



Will

Annual Report 2015

OLYMPUS[®]

Your Vision, Our Future

Where There's a **Will**, There's

Olympus continues to provide world-leading technologies, products, and services based on two forms of value: early diagnosis and minimally invasive therapies.



Evolution of Gastrointestinal Endoscopes

1950

Photographing

First step toward early diagnosis of cancer
Development of world's first practical gastroscope



1964

Viewing

Contributions to diagnosis and treatment
Creation of fiberscopes



1966

Treatment

Beginnings in biopsies
Launch of Olympus' first biopsy scope and endotherapy devices (biopsy forceps and cytology brushes)

1982

Creation of the world's first ultrasonic endoscopy system

1985

Birth of video-scope

2002

Development of the world's first HD endoscopy systems
Realization of clear, high-definition (HD) images that can detect even the smallest abnormality



a Way.

Two Forms of Value Provided by Olympus

Early
Diagnosis

Minimally
Invasive
Therapies

Olympus' Medical Business is charged with the social mission of continuing to contribute to a medical environment that cares for both the physical and mental health of people around the world.

We fulfill this mission by developing and supplying equipment for realizing early diagnosis of illness and reducing the physical burden on patients through minimally invasive therapies. Through these efforts, we strive to contribute to improved quality of life for patients while helping make medical treatment more efficient and affordable.

65 years

History of contributing to early diagnosis

70%

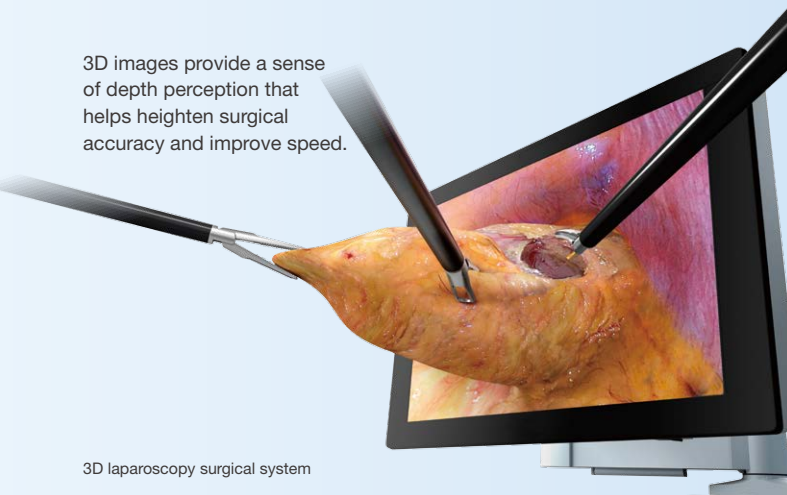
Share of global gastrointestinal endoscope market

Today

New era of observation using
specific light spectra to display
fine details of disease sites

Continued development of endoscopes
to evolve beyond simple viewing tools
to become medical equipment for per-
forming treatment and other procedures

3D images provide a sense of depth perception that helps heighten surgical accuracy and improve speed.



3D laparoscopy surgical system

Application of robotics technologies to next-generation medical equipment.



Gastrointestinal endoscope treatment support system*

* Devices will be available upon declaration of conformity, product registration, or market clearance in each country's jurisdiction

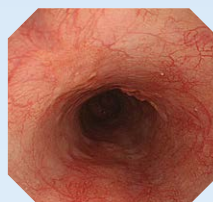


Image taken using standard optical imaging (esophagus)

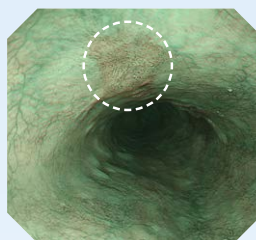


Image taken using NBI (esophagus)



Endoscopic videoscope system equipped with NBI functionality

Images courtesy of Dr. Manabu Muto of Kyoto University Hospital

Olympus is responding to the needs of physicians across the globe with the technologies and manufacturing capabilities it has developed over more than half a century.



Where There's a **Will**, There's a Way.

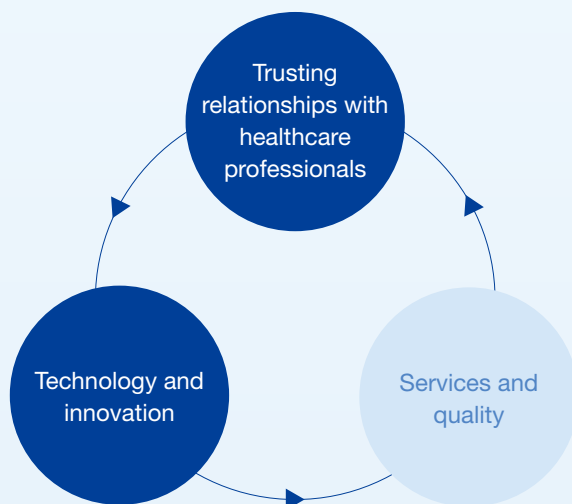
Olympus responds to medical needs by leveraging its technological prowess and collaborating with healthcare professionals as it moves forward on its never-ending quest to create a medical environment that alleviates the physical and mental burdens of patients around the world.

Cancer is a disease for which early diagnosis and treatment can greatly increase the chance of a successful recovery. Olympus has continued to contribute to early diagnosis through such advancements as the development of the world's first gastrointestinal videoscope capable of autofluorescence imaging as well as narrow band imaging (NBI) technologies that utilize optical mechanisms to enhance visualization.

These technologies aid physicians in observing cancer and other illnesses by highlighting capillaries in mucosal surface layers, which are difficult to view through standard imaging methods. Olympus has forged distinctive technology development capabilities and cutting-edge manufacturing technologies over the more than half a century it has been developing medical equipment.

These strengths are the tools we use to respond to the ever-more sophisticated needs of physicians across the globe.

Competitive Edge Supporting Olympus
in Creating Value



Over **6,700**

Number of patents held in the Medical Business

70%

Percentage of consolidated R&D expenditures conducted
in the Medical Business*

* Ratio of consolidated R&D expenditures (excluding Others
/ Corporate) conducted in the Medical Business



The world's largest endoscope repair center, established in San Jose, California, in 1979, is the main center for performing major repairs, including full instrument disassembly and reassembly.



With a service network consisting of more than 200 sites on six continents, Olympus is able to provide the same high-quality service in any country or region.



Olympus believes that the most fundamental value of endoscopes is the ability to be used safely and reliably.

Where There's a **Will**, There's a Way.

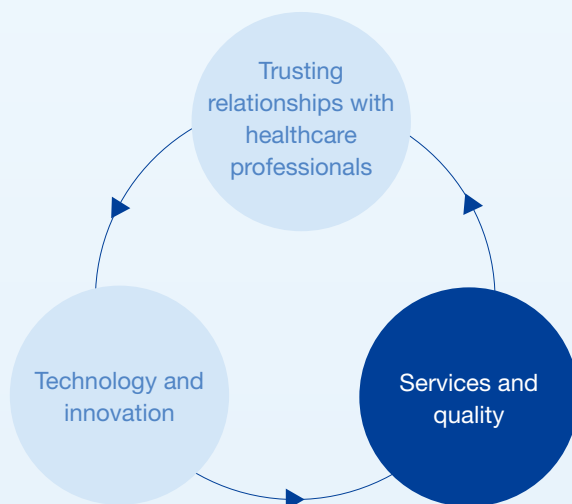
Olympus' service network offers safety and reliability anywhere in the world based on the belief that medical treatment does not stop at the doors of the hospital.

Olympus' endoscopes are used for a variety of life-saving applications and must be operating as intended to ensure effective outcomes.

For this reason, we are devoted to enhancing service systems to ensure that our products can continue to be used safely and reliably anywhere in the world.

Olympus' industry-leading service network consists of more than 200 sites in all corners of the globe and is one of the Company's core strengths.

Competitive Edge Supporting Olympus
in Creating Value



More than **200**

Number of repair and service sites worldwide

Over **20%**

Average annual improvement of repair site quality evaluation scores over past five years*

* Scores of globally instituted quality evaluations conducted in accordance with the Olympus Group's shared Global Technical Service Guidelines and based on the three areas of repair quality, customer service, and business profitability

Corporate Philosophy

Social IN



INtegrity

Integrity in Society

INnovation

Creating Innovative Value

INvolvement

Social Involvement

We aim towards establishing firm ties with society through the three INs.

The Olympus Group strives to realize better health and happiness for people by being an integral member of society, sharing common values, and proposing new values through its business activities.

This “Social IN” concept is key to the basic Olympus philosophy underlying all of our activities. Social IN comes from Social Value IN the Company, a concept of incorporating social values into the Company’s activities.

Editorial Policy

The Olympus Group strives to conduct disclosure in a manner that meets the information needs of its stakeholders.

Annual Report 2015 is a report for fiscal 2015, the year ended March 31, 2015, that provides stakeholders with the management, financial, and non-financial information necessary to understand the Company’s operations.

Detailed non-financial information can be found in *CSR Report 2015*, while the Company’s corporate website provides up-to-date information on a variety of topics.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report contains forward-looking statements concerning the Company’s future plans, strategies, and performance. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, rather they represent assumptions and beliefs based on economic, financial, and competitive data currently available.

Furthermore, these statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that, without limitation, relate to economic conditions, worldwide business competition, customer demand, foreign currency exchange rates, tax rules, regulations, and other factors.

Olympus therefore wishes to caution readers that actual results may differ materially from its expectations.

General Corporate Information

Corporate website
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/>

Financial information

IR website
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/ir/>



Non-financial information

CSR Activities website
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/csr/>



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Our Business Domains and Key Technologies

Olympus develops its operations in three core business domains. The Scientific Solutions Business continues to refine the optical technologies Olympus has treasured since its founding. The Imaging Business drives advanced research on electronic imaging technologies. The Medical Business, meanwhile, grows by leveraging the technologies of these two businesses. The technologies developed through these businesses are the greatest strength of Olympus, and it is this strength that enables us to make world-leading products.

Medical Business

Gastrointestinal endoscope market share (Global):

70% No.1

A technological foundation with a dominating global market share and massive growth potential

Since developing the world's first practical gastrocamera in 1950, Olympus has continued to create world-leading gastrointestinal endoscopes, thereby maintaining a dominating share of the global market. These product development capabilities are supported by the optical technologies and electronic imaging technologies that are born out of microscopes and cameras.

In addition, we are applying the technologies accumulated through gastrointestinal endoscope development to the surgical device field in order to expand the breadth of our product lineup to realize further growth.



Universal upper digestive videoscope (gastrointestinal endoscope)



THUNDERBEAT (integrated with both Advanced Bipolar and Ultrasonic Energy)



QuickClip Pro (Disposable rotatable clip fixing device)



Medical

Driver of profit and growth

Key Technologies

Optical Technologies

Optical Measurement Technology /
Advanced Optical Technology /
Next-Generation Optical Design Technology

Electronic Imaging Technologies

Imager Technology / Key Digital Imaging Technology /
High-Speed Communication Technology /
System LSI

Precision Technologies

Precision Control Technology /
Precision Mounting Technology /
MEMS Technology / Miniature Devices

Biological Based Technologies

Live Cell Analysis Technology / Cell Separation,
Cell Culture, and Evaluation Technology /
Gene Transfer Technology



Scientific Solutions

Driver of optical technologies and growth



Imaging

Driver of optical and imaging technologies

Scientific Solutions Business

Biological microscope and industrial videoscope market share (Global):

40% No.1

Source of the optical technologies that arise from microscopes, which are then adapted to cameras and endoscopes

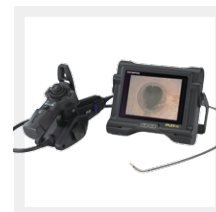
The Scientific Solutions Business encompasses the biological microscope business. Olympus is the global market share leader in this business, which it has conducted since its founding. It is also the source of the optical technologies that represent a core competence. The processing technologies used for the lenses of microscopes, their most crucial component, are also used for making the camera lenses that create pictures with stunning quality and the ultrasmall lenses attached to the tips of thin endoscopes. Truly, these technologies are critical to the mainstay products of all Olympus businesses.



FLUOVIEW FVMPE-RS
(Multi-photon laser scanning microscope)



OmniScan SX ultrasonic
phased array flaw detectors



IPLEX series industrial
videoscope

Imaging Business

Mirrorless camera market share (Japan):

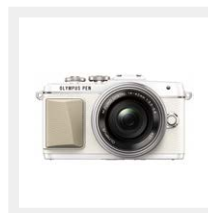
25% No.2

Technological driver for creating sophisticated electronic imaging technologies

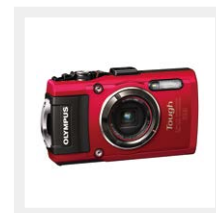
In the camera operations of the Imaging Business, product development cycles are short and competition is fierce due to the presence of numerous rivals. However, this business creates sophisticated electronic imaging technologies that are of great benefit to the other businesses. For example, the digital imaging technologies from digital camera development were used to evolve endoscopes from fiberscopes to videoscopes.



OLYMPUS OM-D E-M5
Mark II mirrorless camera



OLYMPUS PEN Life E-PL7
mirrorless camera



OLYMPUS STYLUS TG-4
tough, compact digital camera

Financial Highlights

(For the fiscal years as of / ended March 31)

Millions of yen

Consolidated	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3
Business Results						
Net sales	883,086	847,105	848,548	743,851	713,286	764,671
Operating income	61,160	38,379	35,518	35,077	73,445	90,962
Operating margin (%)	6.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.7%	10.3%	11.9%
Net income (loss)	52,527	3,866	(48,985)	8,020	13,627	(8,737)
R&D expenditures	61,850	67,286	61,356	63,379	66,796	74,101
Capital expenditures*1	34,323	32,699	37,961	28,109	37,810	47,743
Depreciation and amortization	43,099	34,188	33,787	33,899	36,850	41,219
EBITDA*2	116,113	84,186	80,408	78,659	119,752	141,602
Financial Position						
Total assets*3	1,104,528	1,019,160	966,526	960,239	1,027,475	1,081,551
Total net assets*3	163,131	115,579	48,028	151,907	331,284	357,254
Interest-bearing debt	661,481	648,787	642,426	560,390	415,831	354,421
Cash Flows						
Cash flows from operating activities	76,245	30,469	30,889	25,233	72,388	66,811
Cash flows from investing activities	(20,967)	19,003	(35,735)	33,455	(20,273)	(39,612)
Free cash flow*4	55,278	49,472	(4,846)	58,688	52,115	27,199
Cash flows from financing activities	17,355	(37,359)	(5,761)	(42,436)	(39,693)	(70,185)
Per Share Data						
Net income (loss) per share (yen)	194.90	14.39	(183.54)	28.96	41.05	(25.53)
Total equity per share (yen)	576.63	421.37	167.76	493.30	962.83	1,038.64
Cash dividends per share (yen)	30	30	—	—	—	10
Financial Indicators						
EBITDA margin*2 (%)	13.1%	9.9%	9.5%	10.6%	16.8%	18.5%
Return on equity (ROE) (%)	40.6%	2.9%	(62.3%)	8.3%	5.7%	(2.6%)
Return on assets (ROA) (%)	4.9%	0.4%	(4.9%)	0.8%	1.4%	(0.8%)
Equity ratio (%)	14.1%	11.0%	4.6%	15.5%	32.1%	32.9%
Price earnings ratio (PER)*5 (times)	15.4	160.8	—	76.4	80.2	—
Price book-value ratio (PBR) (times)	5.2	5.5	8.1	4.5	3.4	4.3

*1. Capital expenditures are calculated based on the definition of capital expenditure in accordance with ASBJ Statement No. 17 "Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

*2. EBITDA = Operating income + Depreciation and amortization that is included in cost of sales or SG&A expenses + Amortization of goodwill that is included in SG&A expenses
EBITDA margin = EBITDA / Net sales

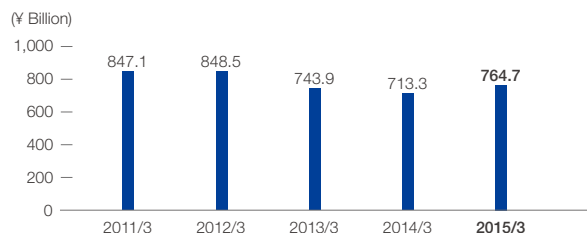
*3. In line with the issuance of IAS No. 19 "Employee Benefits" (revised on June 16, 2011) to be applied for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, certain overseas subsidiaries adopted IAS No. 19 effective this fiscal year and changed their method of recognizing actuarial gain or loss. This change has applied retroactively to the figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013.

*4. Free cash flow = Cash flows from operating activities + Cash flows from investing activities

*5. Price earnings ratio (PER) for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2015 are omitted as Olympus recorded net loss for these fiscal years.

Net Sales

7% UP (YoY)



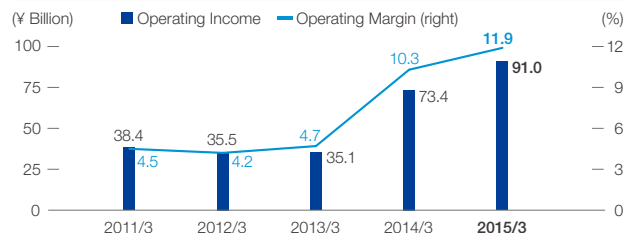
Net sales were up 7% year on year following the second consecutive year of record-breaking sales in the Medical Business and strong growth in overseas sales in the Scientific Solutions Business.

Operating Income

24% UP (YoY)

Operating Margin

1.6 points UP (YoY)



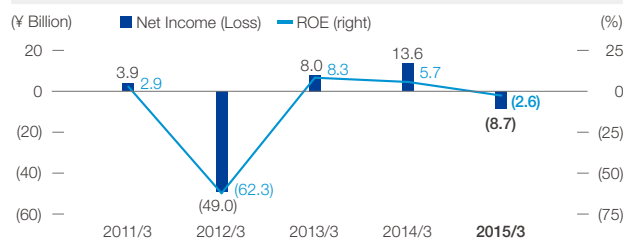
Operating income increased 24% year on year following higher profits in the Medical Business and the Scientific Solutions Business and the return to profitability in the Others Business that was achieved by withdrawing from unprofitable businesses. As a result, the operating margin rose 1.6 percentage points.

Net Income (Loss)

164% DOWN (YoY)

ROE

8.3 points DOWN (YoY)



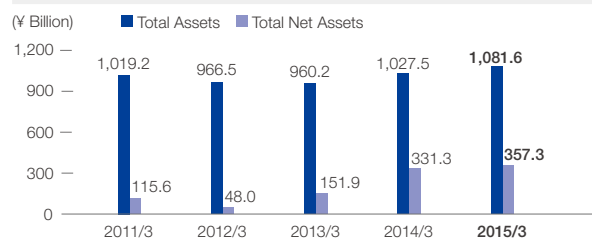
Despite the rise in operating income and the lower financing costs accompanying reduced interest-bearing debt, net loss was posted as a result of recording extraordinary loss in the form of loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act.

Total Assets

5% UP (YoY)

Total Net Assets

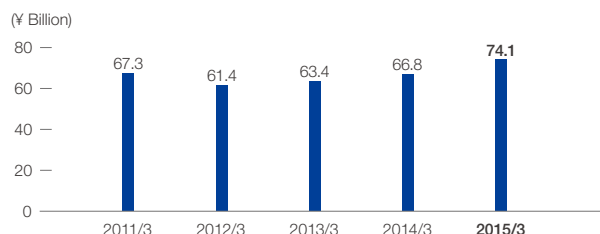
8% UP (YoY)



Total net assets increased 8% year on year as a result of significantly more beneficial foreign currency translation adjustments that stemmed from yen depreciation.

R&D Expenditures

11% UP (YoY)



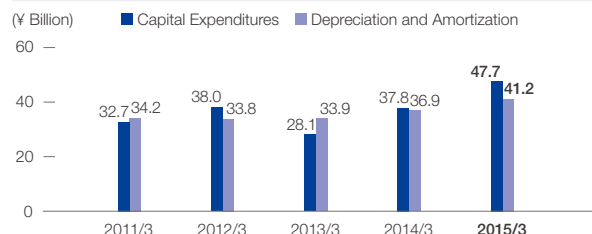
R&D expenditures were up 11% year on year due to proactive investments in fields featuring future growth potential, primarily in the Medical Business. These expenditures represented 10% of net sales.

Capital Expenditures

26% UP (YoY)

Depreciation and Amortization

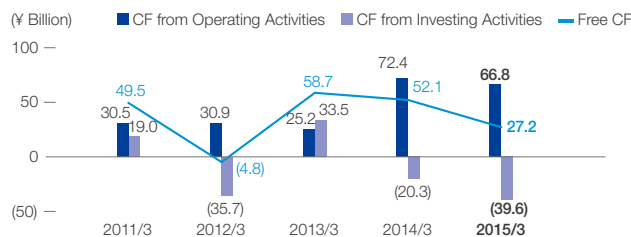
12% UP (YoY)



Capital expenditures increased as a result of significantly higher expenditures in the Medical Business. Consequently, depreciation and amortization rose, centered on the Medical Business.

Free Cash Flows (Free CF)

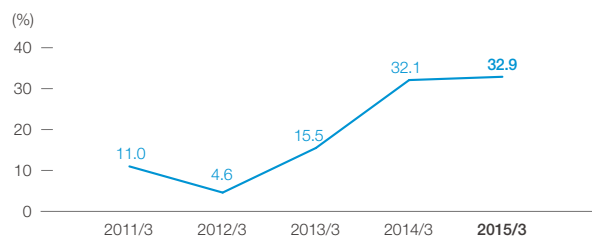
48% DOWN (YoY)



Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to ¥66.8 billion. Net cash used in investing activities totaled ¥39.6 billion, up as a result of investment for the redevelopment of plants in the Medical Business. The result was positive free cash flow of ¥27.2 billion.

Equity Ratio

0.8 point UP (YoY)



The equity ratio improved 0.8 percentage point following a ¥61.4 billion year-on-year reduction in interest-bearing debt.

Medium-Term Vision (Corporate Strategic Plan)

Olympus is promoting a medium-term vision for the five years from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. Acting in accordance with the vision's slogan of "Back to Basics," the Company aims to return to the basic values it had at founding and make a fresh start in order to regain the credibility of its stakeholders, build itself anew, and create new corporate value.

Corporate Management Policies

Back to Basics	One Olympus	Profitable Growth
Contribute to the development of society through products and solutions	Share management strategies with employees worldwide and work as a team	Strive for profitable growth through the complete revision of cost structures

Basic Strategies Based on Corporate Management Policies

1 Rebuilding of Business Portfolio / Optimizing Allocation of Management Resources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarification of our core businesses 2. Identification and liquidation of non-core businesses 3. Establishment of mechanisms to drive optimal allocation of management resources <p>Contribute to total wellness of people as a company centered on the Medical Business</p>	2 Review and Reduction of Costs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost reduction 2. Significant curtailment of indirect expenses <p>Improve profitability of the entire Group through drastic review of cost structures</p>	3 Restoration of Financial Health <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Steady flow of profits from businesses 2. Maximization of cash flows 3. Streamlining of assets <p>Improve equity ratio as soon as possible and realize stable management</p>	4 Restructuring of Corporate Governance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restructuring of the governance system 2. Reinforcement of internal controls 3. Strengthening of the compliance system <p>Recover trust and improve corporate value</p>
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Results of implementing these basic strategies will be monitored based on four performance indices: return on invested capital (ROIC)*, operating margin, free cash flow, and equity ratio.

In fiscal 2015, the operating margin, an indicator of business profitability, was 11.9% and the equity ratio, an indicator of financial soundness, was 32.9%. Both of these were an improvement from fiscal 2014, in which the Company achieved levels targeted for fiscal 2017 three years ahead of schedule. ROIC was 8.0%, representing steady progress toward the fiscal 2017 goal for this index, while free cash flow amounted to ¥27.2 billion, declining substantially year on year due to increases in accounts receivable and inventories.

Performance Indices and Targets (Consolidated)

	FY ended March 2012 (Results)	FY ended March 2013 (Results)	FY ended March 2014 (Results)	FY ended March 2015 (Results)	FY ending March 2017 (Targets)
Return on invested capital (ROIC)*	2.7%	2.7%	5.9%	8.0%	10% or more
Operating margin	4.2%	4.7%	10.3%	11.9%	10% or more
Free cash flow (Cash flows from operating activities + Cash flows from investing activities)	¥(4.8) billion	¥58.7 billion	¥52.1 billion	¥27.2 billion	¥70.0 billion or more
Equity ratio	4.6%	15.5%	32.1%	32.9%	30% or more

* Return on invested capital (ROIC): At Olympus, ROIC is calculated using the following assumptions: Return (Operating income after taxes) / IC (Shareholders' equity + Interest-bearing debt)

Success Over 3-Year Period of Medium-Term Vision

Change from Fiscal 2012 to Fiscal 2015

1 Rebuilding of Business Portfolio / Optimizing Allocation of Management Resources	Medical	<p>Net sales</p> <p>+60% ¥349.2 billion → ¥558.3 billion</p> <p>Rapid growth in all fields</p>	<p>Operating margin</p> <p>+3pt 19.5% → 22.4%</p> <p>Contributions from higher sales</p>
		<p>R&D expenditures</p> <p>+61% ¥26.9 billion → ¥43.3 billion</p> <p>Enhancement of product lineup</p>	<p>Capital expenditures</p> <p>+136% ¥15.6 billion → ¥36.8 billion</p> <p>Reinforcement of domestic manufacturing sites</p>
	Scientific Solutions	<p>Operating margin</p> <p>+1pt 5.9% → 6.6%</p> <p>Closure of plant in the Philippines, etc.</p>	<p>Net sales by industrial field</p> <p>+19% ¥49.8 billion → ¥59.4 billion</p> <p>Expansion of industrial field operations</p>
	Imaging	<p>Ratio of mirrorless camera sales to total digital camera sales</p> <p>More than Double 34.2% → 71.8%</p> <p>Accelerated shift to mirrorless cameras</p>	<p>Manufacturing sites</p> <p>-3 sites 5 sites → 2 sites</p> <p>Revision of manufacturing systems</p>
	Others	<p>Number of subsidiaries</p> <p>-33% 208 → 139</p> <p>Reorganization of non-core business domains</p>	<p>Operating income</p> <p>Profitability Achieved ¥(8.0) billion → ¥1.2 billion</p> <p>Reorganization of unprofitable businesses</p>
2 Review and Reduction of Costs		<p>Operating margin</p> <p>+8pts 4.2% → 11.9%</p> <p>Improvement of Groupwide profitability</p>	<p>Cost of sales ratio</p> <p>-18pts 54.8% → 35.9%</p> <p>Ongoing cost reductions</p>
3 Restoration of Financial Health		<p>Equity ratio</p> <p>+28pts 4.6% → 32.9%</p> <p>Capital alliances, issuance of new shares, etc.</p>	<p>Interest-bearing debt</p> <p>-¥300 billion ¥642.4 billion → ¥354.4 billion</p> <p>Halved due to early repayment</p>
4 Restructuring of Corporate Governance		<p>Number of outside directors</p> <p>More than Half 8 / 13</p> <p>Management soundness ensured</p>	<p>Response to the Corporate Governance Code*</p> <p>100%</p> <p>Proactive strengthening of corporate governance system</p>
		<p>Market capitalization 4 times higher</p> <p>¥367.3 billion → ¥1,530.0 billion</p>	<p>Year-end dividend payment ¥10 per share</p> <p>(1st time in 4 years)</p> <p>¥0 → ¥10</p>

* All principles of the Corporate Governance Code will be implemented.

