

ANNUAL REPORT

2015

Toward Becoming a True Global Business

Shimadzu Co

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rporation

Shimadzu Corporation started manufacturing and selling physical and chemical instruments in 1875. This year marks the 140th anniversary of its foundation.

Since its foundation, Shimadzu has provided valued products and services on a global basis, keeping in mind its corporate philosophy of “Contributing to Society through Science and Technology.” In 1992, it established its management principle, “Realizing Our Wishes for the Well-being of both Mankind and the Earth,” and endeavored to provide solutions to resolve problems in those times.

Going forward, Shimadzu Corporation will continue to endeavor to develop analytical instruments that strongly support research and development, testing instruments that contribute to the safety and security of society, medical systems that contribute to human health, aircraft equipment that realize advanced aviation operation, and industrial machinery that supports industrial developments with the aim of meeting the needs of our customers and society.



Overview of Business Performance

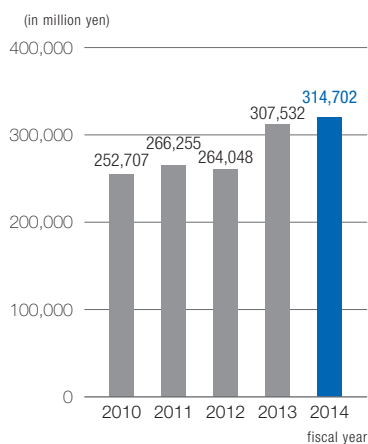
In the fiscal year, the Shimadzu Group posted consolidated net sales of 314,702 million yen (a year-on-year increase of 2.3%), operating income of 27,189 million yen (a year-on-year increase of 13.2%), ordinary income of 28,377 million yen (a year-on-year increase of 14.4%), and net income of 18,445 million yen (a year-on-year increase of 89.7%).

In the fiscal year, the Japanese economy continued to demonstrate a moderate recovery, as corporate earnings and employment improved with the support of government economic and financial policies. Overseas, while the U.S. economy maintained stable growth, the European economy stagnated and the pace of growth in China continued to slow.

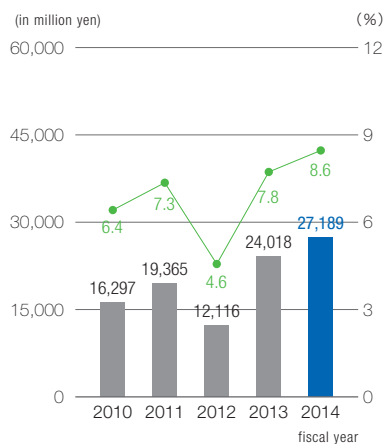
In this economic environment, the Shimadzu Group launched a new three-year medium-term management plan in April 2014. Under this plan, we are actively promoting a number of measures targeting further corporate growth, including introducing global strategic products, strengthening application development and customer support functions, expanding our business base in emerging markets, and bolstering the aftermarket business.

Financial Highlights

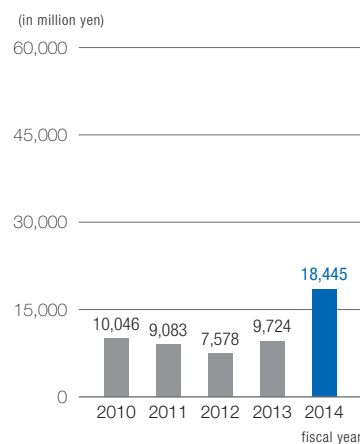
Net sales



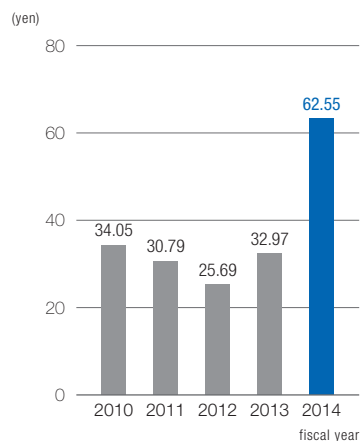
Operating income/operating income margin



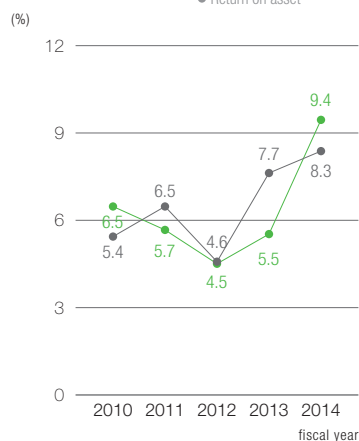
Profit attributable to owners of parent



Earnings per share



Profit indicators



Dear Shareholders,

The results for reportable business segments were as follows:

1 | Analytical & Measuring Instruments ¥192,607million 5.7% UP

The Analytical & Measuring Instruments segment posted sales of 192,607 million yen (a year-on-year increase of 5.7%) for the fiscal year.

In Japan, overall sales decreased slightly due to lower demand from universities and other institutions dependent on subsidies from government supplementary budget. Amid the decline, sales of mass spectrometers rose on steady demand from government agencies and pharmaceutical companies. Demand for non-destructive inspection machines from customers in the transportation equipment, electronics, and other industries also increased.

Overseas, overall sales grew. Sales of mass spectrometers, liquid chromatographs and other new products increased, while the yen depreciation also boosted sales. In North America, demand for mass spectrometers was robust among food safety and clinical trial agencies, while demand for liquid chromatographs was strong among healthcare companies. In Europe, demand for mass spectrometers increased across a wide range of industries, including environmental and food safety. In China, although business was impacted by the prolongation of the bidding process for government projects, sales of liquid and gas chromatographs to the pharmaceutical and other industries were strong. In the recovering Indian market, demand for fully integrated liquid chromatographs from pharmaceutical manufacturers rebounded strongly.

(in billions)		
fiscal year	2014	2013
Revenues	¥192.6	¥182.2
% of Total Company Revenues	61%	59%
Operating Earnings	¥26.8	¥23.3
Operating Margins	13.9%	12.8%

2 | Medical Systems ¥59,411million 5.3% DOWN

The Medical Systems segment posted sales of 59,411 million yen (a year-on-year decrease of 5.3%) for the fiscal year.

In Japan, we continued to see strong demand for our angiography systems featuring a newly developed image processing engine. Overall sales declined, however, amid a reactionary decline in demand following a spending surge prior to the consumption tax hike.

Overseas, in North America, sales of such new products as digital mobile X-ray systems and X-ray fluoroscopy systems were strong. In Latin America, sales of general radiography systems increased, while in Southeast Asia, sales of angiography systems grew. Despite the increases, overseas sales declined slightly overall due to the prolongation of the bidding process in China and other factors.

(in billions)		
fiscal year	2014	2013
Revenues	¥59.4	¥62.7
% of Total Company Revenues	19%	20%
Operating Earnings	¥1.4	¥2.5
Operating Margins	2.4%	4.0%

3 | Aircraft Equipment ¥24,848million 6.5% DOWN

The Aircraft Equipment segment posted sales of 24,848 million yen (a year-on-year decrease of 6.5%) for the fiscal year.

In Japan, sales to Japan's Ministry of Defense declined in the period due to large projects booked in the same period of the previous year. Sales in North America expanded with an increase in sales of passenger aircraft components to the Boeing Company.

(in billions)		
fiscal year	2014	2013
Revenues	¥24.8	¥26.6
% of Total Company Revenues	8%	9%
Operating Earnings	¥(2.3)	¥(2.4)
Operating Margins	(9.2%)	(9.0%)

4 | Industrial Machinery ¥30,966million 5.0% UP

The Industrial Machinery segment posted sales of 30,966 million yen (a year-on-year increase of 5.0%) for the fiscal year.

Sales of turbo-molecular pumps grew overall, as weak demand from glass coating equipment manufacturers in China was outweighed by strong demand from semiconductor manufacturing equipment companies in Japan, North America and Korea amid the industry's recovery. Sales of hydraulic equipment increased on brisk sales for industrial vehicles (forklifts), specially equipped vehicles, and other applications.

(in billions)		
fiscal year	2014	2013
Revenues	¥31.0	¥29.5
% of Total Company Revenues	10%	10%
Operating Earnings	¥2.0	¥2.0
Operating Margins	6.3%	6.9%

5 | Other ¥6,868million 6.3% UP

Sales in the Other businesses segment amounted to 6,868 million yen (a year-on-year increase of 6.3%) for the fiscal year.

(in billions)		
fiscal year	2014	2013
Revenues	¥6.9	¥6.5
% of Total Company Revenues	2%	2%
Operating Earnings	¥1.3	¥1.8
Operating Margins	16.0%	23.4%

Financial Conditions <Assets at March 31, 2015>

Over the course of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, total assets decreased by 883 million yen to 339,832 million yen, reflecting decreases of 8,988 million yen in trade notes and accounts receivable and 4,668 million yen in cash and time deposits, and increases of 6,615 million yen in buildings and structures, net, and 5,262 million yen in merchandise and products.

Net assets increased by 28,022 million yen to 210,017 million yen due to increases of 15,504 million yen in retained earnings, 6,731 million yen in foreign currency translation adjustments, 3,553 million yen in cumulative adjustments to retirement benefits, and 2,205 million yen in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities.

<Cash Flows>

Cash and cash equivalents decreased 5,506 million yen, versus March 31, 2014, to 38,422 million yen.

The cash flow status for FY 2014 is described below.

▶Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities resulted in an inflow of 40,245 million yen, which is a 46,116 million yen increase from the previous year. The primary cash flows from operating activities include a 34,563 million yen inflow due to trade receivable increases/decreases and a 13,118 million yen inflow due to income before income taxes and minority interests.

▶Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash flow from investing activities resulted in an outflow of 15,678 million yen, which is a 16,069 million yen decrease from the previous year. The primary cash flows from investing activities include a 14,489 million yen outflow from capital investment, and a 1,223 million yen outflow from acquisition of investment securities.

▶Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Cash flow from financing activities resulted in an outflow of 33,197 million yen, which is a 48,561 million yen decrease from the previous year. The primary cash flows from financing activities include a 28,275 million yen outflow (net) from repayment of short-term loans, a 16,000 million yen outflow (net) from repayment of commercial paper, a 2,802 million yen outflow from cash dividends paid, and a 14,920 million yen inflow from issuance of unsecured bonds.

<Dividend Policy and Dividends for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015>

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, we plan to pay common dividend of 5 yen per share and an additional commemorative dividend of 3 yen per share to mark our 140th anniversary, for a total year-end dividend of 8 yen per share, an increase of 3.50 yen per share. Combined with the interim dividend of 5 yen per share, the total annual dividend will be 13 yen per share, an increase of 4 yen from the previous fiscal year.

Shimadzu views the return of profits to shareholders as a key management objective.

We aim to maintain a stable dividend while taking ongoing earnings performance into account. We will diligently continue making every effort to improve earnings, strengthen profitability and financial health, and improve return on equity.

We will also maintain sufficient internal reserves to fund capital expenditures and R&D to provide a platform for future growth.

Thank you for your continue support as our Shareholders.

June 26, 2015



Teruhisa Ueda
President and Executive Officer

May
2014

Released a triple quadrupole gas chromatograph mass spectrometer the "GCMS-TQ8040"

We recently released "GCMS-TQ8040" (photo), a triple quadrupole gas chromatograph mass spectrometer capable of analyzing more than 400 elements at once, which is more than double the capability of existing machines. "GCMS-TQ8040" operates at a high level of sensitivity (1/1 trillion ppt) and offers super high-speed analysis. We also put other software products that efficiently analyze a number of elements and data on the market. We intend to promote software development that targets various fields such as agricultural chemicals, the environment, medicinal toxicants, and life science while applying our cultivated technologies to expand our gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GCMS) products.



October
2014

Released a small turbomolecular pump, the "TMP-B300"

We released a small turbomolecular pump, the "TMP-B300", to promote sales expansion in the small turbomolecular pump market. For general industrial applications, analytical instruments, and the semiconductor market, we released a ball bearing-type turbomolecular pump, the "TMP-B300" (photo). In addition to a highly durable ball bearing and savings in space and energy, this product achieved the highest level of pumping performance in the small-ball-bearing industry.



November
2014

EMC Center started full-scale operations as an international accredited laboratory.

The EMC Center where conducts electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) testing at the Sanjo Works, Shimadzu's main factory, received ISO/IEC 17025 laboratory accreditation in August, and in November, it received accreditation as an appointed laboratory site from TÜV Rheinland Japan, a Japanese affiliate of an international third-party certification company headquartered in Germany. We will reduce product development periods as well as costs by conducting tests at our own site. We also expect enhanced product credibility because our tests are certified internationally.

