 1	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions iclosures abou- value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair value cluded in FSP liability have s curring basis a Millior Fair value n Level 2 ¥ 1,522 223,709 – 610	ounted and train ince with ASC82 usly included in of fair value, es that value measureme three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in lities use measureme 157-4, "Deterministic significantly dea that March 31, 20 is of yen measurements Level 3	nsferred. 20, "Fair value n SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. vels, and prices for puts other than nining fair value creased and 010 were as Total ¥ 4,588 225,579 8,844 610
4. Fair value measurements	million, respectively, which were account The Companies account for fair value in measurements and disclosures" (the pro 157, "Fair value measurements"). ASC8 framework for measuring fair value, and a ASC820 prioritizes the inputs used to in classifies the fair value hierarchy. Level 1: Quoted prices for identical as Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets identical or similar assets or li quoted prices that are observable Effective April 1, 2009, the Companies disclosures" (the provisions which were p when the volume and level of activity for identifying transactions that are not order Assets and liabilities measured at fair variant follows: Assets Available-for-sale securities Governmental debt securities Equity securities	ed for as sa neasuremen visions whic 20 clarifies t expands dis neasure fair sets or liabilitie abilities in m vable for the for the asse adopts ASC previously in the asset or rly"). alue on a rec Level 1	les when disc its in accordar th were previo he definitions closures abou value into the ities in active manarkets that ar assets or liabilities 2820, "Fair value cluded in FSP fiability have s curring basis a <u>Millior</u> Fair value n Level 2 ¥ 1,522 223,709 -	ounted and train ince with ASC82 usly included in of fair value, es that value measureme three broad lev markets arkets; quoted e not active; in lities use measureme 157-4, "Deterministic significantly dea that March 31, 20 is of yen measurements Level 3	nsferred. 20, "Fair value 1) SFAS No. stablishes a asurements. vels, and prices for puts other tha nining fair valu creased and 10 were as Total ¥ 4,58 225,57' 8,84

	Thousands of U.S. dollars				
	Fair value measurements				
	Level 1	Total			
Assets					
Available-for-sale securities					
Governmental debt securities	\$32,978	\$ 16,366	-	\$ 49,344	
Private debt securities	_	2,405,473	\$20,108	2,425,581	
Equity securities	95,150	_	-	95,150	
Investment trusts	_	6,559	-	6,559	
Derivatives	_	108	-	108	
Liabilities					
Derivatives	_	9,247	-	9,247	

Assets measured at fair value of level 3 on a recurring basis for the year ended March 31, 2010 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Available-for-sale securities Private debt securities	Available-for-sale securities Private debt securities
Beginning balance	¥1,221	\$13,129
Total gains and losses (realized/unrealized)		
Included in consolidated statements of income as		
other income (expenses)	(1)	(10)
Included in other comprehensive income (loss),		
before tax	650	6,989
Purchases, sales, and settlements	_	_
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	_	_
Ending balance	¥1,870	\$20,108
The amount of unrealized gains or losses relating to assets		
still held at the reporting date, included in consolidated		
statements of income as other income (expenses)	¥ (1)	\$ (10)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2009 were as follows:

		Millions of yen				
		Fair value measurements				
	Level 1	Total				
Assets						
Short-term investments	-	¥ 19,565	-	¥ 19,565		
Marketable Securities and Investments	¥11,482	159,827	¥1,221	172,520		
Derivatives	-	129	-	129		
Liabilities						
Derivatives	-	1,390	-	1,390		

Assets measured at fair value of level 3 on a recurring basis for the year ended March 31, 2009	
were as follows:	

	Millions of yen
	Marketable Securities and Investments
Beginning balance	¥1,780
Total gains and losses (realized/unrealized)	
Included in consolidated statements of income as	
other income (expense)	(538)
Included in other comprehensive income (loss),	
before tax	(21)
Purchases, sales, and settlements	_
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	_
Ending balance	¥1,221
The amount of unrealized gains or losses relating	
to assets still held at the reporting date,	
included in consolidated statements of income as	
other income (expenses)	¥ (538)
Short-term investments Short-term investments contain commercial paper. Commercia income approach using inputs other than quoted prices that are	

Available-for-sale securities

Japanese government bonds and marketable equity securities are measured by the market approach using quoted prices in active markets; they are classified within level 1. Governmental debt securities other than Japanese government bonds, private debt securities, and investment trusts are measured by the market approach using quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active; they are classified within level 2. Certain of private debt securities are measured by the income approach using inputs that are unobservable for the assets; they are classified within level 3.

assets; it is

Derivatives

Derivatives contain forward exchange contracts. Forward exchange contracts are measured by the market approach using marketable data of observable foreign exchange rates, swap rates and others; they are classified within level 2.