To Our Stakeholders

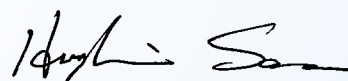


We are looking to the future, determining our vision for Olympus 10 years from now and drafting the roadmap that will guide us on our path. Our commitment to leading Olympus to success is resolute, and we will move swiftly as we boldly tackle the obstacles that come before us.

Olympus passed an important milestone in fiscal 2015. The milestone I refer to is the resolution of the financial issues that had plagued the Company. Over the three years since the institution of the Company's new management team, we have pushed forward with reconstruction, all employees united in our goal of regaining stakeholder trust lost and improving corporate value. The benefits today all palpable, and extend beyond restructured corporate governance systems and more stringent compliance. Our mainstay Medical Business, for example, posted record-breaking net sales and operating income, despite conducting additional growth investments, and made massive contributions to the Company's overall performance in fiscal 2015. We have also realized substantial improvements in our financial position, an area where improvements were badly needed. We were therefore able to issue dividend payments for the first time in four years, thus resolving an issue that was of top priority for management. Moreover, we are making steady progress in transitioning to a new organizational structure, which entails integrating business units in order to reallocate management resources. I truly feel that fiscal 2015 was a year in which we were successful in building the foundations for future growth.

Fiscal 2016 will be the first year under the new organizational structure. Not just this, but I also feel that fiscal 2016 marks the start of a new Olympus. We are currently in the process of formulating a new medium-term management plan that is slated to start with fiscal 2017. In developing this plan, we are looking to the future, determining our vision for Olympus 10 years from now and drafting the roadmap that will guide us on our path. We have cut a fresh start, and are working to build the foundations for the future development of the new Olympus with eyes on our next milestone to pass—our centennial anniversary in 2019—and the road that lies beyond. Our commitment to leading Olympus to success is resolute, and we will move swiftly as we boldly tackle the obstacles that come before us.

August 2015



Hiroyuki Sasa
President and Representative Director

Interview with the President

Question 1

Would you please provide an overview of performance in fiscal 2015?

Answer

Our mainstay Medical Business made massive contributions to overall performance, resulting in consolidated operating income rising for the second consecutive year. Unfortunately, a net loss was posted due to the recording of extraordinary loss. Regardless, we decided to issue dividend payments for the first time in four years in recognition of the progress made toward resolving the financial issues that have plagued Olympus.

In fiscal 2015, consolidated net sales rose 7% year on year, to ¥764.7 billion, largely as a result of the continuation of strong performance in the mainstay Medical Business. Operating income

similarly showed a massive 24% increase, to ¥91.0 billion, demonstrating that our business operations are proceeding as planned. However, I have the regrettable duty of reporting to our stakeholders that the Company posted a net loss of ¥8.7 billion. This outcome is largely due to the recording of loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act of ¥53.9 billion as an extraordinary loss. This loss was associated with U.S. Department of Justice investigations of a U.S. subsidiary and the progress in subsequent discussions on how to resolve the issue in question. This, too, is unfortunate to report, but rest assured in the knowledge that we have already reinforced global compliance systems to ensure that no such issues occur in the future. On a more positive note, we have made progress toward resolving the financial issues that have plagued Olympus. In consideration of this accomplishment, as well as the strong performance of our mainstay business and our improved financial position, we decided to issue dividend payments for the first time in four years. This is huge step forward, and we intend to continue enhancing shareholder returns going forward.



Question 2

Looking back at your three years as president, how would you evaluate the Company's progress?

Answer

While there are still unresolved issues that need to be addressed, performance is in line with our plans, and the Medical Business is even exceeding expectations.

With regard to the restructuring of corporate governance, restoration of financial health, expansion of the mainstay Medical Business, and reorganization of non-core business domains, the speed of progress has exceeded our plans, and our goals in these areas have been met.

In the Medical Business, we conducted additional upfront investments, primarily for addressing the need to strengthen surgical device field sales forces in North America, and I feel that the benefits are apparent in terms of both business expansion and increased prospects for the future. At the same time, we realized smooth improvements in the profitability of the Scientific Solutions Business by shifting from strategies based on product lineups to pursue those oriented toward customer groups. Other contributions to this improved profitability came from the

increased business efficiency achieved by integrating operating sites in North America and other areas. The Imaging Business, meanwhile, has recorded losses for five consecutive years, and we are still in the process of fundamentally resolving the issues facing this business. There are clearly still areas requiring improvement, and we are restructuring this business to address these areas. Specific reforms planned include furthering the shift toward mirrorless cameras to boost profitability and reallocating management resources from the Imaging Business to business-to-business (BtoB) operations and other growth fields.

As for our financial position, through the steady reduction of interest-bearing debt, we have successfully increased the equity ratio to above 30%, achieving our initial target for this indicator earlier than planned.

Question
3

Olympus began operating under a new organizational structure in April 2015. What has changed in this new structure and what was the aim of this transition?

Answer

The primary aim of the new organizational structure is to fully leverage the Company's management resources through a matrix style of business operation that is realized by forming a balanced union between the divisions on the business axis and the functional axis of the organization.

One main reason for the new organizational structure was the integration of the development, manufacturing, and other functions—previously dispersed among different businesses—into a single unified axis of functional organizations that cater to all businesses. I expect that this integration will enable us to more effectively utilize management resources while also allowing for additional strengthening of the development and manufacturing functions that form the Company's foundation. In addition, we have established the Sales Group as a new functional organization. Through this organization, we plan to enhance Olympus' overall sales capabilities by sharing expertise and communicating information regarding issues throughout sales operations in different businesses and regions, thereby instituting more aggressive sales strategies on a global basis. At the same time, the Business Development Office was established to facilitate efforts to expand operations in new fields, explore new businesses,

and conduct M&A activities. This office will aid us in creating the new businesses that will support Olympus in the future.

Another main point was that the Medical Business was split into five business units. Previously, we had developed our operations centered on the gastrointestinal, surgical device, and endotherapy device fields, formulating various measures and actively allocating resources to these fields. At the same time, however, we were unable to conduct a sufficient amount of investment and establish the necessary systems in the urology, gynecology, and ear, nose, and throat (ENT) fields, despite their potential for high growth and their compatibility with Olympus' technologies. Under the new business unit structure, we aim to accelerate investment and business development in these fields, and thereby stimulate the future growth of the Company.

► For more information, please refer to the "Special Feature" beginning on page 26.

Question
4

What are the Company's future plans for the digital camera business? Do you believe that this business can be returned to profitability in the current harsh operating environment?

Answer

In the digital camera business, rather than pursuing sales expansion, we will cut back on fixed costs in order to realize a departure from the current state of unprofitability and ensure that the business can break even on the operating income level. In addition, we will utilize the technologies of the Imaging Business throughout the Company, and reallocate this business' resources to growth fields.

The operating environment for the digital camera business remains harsh due to the continuation of a market contract trend that is exceeding all expectations. Faced with this adversity, we transitioned to strategies that matched market changes and undertook structural reforms. Specifically, this process involved halving the staff of more than 10,000 that was working in the business three years ago and consolidating its five manufacturing sites into two. In addition, the Company took steps to address projected future changes by withdrawing from low-priced compact digital camera businesses and accelerating the shift of its focus toward mirrorless cameras. Despite our best efforts, however, we were unable to keep up with the pace of market contraction.

In fiscal 2016, rather than pursuing sales expansion, we will cut back on fixed costs in order to realize a departure from the current state of unprofitability and ensure that the business can break even. To this end, we will further narrow our product

lineup to reduce both R&D expenditures and advertising and promotion expenses. In terms of manufacturing, we will develop a more-efficient production system by leveraging the strengths of our different manufacturing sites. For example, lenses and other components requiring sophisticated technologies and masterful techniques could be produced at the Shenzhen plant in China, with assembly of cameras performed at the Vietnam plant to take advantage of its low labor costs. In addition, we will reform logistics procedures and conduct a full range of other improvement measures.

At the same time, we realize that there still exist business opportunities for us to use Olympus' imaging technologies to generate earnings. For this reason, we aim to create an operating structure that will ensure the Imaging Business can break even, while utilizing this business' superior technologies and resources in other areas throughout the Company.

Question
5

With regard to investment in new businesses, which fields are being targeted and when do you expect these investments to begin generating returns? Also, are M&A activities being considered as an option for creating new businesses?

Answer

The most important concern for Olympus at the moment is the degree to which it can grow its businesses over the medium to long term. For this reason, it is absolutely essential that we conduct aggressive upfront investments for expanding our business scope while actively creating new strategic businesses through M&A activities and other means.

One of the new organizations established in the transition to a matrix style of business operation was the Business Development Office, which has been tasked with exploring business in new fields to support Olympus in the coming era. This organization will seek out business opportunities and incubate new businesses in order to expand operations, primarily in medical and imaging technology fields. At the moment, there are some opportunities we are still feeling out and some that are coming together. I am confident that all the investments conducted on this front will begin producing results over the next several years.

Specific policies for business exploration will be detailed in the next corporate strategic plan, but I will say that we intend to expand operations in medical fields in which we can capitalize on the existing strengths of the Medical Business, namely the orthopedics and regenerative medicine fields. In the regenerative medicine field, for example, we are conducting R&D ventures on treatment techniques that entail extracting cartilage cells from sufferers of gonarthrosis—osteoarthritis of the knee—and then cultivating these cells and reintroducing them into the patient. I feel there is significant potential for this technique given the projected rise in sufferers of this ailment in conjunction with the aging of the population as well as the fact that Olympus deals in arthroscopes. Presently, the primary treatment options for gonarthrosis include artificial joints or open surgeries. For this reason, the advent of minimally invasive therapies using regenerative medicine techniques and arthroscopes could

substantially reduce the burden on patients. In this manner, these fields represent areas in which Olympus can leverage its existing strengths.

In regard to imaging technology fields, we will strengthen operations focused on fields in which we can expect ongoing growth, including automobile-mounted cameras and security cameras. Strategic investments in the Imaging Business have been directed at these fields since 2014, and a number of projects are already under way. The automobile-mounted camera field is a massive market, and is also highly appealing due to the potential for cameras to be used in various vehicle models for long periods of time. At the same time, the need for security cameras is increasing, and the market for these cameras is growing rapidly. In these markets, Olympus will target segments in which highly specialized, high-value-added products are in demand. We will compete in these segments not by chasing sales scale through mass production, but by setting sights on market areas in which we can leverage Olympus' technological prowess. For example, our industry-leading image stabilization technologies could be used to develop security cameras that are exceptionally resilient to the impacts of seismic vibrations and wind.

Such technologies are viewed as incredibly valuable. Even if only in niche markets, we aim to determine the areas in which Olympus can become No. 1, and devote our resources accordingly.

Question
6

Olympus' operations in the gastrointestinal endoscope field are highly competitive, and the Company's share of this market is dominating. In the surgical device field, however, European and U.S. rivals are quite formidable. How do you intend to combat these rivals?

Answer

Although we are behind our European and U.S. rivals in terms of sales and marketing capabilities, as Olympus is a technology-oriented company, we are unrivaled in terms of our products. This means that if we strengthen our sales capabilities and arm ourselves with superior products, we should be more than capable of holding our own against the competition.

Achieving long-term growth requires the development of technologies for use in future products. The market for our core surgical endoscopes is currently undergoing a technological revolution, and we recognize that the tides are turning toward 3D and 4K imaging technologies. Visual cues portraying depth are incredibly important when conducting surgeries, and 3D

imaging technologies are highly effective at providing these cues. The 3D laparoscopy surgical system Olympus launched previously has earned an incredibly strong reputation, and its sales are exceeding expectations, despite the fact that it is more expensive than 2D systems. Olympus already has sophisticated technological foundations related to 3D and 4K imaging

technologies. For this reason, were these technologies to become the de facto standard, the Company would be placed in a very advantageous position, differentiated by these foundations. Elsewhere, our THUNDERBEAT energy device is another differentiated product featuring leading technologies. Armed with this product and our highly competitive surgical endoscopes, we plan to expand our share in the surgical device market.

We recognize that sales and marketing capabilities will need to be strengthened to realize such share expansion. It is for this reason that we have been focusing investments on these capabilities in the surgical device field. We are committed to quickly developing the systems necessary for ensuring that new products launched in the future meet robust sales.

Question

7

What do you, President Sasa, see as the main points that presently need to be considered in formulating the next corporate strategic plan?

Answer

The policies for the next corporate strategic plan will be substantially different than those practiced thus far. We are past the phase in which we need to focus on rebuilding Olympus. Accordingly, we will formulate the next corporate strategic plan while considering how Olympus should grow going forward and establishing a vision for the Company 10 years in the future.

The main point of the next corporate strategic plan will be to incorporate a perspective that balances considerations regarding growth, capital efficiency, and financial soundness, and to live up to the expectations for Olympus as a global player in the medical field. Accordingly, a major focus will be determining how investments should be conducted in the Medical Business to ensure robust growth while securing a level of capital that can be considered appropriate based on the Company's characteristics as a medical equipment manufacturer. To reiterate, investments are to be directed at the Medical Business, a growth market. We are considering means of effectively utilizing the Imaging Business resources born out of the structural reforms

that have been instituted in this business. Fortunately, the trend toward limiting medical expenses has placed Olympus in an advantageous position. Accordingly, an important element of the next corporate strategic plan will be the degree to which we can leverage this advantage to fuel the overall growth of the Company, and this will form the framework for the plan. Another issue of crucial importance will be our ability to strike a balance between the need to grow and the need to provide returns to our shareholders.

► For information on shareholder return policies, please refer to the "Message from the CFO" beginning on page 67.

In Closing

I believe that Olympus is a manufacturer at heart, and that it possesses amazing technologies. Moreover, I am confident that these technologies are unrivaled in any field. Developing such technologies requires a great deal of time, meaning it will take that much longer for competitors to catch up even if we were to remain still. I am fully committed to leveraging this advantage to guarantee that Olympus continues to beat out the competition in terms of technologies. However, we have no intention of simply letting our technologies do the talking. We are therefore working to strengthen sales capabilities to ensure that Olympus

can properly explain as well as use these technologies to respond to customer needs.

I feel that, today, the market's expectations for Olympus are changing; rather than being concerned with the degree to which we can rebuild, stakeholders are now interested in seeing how much we can grow. Looking five and 10 years into the future, we are shifting gears toward management that emphasizes aggressive action as we pursue our vision for the Company and the growth that entails. I look forward to showing our stakeholders the results of these efforts.

Discussing Olympus' Ideal Form

—Conversation with an Investor and Analysts



Hiroyuki Sasa
President and Representative Director

Hiroaki Owaki
T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.

Tomoko Yoshihara
Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.

Masahiro Nakanomyo
Barclays Securities Japan Limited

It has been three years since the Company instituted its new management team, and Olympus is now prepared to step onto a new growth stage, with the main proponent of its progress being the Medical Business. What must Olympus accomplish in order to create new value and achieve further growth?

President Hiroyuki Sasa talked with an investor and analysts about their evaluation of the Company over the past three years and what type of company they felt Olympus should become in the future, and listened to their earnest opinions and advice.

(Conversation held on May 20, 2015, in a meeting room of the Company's head office)

A Look Back at Three Years under President Sasa

Sasa: Upon my appointment as president, it was clear to me what needed done, so my first step was to incorporate this thinking into the Company's medium-term vision. This vision served as our corporate strategic plan, and it had two main goals. The first was to regain lost trust by clearly illustrating to outside stakeholders the systems that would be employed and the path that would be followed going forward. The second was to raise motivation by providing those within the Company with a concrete roadmap describing where we were heading.

After the Company's scandals came to light, it was obvious that it would be impossible to recover the trust of our stakeholders without reconstructing corporate governance systems. For this reason, the Company replaced all members of the Board of Directors and instituted a radically different system to facilitate the new management team's wholehearted efforts to regain trust. The newly appointed outside directors pulled no punches in pointing out the Company's flaws. However, I believe it was this stern oversight that kept Olympus



Hiroaki Owaki

T. Rowe Price Group, Inc.

Profile

In 2004, Mr. Owaki left his position at ABN Amro Asset Management (Asia) Ltd., to take up a position covering the Japanese technology sector at the Tokyo office of T. Rowe Price Group.



Tomoko Yoshihara

Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.

Profile

In 2001, Ms. Yoshihara joined Deutsche Bank AG, where she was assigned to cover the technology sector. After later forays in the think-tank and consulting field, she assumed her current position at Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities in 2014.



Masahiro Nakanomyo

Managing Director
Barclays Securities Japan Limited

Profile

Mr. Nakanomyo joined The Mitsubishi Banking Corp. in 1984, where he undertook a variety of industry and corporate research projects over a 25-year period. In 2009, he joined Barclays Securities Japan and leads the precision instrument sector coverage team in the equity research section.

on the right path, and I am ever grateful for the guidance of these individuals. Today, those viewing Olympus from the outside have come to more fully understand the Company's corporate culture, the character of its employees, and the strengths and weaknesses of its business. This understanding has fostered trust, and as a result the Board of Directors is now able to go about its duties with relative ease.

Looking at our operations, we are making headway in the Medical Business, which is steadily generating results, as demonstrated by the fact that it is progressing ahead of schedule with regard to business plans. In the Scientific Solutions Business, we have been advancing structural reforms that are matched to recent trends, and profitability has been improving smoothly. The Imaging Business, however, is not doing quite as well. We worked to improve performance in this business to the best of our ability, but the market changed to a degree that exceeded expectations. Although we attempted to respond during the first year of the medium-term vision by revising targets and instituting subsequent restructuring measures, the operating environment proved exceptionally harsh and these measures were unsuccessful. As a manager at Olympus, I feel that this outcome is most regrettable.

Nakanomyo: I think that Olympus needs to pick up the pace in its efforts to reform the Imaging Business. I realize this may not be easy, and that the market is changing to a degree that is much greater than expected. However, I cannot help but feel that the recovery of the Imaging Business is taking too much time. Three years have passed since you, Mr. Sasa, assumed the role of president. Including the time before you took up this mantle, the Imaging Business has recorded losses for five straight years. I believe most would agree that this is too long, and that investors are hoping for this business to break even at the earliest date possible.

Furthermore, even now, you still begin discussions with talk of corporate governance. I think it is safe to say that the

stock market has already recognized that Olympus has changed and overcome its past shortcomings. Investors are more interested in plans for the future, how the Company will develop its operations going forward with regard to M&A activities, investments in new businesses, and other such matters. I think that Olympus should be more clearly communicating its policies on these matters.

Sasa: Disclosing information about new businesses means also giving this information to our competitors. For this reason, it is important to consider the extent to which we reveal our plans. However, I do realize that, as shareholders choose to invest in Olympus because they approve of our plans for the future, it is vital that we release as much information on these matters as possible.

Yoshihara: In the past, I was responsible for covering the precision machinery industry. I now cover the medical equipment sector. Over the past two years, this sector has been undergoing a surprising change. Previously, even relatively expensive medical equipment would be accepted by the market so long as the piece of equipment was of superior quality. Now, this market is changing to the point that expensive equipment will not be well-received, no matter how superior the quality or how it excels in other areas. I believe that the merger of Medtronic, Inc., and Covidien plc is symbolic of this change. The medical equipment industry was once thought to be stable. However, we are now witnessing an upset in the form of a wave of mergers centered around European and U.S. companies. I think that Olympus needs to give the market some hint of the strategies it plans to implement in the wake of this immense change. In listening to teleconferences by European and U.S. medical equipment manufacturers, it is notable how they employ a method of disclosure that allows investors to form an impression of their business without giving away crucial details. These companies are quite skilled at providing quantitative hints with regard to factors such as market scale.



Nobody expects Olympus to release information that would diminish its competitiveness, but it would be nice to have some sort of basis on which to gauge the Company's growth potential. If, for example, you were to provide quantitative information on how THUNDERBEAT should be viewed, this would be enough of a hint for investors to work with.

Owaki: In evaluating Olympus, I believe that the Company has advanced beyond the stage in which it should be concerned merely with survival. The focus now needs to be on beating out the competition. As well, while it is true that Olympus has regained some degree of trust, a number of issues of varying degrees have been surfacing. This situation is making investors anxious. For example, we have learned that the Medical Business was subject to inspections by the U.S. Department of Justice. This might cause one to worry that Olympus may need to reform its business model. For this reason, I think it is important for the Company to strengthen its compliance systems in order to prevent such non-business occurrences from lowering its reputation. This is a crucial task for competing medical equipment manufacturers as well, but it is especially important for Olympus.

Sasa: I agree completely. We must look to the future, and advance our business based on more rigorous standards. Moreover, we need to address future issues before they occur to alleviate concerns for the future, give us a clear view of where we are headed, and ensure that there are no more issues to be uncovered, no matter how deeply someone may look. The new management team is treating this matter with the utmost seriousness. When the inspection of our U.S. operations was initiated in 2011, we instituted a massive restructuring of organizations in North America with the aim of preventing the recurrence of such issues, and a substantial improvement has already been witnessed. For example, we have established a medical affairs division to function as an independent third party with regard to the provision of donations and subsidies. We have thereby installed controls to ensure the transparency of these activities, and to weigh the pros and cons and thereby determine appropriateness. The Company also implemented massive reforms in other areas, including practicing strict management of demo products and the substitutes provided when purchased products are undergoing repairs, thoroughly enforcing regulations through regular in-house training, and stepping up third-party monitoring and internal audits. Moreover, we are fully aware of the fact that strengthening compliance systems and managing risks is something that must be done not only in the United States but on a global scale.

Owaki: What are your thoughts on the empowerment of female employees? I understand that one of the Company's outside directors is a woman. However, just the one seems rather low for a company that claims to care for people's physical and mental health.

Sasa: Looking at the Olympus Group as a whole, there are countless women working throughout our organization, particularly in Europe and the United States, and female employees hold many high-ranking positions and represent a large portion of our overall staff. In Japan, however, the situation is a bit different, and your criticism is quite valid. Olympus' operations have long been focused on manufacturing and development, and we have a history of having limited access to new hires. Of course, this is a situation that requires improvement. Olympus is not closed off to women.

Future Areas of Focus and Medium- to Long-Term Vision for Olympus

Sasa: In fiscal 2016, we will formulate the next corporate strategic plan. At the moment, discussions are proceeding within the Company to determine what exactly the essence of Olympus is and what constitutes our corporate genes.

Olympus' technologies are No. 1, and we stand unmatched on this front. Being able to say this with confidence is our greatest strength. It is therefore crucial that we position customers capable of understanding and appreciating our

technological prowess as our main targets. If not, we run the risk of being judged based on overall competitiveness or financial capabilities, and we cannot beat the massive companies seen in Europe and the United States with this respect. In this manner, Olympus will not attempt to compete with these companies in the areas in which they excel. Rather, we will accurately respond to the needs of specialists in niche markets, and endeavor to become the leader in this area. This approach will be adopted in all businesses. In the Medical Business, for example, if a customer cannot understand the benefits and superior performance of THUNDERBEAT, they will no doubt purchase a less expensive product. For this reason, cultivating this type of understanding among customers is crucial. In the Imaging Business as well, I believe that Olympus' target demographic is specialists as opposed to the broad general consumer market. Gone are the days in which effective commercials were enough to guarantee sales. In this manner, we have analyzed the Company's business, and formulated an idea of the type of customer we should cater to as we develop our operations.

In the Medical Business, we judged that our greatest deficiency was sales capabilities, and thus determined that this was the area in which we should first devote investments. However, the full benefits of sales investments do not appear immediately. Realizing this, our plan was to first invest in strengthening our sales forces, and then to take advantage of these investments when we launch our next new product. This has been a focus for the past two years. Looking ahead, we can expect a certain degree of cash to be generated when we release the technologies we have been developing or the products we have been planning. At this point, we should be able to invest in other areas.



In formulating the next corporate strategic plan, we will determine the best use for all of the Company's resources, including those currently associated with the problematic Imaging Business. With the strong conviction to realize further growth, we will turn our eyes to the future of Olympus.

Nakanomyo: After hearing this explanation, I think probably 80% of people would nod in agreement. While I would generally place myself among this 80%, you must also consider the responses of the remaining 20%. Several of Olympus' products have established solid market positions, and these will likely retain their differentiated competitive edge for at least the next 3–5 years. I believe that your talk of strengthening sales forces presumes this fact, and most people will understand this. However, a common opposing opinion might be that, from a technological perspective, you have to consider China, which is gradually catching up with rest of the world in terms of technologies. Meanwhile, at the other end of the spectrum, we see a shift toward radically different imaging technologies, namely 3D and 4K imaging. Given these two threats, are you not a bit concerned?

Sasa: Quite frankly, I see little need for concern. We have carefully examined nearly all conceivable risks, and the technology trends that are expected to occur in the market, and the new products that will likely appear were not viewed as significant threats affecting Olympus' playing field. This judgment was made after thorough evaluation of how the Company would be impacted if these trends come to pass as well as the likelihood of their passing.

Yoshihara: Mr. Nakanomyo raises a point that I have found concerning as well. When visiting a European investor recently, it was brought to my attention that companies releasing disposable endoscopes are on the rise. A decade ago, I suspect that these companies would not have received much attention. Today, however, amidst the aging of populations in Europe, the United States, and Japan, and the resulting government movements to limit medical expenses, the trend toward choosing more affordable equipment over higher-priced, high-quality equipment can be seen in developed countries as well. The endoscope field is relatively resilient to such price sensitivity, and it may therefore be one of the last bulwarks against this trend. However, this trend has already begun to impact certain examination apparatuses. Olympus may remain safe for the next three years or so, but looking 5–10 years down the road it is possible that the Company may need to address this threat as well. With this perspective, I must stand with the remaining 20% that Mr. Nakanomyo spoke of, and say that I am concerned.

Sasa: The medical industry will not change to any great extent in just five years. This may not hold true when talking about a decade, and we must therefore consider the possibility of a substantial change occurring. However, I still believe that

endoscopes are different than digital imaging equipment, such as ultrasound, CT, and MRI scanners. The benefits of digital imaging can be recreated to a certain degree regardless of what company makes the equipment. For this reason, it may be only natural for more affordable equipment to be chosen. As there is a drive to limit medical expenses, this goes without saying, unless a given piece of equipment features a substantial advantage. Meanwhile, the endoscope field, as you mentioned, may be the most resilient to this type of price sensitivity. Endoscopes are an amalgamation of various technologies and expertise that have been brought together through minute adjustments. This is a feat that not any company can accomplish. As the drive to reduce medical expenses limits capital expenditures by hospitals, it will become increasingly difficult to increase the number of facilities using Olympus products, and we therefore cannot hope to expand our business purely through sales of capital products, by which I mean existing systems. For this reason, we will focus our efforts on helping hospitals reduce overall expenses through improved efficiency. This efficiency will be realized by enhancing certain parts of a hospital's existing systems or increasing the number of examination rooms in which these systems can be used, for example. If operating rooms are able to perform a greater number of procedures, it will mean greater efficiency for the hospital. At the same time, such an increase will also create business opportunities for Olympus as a greater number of procedures leads to higher consumption of disposable medical devices. Treatment fields are also expected to expand going forward. Accordingly, we have formulated the overarching plan of growing our business by strengthening our lineup of endotherapy devices for use with energy devices and endoscopes. Looking at the next 10 years, I believe that



Olympus will be able to continue growing by shifting the focus of its business. This, and the recognition that this shift is something that must be undertaken, represent the Company's medium- to long-term standpoint.