January
2015

Established "Shimadzu Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.," a sales company in Malaysia

To enforce our business systems in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Indian regions, where rapid growth is expected to continue, we established and began operating a sales company in Malaysia. We intend to bolster sales and service systems on our own premises for general-purpose analytical instruments and medical X-ray equipment and to further reinforce customer convenience and brand image.

January
2015

Released supercritical fluid extraction/chromatograph system, "Nexera UC"

We released a supercritical fluid extraction/chromatograph system, "Nexera UC" (photo), which we developed jointly with Osaka University, Kobe University, and Miyazaki Agricultural Research Institute as part of a Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) program called "Development of Systems and Technology for Advanced Measurement and Analysis." Because supercritical fluids have the properties of both a gas and fluid, it is possible to analyze about 500 types of agricultural chemical components at once. In analyzing residual agricultural chemicals in food, we reduced the required pre-treatment time from approximately 35 min to only 5 min, and we totally automated high-speed operations from analysis to pre-treatment.



[FY2015/Having Arrived at the Second Year of the Medium-Term Management Plan]

In our medium-term management plan, started in FY2014, under a long-term vision of becoming a “True Global Business,” we posted our basic policy of “Become an Innovative Company Contributing to the Growth of Customers Globally.”

To take up the challenge of producing new growth opportunities and to make a giant leap, while promptly responding to changes in business environments under this policy, we focus on “growth strategy” and “improvement of the profit structure” to enhance our corporate value and to promote “strengthening of the global organization and system.”

In fiscal year 2014, the first year of the medium-term management plan, we achieved targeted consolidated net sales, consolidated operating income, and overseas sales ratio figures, as a result of new products introduced and the impact of foreign exchange rate.

In fiscal 2015, it is important for us to attain the targets of the final fiscal year, and we aim to develop our businesses further by actively promoting various measures specified in the medium-term management plan.

Basic Policy: Aiming to “Become an Innovative Company Contributing to the Growth of Customers Globally”

[Growth Strategy]

- ◆ Vitalization of markets through products, by fusing high technology and customer needs
- ◆ Expansion into new fields by expanding joint research projects with forward-thinking customers
- ◆ Building a business base to take advantage of emerging market growth
- ◆ Provision of service optimal for customers, with a focus on product lifecycle

[Improvement of profit structure]

- ◆ Improvement of breakeven point
- ◆ Reduction in inventory

[Strengthening of global organization and system]

- ◆ Thorough observation of compliance obligations on a global basis
- ◆ Strengthening our response capabilities to changes in environments, through prompt grasping of management information
- ◆ Enhancing systems for global human resources development

Management Targets (FY2016)

- Consolidated net sales: 350 billion yen
- Operating income: 35 billion yen (operating income margin of 10.0%)
- Overseas sales ratio: 50% or more

Growth Strategy

With regard to growth strategy, we promote the following measures and take up the challenge of providing innovative solutions, which can create new markets, while promoting market growth and vitalization for the Group.

- We wish to understand better the latent needs of customers, further raise our technical capabilities, and as an outcome of these efforts, develop products that grow and vitalize global customers’ markets in a timely manner, furthering our intention to become a top global competitor.
- We will accelerate joint R&D projects with forward-looking research institutes and universities, focusing on development of new, outstanding technologies and new products that can create new business models, as well as new applications and systems.
- Regarding the ASEAN area, a growing market, we aim to quickly transfer the sales base already established in Malaysia, through support of customers and enhanced sales planning functions. Also we aim to promote cost reduction, shorten lead times, and ensure stable product quality at the new production base in Malaysia. Further, we will implement measures to optimize the global distribution network and build a business foundation, to take advantage of growth opportunities. As for China, where market environments can change quickly, we aim to steadily take advantage of demand in the massive volume zone by launching new, locally-developed products, while considering changes in demand.
- Regarding the after-sales market, we aim to effectively utilize current customer data to improve our analytical capability. We will create demand for maintenance contracts, and for parts and service, by providing service plans suitable to customers’ needs.

Improvement of profit structure

To better profits, we will work on improving the breakeven point by expanding the scale of overseas production, adding local factories, enforcing procurement functions, decreasing raw material expenses, shortening development periods, reducing costs retroactive to development stages, standardizing parts and materials, and improving effective expense utilization in the Group through better operational efficiency, etc.

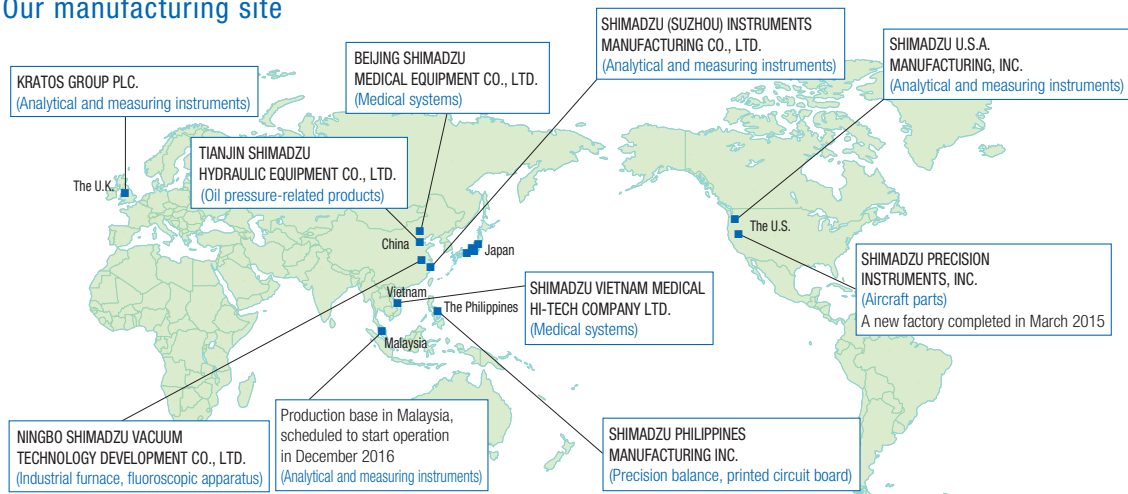
Furthermore, we will focus on optimizing production and distribution systems and shortening production lead times, to increase business operations' asset efficiency from a global perspective.

Strengthening our global organization and systems

To support these growth strategies and to improve the profit structure, we will promote the enforcement of our global organization and systems. We give the highest priority to thorough observation of compliance obligations, to become a company trusted by society. We will introduce a system capable of grasping the entire Group's management information, on a real time basis, to promote systems improvements, which will allow us to promptly respond to environmental changes.

We will also continue to enforce measures for strengthening human resources as well as organizations and functions to ensure our future growth. This includes making investments in development and securing global human resources, plus hiring future management executives who will assume the responsibility of implementing strategies and acquiring external resources indispensable for business growth.

Our manufacturing site



Conceptual drawing of a new factory in Malaysia



Ribbon cutting at the completion ceremony for a new SPI factory in the U.S.

Managing Board of Shimadzu



3
Director
Satoru Suzuki

1
Representative Director
Akira Nakamoto

2
Representative Director
Teruhisa Ueda

4
Director
Hiroshi Fujino

7
Outside Director
Minoru Sawaguchi

5
Director
Yasuo Miura

6
Director
Katsutoshi Nishihara

8
Outside Director
Taketsugu Fujiwara

Business Segment Information

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Industrial Machinery	15



Analytical and Measuring Instruments

Dr. Yamuna Krishnan,
National Centre for Biological Sciences, Bangalore, India

P roducts and Customers

Our general-purpose analyzers, represented by our mainstay product, the chromatograph mass spectrometer, support advanced R&D efforts as well as quality control and safety inspections for products in a wide range of fields including pharmaceutical, chemical, food, and life science-related corporations, universities, and public research institutes. Surface analyzers are used by corporations and universities in the fields of electricity, electronics, and semiconductors, for R&D as well as for quality control. Our environmental measurement instruments are used for water analysis by research laboratories and for monitoring exhaust fumes and water quality by factories and electric generation plants. Testing machines are used to confirm the intensity of materials and other products, and non-destructive inspection machines are used for testing in a wide range of fields, such as electronic parts, mounting boards, and casting materials.

Further, we aim to enhance global customer satisfaction by strengthening our provision of comprehensive solutions, such as providing maintenance plan and network support.



Precision Universal/Tensile Tester



Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer



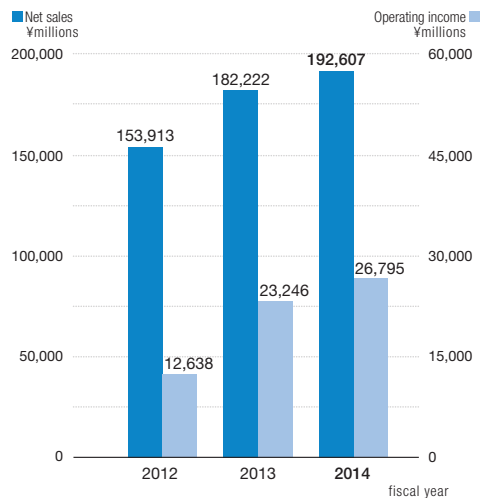
Liquid Chromatograph

M anufacturing

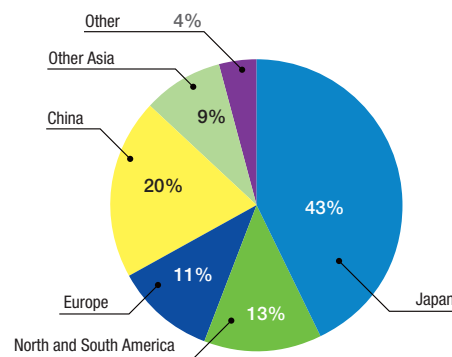
We have production bases in Japan, the U.S., the U.K., China, and the Philippines.

All are certified under quality management system ISO 9001. In addition, production bases in Japan are certified under environmental management system ISO 14001 and quality management system for medical devices ISO 13485. Production bases in the U.S. are certified under quality management system for medical devices ISO 13485.

Analytical and Measuring Instruments
Net sales / Operating income



Analytical and Measuring Instruments
Sales by Region in fiscal year 2014





Medical Systems

P

Products and Customers

We provide diagnostic imaging equipment for hospitals and medical offices on a global basis.

We provide many variations of X-ray imaging equipment, such as general imaging equipment that creates a picture of primarily the frame and lung, equipment for a doctor's rounds visits, X-ray TV systems that create a picture of digestive organs, and cardiovascular equipment for cardiac catheterization operation.

Also, regarding PET equipment which contributes to early detection of cancer, we have released specialized, painless medical examination PET equipment for breast, in addition to PET equipment for the whole body. We are highly recognized by Japanese medical institutions.



Radiographic X-ray equipment for a doctor's rounds visit

M

Manufacturing

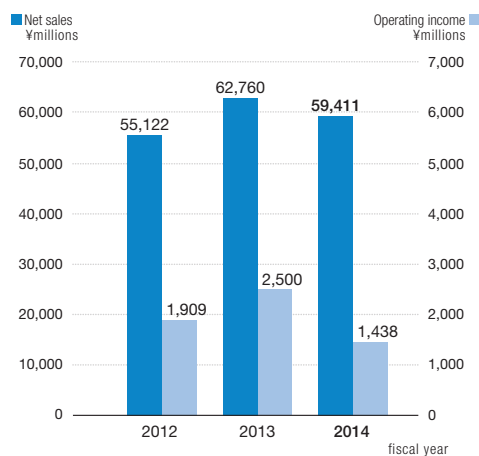
We have production bases in Japan, China, and Vietnam.

All production bases are certified under quality management system ISO 9001. In addition, production bases in Japan are certified under environmental management system ISO 14001 and under quality management system for medical devices ISO 13485. Production bases in China are certified under quality management system for medical devices ISO 13485.