15. Financial Instruments and In the normal course of its business, the Companies invest in various financial assets and incur **Concentration of Credit** various financial liabilities. The Companies also enter into agreements for derivative financial Risk instruments to manage their exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The fair value estimates of financial instruments presented below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Companies might pay or receive from actual market transactions. The Companies had the following financial assets and liabilities at March 31, 2010 and 2009:

Financial Assets and Liabilities

(1) Cash, short-term investments, notes and accounts receivable, short-term borrowings, notes and accounts payable and long-term debt

Fair value approximates carrying amounts indicated in the balance sheets at March 31, 2010 and 2009.

(2) Marketable securities and Investments

Fair value is primarily based on quoted market prices or estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on the market interest rates currently available to the Companies for instruments with similar terms and maturities. The fair values of marketable securities and investments are presented in Note 3.

(3) Long-term receivables, advances and other assets

Fair value is primarily based on dealer quotes for the same or similar instruments. The fair values of applicable long-term receivables, advances and other assets at March 31, 2010 and 2009 were ¥37,786 million (\$406,301 thousand) and ¥29,734 million compared with carrying amounts of ¥37,772 million (\$406,151 thousand) and ¥29,704 million, respectively.

Forward exchange contracts

The Companies had forward exchange contracts in order to hedge the foreign currency risk of various sales and supply transactions, accounts receivable and accounts payable, which transactions are expected to occur within the next six months, and designated as cash flow hedges.

The Company mainly sold to foreign subsidiaries on a yen basis. Foreign subsidiaries had forward exchange contracts to purchase transactions on a yen basis. Changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). These amounts are subsequently reclassified into earnings through other income (expenses) in the same period that the hedged items affect earnings. Substantially all unrealized gains or losses on derivatives included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at the end of the year are expected to be recognized in earnings within the next six months.

The exposure to credit risk is minimal since the counterparties are major financial institutions. The Companies do not anticipate nonperformance by any of the counterparties. The gains or losses arising from these contracts are applied to offset gains or losses on related hedged assets, liabilities or future commitments.

Notional amounts of forward exchange contract at March 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following. In addition, the Companies had no forward exchange contracts not designated as hedges.

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
—	2010	2009	2010
Notional amounts of forward			
exchange contracts	¥39,517	¥28,435	\$424,914

The fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as hedges for the year ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows. In addition, the Companies had no forward exchange contracts not designated as hedges.

		Millions of yen					
	2010						
	Account	Fair value	Account	Fair value			
Forward exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	¥10	Accrued expenses and other	¥860			
		Millions of yen					
	2009						
	Account	Fair value	Account	Fair value			
Forward exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	¥129	Accrued expenses and other	¥1,390			
		Thousands	of U.S. dollars				
		2	010				
	Account	Fair value	Account	Fair value			
Forward exchange contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	\$108	Accrued expenses and other	\$9,247			

Forward exchange contracts designated as hedges recognized in consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 were as follows. In addition, the Companies had no forward exchange contracts not designated as hedges.

	Millions of yen 2010				
Cash flow hedges	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), before tax (Effective Portion) Reclassification adjustment from a comprehensive income (loss) statements of income, b (Effective Portion)		s) to consolidated e, before tax		
	Before-Tax Amount	Account	Before-Tax Amount		
Forward exchange contracts	¥3,119	Other income (expenses)	¥(2,637)		
		Millions of yen			
	Thre	e months ended March 31, 2009			
Cash flow hedges	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), before tax (Effective Portion) Reclassification adjustment from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to consolidated statements of income, before tax (Effective Portion)				
	Before-Tax Amount	Account	Before-Tax Amount		
Forward exchange contracts	¥(1,598)	Other income (expenses)	¥232		
		Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	2010				
Cash flow hedges	Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), before tax (Effective Portion)				
	Before-Tax Amount	Account	Before-Tax Amount		
Forward exchange contracts	\$33,538	Other income (expenses)	\$(28,355		

Concentration of Credit Risk

A significant portion of the Companies' sales is dependent upon and concentrated in the electronics industry, especially telecommunications equipment. The Companies generally extend credit to their customers, therefore, collection of receivables could be affected by developments in the electronics industry. However, the Companies closely monitor extensions of credit and have never experienced significant credit losses.