Nakanomyo: From that standpoint, I think that endoscopes have a great deal of potential as a business platform. Olympus has stated its plans to invest in new businesses in the regenerative medicine and orthopedics fields. Whether in these fields or the conventional imaging field, the endoscope business platform will create opportunities to provide various devices and disposable products.

Sasa: You are right on that point. In addition, endoscopes can be used for early diagnosis, and then for conducting minimally invasive therapies. As such, endoscopes can eliminate the need for opening abdominal surgeries, which are accompanied by heavy hospitalization costs, and thereby alleviate both the financial and physical burden placed on patients. I do not think anyone would oppose such a win-win situation.

Nakanomyo: Having accepted that explanation, I think the next questions asked by the remaining 20% would be "What about earnings in the short term?" and "How will the Imaging Business be handled?" For this reason, if Olympus is able to minimize the negative aspects of its operations, such as the recent investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice, I think you would be able to win over this remaining 20%, and have them too looking forward to the future of Olympus.

Owaki: If you take the perspective of social responsibility, rather than financial gain, then maybe the Company should continue its camera operations in order to protect the interests of customers who prefer using Olympus' products. From the perspective of competition, however, each company has its strengths, and profit will not come easily even if the Company targets niche markets. As an investor, I believe if the Company intends to adopt a more realistic approach then the decision should probably be made soon. It is my hope that Olympus will become the type of company that focuses more on its core businesses to practice management in an efficient manner, a company that does not warrant debates about its Imaging Business.

Yoshihara: The wave of mergers among European and U.S. companies is resulting in the creation of increasingly larger companies, which are realizing heightened cost competitiveness by leveraging sales-front synergies to reduce costs. Olympus has expressed that its strategies do not entail aggressively expanding scale. Given these trends, however, there is concern as to whether or not the Company can maintain its current level of competitiveness through these strategies. I think overseas investors, in particular, might be worrisome when considering the current state of the medical equipment industry. I realize that Olympus has a one-of-a-kind business model with endoscope operations that encompass

systems and disposable products for gastrointestinal endoscopes and even surgical endoscopes. You, President Sasa, have stated that you have no intention of directly competing with other manufacturers. Do you really believe that Olympus can continue to operate under this business model over the next 10 or 20 years?

Sasa: I do believe that we can continue to operate with this model, although growth will slow if this all is we do. For this reason, it is important that we branch out, leveraging the business platform we have constructed to date in order to expand into new fields in which we can win out over the competition, such as the orthopedics and ENT fields. Making progress in the Medical Business requires a great deal of time. Accordingly, we decided to first examine the option of focusing investments and resource allocation on those fields, and then clarify our policies in the next corporate strategic plan. This, I feel, is the approach Olympus should adopt in the future. We lack the competencies necessary to acquire large numbers of companies and manage these effectively, as is done by our European and U.S. rivals. Of course, we will utilize M&A activities as a means to accomplish our objectives. Nevertheless, Olympus will pursue growth while firmly rooted in the manufacturing sector. I believe this type of growth to be the Company's



essence. At the very least, we recognize that Olympus cannot beat European and U.S. companies by mimicking them. Rather, we must proceed while considering where Olympus' strengths lie, and how we should build upon these.

Opinions, Advice, and Hopes for Olympus

Owaki: Despite the various negative incidents that have surfaced, Olympus' stock price is on the rise. I am convinced this is because the market has highly evaluated the strength of the Company's Medical Business, which is founded on endoscopes. My hopes for Olympus involve removing the roots of concern in the Medical Business, and then addressing the Imaging Business. In this business even your new ideas have been, in actuality, old ideas. Quite frankly, I do not feel that sales of cameras to consumers is a necessary business for Olympus. Another area needing improvement is how the Company presents itself. The medical equipment business contributes to a better existence for humanity, and you should be proud of your involvement in this business. Make the market understand that the future is promising and that your course is correct, and then explain your targets, results, and business strategies from this standpoint.

Nakanomyo: I think that you are completely correct about what constitutes Olympus' core strength. The analog aspects of endoscopes are quite difficult to understand for people outside of the Company. Perhaps this is something I will need to learn at the upcoming plant tour*, as this is probably the area in which Olympus is strongest. Moreover, this will most

likely remain an area of strength into the future, and today's discussion made me realize that I should pay more attention to this element of your business.

* Tours of Olympus endoscope plants in Aizu and Shirakawa in Fukushima Prefecture where held in the week following this discussion.

Yoshihara: Olympus' business is one that makes substantial contributions to society, and this fact is something you should advertise more. Many investors have already stated this opinion. Endoscopes have saved tens of thousands of lives by finding cancers in their early stages. You should have more pride in Olympus' business and its products. There are not many Japanese medical equipment manufacturers that can compete on the global stage to the extent that Olympus does. I want you to develop your operations with a sense of confidence in the Company's business and its people, and to transmit messages to this extent. This is an opinion I have heard from others as well, and I hope that you will take it to heart.

Sasa: Thank you for joining us today. I hope to draw on your valuable input and insight in management to create an Olympus that lives up to your expectations.

Special Feature

New Organizational Structure for New Corporate Strategic Plan

Olympus intends to create a new corporate strategic plan during fiscal 2016 to guide it in the pursuit of further growth over the period after the conclusion of the medium-term vision established in 2012. To advance the formulation of this plan under the ideal structure, the Company transitioned to a new organizational structure in April 2015.

April 2015

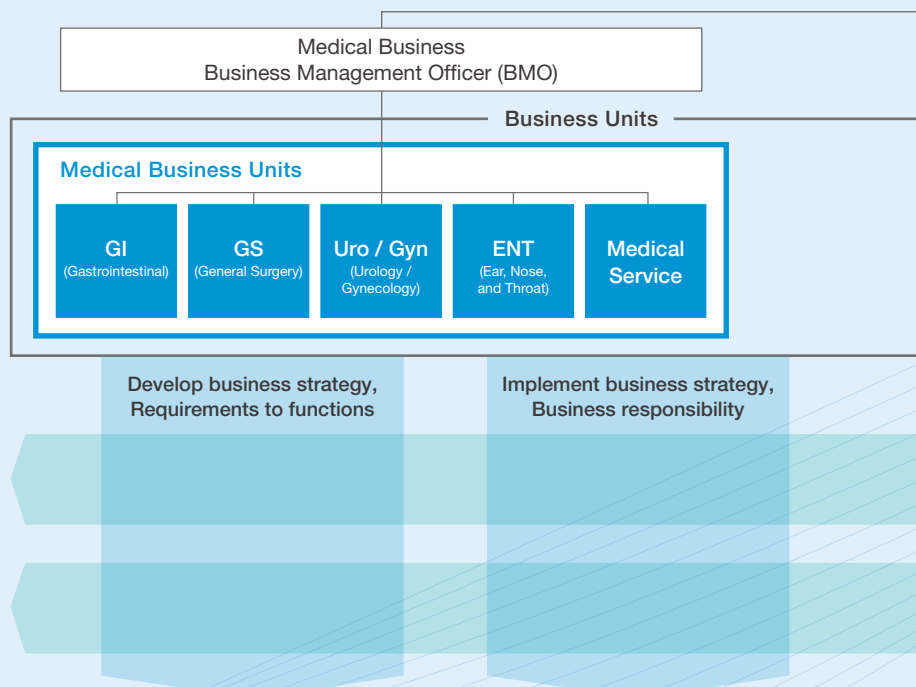
Development of a New Organizational Structure for the New Corporate Strategic Plan

Under the new organizational structure, we will formulate our new corporate strategic plan through a coordinated effort between business units and functional organizations.

Point 1 Expansion of New Business Units in the Medical Business

►►► For more information, please refer to page 28.

In order to fuel the further expansion of the Medical Business, the Uro/Gyn Business Unit, ENT Business Unit, and Medical Service Business Unit were established as independent organizations for strengthening operations in the strategic areas of urology; gynecology; ear, nose, and throat; and medical services.



From fiscal 2013 Progress of the Medium-Term Vision (Corporate Strategic Plan)

The following measures were advanced under the medium-term vision, which was established together with the new management team in 2012.

- Expansion of the Medical Business
- Reorganization of non-core business domains
- Restructuring of corporate governance
- Reinforcement of financial position

Overview of New Organizational Structure

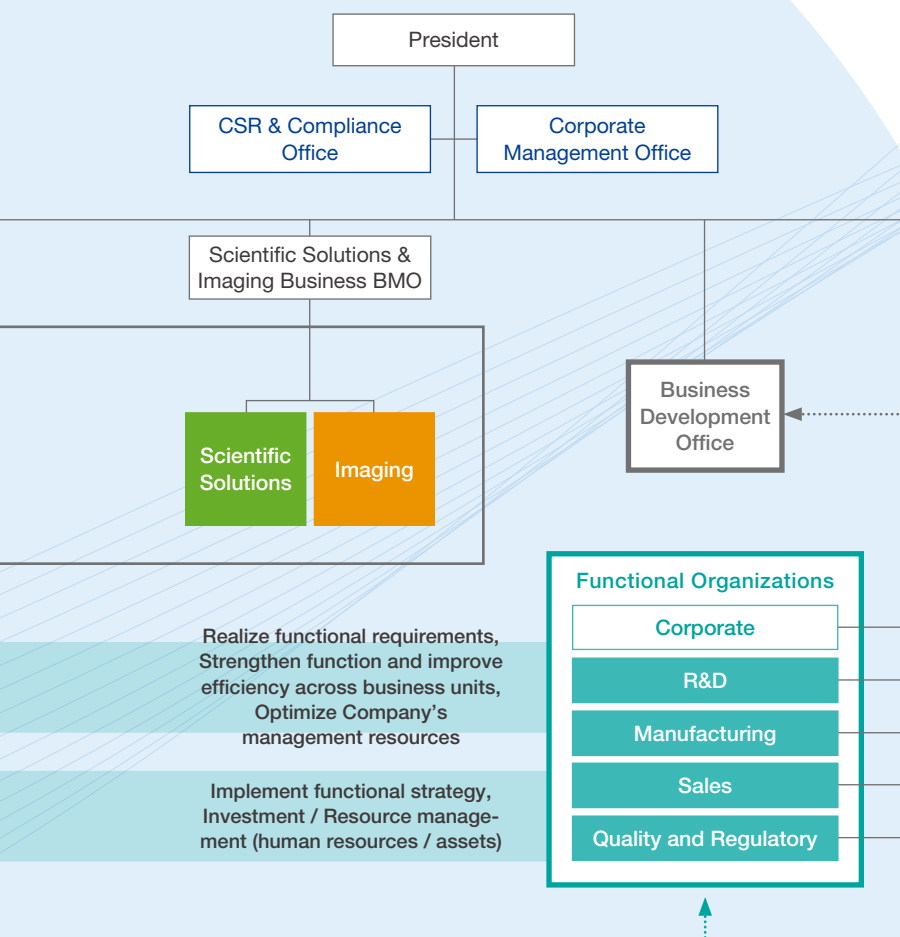
Groupwide Reorganization (Integration of Operating Companies)

Olympus had previously employed an organizational structure through which the Medical Business and the Imaging Business were operated by subsidiaries, Olympus Medical Systems Corp. and Olympus Imaging Corp., respectively. Under the new organizational structure, these companies were integrated into the Company to consolidate the functions that had been dispersed among businesses in order to boost management efficiency and allow for management resources to quickly be allocated to specific businesses. In this manner, the new structure enables swift response to the ever-changing market conditions.

From April 2016 Start of the New Corporate Strategic Plan

The three key points of the new corporate strategic plan currently being constructed are listed below. Based on these three points, we will discuss the new plan on a Companywide basis with the aim of formulating management strategies that can fully leverage the characteristics of the new organizational structure.

- Growth
 - Capital efficiency
 - Financial soundness
- ▶▶▶ For more information, please refer to "Interview with the President" beginning on page 16.



Matrix Style of Business Operation

The new organizational structure is a departure from the prior style of operation that was based on the "in-house company system," which grants each business a high degree of independence. Instead, the new structure employs a matrix style of operation, which is realized through a balanced union of the business and functional axes of the organization. By reorganizing the functions that had previously been dispersed among businesses and consolidating them within functional organizations, we aim to utilize human resources, technologies, and other management resources without being restricted by business boundaries, and thereby realize improved management efficiency and inter-business synergies.

Point 3

Creation of Business Development Office

- ▶▶▶ For more information, please refer to page 46.

The Business Development Office was established as a specialized organization for facilitating efforts to expand operations in new fields, explore new businesses, and conduct M&A activities. It is responsible for actively allocating resources to drive growth over the medium to long term.

Point 2

Reorganization and Establishment of Functional Organizations

By reorganizing the functions that had previously been dispersed among businesses and consolidating them within functional organizations, we aim to fully utilize the management resources of the entire Company. In addition, we established the Sales Group as a new functional organization for overseeing the marketing departments of each business and strengthening Olympus' sales capabilities, which was previously an area of weakness.

R&D Group: This group is responsible for allocating resources based on R&D targets and business to make full use of Olympus' technological capabilities.

Manufacturing Group: This group is tasked with effectively utilizing the Company's global production infrastructure, and establishing cross-business manufacturing strategies.

Sales Group: This group has the goal of strengthening Companywide sales capabilities to better communicate the superiority of Olympus' technologies and the appeal of its products to the market.

Quality and Regulatory Group: Viewing the institution of stricter regulations and other operating environment changes as opportunities, this group aims to create systems to ensure quick response to such changes.

Business Units of the Medical Business

In order to fuel the further expansion of the Medical Business, the Uro/Gyn Business Unit, ENT Business Unit, and Medical Service Business Unit were established as independent organizations for strengthening operations in the strategic areas of urology; gynecology; ear, nose, and throat; and medical services.

Operating Environment and Outlook

Business Strategy

Shares of Net Sales

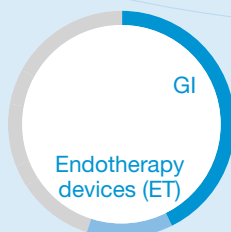
(As of fiscal year ended March 31, 2015)

Major Competitors



GI (Gastrointestinal) Business Unit

- Rising endoscope demand due to the endorsement of endoscope usage for stomach cancer examination in Japan and growing colorectal cancer examination awareness in Europe and the United States; high latent demand in Asia market expected to grow
- Endotherapy device market forecast to display double-digit growth due to rise in minimally invasive therapy and surgical procedures accompanying spread of endoscope usage
- Pursue ongoing sales and income growth by developing and supplying gastrointestinal endoscope-related products designed to provide hospitals with medical and economic value; strengthen the training support ventures that are crucial to market growth in Asia
- Expand market share in the endotherapy product field by supporting spread of techniques and strengthening approach toward group purchasing organizations and integrated delivery networks (organizations that jointly purchase pharmaceuticals, medical materials, medical equipment, and related), an issue of particular importance in the United States



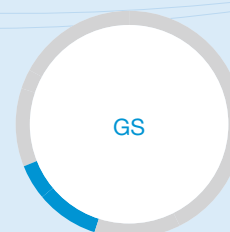
Gastrointestinal endoscopes:
Fujifilm Corporation (Japan),
HOYA CORPORATION (Japan), etc.

Endotherapy devices:
Boston Scientific Corporation (U.S.), etc.



GS (General Surgery) Business Unit

- Rapidly changing operating environment due to pressure to reduce medical costs
- Market expectations for products with both medical and economic benefits projected to represent a favorable medium- to long-term trend for Olympus and its minimally invasive therapy products
- Launch new surgical endoscopy systems, for which technologies were developed by Sony Olympus Medical Solutions Inc. during fiscal 2016, and work to expand share of surgical endoscope market
- Expand lineup of THUNDERBEAT energy device products to provide support for more treatment areas and procedures and thereby increase market penetration



Surgical endoscopes:
Stryker Corporation (U.S.),
KARL STORZ GmbH & Co. KG (Germany),
etc.

Energy devices:
Ethicon Endo-Surgery Inc. (U.S.),
Medtronic, Inc. (U.S.), etc.



OES Pro (Resectoscope)

URF-V2
(Uretero-reno
videoscope)

Uro/Gyn (Urology / Gynecology) Business Unit

- Rising case numbers and higher minimally invasive therapy needs in focus urology field areas, including enlarged prostate, bladder cancer, and urinary tract stone treatment
- Ongoing increase in demand for early diagnosis and minimally invasive therapy methods for conditions such as uterine myoma and endometrial polyps in the gynecology field
- Solidify position in the resectoscope and flexible endoscope markets by further soliciting Olympus' technological prowess
- Expand currently low market share in the highly competitive urinary tract stone treatment device field by developing products that are highly appealing to customers
- Expand operations in the gynecology field by utilizing Olympus' diagnosis and treatment technologies and strengthening sales capabilities



KARL STORZ GmbH & Co. KG (Germany),
Boston Scientific Corporation (U.S.), etc.



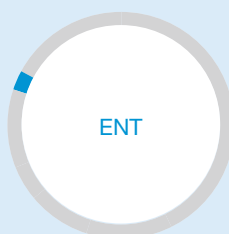
DIEGO ELITE (Multidebrider system)



Rhino-Laryngo videoscope

ENT (Ear, Nose, and Throat) Business Unit

- Medical equipment manufacturers are increasingly being expected to provide three forms of value—medical value, economical value, and patient value—making for a type of "Triple Value." In this environment, needs are rising in areas in which Olympus can utilize its core competencies, such as early diagnosis and treatment of oropharynx cancer and hypopharyngeal cancer and more minimally invasive endoscopic sinusitis treatment.
- Provide ideal solutions to all stakeholders in the ENT field by developing new diagnosis and therapeutic procedures through close coordination with medical institutions and optimal products for use with these procedures
- Strengthen sales capabilities to increase Olympus' global presence in the ENT field



HOYA CORPORATION (Japan),
Medtronic, Inc. (U.S.),
KARL STORZ GmbH & Co. KG (Germany),
etc.



Medical Service Business Unit

- Strong global market share held by Olympus due to high penetration of gastrointestinal endoscopes in Europe and the United States; slight increase in repair orders anticipated; brisk increase in order numbers anticipated to accompany future gastrointestinal endoscope growth in emerging countries
- Increase in repair needs expected in anticipation of growth in the field of surgical devices resulting from future expansion of Olympus' sales and market share
- Improve profitability by increasing the percentage of Olympus products covered by maintenance service contracts and reducing costs associated with repair activities
- Enhance service systems in the surgical device field and in emerging countries where future growth is anticipated



Messages from General Managers of Business Units in the Medical Business

The Medical Business has been separated into five business units, and we are stepping up initiatives in fields warranting strategic expansion. Each business unit faces a unique market with its own trends. By quickly and accurately responding to the issues faced in these different markets while pursuing our goals, we aim to accelerate the growth of the Medical Business as a whole.



GI (Gastrointestinal)
Business Unit

Katsuyuki Saito

The average age is rising for populations of countries and regions across the globe, and this trend is creating a drive to limit medical costs. Together, these factors are stimulating a clear increase in the demand for early diagnosis procedures using endoscopes as well as for endoscopic mucosal resection, endoscopic submucosal dissection, and other minimally invasive therapy procedures conducted using endotherapy devices. Olympus is poised to respond to this demand from its world-leading position, which it is solidifying by developing technologies that are unparalleled on the global market and providing products of the same caliber. These products include our mainstay endoscopes, which feature enhanced functionality for supporting pathological change examinations, such as narrow band imaging (NBI) which highlights the capillary vessel and subtle details for mucous membranes with high contrast. Other offerings include our scopes that boast improved ease of insertion. Going forward, we will strengthen operations in fields peripheral to gastrointestinal endoscopes to grow this business as a core operational area that supports the entire Company, and thereby realizes ongoing growth in sales and income.

In the growth market represented by China and other parts of Asia, we aim to achieve a massive year-on-year increase in net sales in fiscal 2016 of more than 20% by stepping up efforts to train physicians in endoscopic procedures, an area where capable individuals can improve their skills to expand their implementation of these procedures. Furthermore, we will expand our share of the endotherapy device market by promoting usage of endoscopic submucosal dissection procedures and bolstering our product lineup in this specialty.



GS (General Surgery)
Business Unit

Tomohisa Sakurai

The GS Business Unit is set to achieve explosive growth in the future. The catalysts for this growth include the strategic investments conducted in fiscal 2015 to fuel further surgical device business growth and the scheduled fiscal 2016 launch of the new surgical endoscopy systems that Sony Olympus Medical Solutions Inc., a joint venture with Sony Corporation, developed technologies for.

Meanwhile, we have been accelerating business expansion in the energy device field through such means as bolstering our lineup of THUNDERBEAT products to make these systems applicable to various new fields and expanding our sales force to strengthen sales capabilities.

A large amount of the earnings generated in the energy device field come from sales of the disposable instruments that are connected to the core energy-output devices. Accordingly, we expect high profitability from THUNDERBEAT to appear as the number of medical institutions equipped with this system increases and as it becomes more common for these systems to be used for medical procedures.



**Uro/Gyn (Urology / Gynecology)
Business Unit**

Minoru Okabe

The Uro/Gyn Business Unit is utilizing the extensive North American sales networks that were acquired together with Gyrus Group PLC to expand its operations in the areas of enlarged prostate, bladder cancer, and urinary tract stone treatment. While Olympus already has strong market shares for the resectoscopes used to treat enlarged prostates and the flexible endoscope used to diagnose bladder cancer and treat urinary tract stones, we will further solidify our position in these markets by soliciting Olympus' technological prowess. The Company's share in the market for urinary tract stone treatment devices is still fairly low. This is largely due to the fact that we have previously failed to invest the necessary amount of management resources into this field, as well as to the presence of highly competitive rivals. We will work to expand our share in this field by developing products that are highly appealing to customers.



**ENT (Ear, Nose, and Throat)
Business Unit**

Georg Schloer

Olympus has established a strong presence in terms of its flexible endoscopes for pharynx and larynx treatments. However, our share in the rhinology and otology fields is still quite low. Given the Company's rich product lineup and superior technological prowess, it is clear that we should not be satisfied with our current position, and that there is still plenty of room for the Company to grow in the ENT field as a whole. The market growth rate in the ENT field is not particularly high by nature. Based on this reality, we have established two main strategies for expanding our business in this market.

The first is to provide ideal solutions to all stakeholders in the ENT field, such as healthcare professionals, hospital managers, and patients. We will accomplish this by creating new diagnosis and therapeutic procedures through close coordination with medical institutions while also developing optimal new products to be used with these procedures.

The second is to strengthen sales capabilities. Olympus must be capable of effectively providing the solutions created through the first strategy to the relevant stakeholders. Previously, strategic investment in sales capabilities for the ENT field has been insufficient. Going forward, we will endeavor to build sales systems suited to each market of operation and then strengthen these systems to increase Olympus' global presence in the ENT field.



**Medical Service
Business Unit**


Yoshihito Shimizu

Olympus develops its global business based on the policy of providing a complete range of repair services to customers, no matter where in the world they are located. For this reason, the Medical Service Business Unit has an important role to play underpinning Olympus' Medical Business. At the same time, as it is a stand-alone business unit, the Medical Service Business Unit is also devoted to improving its own profitability. For example, we aim to increase the ratio of Olympus products covered by maintenance service contracts. Such coverage creates a win-win situation through which customers are able to use our products with peace of mind and the Company is able to secure stable profits at the same time. Furthermore, we are pushing forward with ongoing repair service cost reduction activities.

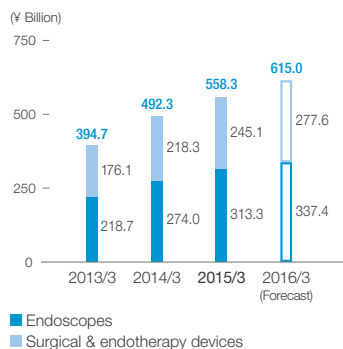
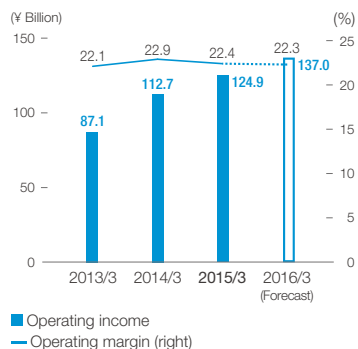
At a Glance

Business Segment	Main Areas and Products	Results of Operations (2015/3)
Medical Business 	Gastrointestinal Endoscopes Endoscopy systems (videoscopes, video processors, light sources, liquid crystal display (LCD) panels); Peripheral equipment (image recording device, endoscope cleaning systems, sterilization systems), etc. Surgical Devices Surgical video endoscopy systems, peripheral devices for endoscopic surgery, electrosurgical knives, etc. Endotherapy Devices Endoscopic devices for all disciplines of endoscopy (approximately 1,000 different devices for various diagnostic and treatment procedures, including biopsy forceps, high-frequency polypectomy snares, grasping forceps, stone retrieval and lithotripter baskets, hemostasis accessories, etc.)	Double-digit sales growth was recorded in the gastrointestinal endoscope, surgical device, and endotherapy device fields. Sales of mainstay gastrointestinal and surgical endoscopes continued to increase, and sales in North America, Europe, Asia, and other overseas markets drove overall performance improvements. As a result, the Medical Business posted record-breaking figures for both net sales and operating income for the second consecutive year, with net sales of ¥558.3 billion, up 13% year on year, and operating income of ¥124.9 billion, up 11%.
Scientific Solutions Business 	Life Science Upright microscopes and polarizing microscopes, inverted microscopes, laser confocal microscopes, box-type fluorescence imaging devices, stereo microscopes, fluorescence macromicroscopes, microscope digital cameras, imaging software, bio-imaging systems, virtual slide systems Industrial Metallurgical microscopes, semiconductor inspection microscopes, laser microscopes, measuring microscopes, microscopic 3D measurement systems, industrial videoscopes, industrial fiberscopes, industrial rigid scopes, ultrasonic flaw detectors, eddy current flaw detectors, phased array flaw detectors, X-ray diffraction analyzers, peripheral equipment	In the life science field, performance benefited from contributions from the sales of our laser scanning microscopes, which are used in advanced life science research. In the industrial field, corporate capital expenditures were on the rise, and sales of industrial videoscopes and ultrasonic flaw detectors were strong as a result. In addition, structural reforms created improvements in profitability, leading net sales in the Scientific Solutions Business to increase 6% year on year, to ¥103.9 billion, and operating income to grow 39%, to ¥6.8 billion.
Imaging Business 	Digital Cameras Mirrorless interchangeable-lens cameras, compact digital cameras, digital camera-related products, digital camera lens barrels, optical components Others IC recorders, binoculars	Net sales in the focus area of mirrorless cameras increased 16% year on year following higher sales of the OM-D series in Europe as well as favorable sales of interchangeable lenses. Overall, net sales in the Imaging Business were down 13%, to ¥83.8 billion, as we reduced compact digital camera sales volumes. Operating loss was ¥13.9 billion as a result of forward-looking investments in business-to-business (BtoB) operations.
Others	In order to allocate management resources to business domains in a more concentrated manner, we reorganized non-core business domains, and withdrew from the biologics business in the previous fiscal year. As a result, net sales in the Others Business amounted to ¥18.6 billion, down 29% year on year, and profitability was achieved with operating income of ¥1.2 billion.	