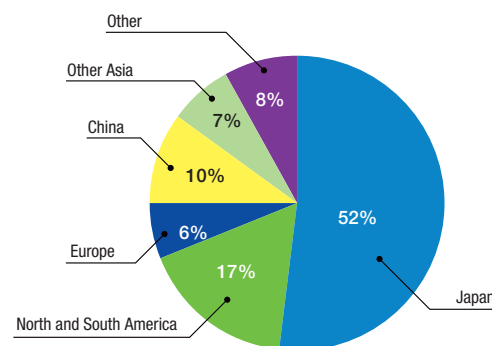


X-ray TV system

Medical Systems Net sales / Operating income



Medical Systems Sales by Region in fiscal year 2014



Aircraft Equipment

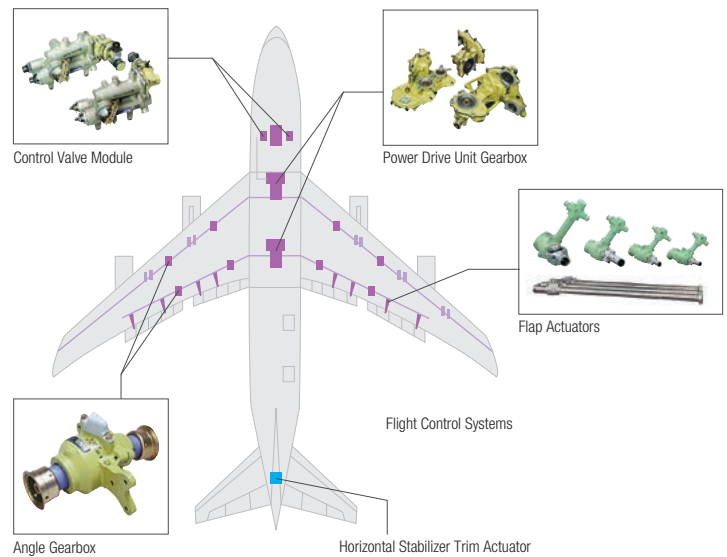
Products and Customers

We provide air-conditioning systems, flight control systems, and head-up displays for the Ministry of Defense and for passenger planes. Passenger aviation products are used in Boeing's B767 and B777 aircraft, and other types of planes.

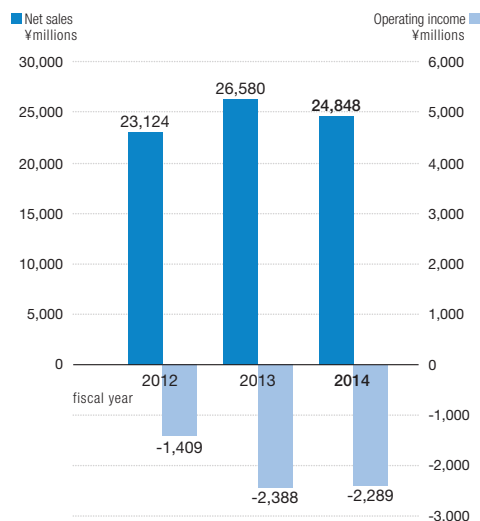
Manufacturing

We have production bases in Japan. Also, our new factory in California was completed in March, 2015.

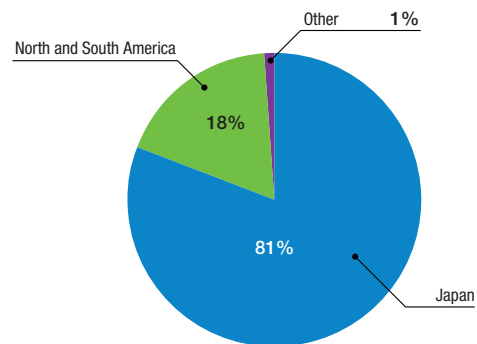
Production bases in Japan are certified under environmental management system ISO 14001 and under quality management system ISO 9001 and JISQ9001.



Aircraft Equipment
Net sales / Operating income



Aircraft Equipment
Sales by Region in fiscal year 2014



Industrial Machinery

Products and Customers

We provide products to major manufacturing equipment makers in Japan, the U.S., South Korea, and Taiwan etc., including high efficiency turbomolecular and air displacement pumps that produce a high-vacuum environment necessary for semiconductors, thin displays, and solar batteries.

We also provide hydraulic equipment as a power source for a wide range of vehicles such as forklifts, small construction machines, vehicles with special bodies, and farm equipment on a global basis.



Hydraulic Gear Pumps

Manufacturing

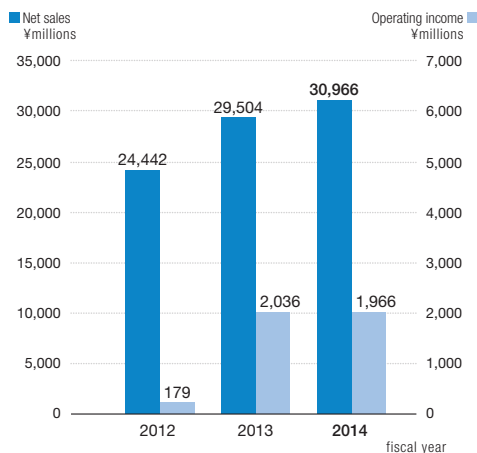
We have production bases in Japan and China.

All production bases in these countries are certified under quality management system ISO 9001. In addition, production bases in Japan are certified under environmental management system ISO 14001.

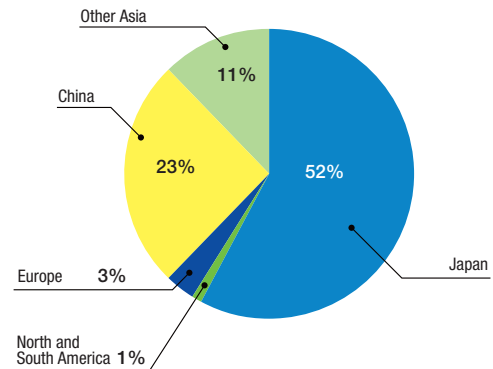


Turbomolecular Pumps

Industrial Machinery
Net sales / Operating income



Industrial Machinery
Sales by Region in fiscal year 2014



Measurement Instruments Topics

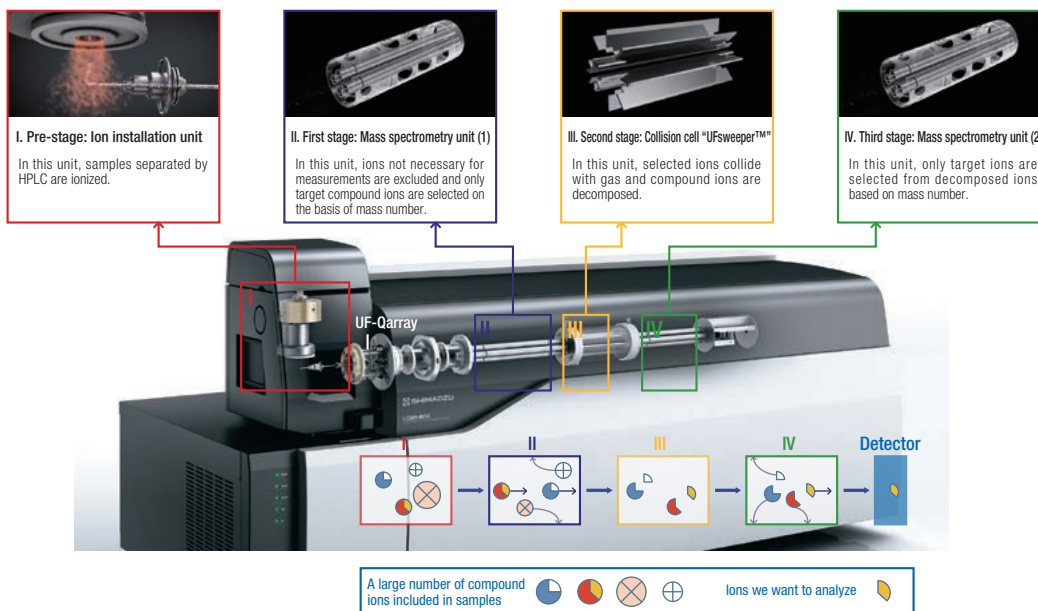
TQ-LCMS

Triple Quad. Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer

The Triple Quadrupole Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer (TQ-LCMS) has received a lot of attention as an instrument capable of responding to the ever increasing needs of high-level component analysis in cutting-edge fields. Because TQ-LCMS is capable of high-sensitivity multicomponent analysis, its use has expanded to a wide range of academic fields and industrial applications, including pharmaceuticals, food, chemicals, environment and life sciences.

Technical description

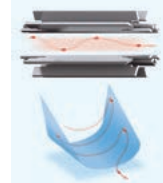
Thanks to the enhanced ion sampling efficiency and ion convergence afforded by the ion installation part and, our unique technology, the UF-Qarray, Shimadzu's TQ-LCMS has realized the world's highest level of sensitivity. The newly developed UF-Qarray is an ion guide based on a high frequency quadrupole electric field, which has high central convergence. Moreover, UF-Qarray is stain-resistant, and it efficiently converges ions and delivers the ions to the mass spectrometry unit. This UF-Qarray is an unprecedented MS technology with both high-sensitivity and solidity that can realize accurate and highly reliable analysis even in samples with very low concentrations.



Cutting-edge MS technology, collision cell "UFsweeper™"

"UFsweeper™" is a unique technology developed by Shimadzu that achieves high CID efficiency and high-speed delivery of ions while minimizing the length of the collision cell.

Along with Shimadzu's super-high-speed LC "Nexera" series, UFsweeper™ delivers excellent performance with high speed and high sensitivity without lowering ion strength.



Shimadzu's TQ-LCMS

When Shimadzu introduced the first product in 2010, Shimadzu has expanded its lineup by promoting further high-sensitivity instrumentation. Our flagship high-end model "LCMS-8060" (photo), which we launched in May 2015, outperforms the competition in terms of sensitivity and speed (analyzation time). We aim to expand into cutting-edge fields that require ultrasensitive analysis, such as drug development, healthcare, and forensic medicine.



Applications in the healthcare field

Shimadzu is actively advancing research with major university hospitals and research institutions in Japan and overseas using TQ-LCMS in the healthcare field, in which practical applications have already been identified in pain management and neonatal metabolic disorder etc.

Our focus is on the development of highly practical systems with drastically improved accuracy compared with traditional methods. The excellent performance of TQ-LCMS lends itself to additional uses such as the detection of cancer at an ultra-early stage and medication management.



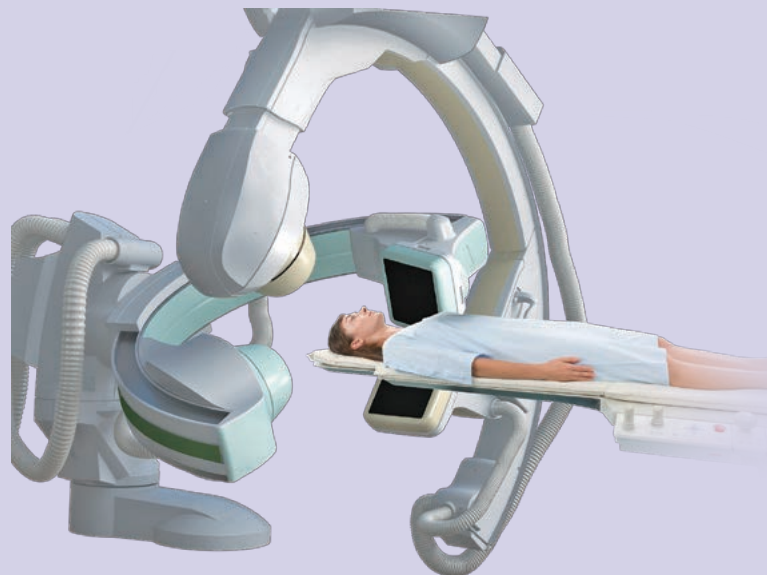
Medical Equipment Topics

Supporting patients with patient-friendly medical treatment using angiography equipment with high-resolution and lower exposure to radiation

Angiography equipment has been used increasingly for treatment support as well as for examinations. As medical treatment procedures become more sophisticated, high picture quality, which allows more precise medical treatment, is becoming highly sought after.

The newly developed cardiovascular image-processing engine, which we launched in June 2014, generated less radiation and a higher image quality than traditional methods. This enhanced its treatment application and improved blood vessel visibility, making it possible for operators to precisely and quickly perform treatments with confidence even during an endovascular procedure.

These new applications have gained a high reputation, and high-end models of blood vessel image photographic devices are expanding as devices supporting top-level, leading-edge medical treatment.



Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility

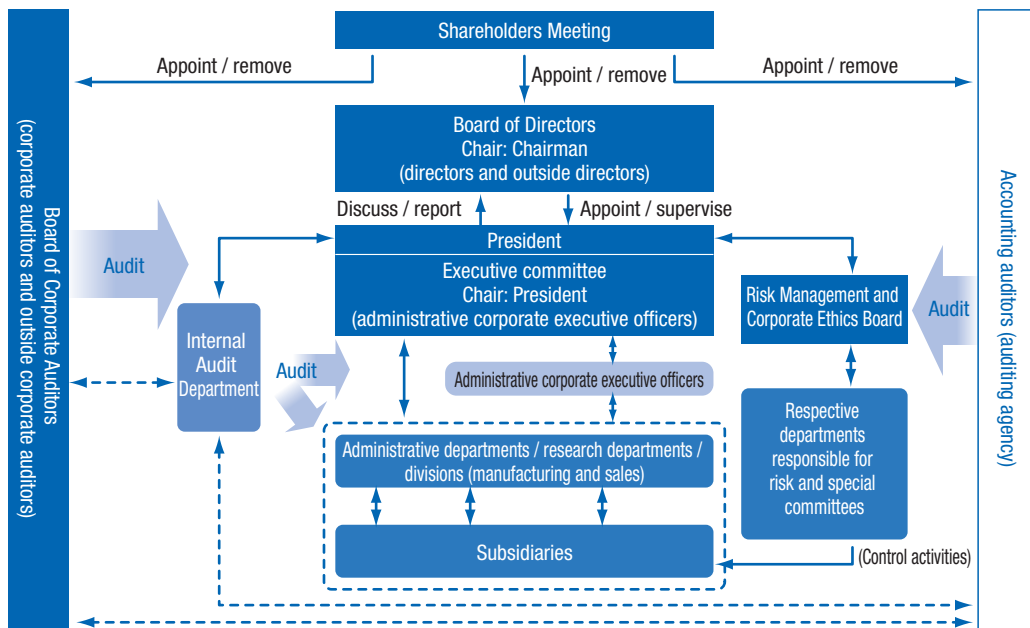
Corporate Governance

We believe that corporate governance essentially involves establishing and maintaining an organizational system and official management system able to respond quickly to the changes in the business environment. As part of that process, we have been strengthening the ability of the administrative executive management system to execute managerial processes more reliably and rapidly, strengthening the auditing functions of the board of directors, strengthening the internal control system, which integrates compliance and risk management, improving disclosure, and so on.

Corporate Governance System

The company has designated the board of directors as the institution for deciding and monitoring the execution of administrative processes, the president and other administrative corporate executive officers and the executive committee as the institution for executing administrative processes based on decisions made by the board of directors, and the board of corporate auditors and accounting auditors as the institution for auditing.

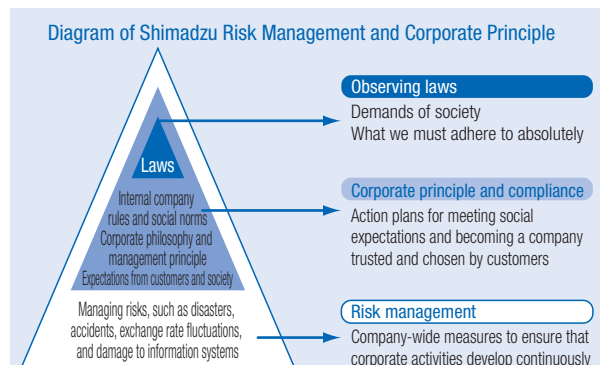
To clarify the managerial responsibility of directors, directors are appointed for a term of one year. In addition, the board of directors appoints the chairman and other administrative corporate executive officers.



Risk Management System

At Shimadzu, we are united as a Shimadzu Group in striving to build public trust by establishing a risk management system that encompasses corporate ethics and compliance, by fostering a corporate culture that respects corporate ethics and compliance, and by undertaking activities for the proper management of business risks.

The president is the chief officer responsible for risk management. Below the president, a Risk Management and Corporate Ethics Board meets twice a year as a deliberative body to confirm and decide on policies for risks that are considered company-wide issues that require prioritized measures (priority risks) and compliance risks. These activities are coordinated by the director in charge of risk management and primarily carried out by the departments responsible for the respective risks, deployed in a top-down manner to other departments and group companies accordingly. In the workplace, where business processes are performed, we also engage in bottom-up "control self-assessment" (CSA) measures as we go through the PDCA cycle for risk management activities in respective departments and Group companies.



Promoting Diversity

As managing the company becomes increasingly global, there is an increasing diversity in gender, age, nationality, race, beliefs, language, religion, physical handicap, social status, wealth, and so on. Therefore, Shimadzu is committed to striving to maintain a workplace environment where the creativity and individuality of each employee can be fully utilized in their work, where employees can freely pursue self-actualization, and, from the company's perspective, where they can continue to maximize their contribution to the company as well.

Shimadzu's Stance on Diversity

The Shimadzu corporate code of ethics specifies guidelines for conduct related to respecting the rights, personality, and individuality of employees and diversity in the workplace.

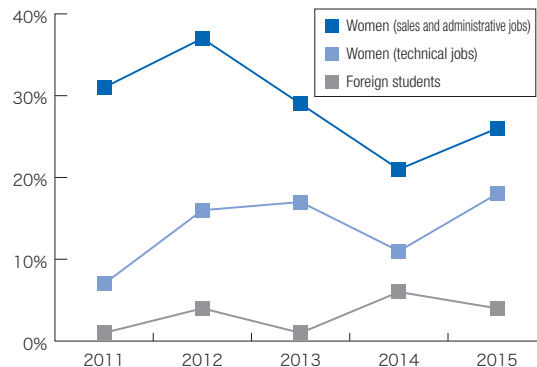
These guidelines clarify Shimadzu's stance on diversity, as indicated on the below.

We will respect the rights, personality, and individuality of all employees and diversity in the workplace and will strive to utilize human resources and create a workplace in a manner that fully utilizes the abilities of all employees and achieves a healthy balance between work and personal life (work-life balance)

Diversity of New Graduate Recruitment

To promote utilizing more diverse human resources, several years ago we started actively recruiting foreign students and continue to increase the proportion of women hired.

Percent of women and foreign students among new graduate hires

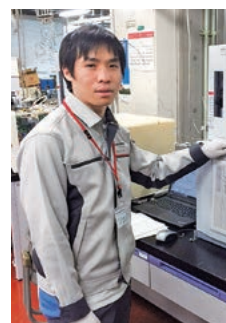


Comments from a Non-Japanese Employee Hired Due to the Global Employment Policy

Gregory King, originally from Philippines
Solutions Development Group, GC & TA Business Unit, Analytical & Measuring Instruments Division

Currently, my main job involves R&D for future gas chromatography systems. Our customers are typically companies that are developing new technologies, so our products are used to help improve existing customer products or develop new one. Consequently, our products result in improving the lives of regular people. Therefore, when I am struggling to find a way to improve a Shimadzu product, I am effectively contributing to the progress of society in general.

Based on working at Shimadzu, I think there are many good points of Japanese companies, but I am especially impressed with how coworkers help each other like family and quickly help each other if someone makes a mistake.



Comments from the Supervising Manager

Masanao Furukawa
Manager, Solutions Development Group, GC & TA Business Unit, Analytical & Measuring Instruments Division

After working with Greg, I am daily surprised with his abilities and how hard he works. Once a week we have what we call "Greg time," where we report on our activities, but are not permitted to use Japanese. I think he has not only helped improve the English language ability of the younger employees in the same department, but also stimulated them with his work attitude.

In the future, I plan to gradually increase his opportunities to negotiate with other related departments, so that he can learn about the organization from a variety of perspectives.

Environmental Management System and Environmental Performance

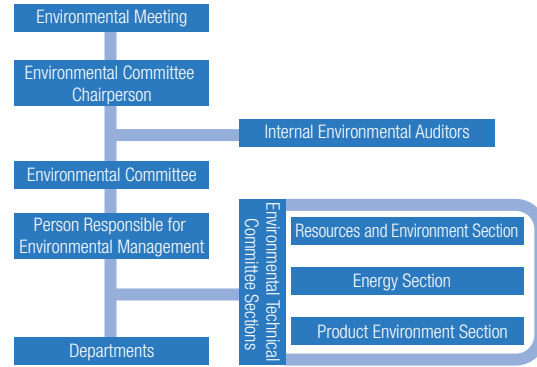
Shimadzu's environmental management system has been implemented based on ISO 14001 international standards for environmental management systems, mainly for production, R&D, and sales locations and major affiliated companies within Japan.

Through continuous improvements, we have been investing effort into improving various environmental performance and strengthening our compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

Environmental Management System and Policies

Previously an Environmental Committee chaired by someone from executive management was established in accordance with ISO 14001 to promote the environmental management system. However, in April 2015, an Environmental Meeting chaired by the president was established as the ultimate deliberative body for environmental issues. This has provided a deeper integration between management and environmental management.

However, whereas Shimadzu is promoting activities to include all sales bases within the scope of ISO 14001 as well, Shimadzu and its group companies are currently promoting company-wide environmental activities based on the purposes and goals determined for the entire company by the environmental technical committee sections established across different departments.



Completion of New Head Office Building

Construction of the new head office building at Sanjo Works was completed in June 2014.

The new building not only serves to consolidate head office functions within the Sanjo Works site, but also incorporates a variety of environmentally-friendly features.

In terms of the Kyoto standards for the Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency (CASBEE), which also evaluates buildings based on how well they typify Kyoto, the building earned an "S" score, which is the highest available.

In addition, a new 8,000 m² Shimadzu Forest space was installed on the south side of the new head office building. This green space earned a AAA score, the highest available, from the Japan Habitat Evaluation & Certification Program (JHEP), a program developed and operated by the Ecosystem Conservation Society-Japan to objectively and quantitatively evaluate biodiversity conservation or restoration measures. Shimadzu intends to continue maintaining and conserving this thriving ecosystem in the future as well.



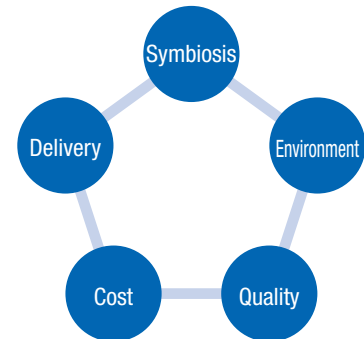
Working Together with Suppliers

The materials used in Shimadzu products are procured using a supply chain management system to build strong partnerships with suppliers in and outside of Japan. This helps form a deeper mutual understanding and develops a relationship where both parties can grow and develop.

Procurement Policy

In an effort to ensure all transactions are fair and equitable, and comply with laws and regulations, the basic policy for transactions is symbiosis, environment (E), quality (Q), cost (C), and delivery (D).

We promote transactions with suppliers that are able to supply the best possible quality and at a price that can satisfy the customer and that actively engage in measures to minimize their environmental impact.



Measures for Conflict Minerals

The Shimadzu Group consults with suppliers about the regulation of the use of conflict minerals^{*1} from a viewpoint of social responsibility of a company. If parts and materials used in Shimadzu's products have been confirmed to include conflict minerals, Shimadzu will immediately stop using them and takes other appropriate measures.

*1 In the US, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was established on July 21, 2010 in order to prevent sales of such minerals from becoming a capital source for armed groups that commit inhumane acts. According to the restrictions provided by Article 1502, companies listed in the US must report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) about the use of gold, tin, tantalum, and tungsten mined in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and nine surrounding countries for achieving products' functions or manufacturing them. The law stipulated that the SEC shall determine specific procedures for the report, and the procedures were adopted in a public session of the SEC on August 22, 2012

Activities That Contribute to Society

Balancing Business Operations with Global Environmental Conservation

One of our top management issues is balancing business operations with global environmental conservation. By developing environmental measurement instruments and a various other products, participating in environmental conservation activities, and engaging in activities that contribute to society, Shimadzu actively contributes to building a sustainable society.

Outstanding Researchers Awarded Shimadzu Award and R&D Grant



The Shimadzu Science Foundation promotes scientific technology in Japan through a variety of assistance activities, such as by awarding the Shimadzu Award to deserving individuals conducting basic research of scientific technology, mainly involving scientific measurement or related fields, or R&D grants to young researchers.

Visiting Lectures for Children regarding the Environment



From 2001, we have been providing visiting lectures regarding global environment to elementary school, junior high school, and high school students. We provide lectures where children can learn while having fun. Our lectures include practical training sessions that use environmental teaching tools developed by the “Eco-Club,” an environmental activity team of women employees from across all divisions of our company.

Supporting the United Nations University Project



We have supported the United Nations University's environmental management project since 1996. In addition to loaning analytical instruments, we support the organization of symposia and training workshops. Shimadzu's specialized technology and know-how in the environmental analysis field is being utilized in the project, and we are supporting the research and investigations conducted by the member countries.