16. Goodwill and other intangible assets

Intangible assets other than goodwill, at March 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows.

		Millions of yen	
-		2010	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortized intangible assets Software	¥22,412	¥ 5,860	¥16,552
Patents	4,353	1,767	2,586
Other Total	14,929 ¥41,694	5,140 ¥12,767	9,789 ¥28,927
Unamortized intangible assets			¥ 243
		Millions of yen	
-		2009	
-	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortized intangible assets			
Software Patents Other	¥20,944 3,145 7,848	¥4,524 1,335 3,622	¥16,420 1,810 4,226
Total	¥31,937	¥9,481	¥22,456
Unamortized intangible assets			¥ 241
	The	ousands of U.S. doll	ars
-		2010	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortized intangible assets			
Software	\$240,989	\$ 63,011	\$177,978
Patents Other	46,807 160,527	19,000 55,269	27,807 105,258
Total	\$448,323	\$137,280	\$311,043

Unamortized intangible assets

Intangible assets other than goodwill acquired during the year ended March 31, 2010 totaled ¥10,957 million (\$117,817 thousand) and primarily consist of customer relationships ¥6,004 million (\$64,559 thousand).

Software of amortized intangible assets includes software suspense account. Software suspense account at March 31, 2010 and 2009 were ¥509 million (\$5,473 thousand) and ¥8,131 million, respectively. The weighted average useful life for software is 9.63 years.

Total amortization expenses of intangible assets during the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 amounted to ¥4,394 million (\$47,247 thousand) and ¥3,293 million, respectively. The estimated amortization expenses for intangible assets for the next five years are as follows:

Year ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2011	¥2,898	\$31,161
2012	2,536	27,269
2013	1,973	21,215
2014	1,428	15,355
2015	1,062	11,419

\$ 2,613

		Millions of yen	
-		2010	
-	Components	Modules	Total
Balance of beginning year Acquisition cost Accumulated impairment losses Net carrying amounts	¥760 (760) –	¥10,942 (9,017) 1,925	¥11,702 (9,777) 1,925
Increase (decrease) in goodwill resulting from Goodwill acquired during year Impairment losses	- -	- -	-
Balance of ending year Acquisition cost Accumulated impairment losses Net carrying amounts	760 (760) –	10,942 (9,017) ¥ 1,925	11,702 (9,777) ¥ 1,925
		Millions of yen	
-		2009	
-	Components	Modules	Total
Balance of beginning year Acquisition cost Accumulated impairment losses	¥760	¥10,942	¥11,702
Net carrying amounts	760	10,942	11,702
Increase (decrease) in goodwill resulting from Goodwill acquired during year Impairment losses	_ (760)	(9,017)	_ (9,777)
Balance of ending year Acquisition cost Accumulated impairment losses Net carrying amounts	760 (760) –	10,942 (9,017) ¥ 1,925	11,702 (9,777) ¥ 1,925
	Th	ousands of U.S. doll	lars
-		2010	

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill of each operating segment for the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	2010			
	Components	Modules	Total	
Balance of beginning year Acquisition cost Accumulated impairment losses Net carrying amounts	\$ 8,172 (8,172) 	\$117,656 (96,957) 20,699	\$125,828 (105,129) 20,699	
Increase (decrease) in goodwill resulting from Goodwill acquired during year Impairment losses	- -	- -	- -	
Balance of ending year Acquisition cost Accumulated impairment losses Net carrying amounts	8,172 (8,172) 	117,656 (96,957) \$ 20,699	125,828 (105,129) \$ 20,699	

For the year ended March 31, 2009, the Companies recognized impairment loss on goodwill mainly associated with modules business. As a result of the impairment test, the fair values declined due to sluggish demand for electronic components, and the goodwill was considered to be impaired. The recognized impairment was measured at the amount that the carrying amount exceeded the fair value of the goodwill. The fair value of the goodwill was determined by considering the estimated future cash flows.

17. Segment Information

On March 31, 2010, the Companies adopted ASC280, "Segment Reporting" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No.131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information").