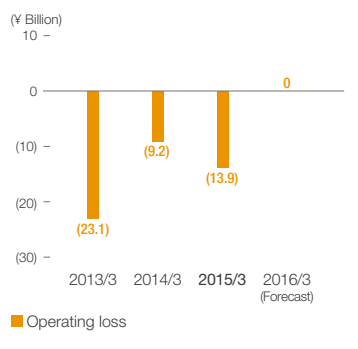
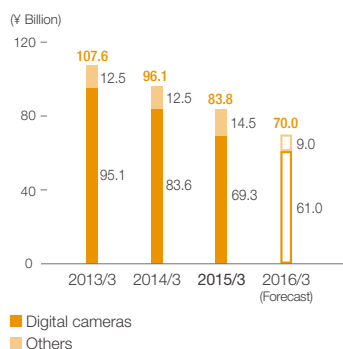
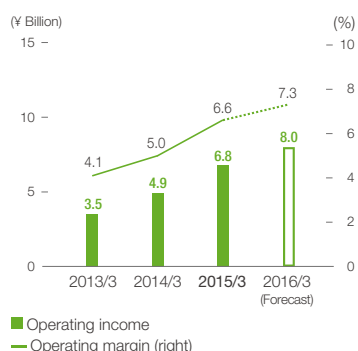
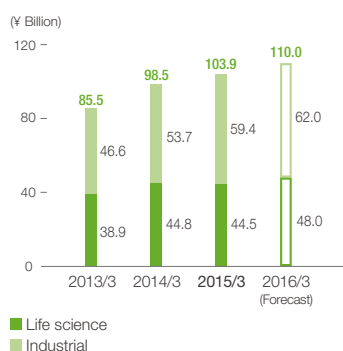
Company History

Company History					
					
1919	1920	1936	1949	1950	1968
Established as Takachiho Seisakusho to manufacture microscopes in Japan	Asahi 600x microscope introduced	Semi-Olympus I, the first Olympus camera introduced, marking entry into camera business	Name changed to Olympus Optical Co., Ltd. The Company listed on the TSE	Development of world's first practical gastrocamera	Entry into industrial endoscope field

Net Sales

Operating Income (Loss) /
Operating Margin

Share of Net Sales

Share of Net Sales
by Region

73.0%

13.6%

11.0%

2.4%

Others
2.5%Asia /
Oceania
18.2%Europe
25.5%North
America
32.7%Japan
21.1%

1969

Development of world's
first microcassette
tape recorder

1975

Entry into medical surgical
endoscopy field

1996

Entry into digital camera
business

2008

Acquisition of Gyrus Group
PLC to strengthen surgical
area of Medical Business

2009

Olympus launches its first
mirrorless interchangeable
lens camera, OLYMPUS
PEN E-P1

Medical Business

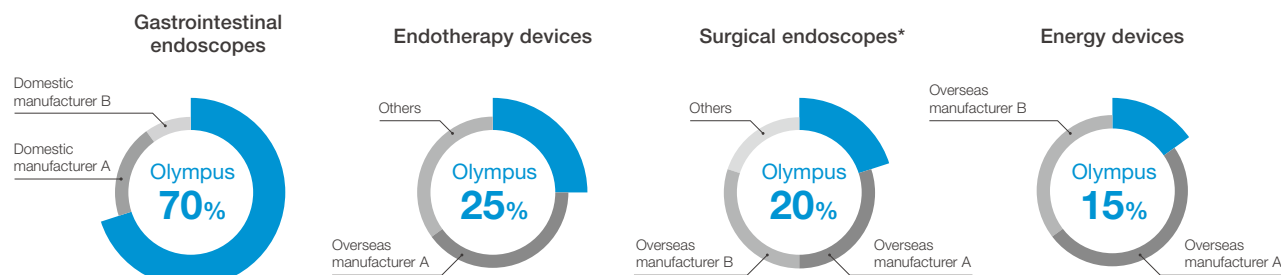


We aim to expand our business by providing world-leading services and the two forms of value represented by early diagnosis and minimally invasive therapies.

In the gastrointestinal endoscope field, we are strengthening our operating foundation with the aim of solidifying our position as the world's No. 1 manufacturer. Meanwhile, the surgical device field has been positioned as a future growth driver, and we plan to expand our market share in this field by strengthening sales forces and leveraging our competitive products. At the same time, we will step up activities in the other medical field business units, which have been reorganized into independent organizations under the new organizational structure, in the pursuit of brisk growth.

Akihiro Taguchi
Medical Business, Business Management Officer

Global Market Share (As estimated by the Company)



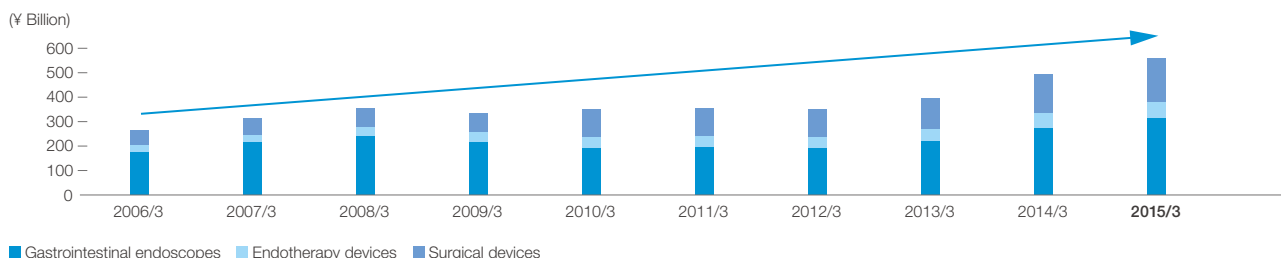
* Product fields related to Olympus' operations (general surgery, urology, and orthopedics)

Operating Environment and Forecasts

In developed countries, where populations are rapidly aging, as well as emerging countries, which are experiencing high economic growth, the improvement of patient quality of life and control of both healthcare and social security expenses have become urgent priorities. In the United States, for example, the Affordable Care Act (ObamaCare) has created a burgeoning trend toward efficiency and operational rationality

in the medical industry. Olympus possesses technologies for the development and manufacture of medical equipment for advancing the progress in terms of early diagnosis and minimally invasive therapies. These technologies place the Company in a prime position to contribute to the medical industry. By leveraging this strength, the Medical Business will seek further business expansion by providing technologies, products, services, and solutions of the highest caliber.

Olympus' Ever-Growing Medical Business

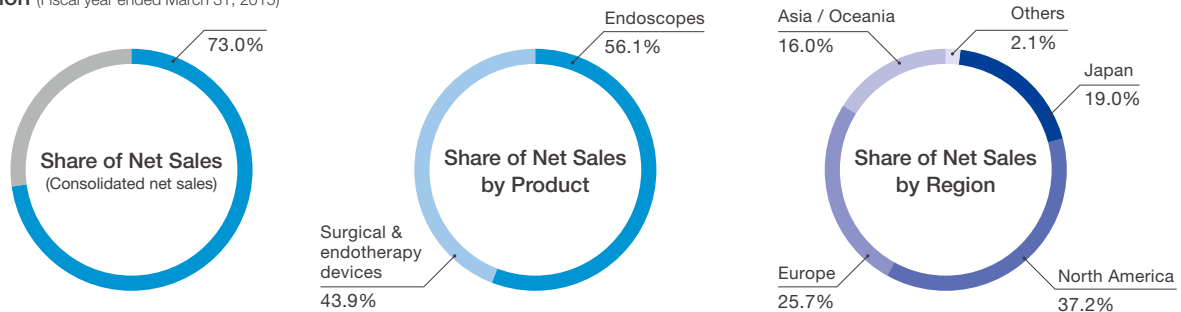




Medical Business

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of more than 70% of global gastrointestinal endoscope market Technological capabilities that led to development of world's first practical gastroscope and have continued to lead innovation Position as only manufacturer to deal in both imaging equipment and energy devices Network of more than 200 repair sites worldwide 	<div>Strengths</div> <div>Weaknesses</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Position as latecomer in surgical device field after European and U.S. companies Insufficient lineup of surgical device products for procedures requiring open surgery and other treatments Deficient development, manufacturing, and sales capabilities for endotherapy and other disposable products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing healthcare awareness; rising demand for early diagnosis due to spread of cancer prevention education Increased demand for minimally invasive treatment methods Insufficient number of physicians trained in endoscopic procedures and room to improve medical techniques in emerging countries Progress in medical system reforms worldwide 	<div>Opportunities</div> <div>Threats</div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of medical equipment regulations worldwide Downward pressure on selling prices due to increased influence of GPOs Appearance of overseas rivals due to reorganization of medical equipment industry Impacts of foreign exchange rate fluctuations (yen appreciation)

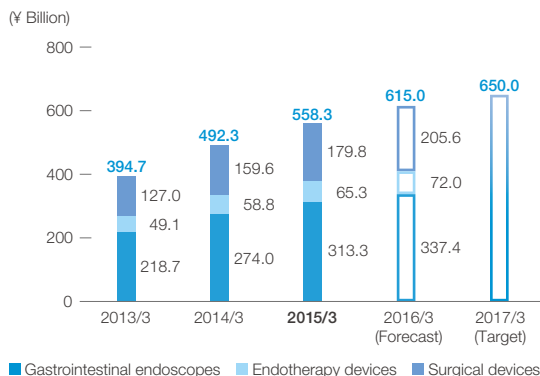
Composition (Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015)



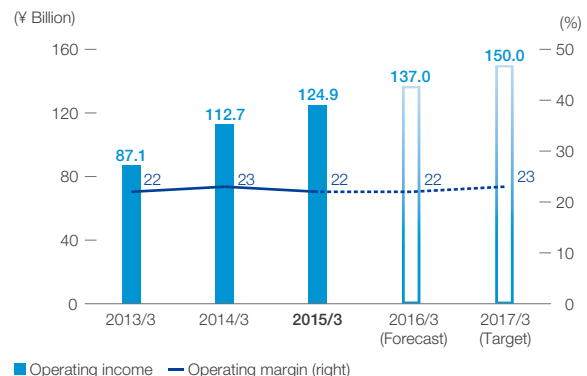
		2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3
Operating Results	Net Sales	349,246	394,724	492,296	558,348
	Operating Expenses	281,058	307,655	379,561	433,454
	Operating Income	68,188	87,069	112,735	124,894
	Operating Margin (%)	19.5%	22.1%	22.9%	22.4%
Sales by Product	Endoscopes	191,798	218,674	273,966	313,253
	Domestic	43,803	47,335	57,136	56,300
	Overseas	147,995	171,339	216,830	256,953
	Surgical & Endotherapy Devices	157,448	176,050	218,330	245,095
	Domestic	36,615	42,177	48,735	49,618
	Overseas	120,833	133,873	169,595	195,477
Segment Data	R&D Expenditures (¥ billion)	26.9	31.3	34.4	43.3
	Capital Expenditures (¥ billion)	15.6	17.1	26.7	36.8
	Number of Employees* (people)	16,225	16,552	18,345	19,465

* Including average number of temporary employees

Net Sales



Operating Income / Operating Margin



Overview of Fiscal 2015

In the gastrointestinal endoscope field, strong sales continued for mainstay gastrointestinal video endoscopy systems EVIS EXERA III and EVIS LUCERA ELITE, making large contributions to overall earnings. Sales growth was also seen in the endotherapy device field, where we introduced new products including QuickClip Pro, a disposable rotatable clip fixing device to stop bleeding of polyps and lesions. In the surgical device field, favorable sales increases were once again achieved for the VISERA ELITE surgical video

endoscopy system—designed to support endoscopic surgery—as well as for our 3D laparoscopy surgical system and the THUNDERBEAT energy device.

We also witnessed the benefits of growth investments conducted for strengthening sales forces centered on the surgical device field. As a result of these factors, the Medical Business achieved year-on-year increases of 13% for net sales and 11% for operating income, which both set new records for the second consecutive year.

Growth Strategies

To accelerate growth in the Medical Business, we will advance the three basic strategies of working to reinforce foundations in the gastrointestinal endoscope field, further strengthen the surgical device field, and expand sales in emerging markets. The functions for supporting these strategies will also be enhanced going forward.

Under the new organizational structure, we expanded the range of units included in the Medical Business to five business units: the GI (gastrointestinal) Business Unit, GS (general surgery) Business Unit, Uro/Gyn (urology / gynecology) Business Unit, ENT (ear, nose, and throat) Business Unit, and Medical Service Business Unit. This new structure will enable us to allocate management resources to fields in which we have previously failed to conduct sufficient growth investment, and thereby realize robust growth for the Medical

Business as a whole. Furthermore, we will continue forward-looking endeavors to expand existing businesses and create new businesses.

Basic Policy of Medium-Term Vision (Medical Business)

- Reinforcement of GI business foundation
- Significant growth of surgical device field business
- Sales increase in emerging markets



- Reinforcement of repair / service
- Reinforcement of global sales functions
- Reinforcement of R&D / manufacturing functions

Improvement of Productivity

Priority Measures Based on Growth Strategies

1. Reinforce Foundations in the Gastrointestinal Endoscope Field

Medium-term vision target:

Average annual growth of **9%**
(gastrointestinal endoscope field)

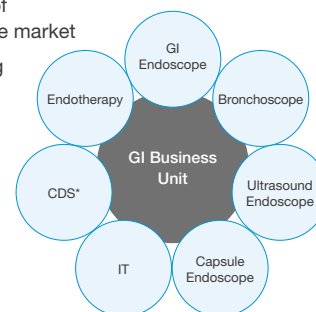
In the core gastrointestinal endoscope field, we aim to maintain our unrivaled No. 1 position by increasing profitability and productivity while pursuing ongoing improvements in the high levels of resolution and the ease of scope insertion and operation of the products we offer. In the endotherapy device field, an area peripheral to endoscopes, our operations have previously suffered from an insufficient product lineup and lack of sales capabilities. Recognizing this issue, we are enhancing our lineup through the development of competitive and differentiated products and strengthening sales systems in order to expand our market share.

Olympus' refined technologies and products are also currently being utilized in the respiratory field. Lung cancer recently surpassed stomach cancer as the leading cause of cancer-related death in Japan, and this has resulted in various

checks and detailed examinations being conducted in this field. For example, endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration is a procedure that utilizes Olympus' ultrasound bronchoscope to display ultrasound images of lymph nodes so that samples can be collected using a specialized aspiration needle. These samples can then be used to conduct pathological diagnoses for purposes such as providing a definitive diagnosis of spreading lung cancer.

Strategic Policy of GI (Gastrointestinal) Business Unit

- Maintain unrivaled share of gastrointestinal endoscope market
- Increase sales in emerging markets
- Expand endotherapy device operations
- Develop operations in respiratory field
- Grow operations in gastrointestinal peripheral fields



* Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization

2. Further Strengthen the Surgical Device Field

Medium-term
vision target:

Average annual growth of **14%**
(surgical device field)

Priority measures in the surgical device field including improving Olympus' brand image, boosting sales of surgical endoscopes that utilize the Company's strength in imaging technologies, and expanding energy device operations. In particular, we view developing energy devices into a core business as one of the most important measures to ensure the growth of operations in the surgical device field. We are therefore implementing various initiatives in this area, with one of the most prominent being the strengthening of sales systems. For example, we established a specialized sales force in the United States for approaching group purchasing organizations (GPOs) and integrated delivery networks (IDNs), which are an important customer segment for the Medical Business in the massive U.S. market. This sales force is anticipated to contribute to a rapid growth in sales. Furthermore, we are promoting the spread of Olympus products by stepping up efforts to provide training in procedures using these products, and are also enhancing our lineup of strategic THUNDERBEAT products.

In the surgical endoscope field, the 3D laparoscopy surgical system launched in 2013 has established an incredibly strong reputation. Furthermore, in fiscal 2016 we plan to launch a new product equipped with state-of-the-art imaging technologies that was developed by Sony Olympus Medical Solutions Inc., a joint venture company created with Sony Corporation. Armed with our lineup of existing imaging and energy devices as well as these two prominent new products, we aim to solidify the position of the Olympus brand for minimally invasive therapies in the surgical device field based on the slogan "See More and Treat Better."



3. Expand Sales in Emerging Markets

Medium-term
vision target:

Average annual growth of **23%**
(emerging markets)

Emerging countries are experiencing population aging in a similar fashion to developed countries, and national healthcare costs are shooting upward. For this reason, fostering new endoscopists is a pressing task. To address this, Olympus has established three training centers in China, located in Shanghai, Beijing, and Guangzhou. The Company is now amply equipped to respond to the projected growth in training and after-sales service demand in the Chinese market. Going forward, we plan to develop training centers in other

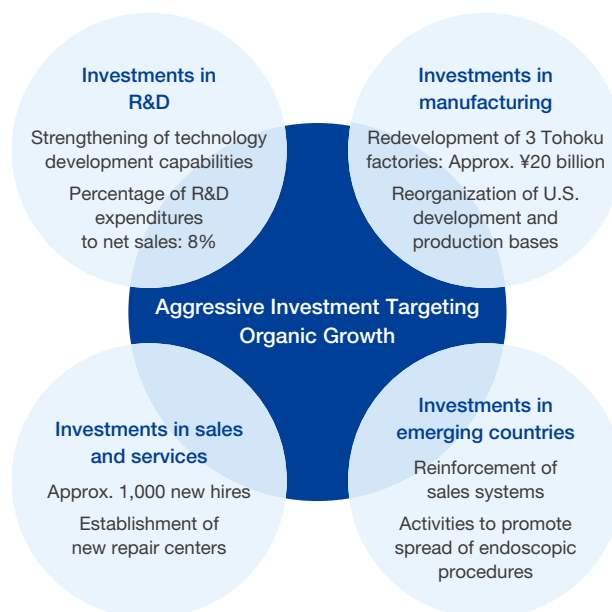
parts of Asia with the aim of growing our business by spreading knowledge regarding early diagnosis, minimally invasive therapies, and other procedures using endoscopes.

4. Enhance Sales, Service, R&D, and Manufacturing Functions Supporting Business Growth

In addition to strengthening sales capabilities, we are also actively investing in the enhancement of service, development, and manufacturing functions to support the further growth of the Medical Business.

To strengthen sales capabilities, we conducted strategic investments in fiscal 2015 to expand our North American sales forces in the surgical device and endotherapy device fields by approximately 1,000 people, a move that is contributing to growth in the surgical device field. We are also in the process of constructing a new domestic repair base in Nagano to respond to the rise in repair demand that is accompanying sales increases.

At the same time, the Company is expanding production lines to address the rising global demand for its products. In Japan, we have invested a total of ¥20 billion to construct new buildings at our three gastrointestinal endoscope factories, located in Aizu, Shirakawa, and Aomori. The new building at the Shirakawa plant is expected to be operational in fiscal 2016. Elsewhere, we are consolidating dispersed manufacturing functions for surgical devices and other products in the United States while also reinforcing existing manufacturing sites. For example, at the new manufacturing site in Brooklyn Park, in the U.S. state of Minnesota, we are pursuing increases in both production line capacity and efficiency with a focus on energy devices.



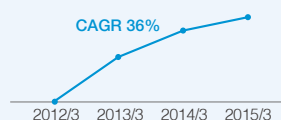
TOPICS



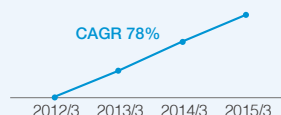
Manisha Shah-Bugaj

Executive Director,
Marketing Surgical Energy &
LESS for Olympus America Inc.

**Revenue Growth:
THUNDERBEAT**



**Unit Growth:
THUNDERBEAT Disposables
(handpiece)**



About Energy Successes

THUNDERBEAT has delivered tremendous success in the U.S. market. We grew approximately 20% year on year overall, not an easy feat in the U.S. marketplace given the heightened competitive environment. Olympus successfully installed many generators into the market thanks to the efforts of our sales force, growing our overall THUNDERBEAT handpiece revenue by approximately 40%. Most importantly, we've had our first line extension—the Open Extended Jaw (OEJ). The feedback on the design and performance from surgeons has been fantastic. In our initial product launch support study, 80% of the surgeons felt OEJ was more ergonomic than their existing energy device. Surgeons also reported that OEJ has a more multifunctional design and reduces the need for instrument exchanges for grasping or dissecting instruments.

In fiscal 2016, we are excited to introduce our PK Technology advanced bipolar portfolio onto the THUNDERBEAT generator. With the launch of our PK devices, Olympus now has a true universal platform that supports all of the common forms of energy utilized in the operating room today. Olympus' universal platform allows customers to increase efficiencies while reducing costs—two key objectives for healthcare leaders in this environment.

In addition to our strengthened energy portfolio, Olympus has made significant investments in resources for sales and marketing to support the business. This includes four new Business Unit Vice Presidents (BUVPs)—one for each surgical business area—who have a wealth of business, sales, and marketing expertise. The BUVPs will have full responsibility and accountability to drive, implement, and optimize sales and marketing strategies at their respective businesses, and represent our efforts to empower each surgical specialty to concentrate their efforts on growing each business. Such investments will be focused on launching new products, enhancing our value proposition, and building clinical relevance while driving and meeting demand in the field to evaluate the portfolio.

With the investments we have made over the last year coupled with our growing energy portfolio, Olympus is in a very strong position to convert market share in the coming year.



THUNDERBEAT Open Extended Jaw for open surgery



Brian Christie

Energy Territory Manager
for Olympus America Inc.

Field Representative Brian Christie Speaks to His Sales Strategy During a National Sales Meeting

I work hard to build relationships with our customers to make the sale. By working within the offices and building relationships with the surgical techs and nurses, I get an understanding of what the bariatric surgeons in that account are looking for. Then, when I get to the operating room, I can talk to the devices based on what I've been told by the techs and nurses. Once the surgeons understand what the device does, I schedule follow-up appointments to bring in the technology so they can try it firsthand.

Observing the first few physician cases not only better my understanding of how the physician operates, but also shows the physician I'm genuinely interested in his or her procedure and technique. I choose to engage the physician by asking impactful questions to build our relationship so that I become a trusted professional in the room instead of just a visitor.

Scientific Solutions / Imaging Business



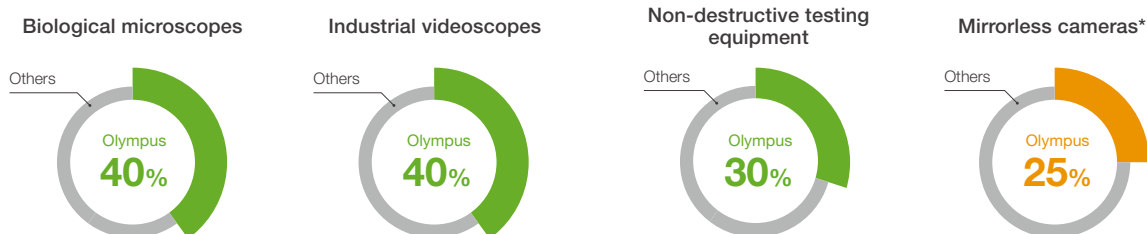
We are pushing forward with business restructuring to improve capital efficiency and maximize earnings.

By expanding the earnings of the Scientific Solutions Business and breaking even in the Imaging Business, we aim to maximize Olympus' earnings. To accomplish these objectives, we are pushing forward with business restructuring in both of these businesses. In addition, under the new organizational structure, we are working to improve business efficiency by allocating management resources in an optimal manner. Specifically, we will concentrate resources on fields in the Scientific Solutions Business in which we can expect high levels of growth while greatly reducing the amount of resources assigned to the Imaging Business.

Haruo Ogawa

Scientific Solutions & Imaging Business,
Business Management Officer

Global Market Share (As estimated by the Company)



* Figures for mirrorless cameras are from the domestic market only

Operating Environment and Forecasts (Scientific Solutions)

Improvements in the business environment are evident, as supported by the execution of budgets at domestic and overseas research and private-sector companies, as well as a recovery trend in capital expenditures. These positive trends stem from an increase in business confidence on a global scale and the depreciation of the yen, a result of the economic stimulus measures instituted by the Japanese government. In the medium to long term, we expect to see the acceleration of advanced research on topics such as induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells) as well as a push for the practical application of regenerative medicine in the area of life science research. In addition, infrastructure investment is projected to increase in emerging countries in conjunction with economic

development. The market for Scientific Solutions Business products is anticipated to expand as a result of these factors.

The Scientific Solutions Business is easily influenced by macro-economic trends. Accordingly, the recovery in capital expenditures stemming from improvements in business confidence centered on North America is anticipated to contribute to growth in earnings, particularly with regard to operations in the industrial field. Nonetheless, we are working to create a business structure that can guarantee stable profits without being heavily influenced by such factors in the external operating environment. By advancing this type of business restructuring, we aim to improve business efficiency and reinforce our earnings foundation. At the same time, we will invest in growth fields over the medium to long term to expand earnings going forward.

Operating Environment and Forecasts (Imaging)

The compact digital camera market is rapidly contracting due to the spread of smartphones, and the Imaging Business continues to face a harsh operating environment as a result. In order to address this major market change, we are pushing forward with structural reforms to shrink the Imaging Business to a more appropriate scale. As one facet of this undertaking, we have developed conservative sales plans with a narrower scope, only including focus products and market segments,

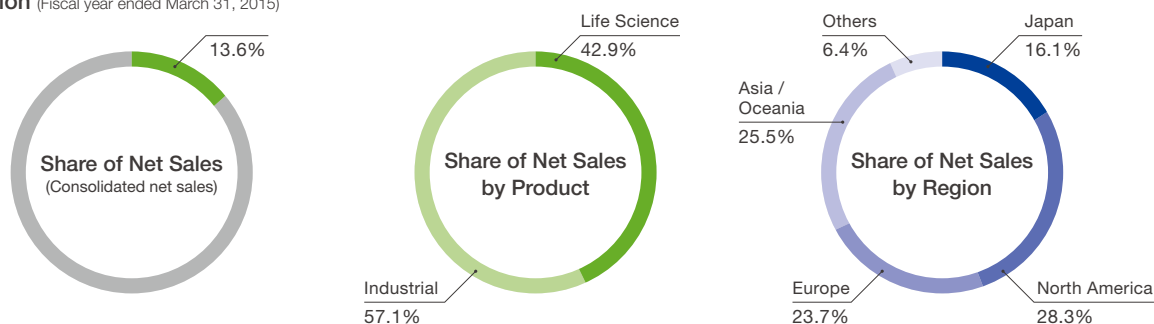
that do not presume the pursuit of sales growth, even in the core mirrorless camera market. We aim to minimize risks through this limited scope. In conjunction with this shift in focus, we are revising cost structures to realize a business structure that will enable the Imaging Business to break even, despite the reduced sales. We are also enhancing earnings structures by strengthening sales of high-margin interchangeable lens products.