Academic Support: “Shimadzu – A. Nakamoto Scholarship”



We established a Shimadzu – A. Nakamoto Scholarship program at the Vietnam National University (Hanoi) to actively support researching topics increasingly necessary to Vietnam, such as food safety and security and multifaceted evaluation of polymer materials.

Financial Section

Consolidated Balance Sheet

March 31, 2015

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)
	2015	2014	2015
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13).....	¥ 38,423	¥ 43,930	\$ 320,192
Time deposits (Note 13).....	2,938	2,099	24,483
Trade receivables:			
Notes and accounts (Note 13).....	103,205	112,194	860,042
Allowance for doubtful receivables.....	(1,106)	(1,218)	(9,217)
Net trade receivables.....	102,099	110,976	850,825
Inventories (Note 5).....	74,867	70,717	623,892
Deferred tax assets (Note 11).....	9,492	7,974	79,100
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	6,998	5,643	58,317
Total current assets.....	234,817	241,339	1,956,809
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Note 2.f):			
Land.....	18,244	18,195	152,033
Buildings and structures.....	38,749	32,134	322,908
Machinery, equipment and vehicles.....	5,345	4,470	44,542
Tools, furniture and fixtures.....	9,135	7,424	76,125
Lease assets.....	2,399	2,366	19,992
Construction in progress.....	1,559	4,817	12,992
Total property, plant and equipment.....	75,431	69,406	628,592
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:			
Investment securities (Notes 4 and 13).....	12,779	9,217	106,492
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies (Note 13).....	983	1,129	8,192
Software.....	5,585	5,029	46,542
Deferred tax assets (Note 11).....	5,196	9,463	43,300
Other assets (Note 7).....	5,042	5,133	42,016
Total investments and other assets.....	29,585	29,971	246,542
TOTAL.....	¥339,833	¥340,716	\$2,831,943

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)
	2015	2014	2015
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term borrowings (Notes 6 and 13).....	¥ 8,232	¥ 25,796	\$ 68,600
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 6 and 13).....	1,404	12,099	11,700
Commercial paper (Note 13).....		16,000	
Trade notes and accounts payable (Note 13).....	51,596	51,662	429,967
Other payables.....	12,034	12,075	100,283
Advances from customers.....	5,035	3,681	41,958
Income taxes payable.....	5,057	1,715	42,142
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (Notes 11)	17,277	15,631	143,975
Total current liabilities.....	<u>100,635</u>	<u>138,659</u>	<u>838,625</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt (Notes 6 and 13).....	17,629	2,494	146,908
Liability for retirement benefits (Note 8)	10,563	16,700	88,025
Long-term deposit	163	184	1,358
Other long-term liabilities (Note 11)	825	684	6,877
Total long-term liabilities.....	<u>29,180</u>	<u>20,062</u>	<u>243,168</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Notes 12, 14 and 15)			
EQUITY (Notes 9 and 19):			
Common stock, authorized, 800,000,000 shares; issued, 296,070,227 shares.....	26,649	26,649	222,075
Capital surplus.....	35,188	35,188	293,233
Retained earnings.....	134,872	119,367	1,123,933
Treasury stock - at cost, 1,194,651 shares in 2015 and 1,156,882 shares in 2014.....	(797)	(755)	(6,642)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities.....	5,200	2,995	43,333
Foreign currency translation adjustments	6,817	85	56,809
Defined retirement benefit plans.....	1,840	(1,714)	15,334
Total.....	<u>209,769</u>	<u>181,815</u>	<u>1,748,075</u>
Minority interests.....	249	180	2,075
Total equity	<u>210,018</u>	<u>181,995</u>	<u>1,750,150</u>
TOTAL	<u>¥339,833</u>	<u>¥340,716</u>	<u>\$2,831,943</u>

Consolidated Statement of Income

Year Ended March 31, 2015

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)
	2015	2014	2015
NET SALES (Notes 12 and 20)	¥314,703	¥307,532	\$2,622,525
COST OF SALES (Note 12)	187,675	189,572	1,563,958
Gross profit	127,028	117,960	1,058,567
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Notes 10 and 12)	99,839	93,941	831,992
Operating income (Note 20)	27,189	24,019	226,575
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES):			
Interest and dividend income	386	370	3,217
Interest expense	(225)	(389)	(1,875)
Foreign exchange gain, net	674	552	5,617
Impairment losses on goodwill (Note 7)		(264)	
Gain on sales of non-current assets	34	8,736	283
Gain on securities contributed to employees' retirement benefit trust		3,012	
Loss on defense equipment (Note 17)		(21,644)	
Settlement of contract amendment	(1,444)		(12,034)
Amortization of net retirement benefit obligation at transition		(343)	
Other, net	189	(363)	1,575
Other income (expenses), net	(386)	(10,333)	(3,217)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND MINORITY INTERESTS	26,803	13,686	223,358
INCOME TAXES (Note 11):			
Current	8,076	5,026	67,300
Refund for prior periods		(1,317)	
Deferred	210	209	1,750
Total income taxes	8,286	3,918	69,050
NET INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS	18,517	9,768	154,308
MINORITY INTERESTS IN NET INCOME	72	43	600
NET INCOME	¥ 18,445	¥ 9,725	\$ 153,708
	Yen		U.S. Dollars
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK (Notes 2.t and 18):			
Basic net income	¥62.55	¥32.97	\$0.52
Cash dividends applicable to the year	13.00	9.00	0.11

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year Ended March 31, 2015

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)
	2015	2014	2015
NET INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS	¥18,517	¥ 9,768	\$154,308
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Note 16):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	2,206	(549)	18,383
Foreign currency translation adjustments	6,701	5,424	55,842
Defined retirement benefit plans.....	3,554	1,598	29,617
Total other comprehensive income	12,461	6,473	103,842
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	¥30,978	¥16,241	\$258,150
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Owners of the parent	¥30,898	¥16,190	\$257,483
Minority interests.....	80	51	667

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Year Ended March 31, 2015

Millions of Yen

	Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2013	294,957,786	¥26,649	¥35,188	¥117,053	¥(716)
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies				(3,283)	
Retained earnings brought forward as restated	294,957,786	26,649	35,188	113,770	(716)
Effect of change of the fiscal year end of consolidated subsidiaries.....				(1,473)	
Net income				9,725	
Cash dividends, ¥9.0 per share				(2,655)	
Purchase of treasury stock.....					(39)
Net change in the year	(44,441)				
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	294,913,345	26,649	35,188	119,367	(755)
Change of scope of consolidation				(139)	
Net income				18,445	
Cash dividends, ¥13.0 per share				(2,801)	
Purchase of treasury stock.....					(42)
Net change in the year	(37,769)				
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2015	<u>294,875,576</u>	<u>¥26,649</u>	<u>¥35,188</u>	<u>¥134,872</u>	<u>¥(797)</u>

Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)

	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	\$222,075	\$293,233	\$ 994,725	\$(6,292)
Change of scope of consolidation			(1,158)	
Net income			153,708	
Cash dividends, \$0.11 per share			(23,342)	
Purchase of treasury stock.....				(350)
Net change in the year				
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2015	<u>\$222,075</u>	<u>\$293,233</u>	<u>\$1,123,933</u>	<u>\$(6,642)</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Millions of Yen

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Total	Minority Interests	Total Equity
	Unrealized Gain on Available-for- Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans			
BALANCE, APRIL 1, 2013	¥3,544	¥(8,420)		¥173,298	¥132	¥173,430
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			¥(3,313)	(6,596)		(6,596)
Retained earnings brought forward as restated	3,544	(8,420)	(3,313)	166,702	132	166,834
Effect of change of the fiscal year end of consolidated subsidiaries.....				(1,473)		(1,473)
Net income				9,725		9,725
Cash dividends, ¥9.0 per share				(2,655)		(2,655)
Purchase of treasury stock.....				(39)		(39)
Net change in the year.....	(549)	8,505	1,599	9,555	48	9,603
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	2,995	85	(1,714)	181,815	180	181,995
Change of scope of consolidation				(139)		(139)
Net income				18,445		18,445
Cash dividends, ¥13.0 per share				(2,801)		(2,801)
Purchase of treasury stock.....				(42)		(42)
Net change in the year.....	2,205	6,732	3,554	12,491	69	12,560
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2015	¥5,200	¥ 6,817	¥1,840	¥209,769	¥249	¥210,018

Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Total	Minority Interests	Total Equity
	Unrealized Gain on Available-for- Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Defined Retirement Benefit Plans			
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2014	\$24,958	\$ 708	\$(14,283)	\$1,515,124	\$1,500	\$1,516,624
Change of scope of consolidation				(1,158)		(1,158)
Net income				153,708		153,708
Cash dividends, \$0.11 per share				(23,342)		(23,342)
Purchase of treasury stock.....				(350)		(350)
Net change in the year.....	18,375	56,101	29,617	104,093	575	104,668
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 2015	\$43,333	\$56,809	\$15,334	\$1,748,075	\$2,075	\$1,750,150

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended March 31, 2015

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)
	2015	2014	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥26,803	¥13,686	\$223,358
Adjustments for:			
Income taxes paid	(4,566)	(3,726)	(38,050)
Impairment losses on goodwill		264	
Depreciation and amortization	7,952	8,050	66,267
Accrued bonuses	468	1,146	3,900
Liability for retirement benefits.....	(800)	(256)	(6,667)
Foreign exchange gain, net.....	(135)	(40)	(1,125)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(218)	309	(1,817)
Loss (gain) on sales and retirement of property, plant and equipment	137	(8,563)	1,142
Gain on securities contributed to employees' retirement benefits trust.....		(3,012)	
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables.....	12,130	(22,434)	101,083
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(1,039)	5,041	(8,658)
(Decrease) increase in trade payables	(2,844)	1,086	(23,700)
Other, net.....	2,357	2,578	19,641
Total adjustments	13,442	(19,557)	112,016
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	40,245	(5,871)	335,374
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment, and other assets	401	13,694	3,342
Purchases of property, plant and equipment, and other assets	(14,490)	(12,465)	(120,750)
Purchases of investment securities.....	(1,224)	(794)	(10,200)
Payments made to long-term loan receivables.....	(32)	(23)	(267)
Collections of long-term loan receivables	185	243	1,542
Other, net.....	(519)	(265)	(4,325)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities.....	(15,679)	390	(130,658)
FORWARD	¥24,566	¥ (5,481)	\$204,716

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars (Note 3)
	2015	2014	2015
FORWARD	¥24,566	¥ (5,481)	\$204,716
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(17,602)	7,874	(146,683)
Borrowings of long-term debt	650	474	5,417
Repayments of long-term debt	(12,288)	(1,724)	(102,398)
Issuance of commercial paper	11,000	24,000	91,667
Redemption of commercial paper	(27,000)	(8,000)	(225,000)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	14,921		124,342
Cash dividends paid	(2,816)	(2,660)	(23,467)
Redemption of construction cooperation fund	(21)	(4,560)	(175)
Other, net	(41)	(40)	(343)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(33,197)	15,364	(276,640)
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,431	1,505	20,258
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(6,200)	11,388	(51,666)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS OF NEWLY CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES, BEGINNING OF YEAR	693		5,775
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS RESULTING FROM CHANGE OF THE FISCAL YEAR END OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES		(1,300)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	43,930	33,842	366,083
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	¥38,423	¥43,930	\$320,192

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2015

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Shimadzu Corporation (the "Company") and its significant subsidiaries (together, the "Group") have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2014 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2015.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2015, include the accounts of the Company and its 25 (25 in 2014) domestic subsidiaries and 49 (44 in 2014) foreign subsidiaries. Consolidation of the remaining subsidiaries would not have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Under the control concept, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated.

Investments in 2 (5 in 2014) unconsolidated subsidiaries and 4 (4 in 2014) associated companies are stated at cost. The effect on the consolidated financial statements of not applying the equity method is immaterial.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group is also eliminated.

Shimadzu (Hong Kong) Limited and 10 other subsidiaries have a closing date falling on December 31, but these companies carry out provisional settlement of account on March 31 and use these amounts in consolidated accounts.

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements -

In May 2006, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") issued ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force ("PITF") No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements." PITF No. 18 prescribes that the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, financial statements prepared by

foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items which should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that net income is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (a) amortization of goodwill; (b) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been directly recorded in equity; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of research and development; (d) cancellation of the fair value model of accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model accounting; and (e) exclusion of minority interests from net income, if contained in net income.

c. Cash Equivalents - Cash equivalents are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash equivalents include time deposits that mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

d. Investment Securities - Investment securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows:

Available-for-sale securities, which represent securities not classified as either trading securities or held-to-maturity debt securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity.