1) Operating Segment Information

The companies mainly develop, manufacture and sell electronic components and related products.

Operating segments of the Companies are classified based on the nature of products and the Companies recognized Components segment, Modules segment and Others.

Operating Segment Information for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was as follows:

		Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Components				
Sales to:				
Unaffiliated customers	¥359,369	¥360,201	¥461,038	\$3,864,183
Intersegment	10,636	8,542	9,299	114,365
Total revenue	370,005	368,743	470,337	3,978,548
Segment income	49,954	24,641	132,403	537,140
Assets	277,801	311,032	334,518	2,987,108
Depreciation and amortization	53,341	62,351	49,520	573,559
Expenditure for long-lived assets	24,545	54,389	104,008	263,925
Modules				
Sales to:				
Unaffiliated customers	¥169,444	¥161,571	¥168,496	\$1,821,978
Intersegment	666	429	642	7,162
Total revenue	170,110	162,000	169,138	1,829,140
Segment income (loss)	6,142	(10,350)	8,901	66,043
Assets	54,740	57,539	78,045	588,602
Depreciation and amortization	8,557	11,051	9,734	92,011
Expenditure for long-lived assets	4,580	8,030	15,349	49,247
Others				
Sales to:				
Unaffiliated customers	¥ 2,006	¥ 2,174	¥ 2,121	\$ 21,570
Intersegment	9,903	25,971	42,375	106,484
Total revenue	11,909	28,145	44,496	128,054
Segment income	859	1,476	4,440	9,236
Assets	8,034	7,620	9,381	86,387
Depreciation and amortization	1,856	1,952	1,658	19,957
Expenditure for long-lived assets	1,418	2,739	4,096	15,247
Corporate and eliminations				
Sales to:				
Unaffiliated customers	-	_	-	-
onannatod odotornoro				\$ (228,011)
Intersegment	¥ (21,205)	¥ (34,942)	¥ (52,316)	ψ (220,011)
	¥ (21,205) (21,205)	¥ (34,942) (34,942)	(52,316)	(228,011)
Intersegment				
Intersegment Total revenue	(21,205)	(34,942)	(52,316)	(228,011)
Intersegment Total revenue Corporate expenses	(21,205) (30,225)	(34,942) (32,054)	(52,316) (29,992)	(228,011) (325,000)

Consolidated

Sales to:				
Unaffiliated customers	¥530,819	¥523,946	¥ 631,655	\$5,707,731
Intersegment			-	
Total revenue	530,819	523,946	631,655	5,707,731
Operating income (loss)	26,730	(16,287)	115,752	287,419
Assets	928,790	909,327	1,030,349	9,986,989
Depreciation and amortization	69,896	80,978	65,134	751,570
Expenditure for long-lived assets	31,726	69,516	130,603	341,140

*1 Major products and businesses included in the operating segments.

(1) Components : Capacitors, Piezoelectric Components

(2) Modules : Communication Modules

(3) Others : Welfare services, personnel services, education and training services,

lease and management of real estate, facility maintenance and cleaning,

sales of software, machinery manufacturing *2 Intersegment transactions are based on market prices.

*3 Segment income (loss) for each operating segments represents net sales, less related costs. Corporate expenses represent

expenses of headquarters functions and fundamental researches.

*4 Assets for operating segments are composed of inventories and fixed assets used in business. The other assets are included in Corporate and eliminations.

*5 Expenditure for long-lived assets are composed of that for property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets.

*6 Segment loss of ¥10,350 million on modules segment for the year ended March 31, 2009 includes impairment loss on goodwill of ¥9,017 million.

2) Geographic Information

Net sales are attributed to countries or areas based on customer locations.

Long-lived assets are composed of property, plant and equipment based on physical location.