Scientific Solutions Business

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Industry's top share of 40% in biological microscope market● World-leading share of 40% in industrial endoscope market● Comprehensive solutions capabilities utilizing diverse product lineups● State-of-the-art optical technologies continually refined since Company's founding	<table><tr><td>Strengths</td><td>Weaknesses</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>W</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>T</td></tr><tr><td>Opportunities</td><td>Threats</td></tr></table>	Strengths	Weaknesses	S	W	O	T	Opportunities	Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● High susceptibility to changes in economic conditions of specific regions and countries● Redundant functions and inefficiencies resulting from business diversification● Diminished synergies in certain smaller businesses due to portfolio expansion
Strengths	Weaknesses									
S	W									
O	T									
Opportunities	Threats									
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Increased focus on advanced science research by governments of various countries and higher related budgets in these countries following economic upturns● Rising demand for non-destructive testing equipment due to aging of infrastructure in developed countries and installation of infrastructure in emerging countries● Expanding demand for industrial microscopes due to growth of electronic component industry in conjunction with spread of smartphone usage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Trend toward limiting capital expenditures by private-sector companies● Delayed execution of government budgets and budget cuts in various countries● Economic deceleration and decreasing demand in emerging countries								

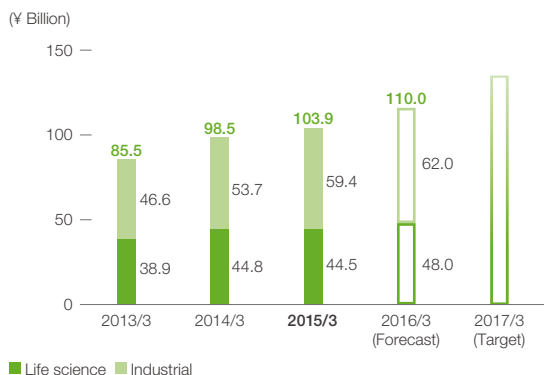
Composition (Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015)



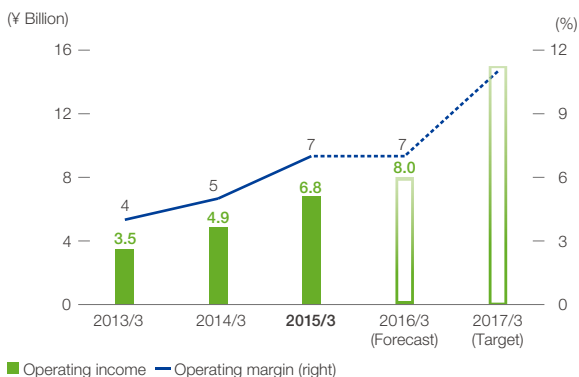
		Millions of yen			
		2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3
Operating Results	Net Sales	92,432	85,513	98,510	103,880
	Operating Expenses	86,993	81,986	93,575	97,043
	Operating Income	5,439	3,527	4,935	6,837
	Operating Margin (%)	5.9%	4.1%	5.0%	6.6%
Sales by Product	Life Science	42,650	38,910	44,778	44,518
	Domestic	10,560	10,315	11,855	8,400
	Overseas	32,090	28,595	32,923	36,118
	Industrial	49,782	46,603	53,732	59,362
	Domestic	8,394	7,526	7,968	8,320
	Overseas	41,388	39,077	45,764	51,042
Segment Data	R&D Expenditures (¥ billion)	8.7	8.2	9.3	9.4
	Capital Expenditures (¥ billion)	4.3	3.4	4.5	3.9
	Number of Employees* (people)	5,150	4,575	4,284	4,430

* Including average number of temporary employees

Net Sales



Operating Income / Operating Margin



Overview of Fiscal 2015

An economic recovery trend pervaded domestic and overseas markets, stimulating brisk corporate capital expenditures and thereby resulting in favorable sales of products for the electronic component and automotive industries.

In the life science field, performance was impacted by a temporary slowdown in the execution of budgets by research institutions in Japan. At the same time, however, sales of FLUOVIEW FVMPE-RS, a laser scanning microscope for

use in cutting-edge life science research, made contributions to overall performance in this field. In the industrial field, meanwhile, sales were strong for IPLEX RX and IPLEX RT, industrial videoscopes that offer the highest levels of resolution in their series, as well as for the OmniScan series of products used in non-destructive testing of social infrastructure. Operating income in the Scientific Solutions Business increased 39% year on year following higher net sales and the benefits of cost reduction efforts, such as the integration of sales offices.

Growth Strategies

In the Scientific Solutions Business, we have been shifting from our previous strategies based on product lineups to pursue those oriented toward customer groups, and are strategically investing in growth fields to expand our market share and boost sales. In addition, the business restructuring measures commenced in fiscal 2015 are generating steady improvements in profitability realized by streamlining operations to cut costs. By further advancing such reforms, we aim to strengthen the earnings capacity of this business to an even greater degree while building the systems needed for future growth.

1. Work Closely with Customers to Expand Market Share and Maximize Earnings

- Shift from product lineup-based strategies to customer group-oriented strategies

We are moving away from our previous product lineup-based strategies to pursue those more customer group oriented. As part of this process, we have narrowed the scope of customer groups to be targeted to seven fields in which we can anticipate high earnings and rapid growth, and reorganized operations in unprofitable fields accordingly (selection and concentration of management resources). Going forward, we will pursue

growth that emphasizes profitability through sales activities focused on these seven target customer fields.

2. Strengthen Earnings Foundation

- Improve business efficiency and constitution through organizational integration

We are in the process of integrating business organizations that were previously separated based on product line, and are thereby consolidating management functions and sales organizations on a global scale. In fiscal 2015, sales bases in North America were integrated, and contributions to higher profitability are already noticeable. These initiatives will be expanded to Europe and Asia going forward with the aim of realizing further improvements in business efficiency and constitution.

- Conduct upfront investment in growth markets

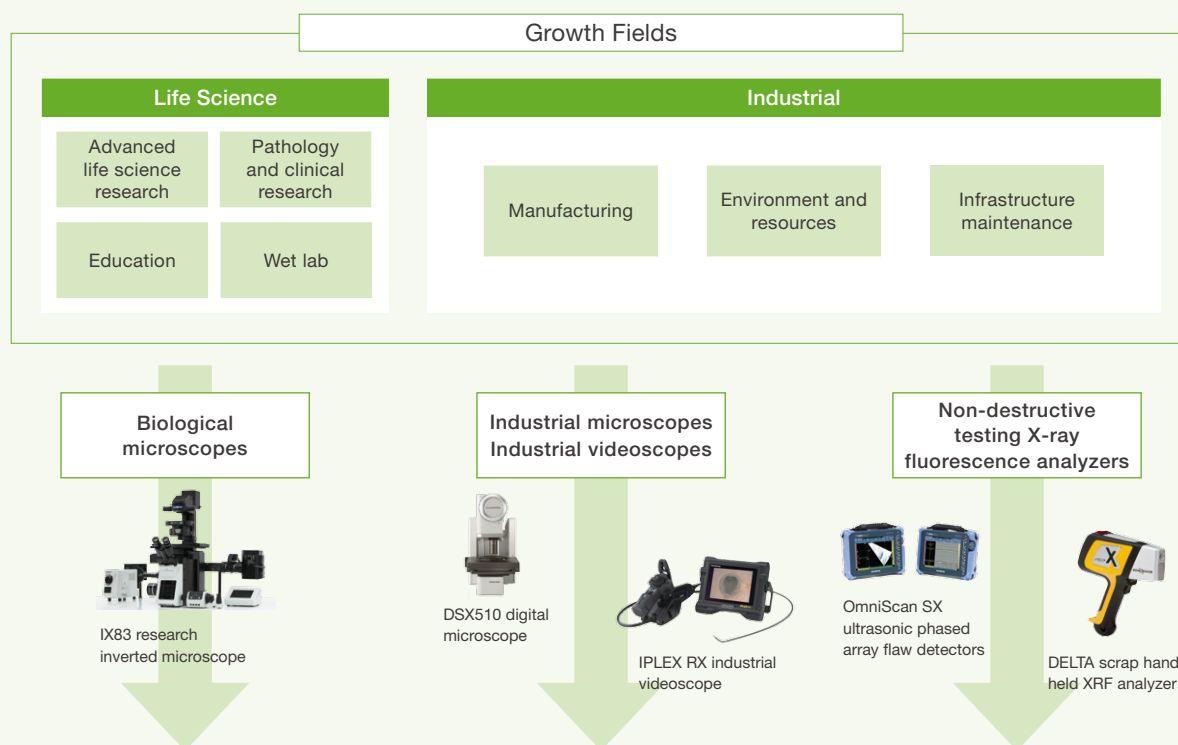
Upfront investments will be conducted in growth markets to build the foundations for medium- to long-term business growth. For example, research on topics such as iPS cells is anticipated to create a massive market in the regenerative medicine field. Accordingly, the Company will advance R&D ventures on new products targeting this field with the aim of creating new markets with products that facilitate advanced research.

Seven Target Customer Fields	Growth Opportunities	
Advanced life science research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable demand for pathological diagnosis in hospitals and for services for educational institutions • Accelerated research in regenerative medicine, oncology, brain neurology, and other advanced life science fields 	
Pathology and clinical research		
Wet lab		
Education		
Infrastructure maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging social infrastructure in developed countries (increased demand for repairing and inspecting roads, etc.) • Infrastructure investment in emerging countries (increased repair and inspection demand) 	
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher demand for methods of testing equipment at resource- and environment-related facilities as well as factories without causing unnecessary destruction or halting operation 	
Environment and resources		

TOPICS

Advancing Life Science Research, Contributing to Industrial Progress, and Making Life Safer through the Scientific Solutions Business

By providing solutions that are fine-tuned to meet the needs of customers in the life science and industrial fields through the Scientific Solutions Business, Olympus is advancing life science research, contributing to industrial progress, and making life safer. As we move forward, we will work to improve efficiency and augment growth potential in this business by focusing on the seven growth fields of advanced life science research, pathology and clinical research, wet lab, education, infrastructure maintenance, manufacturing, and environment and resources.



Advancing Life Science Research

By supplying biological microscopes, Olympus supports basic life science research for purposes such as gaining knowledge about diseases. In the future, we will conduct research and development of microscope products based on the needs of users in regenerative medicine and various other advanced life science fields, and subsequently create new demand for these products in such growth markets.



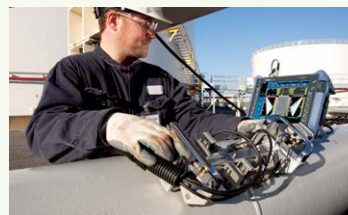
Contributing to Industrial Progress

Olympus contributes to industrial efficiency and progress by supplying industrial endoscopes used for examining the insides of automobiles and industrial microscopes for inspecting the delicate electronic components employed in smartphones and other devices. Demand for these items is growing together with the global spread of various industrial products.



Making Life Safer

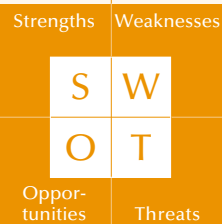
Olympus is helping to make the world we live in safer by supplying equipment used to maintain and inspect social infrastructure and lifelines, such as aircraft and their engines, roads, bridges, overpasses, power generation facilities, pipelines, and water supply and wastewater systems. These operations will be expanded in developed and emerging countries in which we can expect growing infrastructure demand in the future.





Imaging Business

- Unique technologies accumulated by concentrating on mirrorless cameras
- Ability to design and manufacture high-performance lenses that are small and lightweight
- No. 2 share in mirrorless camera market in Japan
- High-level imaging technologies and connections with Group customers from Medical Business and Scientific Solutions Business that are applicable to BtoB operations

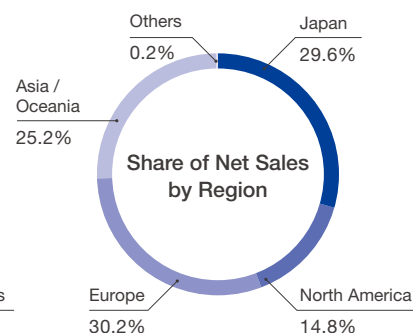
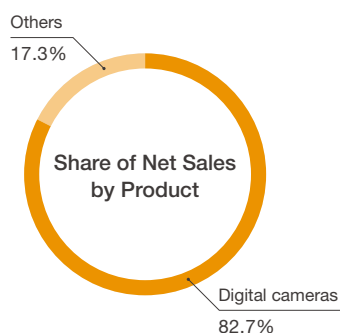
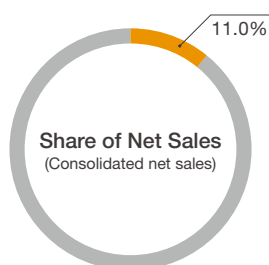


- Lacking sales system for high-priced SLR cameras (sales system shift under way)
- Insufficient lineup of high-priced interchangeable lens products (lineup expansion scheduled)

- Expansion of mirrorless camera market
- Widening range of applications for cameras and increased demand for imaging-related technologies outside of private sector

- Intensifying competition in mirrorless camera market
- Increased usage of smartphones and tablet PCs

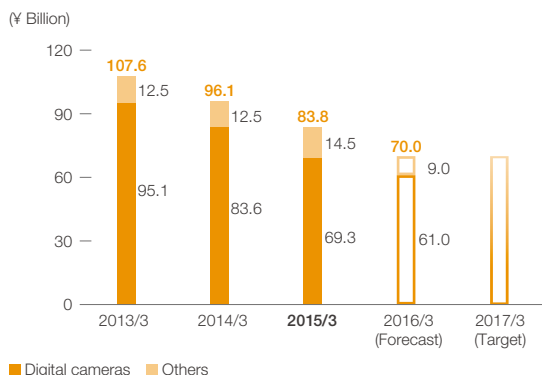
Composition (Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015)



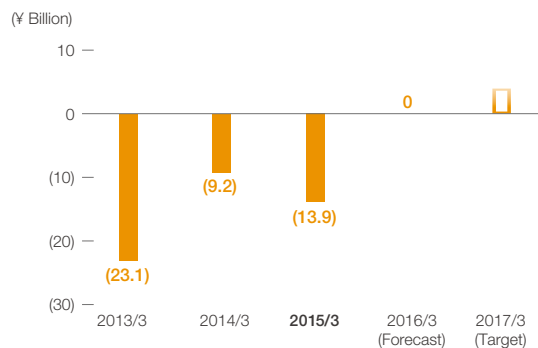
		Millions of yen			
		2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3
Operating Results	Net Sales	128,561	107,638	96,111	83,825
	Operating Expenses	139,321	130,711	105,293	97,695
	Operating Loss	(10,760)	(23,073)	(9,182)	(13,870)
Sales by Product	Digital Cameras	115,237	95,101	83,602	69,302
	Domestic	27,333	27,234	25,932	22,345
	Overseas	87,904	67,867	57,670	46,957
	Others	13,324	12,537	12,509	14,523
	Domestic	4,018	4,126	3,944	2,440
	Overseas	9,306	8,411	8,565	12,083
Segment Data	R&D Expenditures (¥ billion)	9.6	10.2	8.7	8.2
	Capital Expenditures (¥ billion)	5.2	3.1	3.5	3.4
	Number of Employees* (people)	11,644	8,180	7,883	6,389

* Including average number of temporary employees

Net Sales



Operating Income (Loss)



Overview of Fiscal 2015

Amid the rapid contraction of the camera market following the spread of smartphones, we continued to advance the shift from compact cameras to mirrorless cameras.

Sales of mirrorless cameras were up year on year due to growth in sales of the OM-D series in Europe as well as the fact that a larger portion of sales came from high-priced models. Another contributor to higher sales was the favorable sales of interchangeable lens products. Conversely, overall sales in the Imaging Business were down as we reduced sales volumes of compact cameras in preparation for the future contraction of the camera market.

Operating loss showed a substantial year-on-year increase. The harsh market environment forced us to lower selling prices of mirrorless cameras, and write-downs on inventories were recorded as a result of strict revaluation. In addition, investments were carried out to expand automobile-mounted camera and other BtoB operations. While we worked to reduce costs through structural reforms, these efforts could not absorb the impact of the aforementioned income detractors.

Structural Reforms

1. Revise Mirrorless Camera Sales Expansion Plans and Prioritize Operating Income Improvements

The basic policy for the Imaging Business is risk minimization, and we have greatly reduced the scale of compact camera operations while accelerating the shift toward highly profitable mirrorless cameras in accordance with this policy. A number of measures have been implemented to transform the Imaging Business into a profitable business, including cutting costs by consolidating manufacturing sites, reducing inventory costs, decreasing R&D expenditures by curtailing the development of models, and utilizing sales channels in a more efficient manner. These measures have born results, as production adjustments and inventory reductions have contributed to a massive improvement in earnings in compact camera operations, which have previously been a major factor behind the overall losses recorded in the Imaging Business.

In the future, we will make conservative estimates about the operating environment for mirrorless camera operations as well, and will revise business plans based on the assumption that the market will not expand, placing operating income improvements as our top priority. At the same time, we will pursue heightened business efficiency by advancing a shift in strategies centered on the cross-business reallocation of management resources.

2. Institute Measures to Reduce Costs

In order to respond to market changes in the Imaging Business, we instituted drastic reforms to cost structures, including a massive reorganization of manufacturing sites and the curtailment of compact camera model development. Looking ahead, we will implement even-more extensive measures to reduce development, manufacturing, and sales costs in preparation for further contraction risks in the mirrorless camera

Factors Projected to Improve Income in Fiscal 2016

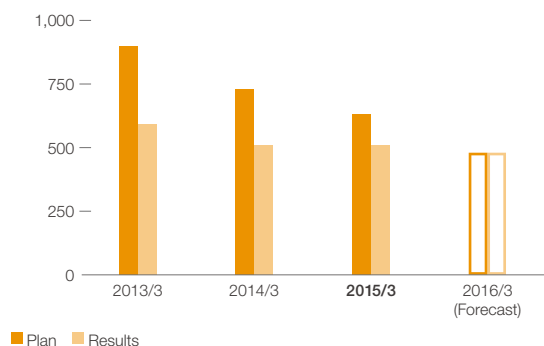
Billions of yen

	2014/3	2015/3	2016/3 (Forecast)	Change	
Net sales	96.1	83.8	70.0	(13.8)	
SLR cameras (mirrorless)	42.8	49.8	47.3	(2.6)	Preparation for mirrorless camera market contraction risks (scale on unit basis: 510,000 → 480,000)
Compact cameras	40.8	19.6	13.0	(6.6)	Reduction of sales volume targets in conjunction with further market contraction (780,000 → 480,000)
Others	12.5	14.5	9.8	(4.7)	
Gross profit	42.2	32.6	29.6	(3.0)	Improvement in operating margin of 3 percentage points, to 39%, due to manufacturing cost and inventory reductions
SG&A expenses	51.3	46.5	29.6	(16.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in R&D expenditures, manufacturing investments, and promotion expenses due to narrowing of product lineup Cost reductions from revision of regional sales strategies (reduction of personnel, advertising, and promotion expenses) Transference of BtoB operations to the newly established Business Development Office Reassignment of certain Companywide-applicable R&D topics to corporate R&D Group
Operating loss	(9.2)	(13.9)	0	13.9	Improvement of operating income

market. To cut R&D expenditures, we will once again curtail the number of new models to be developed with regard to both mirrorless cameras and compact cameras. In terms of manufacturing, we will transition away from the use of original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to a system centered on in-house production. This will enable us to make fine-tuned adjustments to production levels based on changes in market conditions, and thereby minimize inventory risks. In addition, we are shifting production from our plant in China, where labor costs are on the rise, to our Vietnam plant with the aim of lowering manufacturing costs. With regard to sales, we will substantially limit promotion expenses by narrowing the scope of sales plans to only include focus products and market segments while advancing efficient sales measures tailored to the characteristics of specific regions.

Mirrorless Camera Sales Volumes

(Thousand units)



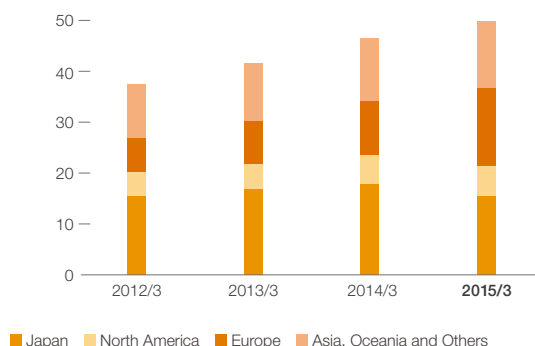
Based on a conservative estimate for growth in the mirrorless camera market, we have placed our fiscal 2016 sales volume forecasts for these cameras at the same level as was achieved in fiscal 2015, and will work to limit inventory risks.

3. Reallocate Management Resources

Based on the Companywide policy of investing management resources in high-growth fields, we are reallocating resources currently associated with the Imaging Business to other business fields. As part of this effort, Olympus' superior optical, image processing, and wireless and mobile communications technologies—all areas of strength for the Imaging Business—will be utilized throughout the Company. Furthermore, automobile-mounted camera, security camera, and other BtoB operations will be transferred to the newly established Business Development Office to accelerate their expansion.

Mirrorless Camera Sales by Region

(¥ Billion)



Investment will be concentrated on the focus regions of Japan, Europe, and Asia, where sales of mirrorless cameras are particularly high. We aim to secure profits in these operations by increasing selling prices and strengthening sales of interchangeable lens products to boost overall sales while also conducting efficient sales activities.

TOPICS

1. Cutting-Edge Imaging Technologies Utilized in the Medical Business and the Scientific Solutions Business

One of largest draws of mirrorless cameras is the ability to select the optimal interchangeable lens for the scene that the photographer seeks to capture. Olympus' interchangeable lens products are a culmination of its traditional optical technologies, advanced precision technologies, and reliability technologies forged by experienced lens-crafting specialists. These cutting-edge imaging technologies are also utilized in high-precision microscopes and endoscopes.

2. Launch of OLYMPUS OM-D E-M5 Mark II

Top-class OM-D image quality and OM-D Movie in hand-held shooting

Launched in February 2015, the OLYMPUS OM-D E-M5 Mark II, our new flagship mirrorless camera, is equipped with a new, evolved 5-axis image stabilization function capable of eliminating all types of blurring. This stabilization function allows photographs to be taken without fear of blurring with no need for a tripod. Moreover, this holds true under any conditions, whether photographing in the dark, taking pictures of far-off subjects, or even when recording video.



R&D Activities

Overview of R&D Activities

Olympus is proactively advancing R&D activities utilizing its core competencies, which include its optical technologies, digital imaging technologies, and microscopic processing technologies. These activities will be continued going forward to further strengthen the Company's technological foundation. R&D activities are conducted in a strategic manner focused on creating technologies that directly benefit our three core businesses, with the Medical Business receiving a particularly large allocation of management resources. We carried out R&D activities based on this approach in fiscal 2015, resulting in a massive year-on-year rise of 26.0% in R&D expenditures

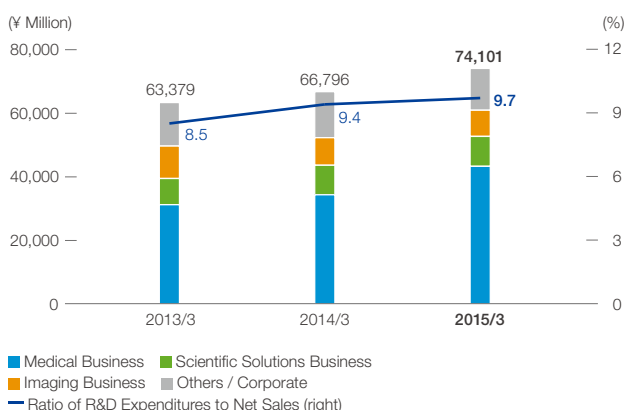
R&D Expenditures by Business Segment

	Millions of yen		
	2014/3	2015/3	Change
Medical Business	34,380	43,324	26.0%
Scientific Solutions Business	9,276	9,407	1.4%
Imaging Business	8,672	8,229	(5.1%)
Others / Corporate	14,468	13,141	(9.2%)
Total	66,796	74,101	10.9%

conducted in the Medical Business. This business is expected to account for an increasingly large portion of total R&D expenditures in the future.

Total R&D expenditures increased 10.9% year on year, to ¥74.1 billion, and the ratio of R&D expenditures rose 0.3 percentage point, to 9.7%.

R&D Expenditures / Ratio of R&D Expenditures to Net Sales



R&D Investments for Creating New Businesses

In the Others Business, aggressive R&D investments will be conducted for creating new businesses. The Business Development Office, which was established as part of the shift to the new organizational structure commenced in April 2015, will play a central role in this undertaking.

Target business fields will include the imaging field, where we will expand the business-to-business (BtoB) operations that were previously invested in as part of the Imaging Business, as well as the medical field, where we will leverage the strengths of the Medical Business to explore fields that are peripheral to this business.

	New business goals	Main target markets and fields
Medical field	Exploring peripheral fields that are highly compatible with the Medical Business	Orthopedics field, regenerative medicine field, etc.
Imaging field	Leveraging Imaging Business technologies to provide BtoB solutions	Manufacturing market, automotive market, etc.

● Medical Field

Olympus has continued to push forward with R&D activities in fields that are peripheral to the Medical Business and present significant potential for synergies. We are now accelerating investments in such fields with the aim of developing them into full-fledged businesses.

Olympus plans to explore advanced fields that contribute to the realization of minimally invasive therapies, one of the core values provided by the Medical Business. Specific target fields include orthopedics and regenerative medicine.

● Imaging Field

The BtoB operations previously developed as part of the Imaging Business will be strengthened in the future as one facet of our investments in new business fields. Olympus has

forged highly sophisticated optical and image processing technologies through fierce competition in the camera market. We anticipate that these technologies will be an invaluable asset in creating products for the BtoB market, where customers demand the utmost levels of quality. Currently, we are developing operations dealing in such items as factory automation cameras, which are used in factory production lines, and automobile-mounted cameras, which are becoming increasingly more standard in vehicles. At the moment, these operations are being expanded with the aim of achieving profitability.

Over the long term, we will continue to explore potential in other product areas that we can utilize Olympus' imaging technologies, seeking out feasible businesses in a wide range of fields.

Intellectual Property Activities

Overview of Intellectual Property Strategies

Intellectual Property Strategies Linked to Business Strategies

Olympus formulated its intellectual property strategies in conjunction with the medium-term vision (corporate strategic plan), and is advancing intellectual property activities that facilitate its management and business activities.

In accordance with the basic policies of the Company's intellectual property strategies, each business unit clearly

defines the core technologies for which it requires a strong patent base, and formulates its patent portfolio accordingly. In Companywide core competence areas, intellectual property activities are being strengthened from a long-term perspective and on an organization-wide basis that encompasses business units and R&D divisions. In this manner, we are working to maximize Companywide efficiency and intellectual property value.

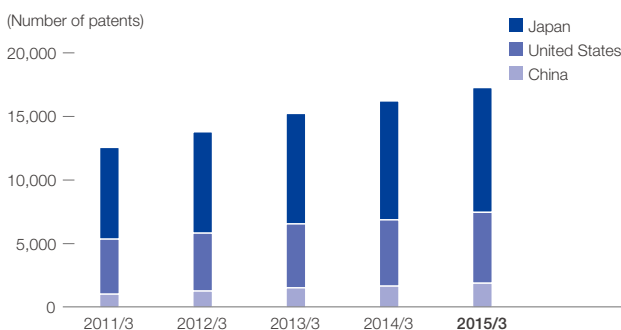
Business Contributions from Intellectual Property

Intellectual Property Activities Matched to Business Portfolio and Expansion Initiatives

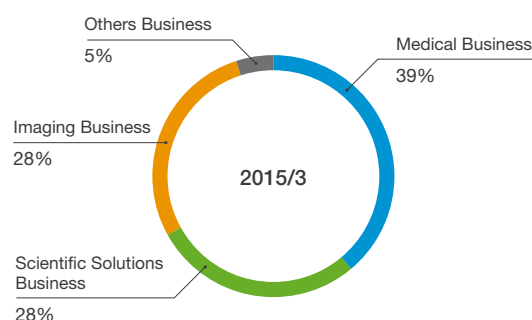
As our business activities grow more global, we have defined the policy of increasing the number of patents held overseas, and are advancing patent acquisition efforts accordingly. Looking at patent holdings of individual businesses,

approximately 40% of the Company's patents are associated with inventions related to the Medical Business, which is the central pillar supporting the expansion of Olympus' earnings and business. Of the remainder, nearly 30% is associated with Scientific Solutions Business inventions and roughly the same amount is accounted for by Imaging Business inventions (as of March 31, 2015).