Non-marketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method. For other-than-temporary declines in fair value, investment securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

e. Inventories - Inventories are principally stated at the lower of cost, using the periodic average method or net selling value.

f. Property, Plant and Equipment - Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries is computed by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. The range of useful lives is principally from 3 to 75 years for buildings and structures, from 4 to 17 years for machinery, equipment and vehicles and from 2 to 15 years for tools, furniture and fixtures. The useful lives for lease assets are the terms of the respective leases.

Accumulated depreciation at March 31, 2015 and 2014 was ¥80,497 million (\$670,808 thousand) and ¥76,936 million, respectively.

Effective April 1, 2014, the Company and its domestic

consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the straight-line method of depreciation for property, plant and equipment (except for buildings and lease assets), which had previously been depreciated by the declining-balance method.

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have been pushing forward in-house production as part of production reform and rebuilt the head office building and the factories.

Considering the correlation between production and costs resulting from the usage of the assets, the straight-line method provides a more accurate allocation of the cost of the assets over the assets' estimated useful lives.

As a result, consolidated operating income, and income before income taxes and minority interests for the year ended March 31, 2015, both increased by ¥1,053 million (\$8,775 thousand) (see Note 20).

- g. Long-Lived Assets** - The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.
- h. Goodwill** - Goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method over 20 years, while immaterial amounts of goodwill are charged to income as incurred. Goodwill is included in the other assets among the investments and other assets section of the consolidated balance sheet.
- i. Software** - Software costs for internal use are capitalized and amortized by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 5 years.
- j. Retirement and Pension Plans** - The Company and certain domestic subsidiaries have three retirement and pension plans covering most of their employees, consisting of a cash balance type defined benefit pension plan, a lump-sum severance payment plan and a defined contribution plan or an advance payment system. Under the defined contribution plan or advance payment system, employees can adopt whichever they consider more preferable. Other domestic subsidiaries have non-contributory funded pension plans and lump-sum severance payment plans. Certain foreign subsidiaries have non-contributory funded pension plans.

The Group, which has a non-contributory funded

pension plan, accounted for retirement benefits based on projected benefit obligations and plan assets at the consolidated balance sheet date.

The Company has an employees' retirement benefit trust for payments of retirement benefits. The securities that were contributed to and held in this trust are qualified as plan assets.

Moreover, one subsidiary participated in a multiemployer plan and contribution to such plan is recognized as expenses at the value of the plan asset as its contribution cannot be calculated reasonably.

Domestic subsidiaries provide for the liability at the amount that would be required if all directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members retired at the end of each financial period. The accrued provisions are not funded and any amounts payable upon retirement are included in other long-term liabilities as of March 31, 2015 and 2014.

- k. Asset Retirement Obligations** - In March 2008, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 18, "Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations" and ASBJ Guidance No. 21, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations." Under these accounting standards, an asset retirement obligation is defined as a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development and normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset. The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.
- l. Research and Development Costs** - Research and development costs are charged to income as incurred.
- m. Allowance for Doubtful Receivables** - The allowance for doubtful receivables is stated in amounts considered to be appropriate based on the Group's past credit loss experience

and an evaluation of potential losses in the receivables outstanding.

- n. Leases** - In March 2007, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 13, "Accounting Standard for Lease Transactions," which revised the previous accounting standard for lease transactions. The revised accounting standard for lease transactions was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2008.

Under the previous accounting standard, finance leases that were deemed to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee were capitalized. However, other finance leases were permitted to be accounted for as operating lease transactions if certain "as-if-capitalized" information was disclosed in the notes to the lessee's financial statements. The revised accounting standard requires that all finance lease transactions should be capitalized by recognizing lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet.

The Company and the consolidated domestic subsidiaries applied the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2008.

All other leases are accounted for as operating leases.

- o. Income Taxes** - The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted income tax rates to the temporary differences.

The Group files a tax return under the consolidated corporate tax system, which allows companies to base tax payments on the combined profits or losses of the parent company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries.

- p. Appropriations of Retained Earnings** - Appropriations of retained earnings are reflected in the consolidated financial statements for the following year upon shareholders' approval.

- q. Foreign Currency Transactions** - All short-term and long-term monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates at the consolidated balance sheet date. The foreign exchange gains and losses from translation are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they occur.

- r. Foreign Currency Financial Statements** - The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as

of the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical exchange rate. Differences arising from such translation are shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" in accumulated other comprehensive income in a separate component of equity. Revenue and expense accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate.

- s. Derivatives** - The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage their exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Foreign exchange forward contracts are utilized by the Group to reduce foreign currency exchange risk. The Group does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign currency forward contracts are measured at fair value and the unrealized gains/losses are recognized in income.

- t. Per-Share Information** - Basic net income per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted net income per share is not presented as there are not any dilutive securities outstanding.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of income are dividends applicable to the respective fiscal years including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

- u. Accounting Changes and Error Corrections** - In December 2009, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 24, "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Accounting treatments under this standard and guidance are as follows: (1) Changes in Accounting Policies - When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions. (2) Changes in Presentation - When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior-period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation. (3) Changes in Accounting Estimates - A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods. (4) Corrections of Prior-Period Errors - When an error in prior-period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

3. 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 the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥120 to \$1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2015. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Non-current:			
Equity securities.....	¥12,759	¥9,217	\$106,325
Debt securities.....	20		167
Total	¥12,779	¥9,217	\$106,492

The cost and aggregate fair values of investment securities at March 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value

March 31, 2015

Securities classified as:

Available-for-sale:

Equity securities.....	¥4,541	¥7,655	¥ 65	¥12,131
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March 31, 2014

Securities classified as:

Available-for-sale:

Equity securities.....	¥4,336	¥4,648	¥100	¥ 8,884
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	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value

March 31, 2015

Securities classified as:

Available-for-sale:

Equity securities.....	\$37,842	\$63,792	\$542	\$101,092
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The information for available-for-sale securities which were sold during the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	Proceeds	Realized Gains

March 31, 2015

Available-for-sale:

Equity securities.....	¥14	¥10
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March 31, 2014

Available-for-sale:

Equity securities.....	¥122	¥115
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	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses

March 31, 2015

Available-for-sale:

Equity securities.....	\$117	\$83
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5. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2015 and 2014, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Merchandise and finished goods....	¥41,536	¥36,273	\$346,133
Work in process	16,193	16,934	134,942
Raw materials and supplies	17,138	17,510	142,817
Total	¥74,867	¥70,717	\$623,892

6. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term borrowings primarily consisted of bank overdrafts and financing agreements with banks which are renewable on an annual basis and bear interest at annual rates ranging from 0.44% to 14.31% and from 0.45% to 15.00% at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Long-term debt at March 31, 2015 and 2014, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
0.30% unsecured bonds, due June 2018	¥15,000		\$125,000
Borrowings, principally from banks, due serially to 2018 with interest rates ranging from 0.62% to 5.00% (from 0.71% to 5.00%, due serially to 2016 at March 31, 2014)	1,437	¥12,062	11,975
Obligations under finance leases....	2,596	2,531	21,633
Total	19,033	14,593	158,608
Less current portion	(1,404)	(12,099)	(11,700)
Long-term debt, less current portion.....	¥17,629	¥ 2,494	\$146,908

Annual maturities of long-term debt outstanding at March 31, 2015 were as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2016.....	¥ 1,404	\$ 11,700
2017.....	1,070	8,917
2018.....	767	6,392
2019.....	633	5,275
2020.....	15,134	126,116
2021 and thereafter.....	25	208
Total	¥19,033	\$158,608

7. IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON GOODWILL

No impairment loss was recognized for the year ended March 31, 2015.

The Group recognized impairment losses for the year ended March 31, 2014, as follows:

Location	Usage	Description	Millions of Yen
Saitama Prefecture	Business assets (Medical Systems and Equipment)	Goodwill	¥264

The long-lived assets are basically grouped by business segment of management accounting. The Group has recognized impairment losses on business assets due to the fact that originally expected revenue in the business plan when the Group took over the business is no longer expected by recording these impairment losses as extraordinary loss.

The full amount of the unamortized balance of goodwill is impaired and recognized as an impairment loss.

8. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have severance payment plans for employees. In addition, consolidated domestic subsidiaries have severance payment plans for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members. Under most circumstances, employees terminating their employment are entitled to retirement benefits determined based on the basic rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service and certain other factors. Such retirement benefits are made in the form of a lump-sum severance payment from the Company or from certain consolidated domestic subsidiaries and annuity payments from a trustee. Employees are entitled to larger payments if the termination is involuntary, by retirement at the mandatory retirement age or certain other conditions.

The liability for retirement benefits at March 31, 2015 and 2014, for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members is ¥187 million (\$1,558 thousand) and ¥175 million, respectively. The retirement benefits for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members are paid subject to the approval of the shareholders of each subsidiary.

- (1) The changes in defined benefit obligation for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Balance at beginning of year	¥50,648	¥48,946	\$422,067
Current service cost	2,072	2,109	17,267
Interest cost	701	631	5,842
Actuarial losses	1,146	170	9,550
Benefits paid	(2,202)	(2,441)	(18,350)
Prior service cost	3		25
Others	251	1,233	2,091
Balance at end of year	¥52,619	¥50,648	\$438,492

- (2) The changes in plan assets for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Balance at beginning of year	¥36,199	¥27,144	\$301,658
Contribution to the employees' retirement benefit trust		4,482	
Expected return on plan assets ...	612	435	5,100
Actuarial gains	5,972	2,158	49,767
Contributions from the employer	3,089	3,159	25,742
Benefits paid	(1,625)	(1,727)	(13,542)
Others	155	548	1,292
Balance at end of year	¥44,402	¥36,199	\$370,017

- (3) Reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Funded defined benefit obligation ..	¥56,181	¥54,081	\$468,175
Plan assets	(46,756)	(38,424)	(389,633)
	9,425	15,657	78,542
Unfunded defined benefit obligation	1,138	1,043	9,483
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥10,563	¥16,700	\$ 88,025
Liability for retirement benefits	¥10,563	¥16,700	\$ 88,025
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥10,563	¥16,700	\$ 88,025

- (4) The components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Service cost	¥2,072	¥2,109	\$17,267
Interest cost	701	631	5,842
Expected return on plan assets	(612)	(435)	(5,100)
Amortization of prior service cost ...	(320)	(320)	(2,667)
Recognized actuarial losses	1,016	1,169	8,467
Others	502	841	4,183
Net periodic benefit costs	¥3,359	¥3,995	\$27,992

- (5) Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Prior service cost	¥ (323)	¥ (319)	\$ (2,692)
Actuarial gains	5,774	2,864	48,117
Total	¥5,451	¥2,545	\$45,425

- (6) Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (before income tax effect) in respect of defined

retirement benefit plans as of March 31, 2015 and 2014

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of
	2015	2014	U.S. Dollars
Unrecognized prior service cost.....	¥1,680	¥ 2,002	\$14,000
Unrecognized actuarial gains (losses).....	1,505	(4,268)	12,542
Total	¥3,185	¥(2,266)	\$26,542

(7) Plan assets

a. *Components of plan assets*

Plan assets as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, consisted of the following:

	2015	2014
Debt investments	15%	14%
Equity investments	72	70
General account asset.....	12	13
Others.....	1	3
Total	100%	100%

b. *Method of determining the expected rate of return on plan assets*

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering the long-term rates of return which are expected currently and in the future from the various components of the plan assets.

(8) Assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, were set forth as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rate	1.0%	1.0%
Expected rate of return on plan assets.....	1.4%	0.8%

The expected compensation increase rate is based on the age-specific compensation increase index as of March 31, 2010, for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

9. EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

a. Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria including (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and (4) the term of service of the directors being prescribed as one year rather than the normal two-year term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors 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. However, the Company cannot do so because it does not meet all the above criteria.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (noncash 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 Companies Act 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.

b. *Increases/Decreases and Transfer of Common Stock, Reserve and Surplus*

The Companies Act 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 aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts within equity under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

c. *Treasury Stock and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights*

The Companies Act 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 a specific formula. Under the Companies Act, stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity. The Companies Act 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.

10. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Research and development costs charged to income were ¥9,786 million (\$81,550 thousand) and ¥10,644 million for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

11. INCOME TAXES

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes which, in the aggre-

gate, resulted in normal effective statutory tax rates of approximately 36% and 38% for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of
	2015	2014	U.S. Dollars
Current:			2015
Deferred tax assets:			
Accrued bonuses.....	¥2,350	¥2,306	\$19,583
Unrealized profit eliminated			
from inventories	3,000	2,362	25,000
Loss on devaluation of			
inventories.....	1,131	1,010	9,425
Enterprise taxes.....	357	224	2,975
Allowance for doubtful			
receivables.....	238	237	1,983
Other	2,482	2,465	20,684
Total	9,558	8,604	79,650
Less valuation allowance	(21)	(605)	(175)
Total deferred tax assets	¥9,537	¥7,999	\$79,475
Deferred tax liability	¥ 47	¥ 27	\$ 392
Net deferred tax assets.....	¥9,492	¥7,974	\$79,100
Net deferred tax liabilities			
(included in other current			
liabilities)	¥ 2	¥ 2	\$ 17
Noncurrent:			
Deferred tax assets:			
Liability for retirement benefits ...	¥ 9,451	¥12,682	\$ 78,758
Depreciation.....	2,250	2,944	18,750
Tax loss carryforwards.....	171	218	1,425
Loss on impairment of			
long-lived assets	211	233	1,758
Other	833	943	6,942
Total	12,916	17,020	107,633
Less valuation allowance	(891)	(1,079)	(7,425)
Total deferred tax assets	¥12,025	¥15,941	\$100,208
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Gain on securities contributed to			
employees' retirement			
benefit trust	¥4,229	¥4,671	\$35,242
Special reserves (included in			
retained earnings).....	246	272	2,050
Unrealized gain on available-			
for-sale securities	2,389	1,553	19,908
Other	133	84	1,108
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥6,997	¥6,580	\$58,308
Net deferred tax assets.....	¥5,196	¥9,463	\$43,300
Net deferred tax liabilities			
(included in other long-term			
liabilities).....	¥ 168	¥ 102	\$ 1,400

The above net deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the aggregate amounts of each individual taxpayer's net deferred tax assets or liabilities.

A reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2015, with the corresponding figures for the year ended March 31, 2014, is as follows:

	2015	2014
Normal effective statutory tax rate	35.5%	37.9%
Income taxes for prior periods.....		(9.6)
Effect of income tax rate on deferred		
tax assets reduction	4.1	3.8
Expenses not permanently deductible		
for income tax purposes	0.6	2.3
Per capita inhabitant tax	0.4	0.8
Valuation allowance.....	(2.6)	1.4
Tax credit for research and		
development costs.....	(4.7)	(3.4)
Difference in subsidiaries' tax rates.....	(2.2)	(5.7)
Other, net.....	(0.2)	1.1
Actual effective tax rate	30.9%	28.6%

New tax reform laws enacted in 2015 in Japan changed the normal effective statutory tax rate for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2015, to approximately 33% and for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2016, to approximately 32%. The effect of these changes was to decrease deferred tax assets, net of deferred tax liabilities, by ¥677 million (\$5,642 thousand) and increase accumulated other comprehensive income for unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities by ¥246 million (\$2,050 thousand), and defined retirement benefit plans by ¥181 million (\$1,508 thousand), in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2015, and to increase income taxes-deferred in the consolidated statement of income for the year then ended by ¥1,104 million (\$9,200 thousand).

12. LEASES

LESSEE

The Group leases certain office space, computer equipment and other assets.

Total rental expenses for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, were ¥6,540 million (\$54,500 thousand) and ¥6,040 million, respectively.

Future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of
	2015	2014	U.S. Dollars
Due within one year.....	¥ 777	¥ 772	\$ 6,475
Due after one year	1,200	876	10,000
Total	¥1,977	¥1,648	\$16,475

LESSOR

Future lease income under noncancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Due within one year.....	¥ 88	¥ 88	\$ 733
Due after one year.....	463	551	3,859
Total	<u>¥551</u>	<u>¥639</u>	<u>\$4,592</u>

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

(1) Group Policy for Financial Instruments

The Group uses financial instruments such as loans from banks, bonds and commercial paper. Cash surpluses, if any, are invested in low-risk financial assets such as deposits. Derivatives are used, not for speculative purposes, but to manage exposure to financial risks as described in (2) below.

(2) Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial

Instruments and Risk Management for Financial Instruments Receivables, such as trade notes and trade accounts, are exposed to customer credit risk. Such customer credit risk is managed by administering the term and balance according to the Group regulations and determining the collection status at an early stage due to the deterioration of the financial situation. Although receivables in foreign currencies are exposed to the market risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, the position is hedged by using forward foreign currency contracts. Investment securities, mainly equity instruments of customers and suppliers of the Group, are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations. The risk is managed by monitoring market values and financial positions of issuers on a regular basis.

Payment terms of payables, such as trade notes and trade accounts, are generally less than one year. Although payables in foreign currencies are exposed to the market risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates, those risks are netted against the balance of receivables denominated in the same foreign currencies as noted above.

Short-term loans and commercial paper are mainly used for operating activities, and long-term loans and bonds are mainly used for investment in property, plant and equipment. A part of such loans is exposed to market risks of interest rate fluctuation. Although payables and loans are exposed to liquidity risk, such risk is managed by making monthly cash flow plans.

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. All derivative transactions are entered into to hedge foreign currency exposures incorporated within the Group business. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets or liabilities except for credit-related market risk.

Because the counterparties to these derivatives are lim-

ited to major international financial institutions, the Group does not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Group have been made in accordance with internal policies under the supervision of the director in charge of the finance department.

The contract or notional amounts of derivatives which are shown in the table at Note 14 do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties and do not measure the Company's exposure to credit or market risk. Please see Note 14 for more details about derivatives.

(3) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Carrying amount, fair value and unrealized gains (losses) of financial instruments are as follows. Financial instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined are not included in the following table.

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

March 31, 2015	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Cash and cash equivalents ...	¥ 38,423	¥ 38,423	
Time deposits	2,938	2,938	
Trade receivables.....	103,205	102,922	¥(283)
Investment securities.....	12,131	12,131	
Total	<u>¥156,697</u>	<u>¥156,414</u>	<u>¥(283)</u>
Short-term borrowings.....	¥ 8,232	¥ 8,232	
Trade notes and accounts payable	51,596	51,596	
Long-term debt: Bonds payable	15,000	15,059	¥ (59)
Total	<u>¥ 74,828</u>	<u>¥ 74,887</u>	<u>¥ (59)</u>
Derivatives	<u>¥(15)</u>	<u>¥(15)</u>	

March 31, 2014	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Cash and cash equivalents ...	¥ 43,930	¥ 43,930	
Time deposits	2,099	2,099	
Trade receivables.....	112,194	111,895	¥(299)
Investment securities.....	8,884	8,884	
Total	<u>¥167,107</u>	<u>¥166,808</u>	<u>¥(299)</u>
Short-term borrowings.....	¥ 25,796	¥ 25,796	
Trade notes and accounts payable	51,662	51,662	
Commercial paper	16,000	16,000	
Total	<u>¥ 93,458</u>	<u>¥ 93,458</u>	
Derivatives	<u>¥(18)</u>	<u>¥(18)</u>	

March 31, 2015	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Cash and cash equivalents...	\$ 320,192	\$ 320,192	
Time deposits	24,483	24,483	
Trade receivables.....	860,042	857,683	\$(2,359)
Investment securities.....	101,092	101,092	
Total	<u>\$1,305,809</u>	<u>\$1,303,450</u>	<u>\$(2,359)</u>
Short-term borrowings.....	\$ 68,600	\$ 68,600	
Trade notes and accounts payable.....	429,967	429,967	
Long-term debt: Bonds payable.....	125,000	125,492	\$(492)
Total	<u>\$ 623,567</u>	<u>\$ 624,059</u>	<u>\$(492)</u>
Derivatives.....	\$(125)	\$(125)	

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Time Deposits

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents and time deposits approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Trade Receivables

The fair values of trade receivables are measured at the amount to be determined at maturity discounted at the Group-assumed corporate discount rate.

Investment Securities

The fair values of investment securities are measured at the quoted market price of the stock exchange for the equity instruments. Fair value information for the investment securities by classification is included in Note 4.

Trade Notes and Accounts Payable, Short-Term Borrowings, Commercial Paper

The carrying values of trade notes and accounts payable, short-term borrowings and commercial paper approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Long-Term Debt: Bonds Payable

The fair values of bonds payable are measured at the market price.

Derivatives

Fair value information for derivatives is included in Note 14.

- (b) Carrying amount of financial instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market.....	¥ 628	¥ 333	\$ 5,233
Stocks of subsidiaries and associated companies	983	1,129	8,192
Bonds that do not have a quoted market price in an active market.....	20		167
Total	<u>¥1,631</u>	<u>¥1,462</u>	<u>\$13,592</u>

(4) Maturity Analysis for Financial Assets and Securities with Contractual Maturities

March 31, 2015	Millions of Yen	
	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year
Cash and cash equivalents.....	¥ 38,423	
Time deposits	2,938	
Trade receivables	102,518	¥687
Investment securities: Bonds that do not have a quoted market price in an active market.....		20
Total	<u>¥143,879</u>	<u>¥707</u>

March 31, 2015	Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
	Due in 1 Year or Less	Due after 1 Year
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 320,192	
Time deposits	24,483	
Trade receivables	854,317	\$5,725
Investment securities: Bonds that do not have a quoted market price in an active market.....		167
Total	<u>\$1,198,992</u>	<u>\$5,892</u>

Please see Note 6 for annual maturities of long-term debt.

14. DERIVATIVES

The Group enters into foreign currency forward contracts to hedge foreign exchange risk associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. All derivative transactions are entered into to hedge foreign currency exposures incorporated within the Group's business. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is basically offset by opposite movements in the value of hedged assets or liabilities except for credit-related market risk.

Because the counterparties to these derivatives are limited to major international financial institutions, the Group does not anticipate any losses arising from credit risk.

Derivative transactions entered into by the Group have been made in accordance with internal policies under the supervision of the director in charge of the finance department.

The contract or notional amounts of derivatives which are shown in the following table do not represent the amounts

exchanged by the parties and do not measure the Company's exposure to credit or market risk.

The Company has the following derivative contracts outstanding as of March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015		
	In Thousands Contract or Notional Amount	Millions of Yen	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Forward exchange contracts:			
Selling USD	USD 67,500	¥(76)	¥(76)
Selling Euro	EUR 13,000	60	60
Buying USD	USD 1,110	1	1
	2014		
	In Thousands Contract or Notional Amount	Millions of Yen	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Forward exchange contracts:			
Selling USD	USD 39,665	¥(14)	¥(14)
Selling Euro	EUR 11,500	(4)	(4)
Buying Japanese Yen	JPY 3,272		
Buying USD	USD 379	(1)	(1)
	2015		
	In Thousands Contract or Notional Amount	Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Forward exchange contracts:			
Selling USD	USD 67,500	\$(633)	\$(633)
Selling Euro	EUR 13,000	500	500
Buying USD	USD 1,110	8	8

The fair value is estimated based on quotes from financial institutions.

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities at March 31, 2015, for trade notes discounted with banks amounted to ¥600 million (\$5,000 thousand).

16. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2015	2014	2015
Unrealized gain (loss) on available- for-sale securities:			
Gains arising during the year ..	¥3,042	¥2,274	\$ 25,350
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss		(3,127)	
Amount before income tax effect	3,042	(853)	25,350
Income tax effect	(836)	304	(6,967)
Total	¥2,206	¥ (549)	\$ 18,383
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ 6,701	¥5,424	\$ 55,842
Total	¥ 6,701	¥5,424	\$ 55,842
Defined retirement benefit plans:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ 4,755	¥1,696	\$ 39,625
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	696	849	5,800
Amount before income tax effect	5,451	2,545	45,425
Income tax effect	(1,897)	(947)	(15,808)
Total	¥ 3,554	¥1,598	\$ 29,617
Total other comprehensive income	¥12,461	¥6,473	\$ 103,842

17. LOSS ON DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

On January 25, 2013, the Company received a notification from the Japanese Ministry of Defense ("MOD") that the Company is suspended from further projects effective because it was revealed that the Company had been overbilling project costs by reporting excessive man-hours concerning various contracts which the Company entered into with MOD regarding aircraft equipment.

On March 25, 2014, MOD terminated the suspension of the Company as a result of submitting measures to prevent recurrence and having paid refunds concerning overbilling project costs.

The total refunds of overbilling project costs, penalty and default interest were ¥21,644 million and the Company booked the total costs as loss on defense equipment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.