Net sales

		Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Japan	¥100,922	¥116,924	¥155,953	\$1,085,183
The Americas	38,758	43,918	53,688	416,753
Europe	56,981	58,013	72,860	612,699
Greater China	240,088	214,972	237,217	2,581,591
Asia and Others	94,070	90,119	111,937	1,011,505
Total	¥530,819	¥523,946	¥631,655	\$5,707,731

Notes : Major countries and areas included in the segments other than Japan:

*1 The Americas : USA, Mexico

*2 Europe : Germany, Hungary, United Kingdom, France, Sweden

*3 Greater China : China, Taiwan

*4 Asia and Others : South Korea, Singapore

Long-lived assets

	_	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2010	2009	2008	2010
Japan	¥252,163	¥294,464	¥311,018	\$2,711,430
The Americas	1,518	1,664	1,828	16,323
Europe	776	828	1,125	8,344
Asia	30,808	31,326	32,178	331,269
Total	¥285,265	¥328,282	¥346,149	\$3,067,366

Notes : Major countries and areas included in the segments other than Japan:

*1 The Americas : USA

*2 Europe : Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Netherlands

*3 Asia : China, Singapore, Thailand

18. Subsequent Events	 The Companies account for subsequent events in accordance with ASC855, "Subsequent events" (the provisions which were previously included in SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent events"). ASC855 defines to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated, the nature of the nonrecognized subsequent events and an estimate of its financial effect. The Companies evaluated subsequent events by June 29, 2010, which is this financial report presentation day.

2. The ordinary general meeting of shareholders on June 29, 2010 resolved to pay a cash dividend of ¥35 (\$0.38) per share to shareholders of record as of March 31, 2010, or a total of ¥7,512 million (\$80,774 thousand).



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To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Nagaokakyo-shi Kyoto, Japan

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2010, all expressed in Japanese yen. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our report dated June 11, 2009, we expressed a qualified opinion, because certain information required by Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 280, "Segment Reporting" had not been presented in the 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements. As discussed in Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has now presented segment information required by ASC 280 in the 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements, the statements. Accordingly, our present opinion on the 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements, as expressed herein, is different from that expressed in our prior report on the previously issued 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed is Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for classification of debt securities in 2010 and, retrospectively adjusted the 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements for the change.

Our audits also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in conformity with the basis stated in Note 2. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside of Japan.

eloitte Touche Tohmatsu uc

June 29, 2010

Internal Control Section

NOTE TO READERS:

The Companies design and operate effective internal control over financial

The Companies design and operate effective internal control over financial reporting, and prepare management's report on internal control over financial reporting under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan. The management's report on internal control over financial reporting of the Companies is audited in accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan, and an opinion on management's report on internal control over financial reporting is expressed by Delative Towards. by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC.

- 38 Management's Report on Internal Control
- 39 Independent Auditors' Report (filed under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan)

NOTE TO READERS:

- Following is an English translation of management's report on internal control over financial reporting filed under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan. Readers should be aware that this report is presented merely as supplemental information.
- Readers should be particularly aware of the differences between an assessment of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act ("ICFR under FIEA") and one conducted under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("ICFR under PCAOB");

 In an assessment of ICFR under FIEA, there is detailed guidance on the scope of an assessment of ICFR, such as quantitative guidance on business location selection and/or account selection. In an assessment of ICFR under PCAOB, there is no such detailed guidance. Accordingly, regarding the scope of assessment of internal control over business processes, we selected locations and business units to be tested, and the companies whose combined sales and others volume reaches two thirds of total sales and others for the prior year on a consolidation basis were selected as "significant locations and/or business units."

(TRANSLATION)

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL

1. Matters relating to the basic framework for internal control over financial reporting

Tsuneo Murata, President and Statutory Representative Director and Yoshitaka Fujita, Executive Deputy President and Statutory Representative Director are responsible for designing and operating effective internal control over financial reporting of our company (the "Company") and have designed and operated internal control over financial reporting of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the basic framework for internal control set forth in "The Standards and Practice Standards for Management Assessment and Audit of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" published by the Business Accounting Council.

The internal control is designed to achieve its objectives to the extent reasonable through the effective function and combination of its basic elements. Therefore, there is a possibility that misstatements may not be completely prevented or detected by internal control over financial reporting.

2. Matters relating to the scope of assessment, the basis date of assessment and the assessment procedures

Tsuneo Murata, President and Statutory Representative Director and Yoshitaka Fujita, Executive Deputy President and Statutory Representative Director performed the assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010, which is the end of this fiscal year. The assessment was performed in accordance with assessment standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

In conducting this assessment, we evaluated internal controls which may have a material effect on our entire financial reporting on a consolidation basis ("entity-level controls") and based on the results of this assessment, we selected business processes to be tested. We analyzed these selected business processes, identified key controls that may have a material impact on the reliability of the Company's financial reporting, and assessed the design and operation of these key controls. These procedures have allowed us to evaluate the effectiveness of the internal controls of the Company.