Number of Patents Held by Country



Share of Patent Applications by Business Portfolio



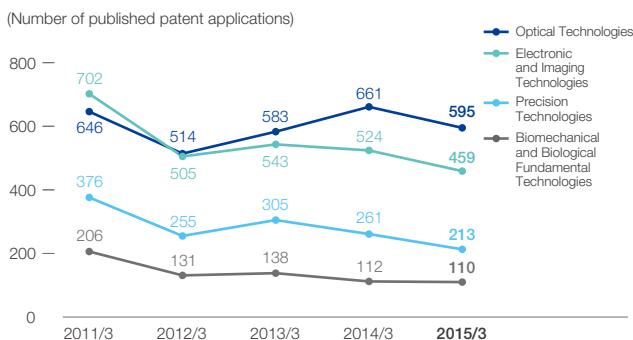
Intellectual Property Activities in Core Competence Areas

Number of Patent Applications Published in Japan and Overseas in Core Competence Areas

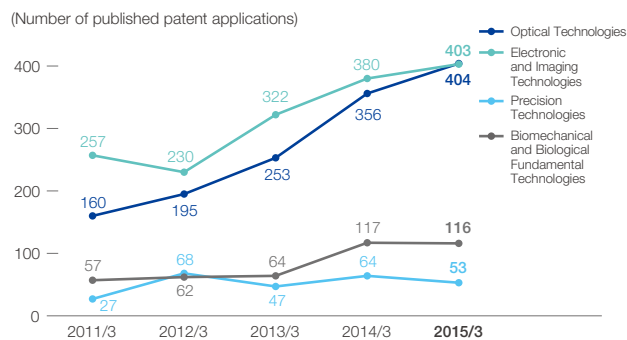
Due to our implementation of the above-mentioned policy of increasing overseas patents, the number of patent applications

published in core competence areas is decreasing in Japan and rising overseas. In the future, we will continue to bolster our global patent portfolio by submitting applications in the United States, China, and other countries.

Number of Patent Applications Published in Japan in Core Competence Areas



Number of Patent Applications Published Overseas in Core Competence Areas



Corporate Governance

Basic Stance toward Corporate Governance

The Olympus Group strives to realize better health and happiness for people by being an integral member of society, sharing common values, and proposing new values through its business activities. We call this aim “Social IN” and have made it the corporate philosophy that underlies all of our activities.

Based on this, the Company has established systems to ensure that the Olympus Group operates effectively and efficiently and that its financial reports are appropriate and reliable, and is pursuing ongoing improvements to these systems. At the same time, we realize that incorporating the diverse values and expectations of society into management is

important to fulfilling our corporate social responsibility (CSR). For this reason, we actively communicate with a wide range of stakeholders with the aim of fulfilling our responsibility to society while also continuing to grow together sustainably with it. Furthermore, the Board of Directors and other members of management conduct periodic inspections to ensure that all corporate officers and employees adhere to Olympus' Corporate Conduct Charter, which is based on our corporate philosophy. In this manner, we work to cultivate a corporate culture that is respectful toward the rights and position of stakeholders as well as good business ethics.

Corporate Governance Structure

• Basic Corporate Governance Policies

Olympus fills the position of chairman of the Board of Directors with a director that does not have business execution responsibilities in order to establish a clear divide between business execution and oversight functions. In addition, the Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee, both of which were established voluntarily by the Company, consist of a majority of highly independent outside directors and are also chaired by such directors.

When selecting directors, the Company considers the diversity of experience, knowledge, and skills of the Board of Directors as a whole. We also secure sufficient time for meetings of the Board of Directors to ensure that all directors are able to fulfill their duties and responsibilities.

• Overview of Corporate Governance Structure

The Board of Directors consists of 10 members, half of which are outside directors. In principle, the Board of Directors meets once per month and approves important management proposals made by the president, the highest authority for executive management, while exercising appropriate oversight of business execution. The term of directors is set at one year to allow their performance to be evaluated on a yearly basis and to clarify responsibility for this performance. Olympus expects the five outside directors to apply their specialized expertise in management by engaging in decision making and oversight over the Board of Directors from an independent perspective. Furthermore, the Board of Directors requests reports on matters that are decided by the Executive Management Committee or by the president. In this manner, the Company is strengthening governance from the perspectives of sharing information and monitoring, thereby creating systems for better ensuring the soundness of management.

Olympus employs an executive officer system, which segregates the decision-making function and supervisory function of the Board of Directors from the business execution

function of the executive officers. In addition, the Company has set a maximum tenure period for the president and a maximum age for directors and executive officers. These restraints are in place to prevent inappropriate activities from occurring due to extended tenures of corporate officers. The Executive Management Committee, in principle, convenes three times a month in order to aid the president in making important management decisions through discussion of these matters. This committee consists of members including the president and heads of functional organizations. Also, audit & supervisory board members and the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) attend meetings of this committee as observers, thereby further reinforcing the oversight function for business execution divisions.

• Voluntarily Established Committees

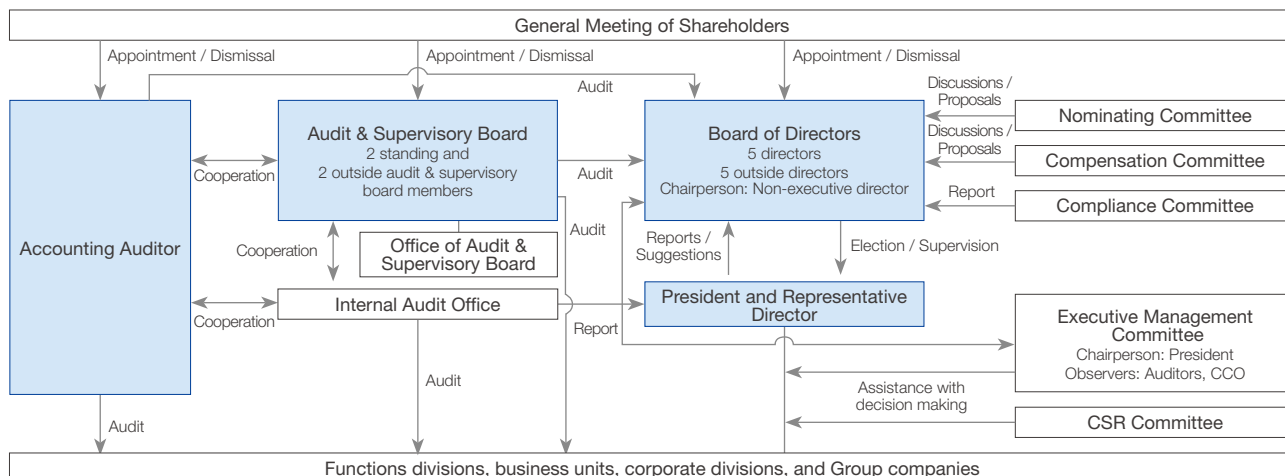
Olympus has adopted the Company with Audit & Supervisory Board system for its governance system, but has also incorporated aspects of the Company with Nominating Committee, etc., system by pursuing voluntary improvements in governance functions through the establishment of its independent Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee. Furthermore, the Compliance Committee, which is chaired by an outside director, was established as a body to oversee and improve the compliance system.

Overview of the Corporate Governance Structure

(As of June 26, 2015)

Format	Audit & Supervisory Board system
Adoption of executive officer system	Yes
Directors	10
Of whom, outside directors	5
Term of directors	1 year
Audit & supervisory board members	4
Of whom, outside audit & supervisory board members	2
Independent officers	7
Participation of outside directors in determination of remuneration	Yes
Board of Directors convened	17 times
Results-linked remuneration	Yes

Corporate Governance Structure



Composition of Committees and Position of the Chairman

	Number of members	Internal directors	Outside directors	Chairman (of the Committee)
Board of Directors	10	5	5 (5 independent directors)	Non-executive director
Nominating Committee	3	1	2	Outside director
Compensation Committee	3	1	2	Outside director
Compliance Committee	4	—	2	Outside director

Outside Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Olympus has strengthened the corporate governance structure by appointing 5 outside directors, representing half of its 10 directors, and utilizing their objective standpoint, wealth of experience, and extensive knowledge of management. Furthermore, Olympus has increased the objectivity and fairness of management oversight by appointing 2 outside audit & supervisory board members out of the 4 audit & supervisory board members.

Outside directors and audit & supervisory board members

receive reports from the Group's Internal Audit Office about internal audits at Board of Directors' meetings. Outside audit & supervisory board members also receive reports from both the Internal Audit Office and the accounting auditor at Audit & Supervisory Board meetings. In addition, outside audit & supervisory board members meet with staff from the Internal Audit Office and the accounting auditor to share opinions and otherwise coordinate their efforts. Furthermore, all 5 outside directors are independent directors and both audit & supervisory board members are independent auditors.

Outside directors		Reason for appointment	Attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors (Met 17 times in fiscal 2015)	
Takuya Goto*	Mr. Goto was appointed so that his extensive experience and diverse knowledge as a business manager at Kao Corporation may be applied to the Company's management.		17/17	
Shiro Hiruta*	Mr. Hiruta was appointed so that his extensive experience and diverse knowledge as a business manager at Asahi Kasei Corporation may be applied to the Company's management.		17/17	
Sumitaka Fujita*	Mr. Fujita was appointed so that his extensive experience and diverse knowledge as a business manager at ITOCHU Corporation may be applied to the Company's management.		17/17	
Motoyoshi Nishikawa*	Mr. Nishikawa was appointed so that his extensive experience and diverse knowledge as a business manager at Nippon Steel Corporation (current Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation) as well as his diverse knowledge as an attorney may be applied to the Company's management.		17/17	
Keiko Unotoro*	Ms. Unotoro was appointed so that her extensive experience and diverse knowledge acquired from working at the Japan Fair Trade Commission may be applied to the Company's management.		17/17	

Outside audit & supervisory board members		Reason for appointment	Attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board	
			Board of Directors (Met 17 times in fiscal 2015)	Audit & Supervisory Board (Met 26 times in fiscal 2015)
Nobuo Nagoya*	Mr. Nagoya was appointed so that his extensive experience and diverse knowledge as a certified public accountant may be applied to the Company's management.		17/17	26/26
Katsuya Natori*	Mr. Natori was appointed so that his extensive experience and diverse knowledge as a business manager at Sun Microsystems, Inc., Fast Retailing Co., Ltd., and IBM Japan, Ltd., as well as his diverse knowledge as an attorney may be applied to the Company's management.		16/17	26/26

* Independent officers

Strengthening of Audit and Supervisory Functions

Olympus is a company with the Audit & Supervisory Board system. Two of the four audit & supervisory board members are outside audit & supervisory board members. One of the two standing audit & supervisory board members was recruited from outside Olympus to guarantee the strength of supervisory functions. Olympus has established the office of Audit & Supervisory Board to support audit & supervisory board members and assigned full-time employees to assist

with their work. In principle, the Audit & Supervisory Board, like the Board of Directors, meets once per month.

In accordance with the Rules of the Audit & Supervisory Board and the Audit & Supervisory Board Members' Audit Standard, the audit & supervisory board members attend important meetings, including Board of Directors' meetings, and periodically exchange opinions with directors and executive officers. In principle, they exchange opinions with the representative director four times per year.

Corporate Officer Compensation

The upper limits for the monthly compensation of directors and audit & supervisory board members as well as director bonuses are decided at the general meeting of shareholders.

Director compensation is decided by the Board of Directors in accordance with the Director Compensation Guidelines based on the recommendations of the Compensation

Committee, which is comprised of a majority of highly independent outside directors. Audit & supervisory board member compensation is decided by the Audit & Supervisory Board in the same manner. Bonuses and stock options are not paid to audit & supervisory board members to maintain their standing as independent from business execution.

Position	Total value of remuneration (¥ million)	Total compensation by type (¥ million)				Number of directors / audit & supervisory board members
		Base	Bonuses	Stock options	Retirement benefits	
Directors (excluding outside directors)	369	273	50	47	—	5
Audit & supervisory board members (excluding outside audit & supervisory board members)	56	56	—	—	—	2
Outside officers	120	120	—	—	—	11

• Policies for Determining Corporate Officer Compensation Amount and Calculation Method

Compensation for directors, excluding outside directors, includes monthly salaries, bonuses, and stock options. Outside directors only receive monthly salaries and are not eligible for bonuses or stock options. In fiscal 2015, the Company will introduce income-linked bonuses for directors to build a stronger link between the Company's performance and directors' bonuses.

Calculation Method for Income-Linked Bonuses

The following formulas will be used for calculating the compensation to be paid to directors in fiscal 2016.

1 Total value of remuneration

Total value of remuneration =
 $((\text{Consolidated operating income in fiscal 2016} - ¥15.0 \text{ billion}) \times 0.0544\% + (\text{Consolidated net income in fiscal 2016} - ¥1.0 \text{ billion}) \times 0.0458\%) \times (\text{Total sum of "officer points" for all applicable directors} \div 96)$
 (rounded to the nearest ¥10,000)

2 Individual compensation

Individual compensation =
 $\text{Total value of remuneration} \div \text{Total sum of "officer points" for all applicable directors} \times \text{"Officer points" of individual director}$

Each director receives individual compensation as a portion of the total value of remuneration calculated in **1** above that is proportionate to the director's individual score of "officer points" as shown below (rounded to the nearest ¥10,000).

Officer Points

Chairman	President and Representative Director	Director, Vice President	Director, Senior Executive Managing Officer	Director, Executive Managing Officer	Director, Managing Officer
24	28	20	16	12	9

Internal Controls

Framework to ensure the compliance by directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, in performance of duties, to applicable laws and regulations as well as the Articles of Incorporation:

- **Compliance Committee**

The Company shall establish the Compliance Committee chaired by an outside director as a body to oversee and improve the compliance system.

- **CSR Committee**

Olympus shall set up the CSR Committee with the president responsible for CSR and chaired by the officer in charge of CSR, and regularly hold meetings to plan CSR activities for the Olympus Group and set objectives for and evaluate these activities.

- **Internal Audit Office**

Olympus shall establish the Internal Audit Office to directly report to the president. The Internal Audit Office shall, pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Audit Regulations, conduct internal audits of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries with respect to compliance with laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation, internal rules and regulations, the appropriateness of business execution procedures and details, and other matters.

Rules relating to the risk management of the Company and its subsidiaries in the event of loss and other circumstances:

- 1 The Company shall manage its business risks of the Olympus Group based on thorough discussions held at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Committee, among other meetings, and appropriate internal approval procedures.
- 2 The Company shall manage risks, such as those relating to quality, product safety, export control, information security, occupational health and safety, the environment, and disasters, by defining responsible divisions, establishing internal corporate regulations and standards, working for preventive risk management as the Olympus Group, and implementing related education and training.
- 3 The CSR Committee shall report and deliberate on plans and measures in relation to risk management and make

efforts to establish and maintain a risk management system at the Olympus Group. Moreover, pursuant to the internal Rules on Risk Management and Crisis Response, each department in charge in the Company and the subsidiaries shall be aware of risks and take preventative measures, and the Company has a framework that enables prompt actions in the event of an emergency. In the event of an earthquake, fire, other natural disaster, accident, corporate ethics violation, or occurrence of another high-risk incident, the department in charge shall make immediate reports to the president, other members of the Executive Management Committee, and relevant people. Response measures will then be decided by the president.

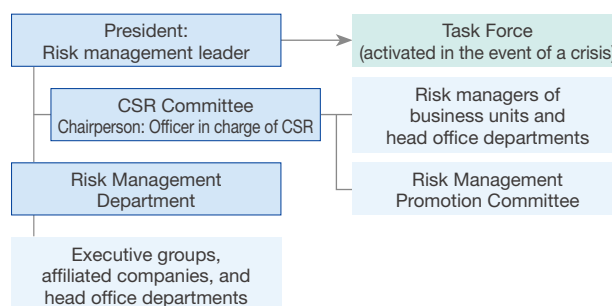
Framework to ensure the effective performance of duties by directors of the Company and its subsidiaries:

- 1 The Board of Directors shall approve medium- and long-term corporate strategic plans in which the business objectives of the Olympus Group are set forth, and action plans for these, which are called annual business plans. In addition, the Board of Directors shall receive a monthly report on business performance in order to evaluate the status of the Company's annual business plan.
- 2 The Board of Directors shall determine the separation of duties among the president and other operating directors and approve the separation of duties of executive officers. In addition, the Board of Directors shall receive reports on their duties as performed.
- 3 Based on internal corporate regulations including the internal rules on approval procedures and organizational matters, the Board of Directors shall approve the management organization and the separation of duties as well as the responsibility and authority of each representative director, other operating director, executive officer, and receive reports from major management organizations on their duties as performed.
- 4 To ensure efficient execution of duties by directors of the subsidiaries, the Company has established Group Finance Control Rules and introduced a cash management system for Japan, America, Europe, and Asia.

Risk Management Structure

Olympus has identified one of the functions of the CSR Committee, which establishes the president as being responsible for CSR and is chaired by the officer in charge of CSR, as managing risks, and the committee thus works to reduce exposure to risks and prevent their actualization as part of its normal operations. The Company has also put into place systems for responding to serious risks should they be realized. In addition, to further strengthen the Company's risk management structure, the Risk Management Bureau was revised and renamed the Risk Management Department in October 2012.

Risk Management System



Basic Policies for Information Disclosure

In addition to conducting appropriate disclosure as mandated by laws and regulations, the Company also strives to transmit information in various forms on its own accord in order to ensure the transparency and impartiality of decision making and realize effective governance. These forms include Olympus' corporate website, annual reports, and shareholder newsletters as well as voluntarily released timely disclosure documents. In issuing these communications, directors take care to ensure that all information disclosed is not only easy to understand but is also valuable to the target recipients. Furthermore, as a large portion of the Company's shareholders are not Japanese, we provide English-language versions of the majority of these information disclosures.

• Communication with Stakeholders

At Olympus, the president, director in charge of finance, heads of businesses, outside directors, and other members of management actively engage in communication with

shareholders, and we have installed systems for incorporating shareholder feedback into management. Moreover, top-level managers explain the Company's management policies directly to shareholders at the general meeting of shareholders as well as during shareholder interviews. We also provide clear and easy-to-understand explanations on these policies at financial results briefings, through annual reports, and on Olympus' corporate website.

Furthermore, to protect the rights of shareholders, convocation notices for the general meeting of shareholders are sent at the earliest date possible and are made to include a comprehensive range of information. In addition, English-language versions of convocation notices are uploaded onto the Company's corporate website, and we take other steps to guarantee that such information is provided fairly to all shareholders, including those overseas, and thereby ensure that shareholders have ample information and sufficient time to properly exercise their voting rights.

Investor Relations (IR) Activities

The following investor relations activities were conducted in fiscal 2015.

Activity	Times conducted	Details
Conference on results for institutional investors and analysts	4	Meetings held quarterly (May, August, November, and February) to explain topics from the period, focused on financial performance and forecasts
Facility tours and study sessions	3	Tours and study sessions of plants, repair centers, training centers, and other facilities
Conference call for overseas institutional investors	4	Teleconferences with overseas institutional investors held on the day of financial results presentations for each quarter
Overseas IR roadshow	5	Meetings for institutional investors in which the president and CFO visit overseas sites
Meetings for individual investors	11	Meetings held at branch offices of securities companies
Uploading of IR information to corporate website	As required	Posting of financial results and other timely disclosure materials, intellectual property reports, and fact books as well as information on CSR and environmental activities

Response to the Corporate Governance Code

Following the 2014 revision of the government's Japan Revitalization Strategy, the Corporate Governance Code was established in March 2015 as a compilation of principles for effective corporate governance by listed companies.

Since the institution of the new management team in 2012, Olympus has continued to strengthen its corporate governance systems, positioning this as a top management priority. In light of the establishment of the code,

Olympus expressed its endorsement and newly formulated the Basic Policy for Corporate Governance based on the code. We then quickly set about implementing the code's principles.

The Basic Policy for Corporate Governance can be viewed in its entirety on the Company's corporate website and in its corporate governance reports.

WEB Basic Policy for Corporate Governance:
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/ir/policy/governance/>

Evaluation Results Regarding Effectiveness of Board of Directors

To increase the overall effectiveness of the Board of Directors and improve corporate value, the Company institutes analyses and evaluations of the Board of Directors. Third-party perspectives are employed as part of this process. The results of these analyses and evaluations are disclosed.

WEB Evaluation of Effectiveness of the Board of Directors:
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/ir/policy/governance/>

Method of Evaluation

In cooperation with an external consulting firm, the Company prepared a questionnaire on the effectiveness of its Board of Directors and individual committees (Nominating Committee, Compensation Committee), and their relationships with investors and shareholders. This questionnaire was distributed to each director and audit & supervisory board member, and the Company received answers from all of the respondents. With these replies from the directors and audit & supervisory board members as well as feedback from the external consulting firm, the Company did an analysis and evaluation regarding the effectiveness of its Board of Directors.

Main items in the questionnaire for the evaluation of Board Of Directors

1. Composition of the Board of Directors	6. Support system for outside directors
2. General operation of the Board of Directors	7. Roles and expectations of the audit & supervisory board members
3. Composition and roles of individual committees (Nominating Committee, Compensation Committee)	8. Relationship with investors and shareholders
4. General operation of the Nominating Committee	9. Governance system, effectiveness of the Board of Directors in general
5. General operation of the Compensation Committee	

Results of Analysis and Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Board of Directors

As a result, the Company confirmed that adequate support, such as briefings prior to board meetings and Olympus facility tours conducted for outside directors and audit & supervisory board members to further their understanding of the Company, had led to active discussions at board meetings involving audit & supervisory board members, where outside directors with a wide range of experience and expertise had previously been in the majority. It also confirmed that individual committees (Nominating Committee, Compensation Committee) had properly fulfilled their required roles. Based on the abovementioned analysis results and others, the Board of Directors of the Company evaluated that the effectiveness of the board had been sufficiently established for the purposes of approving important managerial matters and properly supervising business operations.

Meanwhile, the Board of Directors of the Company acknowledged that their discussions had a relative tendency to focus on time-critical significant issues, such as dealing with risks, improving the corporate governance structure, and responding to compliance issues. It also acknowledged that in its relationships with investors and shareholders, it had made efforts to communicate the Company's long-term competitive advantage and status of improvement in the corporate governance structure, and that there had been a lack of systematic and organized feedback to the Board of Directors of the Company in terms of evaluations by its investors and shareholders.

Issues for the Future and How to Address them Based on Analysis and Evaluation

Based on the analysis and evaluation stated above, the Company intends to focus on and address the following issues in particular.

More complete discussions on medium- and long-term managerial issues at board meetings	We will hold more complete discussions on medium- and long-term managerial issues at board meetings. In particular, we will formulate a new medium-term management plan this fiscal year and will hold more complete discussions on significant issues based on the state of medium- and long-term competition in business operations as well as on market trends in the course of formulating the plan. In addition, as part of such efforts, in relation to the Executive Management Committee, we will also consider review of the Board of Directors' agenda.
Enhanced feedback to the board on evaluations of the Company by the capital market (investors and shareholders)	We will provide the Board of Directors of the Company with systematic and organized feedback from the capital market (investors and shareholders), including evaluations of the Company by individual investors and shareholders and reports on overall IR activities as well as the executor side's analysis and policy on how to respond.

Dialogue with the Outside Directors

Incorporating the Opinions of Outside Directors to Improve Management Capabilities

Olympus' Board of Directors consists of five highly independent outside directors, representing half of the members. The outside directors actively engage with management by participating in various committees and taking part in discussions at meetings of the Board of Directors. We asked outside directors Sumitaka Fujita and Keiko Unotoro about their activities and were pleased to receive their opinions on the issues Olympus will need to address in the future.



Outside Director
(Chairman of Compensation Committee)

Sumitaka Fujita

Duties in Committees and Future Goals

We are raising internal compliance awareness and introducing long-term incentives into corporate officer compensation systems.

Unotoro: I am a member of the Compliance Committee, which consists of myself, another outside director, an outside lawyer, and the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). Olympus' current compliance systems and frameworks, which include such aspects as the CCO, whistle-blowing systems, and Global Compliance Committees, were forged through discussions among the Compliance Committee. With these systems in place, this committee's main duty is to monitor them to make sure they continue to function effectively. Moreover, the Compliance Committee is tasked with preventing compliance issues from occurring, and this requires us to be able to judge what situations may give rise to such issues. It is for this reason that an outside lawyer has been appointed to this committee alongside the outside directors. Initiatives to be pursued in the future include evaluating compliance activities through employee awareness surveys, self-assessments, and other means, and then instituting improvements based on the findings.

Fujita: I chair the Compensation Committee. The role of this committee is exactly as I described it in my comment in *Annual Report 2013*—to create compensation systems that give corporate officers additional incentive to pursue further improvements in corporate value. As one facet of these efforts, we took steps to increase the amount of officer compensation linked to performance in comparison to fixed compensation.

To this end, we introduced stock options as well as short-term incentives that reflect one year's performance. In the future, I hope to develop a system that provides long-term incentives in reflection of progress toward medium- to long-term management targets.

Operation of the Board of Directors

All outside directors are putting forth their expertise in discussions. We need to consider delegating more authority to the Executive Management Committee.

Unotoro: At meetings of the Board of Directors, all of the outside directors discuss the items placed on the table based on their differing areas of expertise and diverse perspectives. With all participants actively bringing up issues that may have been overlooked by the Executive Management Committee or that relate to underlying policies, these discussions have an intense yet engaging atmosphere, ensuring that decisions are made only after thorough examination.

Fujita: In terms of structure, Olympus has established an effective corporate governance system. However, whether or not this system is truly able to function effectively is dependent upon not only the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Committee. To ensure this effectiveness, the corporate divisions that support these organizations must acquire specialized work abilities to strengthen their overall management capabilities. Olympus has always faced issues with this regard, but I feel that improvements have been made to this end.

Unotoro: Apparently, outside directors had been requesting improvements in this area since even before I received my chair on the Board of Directors. It was based on these requests, I feel, that we are now receiving very complete explanations of meeting agendas. So long as management maintains its constructive approach toward the feedback of outside directors, seeing us as fellow contributors rather than possible nuisances, I am certain that Olympus will become an even better company.

Fujita: Ms. Unotoro brings up a very important point. It is pointless to simply appoint outside directors as a formulaic matter; a company must have the desire to incorporate the opinions of these outside directors for the betterment of management. Olympus arrived at the current corporate governance system

by reflecting on past scandals, and I therefore feel that there is little worry of management falling into this trap. Nonetheless, we must always be careful not to render this system ineffectual.

Changing subjects, another important issue to be considered in the future is to what extent the Board of Directors can delegate matters related to daily management to the Executive Management Committee. When the new management team was instituted three years ago, it was necessary for these matters to be presented to the Board whenever possible. Today, however, I feel that the Board of Directors needs to consider increasing the amount of decisions delegated to the Executive Management Committee.

Outside Director
(Member of Compliance Committee)

Keiko Unotoro



Response to Japan's Corporate Governance Code Olympus will steadily implement all of the code's principles based on its Basic Policy for Corporate Governance.

Unotoro: We outside directors played an active role in preparing the Company's response to Japan's Corporate Governance Code, carefully checking over all details of related disclosure materials. Through swift preparation, Olympus was able to announce its response—the Basic Policy for Corporate Governance—on the day of the annual general meeting of shareholders held in June 2015. This was due in no small part to outside directors recommending that Olympus disclose its policies in relation to the Corporate Governance Code before other companies.