18. NET INCOME PER SHARE

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of Shares	Yen	U.S. Dollars
	Net Income	Weighted- Average Shares	EPS	
Year Ended March 31, 2015:				
Basic EPS				
Net income available to common shareholders.....	¥18,445	294,897	¥62.55	\$0.52

Year Ended March 31, 2014:

Basic EPS				
Net income available to common shareholders.....	¥9,725	294,939	¥32.97	

Diluted EPS for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, is not disclosed because no dilutive securities are outstanding.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Appropriation of Retained Earnings

On May 12, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company resolved to propose a cash dividend of ¥8.00 (\$0.07) per share to shareholders of record as of March 31, 2015, or a total of ¥2,359 million (\$19,658 thousand), for approval at the general shareholders' meeting to be held on June 26, 2015.

Appropriations of retained earnings as of March 31, 2015, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥8.00 (\$0.07) per share	¥2,359	\$19,658

20. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Under ASBJ Statement No. 17, "Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures" and ASBJ Guidance No. 20, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Segment Information Disclosures," an entity is required to report financial and descriptive information about its reportable segments. Reportable segments are operating segments or aggregations of operating segments that meet specified criteria. Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available and such information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Generally, segment information is required to be reported on the same basis as is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments.

(1) Description of Reportable Segments

The Group's reportable segments are those for which sepa-

rate financial information is available and regular evaluation by the Company's management is being performed in order to decide how resources are allocated among the Group. Therefore, the Group's reportable segments consist of Analytical and Measuring Instruments, Medical Systems and Equipment, Aircraft Equipment and Industrial Machinery.

(2) Methods of Measurement for the Amounts of Sales, Profit (Loss), Assets, and Other Items for Each Reportable Segment

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are consistent with those disclosed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Note:

As discussed in Note 2.f, effective April 1, 2014, the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the straight-line method of depreciation for property, plant and equipment (except for buildings and lease assets), which had previously been depreciated by the declining-balance method.

The effect of this change was to increase segment profit of Analytical and Measuring Instruments by ¥499 million (\$4,159 thousand), Medical Systems and Equipment by ¥200 million (\$1,667 thousand), Industrial Machinery by ¥223 million (\$1,858 thousand), and Other by ¥22 million (\$183 thousand), and to decrease segment loss of Aircraft Equipment by ¥109 million (\$908 thousand) for the year ended March 31, 2015.

(3) Information about Sales, Profit (Loss), Assets and Other Items

	Millions of Yen				
	2015				
	Reportable Segment				
	Analytical and Measuring Instruments	Medical Systems and Equipment	Aircraft Equipment	Industrial Machinery	Total
Sales:					
Sales to external customers	¥192,608	¥59,412	¥24,848	¥30,966	¥307,834
Intersegment sales or transfers	42	30	65	92	229
Total	192,650	59,442	24,913	31,058	308,063
Segment profit (loss)	26,795	1,438	(2,289)	1,967	27,911
Segment assets	166,475	62,910	45,129	30,428	304,942
Other:					
Depreciation	4,459	1,566	855	860	7,740
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ..	6,398	2,565	2,509	1,857	13,329

	Millions of Yen				
	2014				
	Reportable Segment				
	Analytical and Measuring Instruments	Medical Systems and Equipment	Aircraft Equipment	Industrial Machinery	Total
Sales:					
Sales to external customers	¥182,222	¥62,760	¥26,581	¥29,505	¥301,068
Intersegment sales or transfers	52	9	69	73	203
Total	182,274	62,769	26,650	29,578	301,271
Segment profit (loss)	23,246	2,501	(2,389)	2,037	25,395
Segment assets	147,962	63,367	58,003	28,780	298,112
Other:					
Depreciation	4,106	1,643	1,011	897	7,657
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ..	7,780	3,869	2,829	1,564	16,042

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars				
	2015				
	Reportable Segment				
	Analytical and Measuring Instruments	Medical Systems and Equipment	Aircraft Equipment	Industrial Machinery	Total
Sales:					
Sales to external customers	\$1,605,067	\$495,100	\$207,066	\$258,050	\$2,565,283
Intersegment sales or transfers	350	250	542	767	1,909
Total	1,605,417	495,350	207,608	258,817	2,567,192
Segment profit (loss)	223,292	11,983	(19,075)	16,392	232,592
Segment assets	1,387,292	524,250	376,075	253,567	2,541,184
Other:					
Depreciation	37,158	13,050	7,125	7,167	64,500
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ..	53,317	21,375	20,908	15,475	111,075

	Millions of Yen			
	2015			
	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:				
Sales to external customers	¥6,869	¥314,703		¥314,703
Intersegment sales or transfers	1,347	1,576	¥(1,576)	
Total	8,216	316,279	(1,576)	314,703
Segment profit (loss)	1,316	29,227	(2,038)	27,189
Segment assets	8,856	313,798	26,035	339,833
Other:				
Depreciation	212	7,952		7,952
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ..	243	13,572		13,572

	Millions of Yen			
	2014			
	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:				
Sales to external customers	¥6,464	¥307,532		¥307,532
Intersegment sales or transfers	1,247	1,450	¥(1,450)	
Total	7,711	308,982	(1,450)	307,532
Segment profit (loss)	1,805	27,200	(3,181)	24,019
Segment assets	7,288	305,400	35,316	340,716
Other:				
Depreciation	393	8,050		8,050
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ..	121	16,163		16,163

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars			
	2015			
	Other	Total	Reconciliations	Consolidated
Sales:				
Sales to external customers	\$57,242	\$2,622,525		\$2,622,525
Intersegment sales or transfers	11,225	13,134	\$(13,134)	
Total	68,467	2,635,659	(13,134)	2,622,525
Segment profit (loss)	10,967	243,559	(16,984)	226,575
Segment assets	73,800	2,614,984	216,959	2,831,943
Other:				
Depreciation	1,767	66,267		66,267
Increase in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ..	2,025	113,100		113,100

Note:

"Reconciliations" of segment profit include the eliminations of intersegment transactions of ¥2,038 million (\$16,984 thousand) and ¥3,181 million as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. "Reconciliations" of segment assets include the eliminations of intersegment receivables of ¥3,045 million (\$25,375 thousand) and ¥2,559 million and unallocated corporate assets of ¥29,080

million (\$242,334 thousand) and ¥37,875 million as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, consisting principally of working funds and investing funds held by the Company and assets attributed to Company's administration headquarters. Segment profit has been adjusted to the operating income of the consolidated financial statements.

(4) The Geographical Segments of the Group

a. Sales

	Millions of Yen						
	Japan	North and South America	Europe	China	Other Asia	Other	Total
2015.....	¥157,861	¥42,573	¥26,216	¥50,915	¥25,498	¥11,640	¥314,703
	Millions of Yen						
	Japan	North and South America	Europe	China	Other Asia	Other	Total
2014.....	¥164,417	¥37,120	¥23,823	¥48,881	¥22,137	¥11,154	¥307,532
	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	Japan	North and South America	Europe	China	Other Asia	Other	Total
2015.....	\$1,315,508	\$354,775	\$218,467	\$424,292	\$212,483	\$97,000	\$2,622,525

b. Property, plant and equipment

	Millions of Yen			Thousands of U.S. Dollars					
	2015		Total	2014		Total			
Japan	Foreign Countries	Japan		Foreign Countries	Japan		Foreign Countries		
	¥65,708	¥9,723	¥75,431	¥62,057	¥7,349	¥69,406	\$547,567	\$81,025	\$628,592

(5) Amortization and the Balance of Goodwill of the Group

	Millions of Yen						
	Analytical and Measuring Instruments	Medical Systems and Equipment	Aircraft Equipment	Industrial Machinery	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill		¥21		¥ 14			¥ 35
Goodwill at March 31, 2015		64		279			343
	Millions of Yen						
	Analytical and Measuring Instruments	Medical Systems and Equipment	Aircraft Equipment	Industrial Machinery	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill		¥ 0					¥ 0
Goodwill at March 31, 2014		87					87
	Thousands of U.S. Dollars						
	Analytical and Measuring Instruments	Medical Systems and Equipment	Aircraft Equipment	Industrial Machinery	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Amortization of goodwill		\$175		\$ 117			\$ 292
Goodwill at March 31, 2015		533		2,325			2,858

(6) Impairment Losses on Assets of the Group

No impairment loss was recognized for the year ended March 31, 2015.

	Millions of Yen						
	2014						
	Analytical and Measuring Instruments	Medical Systems and Equipment	Aircraft Equipment	Industrial Machinery	Other	Elimination/Corporate	Total
Impairment losses on assets		¥264					¥264

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Shimadzu Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Shimadzu Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Shimadzu Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2.f to the consolidated financial statements, effective April 1, 2014, Shimadzu Corporation and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the straight-line method of depreciation for property, plant and equipment (except for buildings and lease assets), which had previously been depreciated by the declining-balance method. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Convenience Translation

Our audit also comprehended the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made in accordance with the basis stated in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. Such U.S. dollar amounts are presented solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan.

June 29, 2015

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

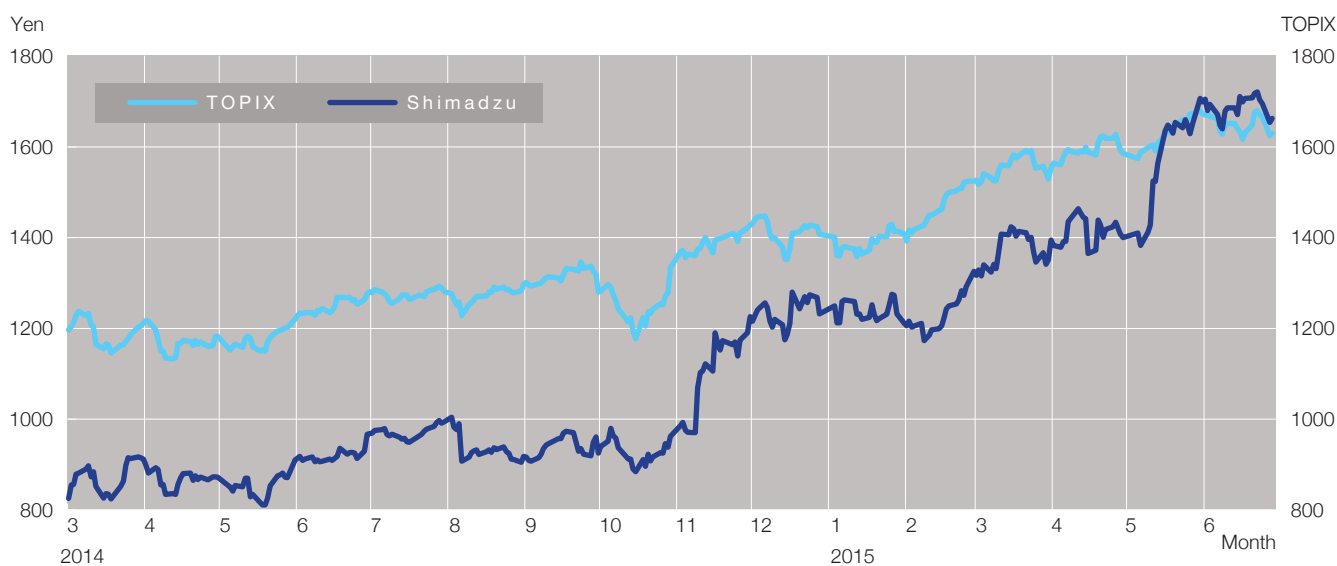
Corporate Information (As of March 31, 2015)

Capital	26,648,899,574 yen
Fiscal year	From April 1 to March 31 of each year
Annual meeting of shareholders	Normally held in June each year in Kyoto, Japan
Stock listing	Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE Code: 7701)
Shareholder registry administrator	Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
Contact	Investor Relations Group, Corporate Strategy Planning Department ir@group.shimadzu.co.jp

Share Information

Number of shareholders 22,998

Total number of shares outstanding 296,070,227



Fiscal Year	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Stock price range (Tokyo Stock Exchange)					
High	¥ 1,434	¥ 1,003	¥ 751	¥ 785	¥ 808
Low	¥ 801	¥ 627	¥ 481	¥ 555	¥ 555
Fiscal year-end	¥ 1,341	¥ 917	¥ 671	¥ 747	¥ 739
Number of shares (fiscal year-end, in millions)	296	296	296	296	296
Market capitalization (fiscal year-end, in millions of yen)	¥ 397,030	¥ 271,432	¥ 198,663	¥ 221,164	¥ 218,796
Dividend	¥ 13.00	¥ 9.00	¥ 9.00	¥ 8.00	¥ 8.00

Shimadzu Corporation

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