We determined the required scope of assessment of internal control over financial reporting for the Company, as well as its consolidated subsidiaries, from the perspective of the materiality that may affect the reliability of their financial reporting. The procedures, methods and others to determine the scope are determined taking into account the materiality of quantitative and qualitative impacts on financial reporting. In light of the results of assessment of entity-level controls conducted for all locations and business units except for insignificant ones, we reasonably determined the scope of assessment of internal controls over business processes.

Regarding the scope of assessment of internal control over business processes, we selected locations and business units to be tested, and the companies whose combined sales and others volume reaches two thirds of total sales and others for the prior year on a consolidation basis were selected as "significant locations and/or business units". We included in the scope of assessment, at the selected significant locations and/or business units, business processes leading to sales, accounts receivable, inventories, and property, plant and equipment as significant locations and/or business units, we are a material impact on the business objectives of the Company. Further, in addition to selected significant locations and/or business processes relating to (i) greater likelihood of material misstatements and/or (ii) significant accounts involving estimates and the management's judgment and/or (iii) a business dealing with high-risk transactions, taking into account their impact on the financial reporting.

3. Matters relating to the results of the assessment

As a result of the assessment described above, as of the end of this fiscal year, we concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting of the consolidated financial statements was effectively maintained.

- 4. Additional matters Not applicable.
- 5. Particular matters Not applicable.

Tsuneo Murata President Statutory Representative Director Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The above represents a translation, for convenience only, of the original report issued in the Japanese language.

NOTE TO READERS:

Following is an English translation of the Independent Auditors' Report filed under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan. Readers should be aware that this report is presented merely as supplemental information.

Readers should be particularly aware of the differences between an audit of internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act ("ICFR under FIEA") and one conducted under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("ICFR under PCAOB");

In an audit of ICFR under FIEA, the auditors express an opinion on management's report on ICFR, and do not express an opinion on the Company's ICFR directly. In an audit of ICFR under PCAOB, the auditors express an opinion on the Company's ICFR directly.
 In an audit of ICFR, such as quantitative guidance on business location selection and/or account selection. In

In an audit of ICFR under FIEA, there is detailed guidance on the scope of an audit of ICFR, such as quantitative guidance on business location selection and/or account selection. In
an audit of ICFR under PCAOB, there is no such detailed guidance. Accordingly, regarding the scope of assessment of internal control over business processes, the Company selected
locations and business units to be tested, and the companies whose combined sales and others volume reaches two thirds of total sales and others for the prior year on a consolidation
basis were selected as "significant locations and/or business units."

(TRANSLATION)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (filed under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan)

June 29, 2010

To the Board of Directors of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

Designated Unlimited Liability Partner, Engagement Partner, Certified Public Accountant: Akira Ishida

Designated Unlimited Liability Partner, Engagement Partner, Certified Public Accountant: Kentaro Kurosawa

[Audit of Financial Statements]

Pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 193-2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited the consolidated financial statements included in the Financial Section, namely, the consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows, and consolidated supplementary schedules of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (the "Company") for the fiscal year from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Supplementary Information

1. As discussed in Note II to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed classification of securities which are classified as between marketable securities and investments for the fiscal year from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

2. As discussed in Note X VI to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has presented segment information in conformity with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification 280 (the former FASB Statement No.131) for the fiscal year from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

[Audit of Internal Control over Financial Reporting]

Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 193-2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, we have audited management's report on internal control over financial reporting of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010. The Company's management is responsible for designing and operating effective internal control over financial reporting and preparing its report on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's report on internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. There is a possibility that misstatements will not completely be prevented or detected by internal control over financial reporting.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether management's report on internal control over financial reporting is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, the scope, procedures and results of assessment of internal control made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the management's report on internal control over financial reporting. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, management's report on internal control over financial reporting referred to above, which represents that the internal control over financial reporting of Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010 is effectively maintained, presents fairly, in all material respects, the assessment of internal control over financial reporting in conformity with assessment standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

Our firm and the engagement partners do not have any financial interest in the Company for which disclosure is required under the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act.

The above represents a translation, for convenience only, of the original report issued in the Japanese language and "Supplemental Schedules" referred to in this report are not included in the attached financial documents.