Fujita: I suspect that many companies probably began readying their responses during the six-month grace period after their annual general meeting of shareholders. On the other hand, Olympus, after instituting the new management team three years ago, went about constructing its corporate governance system while considering all the principles that would eventually be included in the code. For this reason, corporate governance awareness is very well entrenched within the Company. The Basic Policy for Corporate Governance was formulated based on the content of the Corporate Governance Code. I believe that Olympus' ability to create this policy in such a short period of time is a testament to the hard work of the management team to date.

Unotoro: Olympus announced that it will adhere to all of the principles of the code. Now, all that is left is to steadily push forward with this plan.

Future Issues for Olympus

To maintain growth capacity over the long term, Olympus will need to enhance its overall capabilities by cultivating new businesses and strengthening head office functions.

Unotoro: The presence of women in management is still quite low, and Olympus needs to address the issue of empowering female employees. I sometimes speak with women working at Olympus. Based on these interactions, I have come to feel that while the Company has a wide assortment of systems to help with work-life balance as well as the raising of children, there is still a need for more substantial systems to support their career development.

Another issue Olympus must address is cultivating new businesses. While the Company's Medical Business is incredibly strong in the gastrointestinal endoscope field, there is no guarantee that it will be able to maintain this strength over the long term. If Olympus is to continue growing over the next 10 or 20 years, it is absolutely essential for the Company to steadily nurture new businesses with the potential to become pillars supporting its future operations.

Fujita: The competitiveness of the Medical Business is clearly apparent if you look at R&D or manufacturing sites. Conversely, Olympus has issues in terms of corporate functions. I feel that more resources should be devoted to strengthening these functions as this would enhance the Company's overall management capabilities, which in turn would help further grow the Medical Business as well as other business segments.

Approach to CSR

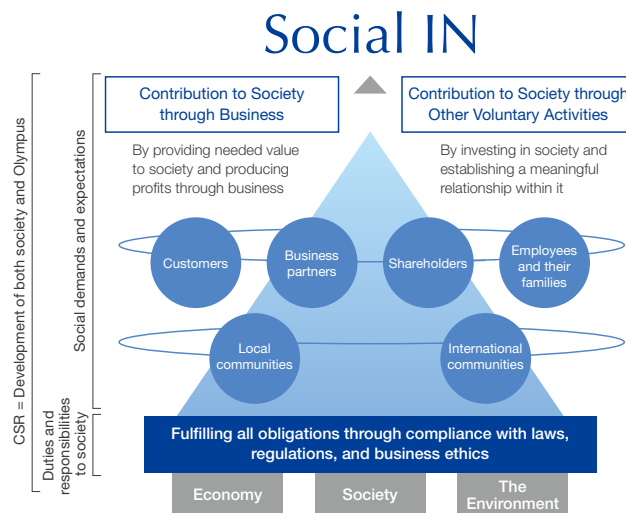
Through its CSR activities, the Olympus Group responds to the needs and expectations of society and fulfills its obligations and responsibilities.

We believe that to justify the continuing existence of Olympus as a company and to help people enjoy healthier and happier lives, we must fulfill our responsibilities through dialogue with all stakeholders (persons and organizations with which we interact through our business activities), including customers, suppliers, shareholders and investors, as well as employees and their families, local communities*, and the international community*.

* Local communities and the international community include general citizens, NGOs, NPOs, and the government.

WEB Additional Information on CSR Activities:
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/csr/>

CSR Concept of the Olympus Group



Realizing the “Social IN” Corporate Philosophy

As part of its efforts to put the “Social IN” corporate philosophy into practice, Olympus has adopted Corporate Conduct Charter as a guideline for the conduct of all members of the Olympus Group. We have also formulated CSR-related guidelines, charters, and ideals, which are being applied consistently throughout the Olympus Group.

Olympus’ Corporate Conduct Charter

Guided by the fundamental concept of “Social IN” and a keen awareness of our responsibilities as a corporate member of society, and as a company on which diverse people with different cultures and value systems depend, the Olympus Group continues to provide value to society by enhancing people’s lives through the products and solutions that we design and deliver.

At the Olympus Group, we are committed to conducting our affairs with a strong sense of ethics, and accordingly, will strictly comply with all relevant laws and regulations. We have revised Olympus’ Corporate Conduct Charter to serve as the basis for making appropriate decisions and taking responsible actions. All members of the management team and all employees of the Olympus Group hereby pledge to act in accordance with the new Corporate Conduct Charter in their global corporate activities.

INtegrity Integrity in Society

1 Adherence to High Ethical Standards

We will prioritize the spirit of compliance under any circumstances and will never tolerate any action that violates laws and regulations, social norms, or internal rules. We will create an environment within the organization where no concern pertaining to compliance will be ignored. Moreover, we will implement training and provide guidance to all parties concerned.

We will consistently oppose any antisocial force or organization posing a threat to the order and safety of civil society and completely dissociate ourselves from any relation with them.

2 Respect for Human Rights

In all corporate activities, the Olympus Group will respect all internationally recognized human rights and will prohibit forced labor, child labor, or discrimination based on race, beliefs, gender, age, social position, family lineage, nationality, ethnicity, religion, or disability.

INnovation Creating Innovative Value

3 Delivering Innovative Value

Olympus strives to play an integral role in helping people around the world lead healthier and more fulfilling lives. To enhance people’s lives, the Olympus Group will continue to offer innovative value.

To that aim, we constantly seek to provide safe, high-quality products and services that engender loyalty and affection for our brand and that are meaningful to society, while taking sufficiently stringent measures to protect customers’ information.

4 Working Environments with Vitality

The Olympus Group will provide a safe and healthy working environment where individuality and diversity are respected and personal development is fostered. This environment will allow employees to strive for the highest level of skill and knowledge, and enable the innovative creation of value sought by society.

We will aim to create working environments with a high level of transparency in management, to share information without seeking to hide or obfuscate unfavorable truths, and an atmosphere in which free and vigorous discussion is encouraged.

INvolvement Social Involvement

5 Harmony with the Environment

Respecting the importance of people’s safety and health and the essential role of nature in supporting their lives, the Olympus Group will contribute to a healthy environment and pursue sustainable development of society through business activities and technological developments that are in harmony with nature.

6 Contribution to Society

The Olympus Group is always mindful of the impact our decisions have on stakeholders and society, and we will actively seek out the voices of stakeholders, including customers, business partners, shareholders, employees, and communities, and sincerely respond to their questions, concerns, and needs. The Olympus Group regards itself as a citizen in each of the communities where employees live and work, and we recognize the importance of supporting community organizations, programs, and activities.

Additionally, we will always respect the culture and practices of the countries and regions where the Group engages in business.

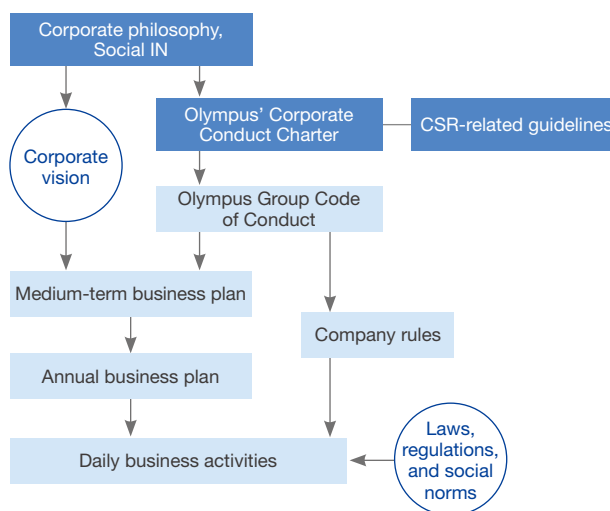
* Olympus Group Corporate Conduct Charter reflects the social responsibility principles required under the latest international guidelines, including ISO 26000, the 10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact, and the 2011 OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

WEB Olympus Group Code of Conduct: <http://www.olympus-global.com/en/csr/olycsr/socialin/principle/policy.jsp>

Linkage between Olympus' Corporate Conduct Charter and CSR Policies

Olympus' Corporate Conduct Charter	CSR-Related Basic Policies, Charters, and Philosophies
INtegrity Integrity in Society 1 Adherence to High Ethical Standards 2 Respect for Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Disclosure Policy Information Security Policy Risk Management and Crisis Response Policy Procurement Policy Personal Information Protection Policy Human Rights and Labor Policy
INnovation Creating Innovative Value 3 Delivering Innovative Value 4 Working Environments with Vitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Philosophy Personal Information Protection Policy Human Rights and Labor Policy
INvolvement Social Involvement 5 Harmony with the Environment 6 Contribution to Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Charter Social Contribution Policy

From Corporate Philosophy to Policies / Plans / Actions



Establishment of a CSR Committee

Olympus established the CSR Committee under the Chairmanship of the president to strengthen its CSR activities and ensure the realization of its “Social IN” corporate philosophy. By assisting the president in his decision making and promoting and monitoring the implementation of decisions, the CSR Committee helps to disseminate and consolidate CSR within the Olympus Group.

Several promotion committees have been established under the CSR Committee. These work with the CSR Committee to study measures and develop plans, and promote their implementation in the functional areas for which they are responsible.

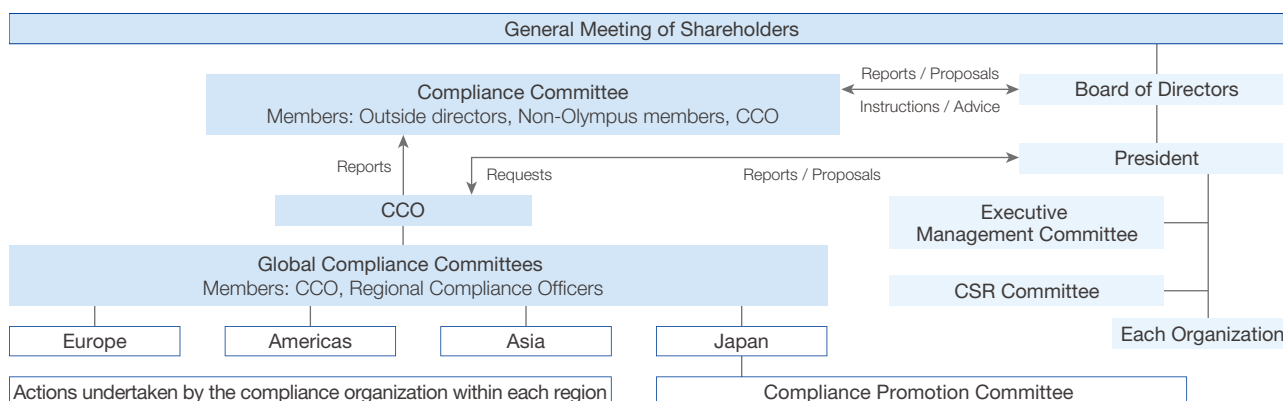
Compliance Promotion Structure

Olympus has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) whose task is to clarify compliance-related responsibilities.

We have also established a Compliance Committee, chaired by an outside director and consisting of the CCO and independent members, to advise the Board of Directors. The Compliance Committee works to strengthen

compliance initiatives through its meetings, which are normally held every quarter. Olympus holds quarterly meetings of Global Compliance Committees for compliance officers from each regional headquarters worldwide. The purpose of these committees is to implement compliance-related policies and measures, identify issues, and enforce counter-measures as required, both globally and regionally.

Compliance Promotion System



INtegrity

1 Adherence to High Ethical Standards 2 Respect for Human Rights

Practicing Stringent Compliance Suited to a Global Company

Our goal is to meet the expectations and demands of society and to demonstrate our “integrity in society.”

“INtegrity” (integrity in society) is one of the three INs that make up “Social IN,” the corporate philosophy presented by the Olympus Group. “INtegrity,” the term presented by the new organizational structure that was established in April 2012, is to be employed in the revision of Olympus’ Corporate Conduct Charter and Code of Ethics. The Company believes that it must realize the importance of this principle in exploring its policy direction. A particularly important application of INtegrity in actual practice is compliance. Olympus has focused great attention on reinforcing compliance as a top priority issue.

WEB Integrity in Society / Respect for Human Rights (INtegrity):
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/csr/integrity/>



Masahito Kitamura
 Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)
 Executive Officer

Global Compliance Promotion Structure and Our Initiative

Since the first Global Compliance Meeting was held in May 2012, the Committee met a total of 14 times as of June 2015. The policies and measures issued and confirmed by the Committee have been implemented in line with each regional organization, and compliance efforts are being promoted under each Regional Compliance Officer (RCO).

Messages from the Regional Compliance Officers

Europe, the Middle East, and Africa

Our region, including Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, is a complex one with diverse cultures and languages, and each has different local legislative requirements. To have a compliance management system that is cohesive and efficient, we have introduced a matrix-style management approach that includes the appointment of dedicated sub-regional compliance managers and investment in IT infrastructure.



Olympus Europa SE &
 Co. KG
John Rowe

Americas

Over the past few years, it has been very rewarding to see the way the diverse companies of Olympus have worked together to build a more unified culture of integrity throughout the world. There have been many positive changes in governance, communications, business methods, and management process. On a global scale, by cultivating integrity with patience and grit, Olympus has created many benefits for our employees, investors, and society as a whole.



Olympus Corporation of
 the Americas
Kevin J. Dill

Asia

Through our compliance activities in the Asia and Pacific region, a very strong message has been sent to our customers, and it acts as further assurance of our striving for excellence. Accordingly, we have been setting up a new compliance structure and have been putting huge efforts into implementing new rules, policies, and guidelines. As business in our region is growing very rapidly, we plan to provide more training and education to our employees.



Olympus Corporation of
 Asia Pacific Limited
Noboru Takagi

Japan

We have worked to maintain and improve compliance in each region based on common schemes through the development of our Global Compliance Management System (GCMS) and the plan-do-check-act (PDCA) cycle process. Self-assessment and monitoring results show that improvements are being made. In Japan, we are progressing steadily through the Compliance Promotion Committee.



Olympus Corporation
Masashi Tanaka

Olympus Products Help Society—The Underlying Power of Training Programs in Manufacturing

Olympus contributes to society through its three business domains—medical, scientific solutions, and imaging—by producing a range of products including endoscopes used for gastrointestinal examinations and treatment, biological microscopes indispensable for leading-edge scientific research, and digital cameras that enrich people's lives through photography. Such products are created using advanced manufacturing technologies unique to Olympus and the many human resources who support and operate this technology.

WEB Delivering Innovative Value / Working Environments with Vitality (INnovation):
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/csr/innovation/>



Features of Olympus Manufacturing

Olympus manufacturing features “high precision & extreme compactness” and “high-mix, low-volume” production. For example, the smaller range of endoscopic lenses need to be polished with micrometer (1/1,000 mm) accuracy. The technologies that produce such high-precision components, as well as stably securing both optical and mechanical quality, enable Olympus to create extremely compact and precisely engineered products. These products are also

produced in a high-mix and low-volume manner. In other words, although there may be a variety of models and combinations, the number produced can still be as small as only several per year.

Such “high precision & extreme compactness” and “high-mix, low-volume” production, which cannot easily be automated, are supported by our technicians and their advanced manufacturing skills.

Manufacturing Technicians Training Program

Olympus regards manufacturing technicians as an important source of our added value. The skills of such technicians are categorized into six levels and staff are encouraged to improve their skill level in a planned manner. We group the technicians with skills of level 1 to 3 into “General Technicians”

and those with skills of level 4 or greater as “Advanced Technicians.” Advanced Technicians are certified as a Manufacturing Advisor (MA) at level 4, Manufacturing Supervisor (MS) at level 5, and Manufacturing Master (MM) at the final level 6. Training is given according to each level, from newly joining staff members to MM technicians.

Case Studies

Case Study 1

Skill Dojo to Accelerate Skill Acquisition and Develop Factory Technicians

In each of our factories, we plan and create training programs as required to suit the different level of skills of the technicians and the types of work carried out in the factory. *Skill Dojo* (Skill School) is a training program specializing in the skills required in different workplaces. In the *Skill Dojo*, Advanced Technicians play the role of *Dojo-nushi* (school master), *Shihan* (lecturer), and *Shihandai* (assistant lecturer) and pass skills person-to-person to trainees. The individuals' skills improvement at *Skill Dojo* also maintains the skill level in each workplace.



Case Study 2

Aiming to Become an Advanced Technician from a General Technician

An Advanced Technician is required to have a wide and deep manufacturing knowledge. They are expected not only to continue to refine their acquired skills but also to have the ability to adapt to more complex work—such as a new product startup or process design for prototype production. Good communication skills and instructional abilities are also essential as they are responsible for training the next generation to ensure that skills are passed down for the future.

Olympus trains such Advanced Technicians by (1) internal and external qualification systems, (2) participation in Companywide skill competitions and the National Skills Grand Prix, and (3) providing external training courses.

Involvement 5 Harmony with the Environment 6 Contribution to Society

Medical Care Awareness Activities around the World

Olympus' mission in the Medical Business is to continue contributing to a medical environment that care for both the physical and mental health of people around the world. We not only develop equipment for early detection of cancer and minimally invasive therapies that reduce the burden on patients but also engage in activities to promote awareness of citizens toward cancer screening and various other health awareness promotion activities around the world.

WEB Social Contribution Policy and Activities:
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/csr/involvement/>



Activities around the World

Activities in Europe

Olympus participates in a variety of social activities in Europe. In Germany, Olympus Europe SE & Co. KG supports the media campaign for colon cancer screening organized every March by the Felix Burda Foundation.

In the U.K., Olympus KeyMed (Medical & Industrial Equipment) Ltd. has been providing both financial and in-kind support for more than 15 years to the U.K. Beating Bowel Cancer charity to raise colon cancer awareness. In fiscal 2015, Olympus aided in the production of 48,000 leaflets and 17,000 posters on colon cancer.



Felix Burda Foundation's media campaign

Activities in China

Olympus (China) Co., Ltd., has promoted gastrointestinal health awareness since 2008, organizing various events and communicating information in the area.

For example, Olympus Public Health Salon organizes lectures for middle-aged citizens aged 45 to 60 in various parts of China, inviting physicians in the field of gastroenterological medicine as speakers. These lectures are designed to encourage citizens to have regular gastrointestinal screenings. In fiscal 2015, lectures were held in nine cities, including Guangzhou, Nanjing, Dalian, and Chengdu, with the total number of participants exceeding 1,000.



Olympus Public Health Salon

Activities in the the United States

Olympus Corporation of the Americas (OCA) designates March as "Colon Cancer Awareness Month" and organizes various awareness-raising activities. In addition to education and awareness efforts directed at employees, their families and friends, and their local communities, OCA makes contributions to such charitable organizations as the Colon Cancer Coalition. In fiscal 2015, the company raised funds totaling US\$21,348.



Colon Cancer Awareness Month activities

Activities in Japan

In Japan, Olympus is an official supporter of the non-profit organization Brave Circle Steering Committee, which organizes the Brave Circle Campaign to eradicate colorectal cancer. In fiscal 2015, the Committee supplied booklets promoting wider awareness of colorectal cancer screening and complete checkups to roughly 1,000 prefectural and municipal governments. Additionally, it provides management, materials, and know-how for organizing the "Colorectal Cancer Quiz Rally" to 210 prefectural and municipal governments to communicate the importance of such medical checkups to the citizens at large.



Colorectal cancer screening promotion booklet by Brave Circle Steering Committee

Approach to the Environment

Environmental Management

We are working under the Olympus Group Environmental Charter to maintain a healthy environment and contribute to the creation of a society capable of sustainable development by establishing environmental management systems and reducing environmental loads.

WEB Environmental Management:

<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/csr/involvement/management/>

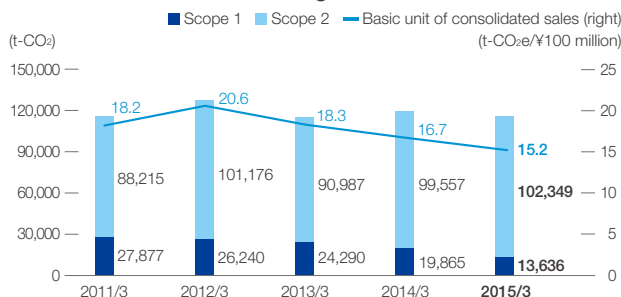
Product Initiatives

• CO₂ Emissions Reduction

CO₂ emissions volume decreased 3% year on year in fiscal 2015

The majority of the energy consumed by Olympus is in the form of electricity. In order to reduce electricity usage, we are promoting energy-saving activities in daily operations, introducing renewable energy, and developing manufacturing technologies that use less energy and resources. In this manner, the Company is working to reduce the environmental impact of its manufacturing operations.

CO₂ Emissions at Manufacturing Sites *1,2



*1. Scope: Olympus Corporation and its domestic and overseas subsidiaries (excluding those of small scale)

*2. Olympus reports in the following categories under the GHG Protocol.

Scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the direct use of fossil fuels

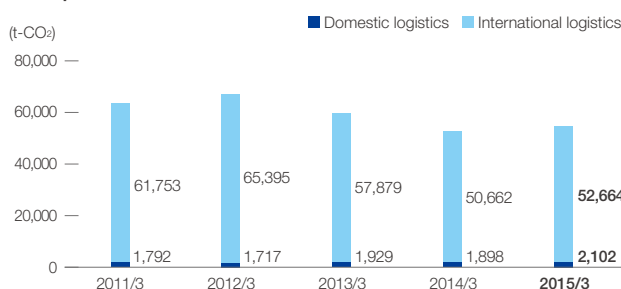
Scope 2: Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from secondary utilization, such as the purchase of electric power

• Logistics-Related Initiatives

Volume of CO₂ emissions from logistics increased 4% year on year in fiscal 2015

Olympus is working to reduce CO₂ emissions from logistics by lowering transportation loads through the reduction of product and packaging weights, improving transportation efficiency, and accelerating the modal shift toward transportation methods that produce less CO₂.

Transportation-Related CO₂ Emissions

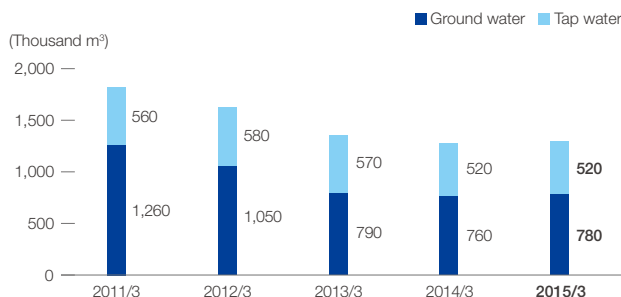


• Water Resource Preservation

Water usage volume increased 2% year on year in fiscal 2015

Olympus uses water to wash product components. To reduce water usage, the Company is continually developing production methods that require less water and inspecting equipment to prevent leakage. We are also working to minimize environmental impacts by monitoring wastewater treatment facilities and conducting appropriate maintenance and by managing the quality of wastewater.

Water Use

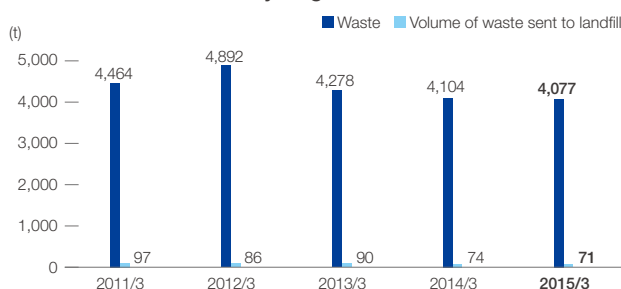


• Effective Utilization of Resources

Waste emissions volume reduced 1% year on year in fiscal 2015

Olympus continues to pursue higher resource productivity in its manufacturing activities through efforts on various levels. These efforts include the contraction of disposal at landfills, the improvement of recycling ratios, the reduction of processing losses, and the design of products to minimize waste.

Waste Emissions and Recycling



Management Structure

(As of June 26, 2015)



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Directors

A President and Representative Director Hiroyuki Sasa

(Date of birth: September 14, 1955)
Apr. 1982 Joined the Company
Apr. 2001 General Manager, Endoscope Business Planning Dept., Olympus
Apr. 2005 Division Manager, First Development Div., Olympus Medical Systems Corp.
Apr. 2007 Division Manager, Marketing Div., Olympus Medical Systems Corp.
Jun. 2007 Executive Officer, Olympus Director, Olympus Medical Systems Corp.
Apr. 2012 President and Representative Director, Olympus (present)

B Director, Senior Executive Managing Officer Yasuo Takeuchi

(Date of birth: February 25, 1957)
Apr. 1980 Joined the Company
Apr. 2005 General Division Manager, Olympus Medical Systems Corp.
Apr. 2009 Director, Olympus Europa Holding GmbH
Jun. 2009 Executive Officer, Olympus
Oct. 2011 Executive Managing Director and Chairman of the Board, Olympus Europa Holding GmbH
Apr. 2012 Director, Olympus (present)
Senior Executive Managing Officer, Olympus (present)
Group President of the Group Management Office, Olympus
Chairman of the Board, Olympus Corporation of the Americas (present)
Mar. 2013 Administrative Board and Managing Director, Olympus Europa Holding SE (present)
Apr. 2015 Head of Corporate Management Office, Olympus (present)

C Director, Senior Executive Managing Officer Akihiro Taguchi

(Date of birth: January 26, 1958)
Apr. 1980 Joined the Company
Apr. 2009 Division Manager, R&D Div. 2, Olympus Medical Systems Corp.
Jun. 2010 Executive Officer, Olympus
Director, Member of the Board, Olympus Medical Systems Corp.
Apr. 2012 Senior Executive Managing Officer, Olympus (present)
President, Olympus Medical Systems Corp.
Apr. 2015 Head of Sales Group, Olympus (present)
Director, Member of the Board, Olympus Medical Systems Corp. (present)
Jun. 2015 Director, Olympus (present)

D Director, Executive Managing Officer Shigeo Hayashi

(Date of birth: August 21, 1957)
Apr. 1981 Joined the Company
Apr. 2003 Production Innovation Manager, Business Strategy Dept., Olympus
Jan. 2006 General Manager, Production Research Dept., Olympus
Apr. 2008 Head, Ina Factory, Olympus
Jun. 2009 Executive Officer, Olympus
Apr. 2010 Division Manager, Manufacturing Technology Div., Corporate Monozukuri Innovation Center, Olympus
Oct. 2011 President and Representative Director, Nagano Olympus Co., Ltd.
Apr. 2012 Director, Olympus (present)
Executive Managing Officer, Olympus (present)
Group President of Corporate Monozukuri Innovation Center, Olympus
Apr. 2015 Head of Manufacturing Group, Olympus (present)

E Director, Executive Managing Officer Haruo Ogawa

(Date of birth: April 13, 1957)
Apr. 1982 Joined the Company
Jul. 2009 Deputy Division Manager Imaging Business Div., Olympus Imaging Corp.
Oct. 2010 Division Manager Medical Technology R&D Div., Olympus
Apr. 2011 Executive Officer, Olympus
Director, Member of the Board, Olympus Imaging Corp.
Apr. 2012 Executive Managing Officer, Olympus (present)
President, Olympus Imaging Corp.
Apr. 2015 Head of R&D Group, Olympus (present)
Jun. 2015 Director, Olympus (present)



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F Outside Director

Takuya Goto

(Date of birth: August 19, 1940)

Apr. 1964 Joined Kao Soap Co., Ltd.
(current Kao Corporation)
Jun. 1990 Director, Kao Corporation
Jul. 1991 Director and Executive Vice President,
Kao Corporation
Jun. 1996 Director and Senior Executive Vice President,
Kao Corporation
Jun. 1997 Representative Director, President and Chief
Executive Officer, Kao Corporation
Jun. 2004 Chairman of the Board, Kao Corporation
Mar. 2005 Director, Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.
Jun. 2005 Director, Nagase & Co., Ltd.
Jun. 2006 Director, Ricoh Company, Ltd.
Jun. 2008 Advisor, Kao Corporation
Jun. 2011 Director, JSR Corporation
Apr. 2012 Director, Olympus (present)

[Important concurrent positions]
President, Japan Marketing Association
President, Asia Marketing Federation

I Outside Director

Motoyoshi Nishikawa

(Date of birth: January 1, 1946)

Apr. 1968 Joined Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (current
Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation)
Jun. 1997 Director, Nippon Steel Corporation (current
Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation)
Apr. 2001 Managing Director, Nippon Steel Corporation
Jun. 2003 Senior Advisor (Chief Legal Counsel),
Nippon Steel Corporation
Jul. 2007 Advisor, Nippon Steel Corporation
Jun. 2009 Audit & Supervisory Board Member,
NITTETSU ELEX Co., Ltd. (current
NIPPON STEEL & SUMIKIN TEXENG. CO., LTD.)
Apr. 2010 Audit & Supervisory Board Member, NKSJ
Holdings, Inc.
Jul. 2011 Registered as attorney at law at
TOKYO BAR ASSOCIATION
Joined Nomura & Partners (present)
Apr. 2012 Director, Olympus (present)

G Outside Director

Shiro Hiruta

(Date of birth: December 20, 1941)

Apr. 1964 Joined Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
(current Asahi Kasei Corporation)
Jun. 1997 Director, Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
Jun. 1999 Managing Director,
Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
Jun. 2001 Senior Managing Director,
Asahi Kasei Corporation
Jun. 2002 Executive Vice President,
Asahi Kasei Corporation
Apr. 2003 President and Representative Director,
Asahi Kasei Corporation
Apr. 2010 Director and Senior Advisor,
Asahi Kasei Corporation
Jun. 2010 Senior Advisor, Asahi Kasei Corporation
Mar. 2011 Audit & Supervisory Board Member,
Nikkei Inc. (present)
Apr. 2012 Director, Olympus (present)
Jun. 2013 Standing Counsellor Advisor,
Asahi Kasei Corporation (present)
Apr. 2015 Director, ORION ELECTRIC Co., LTD. (present)

[Important concurrent positions]
Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Nikkei Inc.
Director, ORION ELECTRIC Co., LTD. (present)

J Outside Director

Keiko Unotoro

(Date of birth: October 26, 1954)

Apr. 1977 Joined Secretariat of Japan Fair Trade
Commission (JFTC)
Apr. 2000 Part-time teacher, Senshu University Graduate
School (present)
Jun. 2004 Chief Hearing Examiner, General Secretariat,
JFTC
Jan. 2007 Director, Trade Practices Department of
Economic Affairs Bureau, JFTC
Jun. 2008 Senior Deputy Secretary General, Secretariat,
JFTC
Jan. 2011 Director General, Economic Affairs Bureau, JFTC
Nov. 2012 Advisor, Oh-Ebashi LPC & Partners (present)
Apr. 2013 Professor, Faculty of Modern Business
Administration, Toyo Gakuen University (present)
Jun. 2013 Director, Olympus (present)
Mar. 2015 Director, Bridgestone Corporation (present)

[Important concurrent positions]
Professor, Faculty of Modern Business Administration,
Toyo Gakuen University
Director, Bridgestone Corporation (present)

H Outside Director

Sumitaka Fujita

(Date of birth: December 24, 1942)

Apr. 1965 Joined ITOCHU Corporation
Jun. 1995 Director, ITOCHU Corporation
Apr. 1997 Managing Director, ITOCHU Corporation
Apr. 1998 Representative Managing Director,
ITOCHU Corporation
Apr. 1999 Representative Senior Managing Director,
ITOCHU Corporation
Apr. 2001 Representative Executive Vice President,
ITOCHU Corporation
Apr. 2006 Representative Vice Chairman,
ITOCHU Corporation
Jun. 2006 Vice Chairman, ITOCHU Corporation
Jun. 2007 Director, Orient Corporation
Jun. 2008 Senior Corporate Advisor, ITOCHU Corporation
Director, Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. (present)
Audit & Supervisory Board Member,
NIPPONKOA Insurance Company, Limited
(current Sompō Japan Nipponkoa Holdings Inc.)
Jun. 2009 Director, Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.
Apr. 2010 Director, NKSJ Holdings, Inc.
(Current Sompō Japan Nipponkoa Holdings, Inc.)
Apr. 2012 Director, Olympus (present)

[Important concurrent positions]
Director, Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.
Chairman, Japan Association for CFOs



C

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Audit & Supervisory Board Members

A Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Takashi Saito

(Date of birth: February 11, 1952)
 Apr. 1976 Joined the Company
 Jun. 2005 Executive Officer
 Apr. 2006 Division Manager, Business Support Div.
 Jun. 2007 President and Representative Director, Aizu Olympus Co., Ltd.
 Jun. 2010 Executive Managing Officer, Olympus
 President and Representative Director, Olympus Medical Science Sales Corp.
 Apr. 2012 Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Olympus (present)

B Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Masashi Shimizu

(Date of birth: December 19, 1957)
 Apr. 1982 Joined Nippon Life Insurance Company
 Mar. 2007 General Manager, Credit Department, Nippon Life Insurance Company
 Apr. 2012 Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Olympus (present)

C Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Nobuo Nagoya

(Date of birth: January 30, 1945)
 Oct. 1968 Joined Iwao Goto CPA Office
 Aug. 1970 Registered as certified public accountant
 Jun. 1971 Registered as certified public tax accountant
 Apr. 1978 Partner, Shinko Audit Corporation
 Feb. 1989 Managing Partner, Chuo Shinko Audit Corporation
 Oct. 2006 Chief, Nagoya CPA Office (present)
 Jun. 2009 Auditor, Core Corporation
 Apr. 2012 Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Olympus (present)

[Important concurrent position]
 Chief, Nagoya CPA Office

D Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Katsuya Natori

(Date of birth: May 15, 1959)
 Apr. 1986 Joined Masuda and Ejiri Law Office (current Nishimura & Asahi)
 Jun. 1990 Joined Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
 Jul. 1992 Joined Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering
 Jul. 1993 Joined Esso Petroleum Corporation
 Jan. 1995 Joined Apple Japan, Inc.
 Jan. 1997 Director, Sun Microsystems, Inc.
 Mar. 2002 Senior Vice President, Fast Retailing Co., Ltd.
 Jan. 2004 Vice President, IBM Japan, Ltd.
 Apr. 2010 Executive Officer, IBM Japan, Ltd.
 Feb. 2012 Chief, Natori Law Office (present)
 Apr. 2012 Audit & Supervisory Board Member, Olympus (present)
 Jul. 2014 Director, 45Corporation Co., Ltd. (present)
 Mar. 2015 Director, MODEC, Inc. (present)

[Important concurrent positions]
 Chief, Natori Law Office
 Director, 45Corporation Co., Ltd. (present)
 Director, MODEC, Inc. (present)



Financial Section

Financial Summary

(For the fiscal years as of / ended March 31)

Millions of yen

Consolidated	2010/3	2011/3	2012/3	2013/3	2014/3	2015/3
Net sales						
Domestic	373,163	386,502	398,237	287,025	172,583	161,432
Overseas	509,923	460,603	450,311	456,826	540,703	603,239
Total	883,086	847,105	848,548	743,851	713,286	764,671
Percentage change compared with previous year (%)	(10.0%)	(4.1%)	0.2%	(12.3%)	(4.1%)	7.2%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	347,125	349,306	348,287	343,121	367,011	398,889
Percentage of net sales (%)	39.3%	41.2%	41.0%	46.1%	51.5%	52.2%
Percentage of net sales excluding R&D expenditures (%)	32.3%	33.3%	33.8%	37.6%	42.1%	42.5%
Operating income	61,160	38,379	35,518	35,077	73,445	90,962
Percentage of net sales (%)	6.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.7%	10.3%	11.9%
Net income (loss)	52,527	3,866	(48,985)	8,020	13,627	(8,737)
Percentage of net sales (%)	5.9%	0.5%	—	1.1%	1.9%	—
EBITDA margin*1 (%)	13.1%	9.9%	9.5%	10.6%	16.8%	18.5%
EBITDA margin (Medical Business)*2 (%)	29.2%	26.9%	26.6%	29.0%	29.7%	29.1%
R&D expenditures	61,850	67,286	61,356	63,379	66,796	74,101
Percentage of net sales (%)	7.0%	7.9%	7.2%	8.5%	9.4%	9.7%
Capital expenditures*3	34,323	32,699	37,961	28,109	37,810	47,743
Depreciation and amortization	43,099	34,188	33,787	33,899	36,850	41,219
Amortization of goodwill	11,854	11,619	11,103	9,683	9,457	9,421
Sales by region						
Japan	373,163	386,502	398,237	287,025	172,583	161,432
North America	196,076	182,009	165,263	177,233	216,098	249,896
Europe	188,527	154,363	156,149	157,179	184,012	195,223
Asia and Oceania	100,045	97,293	107,304	102,395	118,717	139,274
Others	25,275	26,938	21,595	20,019	21,876	18,846
Average exchange rate						
Yen / U.S. dollar	92.85	85.72	79.08	83.10	100.24	109.93
Yen / Euro	131.15	113.12	108.98	107.14	134.37	138.77
Balance Sheet, Cash Flows, and Financial Indicators						
Total assets*4	1,104,528	1,019,160	966,526	960,239	1,027,475	1,081,551
Total net assets*4	163,131	115,579	48,028	151,907	331,284	357,254
Equity ratio (%)	14.1%	11.0%	4.6%	15.5%	32.1%	32.9%
Interest-bearing debt	661,481	648,787	642,426	560,390	415,831	354,421
Net debt	454,698	435,226	442,338	330,780	163,710	144,546
Inventories	89,959	92,929	102,493	99,307	98,595	107,387
Inventory turnover period (months)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	203,013	210,385	198,661	225,782	251,344	209,809
Cash flows from operating activities	76,245	30,469	30,889	25,233	72,388	66,811
Cash flows from investing activities	(20,967)	19,003	(35,735)	33,455	(20,273)	(39,612)
Cash flows from financing activities	17,355	(37,359)	(5,761)	(42,436)	(39,693)	(70,185)
Return on equity (ROE) (%)	40.6%	2.9%	(62.3%)	8.3%	5.7%	(2.6%)
Return on assets (ROA) (%)	4.9%	0.4%	(4.9%)	0.8%	1.4%	(0.8%)
Net income (loss) per share (yen)	194.90	14.39	(183.54)	28.96	41.05	(25.53)
Total equity per share (yen)	576.63	421.37	167.76	493.30	962.83	1,038.64
Price earnings ratio (PER)*5 (times)	15.4	160.8	—	76.4	80.2	—
Price book-value ratio (PBR) (times)	5.2	5.5	8.1	4.5	3.4	4.3
Outstanding market value (billions of yen)	813.9	627.7	367.3	675.8	1,127.4	1,530.0
Cash dividends per share (yen)	30	30	—	—	—	10
Number of employees*6 (people)	35,376	34,391	34,112	30,697	30,702	31,540
Average number of temporary employees	(—)	(5,336)	(5,009)	(2,240)	(2,978)	(1,374)

*1. EBITDA = Operating income + Depreciation and amortization that is included in cost of sales or SG&A expenses + Amortization of goodwill that is included in SG&A expenses.
EBITDA margin = EBITDA / Net sales

*2. At the Company, EBITDA (Medical Business) is calculated using the following assumptions: EBITDA (Medical Business) = Segment profit in the Medical Business + Depreciation and amortization that is included in cost of sales or SG&A expenses + Amortization of goodwill that is included in SG&A expenses. EBITDA margin (Medical Business) = EBITDA (Medical Business) / Net sales

*3. Capital expenditures are calculated based on the definition of capital expenditures in accordance with ASBJ Statement No. 17 "Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

*4. In line with the issuance of IAS No. 19 "Employee Benefits" (revised on June 16, 2011) to be applied for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, certain overseas subsidiaries adopted IAS No. 19 effective this fiscal year and changed their method of recognizing actuarial gain or loss. This change has applied retroactively to the figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013.

*5. Price earnings ratio (PER) for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012 and 2015 are omitted as Olympus recorded net loss for these fiscal years.

*6. The average number of temporary employees is stated in parentheses from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 as the number of temporary employees is over 10% of the total number of employees.

Message from the CFO

We will conduct management emphasizing growth, capital efficiency, and financial soundness, as well as the balance between these points. Prioritizing investment on our central growth pillar—the Medical Business—we will expand Olympus' operations in order to realize ongoing investment returns and consistent shareholder returns.

Director, Senior Executive Managing Officer,
Chief Financial Officer

Yasuo Takeuchi



Financial Strategy: Improving Capital Efficiency

Aiming to use capital more efficiently, return on invested capital (ROIC) was positioned as a key performance index under the medium-term vision (corporate strategic plan). This index displays the degree of efficiency with which we are able to create returns through our business by investing the capital procured from our shareholders and from financial institutions. As such, it is perhaps the index that is most appropriate for gauging our progress with regard to one of the four basic strategies of the medium-term vision: “rebuilding of business portfolio / optimizing allocation of management resources.” For this reason, we endeavored to improve corporate value over these three years by emphasizing ROIC and, consequently, capital efficiency in management.

In addition to ROIC, the medium-term vision also positioned as key performance indices the operating margin, free cash flow, and the equity ratio. This decision was based on the belief that management focused on improving these four indices constitutes shareholder-centric management and contributes to increased shareholder value.

Our progress on this front has been strong, with the operating margin, an indicator of business profitability, and the equity ratio, an indicator of financial soundness, both achieving the

levels targeted for fiscal 2017 three years ahead of schedule in fiscal 2014. This success represents a substantial improvement in the Company's financial base, which is even more impressive given the short period of only three years over which this feat was accomplished. This seemingly herculean task was completed by boosting earnings from the Medical Business and other businesses, and then utilizing the resulting cash flows to reduce interest-bearing debt, and by procuring additional capital from overseas. ROIC also showed a pronounced improvement, rising from 2.7% in fiscal 2012 to 8.0% in fiscal 2015. This improvement was a result of increases in asset efficiency realized through the complete reorganization of non-core business domains, which included such businesses as the Information & Communication Business and the biologics business. Free cash flow as well is making smooth progress toward its fiscal 2017 target, having remained in the positive for three consecutive years, regardless of aggressive capital expenditures in the Medical Business.

With regard to return on equity (ROE), an index that has been garnering attention in recent years, a negative figure was posted in fiscal 2015 as a result of the substantial extraordinary

losses recorded during this year. However, this is only a temporary setback, as we believe that it is entirely possible for the Company to consistently maintain a high level for ROE in the double digits. Going forward, we will target this level by improving profitability centered on the Medical Business and by using capital more efficiently.

We are currently in the process of formulating a new corporate strategic plan slated to begin in April 2016. This plan will focus on three key points—growth, capital efficiency, and financial soundness—and will place greater emphasis on ROE and other performance indices that incorporate shareholders' perspective.

Performance Indices and Targets of the Medium-Term Vision

	2012/3 (Results)	2013/3 (Results)	2014/3 (Results)	2015/3 (Results)	2017/3 (Targets)
ROIC*	2.7%	2.7%	5.9%	8.0%	10% or more
Operating margin	4.2%	4.7%	10.3%	11.9%	10% or more
Free cash flow	¥(4.8) billion	¥58.7 billion	¥52.1 billion	¥27.2 billion	¥70.0 billion or more
Equity ratio	4.6%	15.5%	32.1%	32.9%	30% or more
(Reference)					
ROE	(62.3%)	8.3%	5.7%	(2.6)%	—

* Return on invested capital (ROIC): At Olympus, ROIC is calculated using the following assumptions: Return (Operating income after taxes) / IC (Shareholders' equity + Interest-bearing debt)

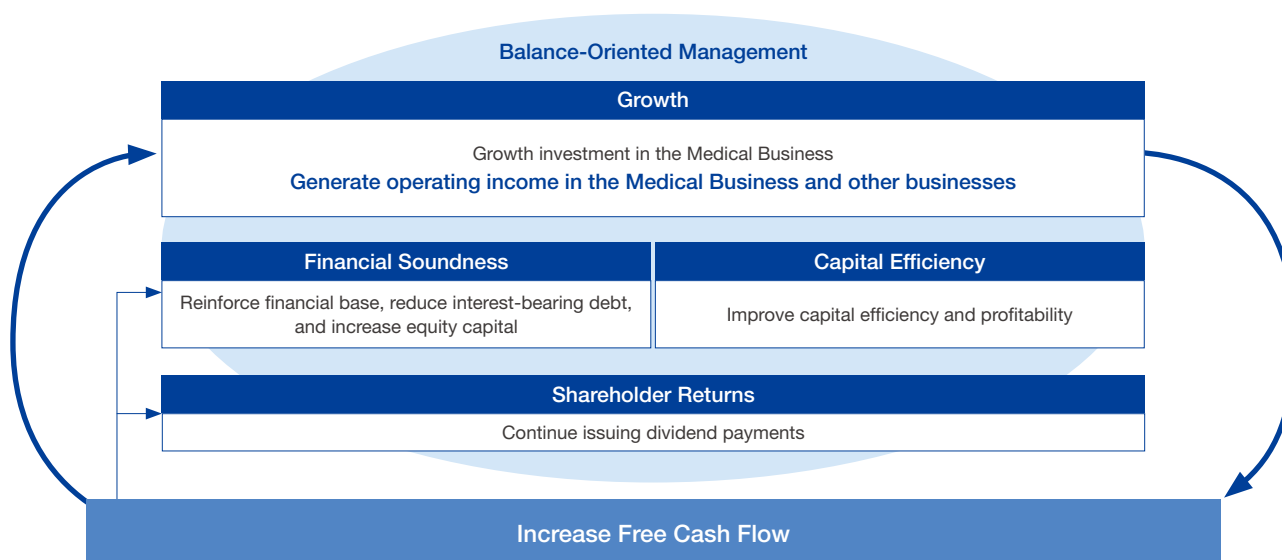
Resource Allocation and Shareholder Return Policies

At Olympus, we are aware that corporate value is best improved by living up to the expectations of our shareholders and various other stakeholders and pursuing balanced increases in the different types of value relevant to shareholders, customers, employees, and business partners. To realize sustained increases in these values, it is crucial for Olympus to always be a company that can continue to grow its business

over the medium to long term. Moreover, this growth must be achieved while ensuring financial soundness and consistently generating the returns that our various stakeholders expect.

Recognizing this fact, we believe it is vital to conduct management that emphasizes the plan's three key points and places focus on the balance between these points.

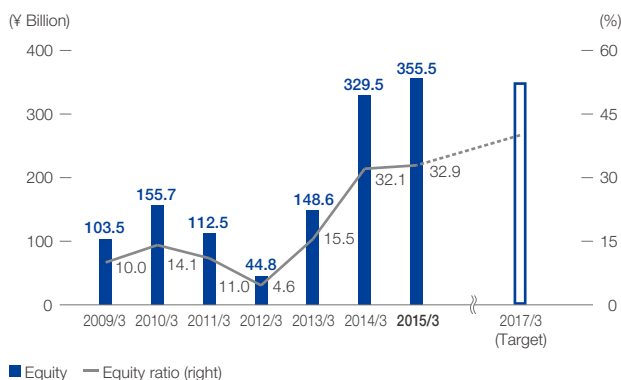
Balance-Oriented Management and Cash Cycle



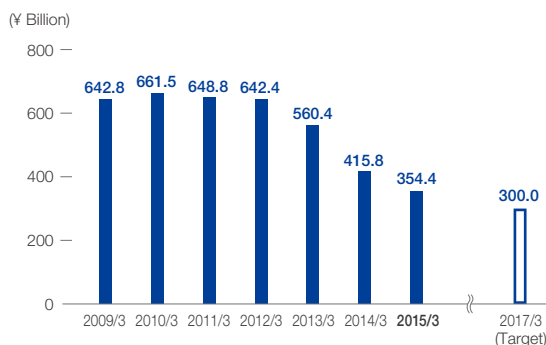
Construction of a Financial Base that Can Withstand Global Competition

Looking at financial soundness, the equity ratio improved from 4.6% on March 31, 2012, to 32.9% on March 31, 2015, exceeding the level of 30% that we had planned to target over the foreseeable future. However, we realize that this level is still insufficient when compared to other global medical equipment manufacturers. In the Medical Business, considering approval requirements among other factors, significant time and money must be invested throughout the process of developing and commercializing products. At the same time, we must also be prepared for the risks that are characteristic of this business. It is therefore necessary to build a financial base that can support these activities over the long term. In addition, ongoing upfront investments are crucial in ensuring stable growth. For this reason, I believe we need to further increase the level of equity capital by generating operating income in the Medical Business and other businesses. Naturally, we must remain aware of the capital costs involved in doing so. I am not talking about simply raising capital through fund procurement, but rather we formulate and implement financial strategies that boost capital while limiting capital costs and maintaining a balance with interest-bearing debt.

Equity / Equity Ratio



Interest-Bearing Debt



Growth Investments in the Medical Business Conducted as a Top Priority

Three years ago, quickly recovering the Company's financial reliability was one of the most important tasks for management. When planning medium- to long-term management resource allocations, the balance sheet is, of course, an important consideration. However, I believe that utilizing capital to fuel future growth is of even greater importance. Accordingly, I feel that conducting ongoing investments in the growth of the Medical Business should be a top priority for improving stakeholder value. In addition, M&A will be considered as a possible option for expanding these operations going forward.

Shareholder Returns

For fiscal 2015, we were able to issue dividend payments for the first time in four years. To date, there have been a number of concerns that have prevented us from resuming dividend payments, including securities litigations and deliberations with the U.S. Department of Justice. However, we have made notable progress toward resolving these issues, and have also secured an amount of monetary resources sufficient for issuing returns. Based on these factors, we judged that the Company was now capable of providing ongoing dividends, and thus decided to resume dividend payments in fiscal 2015.

Given the growth potential and profitability of the Medical Business, I am confident in our ability to secure sufficient cash flows even while conducting growth investments. Specific dividend policies, such as the target dividend payout ratio, will be developed as part of formulating the next corporate strategic plan. What I can say at the moment is this: we are committed to increasing dividends while improving business performance and maintaining a level of capital that can be deemed sound based on the characteristics of our business as a medical equipment manufacturer. By striking a balance between these concerns, we aim to respond to the expectations of our shareholders by issuing ongoing dividends in the future.

Emphasis on Constructive Communication with Shareholders

We recognize the importance of constructive communication with shareholders in realizing ongoing growth and medium- to long-term improvements in corporate value. For this reason, President Sasa and I take the lead in speaking with our shareholders in Japan and overseas. These interactions serve as opportunities for us to discuss a variety of topics, including circumstances regarding our business, measures to resolve management issues, and how we plan to realize the type of growth we promised when conducting the capital increase two years ago. In the past, a large number of shareholder inquiries voiced concerns for the Company's corporate governance systems. Today, however, shareholders are increasingly asking us about growth strategies, and the fact that they are now looking forward to Olympus' future with anticipation is unmistakably clear. Shareholder opinions will continue to be reflected in management decisions as we move forward and work to maintain a positive relationship with the market.

Analysis of Business Results, Financial Position, and Cash Flows

Analysis of Business Results

Company Overview

In the global economy during fiscal 2015, a gradual overall recovery continued, but uncertain factors remained. The U.S. economy showed signs of steady recovery on the back of improvements in the job market. In Europe, meanwhile, the sovereign debt issue continued. In Asia and other emerging markets, the speed of economic expansion decelerated even further, as indicated by such factors as economic slowdown in China. In Japan, economic recovery continued with yen depreciation and other factors helping to improve corporate earnings. However, the outlook remains uncertain due to such factors as a decline in consumer spending following the April 2014 consumption tax hike.

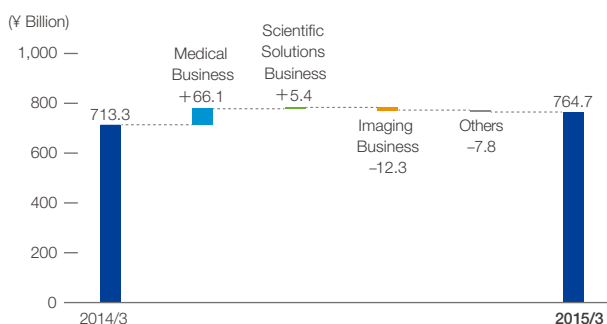
In this operating environment, the Olympus Group continued to advance the four basic strategies of the medium-term vision (corporate strategic plan) launched in fiscal 2013: “rebuilding of business portfolio / optimizing allocation of management resources,” “review and reduction of costs,” “restoration of financial health,” and “restructuring of corporate governance.” Acting in accordance with these strategies, the Olympus Group continued to steadily implement initiatives, such as accelerating growth through strategic investment in the Medical Business and developing a new operating structure after approving plans to reorganize the Group’s organizational structure.

In the Medical Business, sales of new products in our flagship gastrointestinal endoscope operations grew in Japan and overseas. In addition, we made investments targeting further growth in the surgical device field, which primarily included strengthening sales forces in North America. In the Scientific Solutions Business, we revised our strategies to move away from those based on product lineups to those oriented toward customer groups, and continued to streamline our business through reforms such as integrating business sites. In the Imaging Business, we moved forward with our shift from compact digital cameras to mirrorless cameras, and invested in the expansion of BtoB operations. In fiscal 2015, R&D expenditures amounted to ¥74,101 million and capital expenditures totaled ¥47,743 million.

In regard to foreign exchange, the yen depreciated significantly against both the U.S. dollar and the euro in comparison with the previous fiscal year. The average exchange rate during fiscal 2015 was ¥109.93 against the U.S. dollar (¥100.24 in the previous fiscal year) and ¥138.77 against the euro (¥134.37 in the previous fiscal year). These rates increased net sales by ¥39,400 million and operating income by ¥14,400 million year on year.

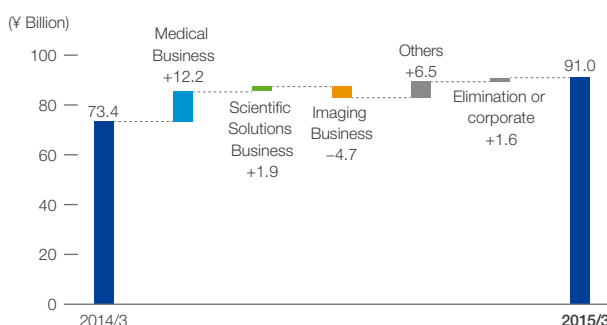
• Net Sales

Consolidated net sales increased 7.2% year on year, to ¥764,671 million, due largely to increased earnings in the Medical Business and the Scientific Solutions Business.



• Operating Income

Operating income was up 23.9% year on year, to ¥90,962 million, as the higher earnings of the Medical Business and the Scientific Solutions Business offset the operating loss in the Imaging Business.



• Net Income (Loss)

Net loss amounted to ¥8,737 million, compared with a net income of ¥13,627 million in the previous fiscal year, due in part to recording extraordinary losses of ¥63,848 million, primarily loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act.

Performance by Segment

• Medical Business

In the Medical Business, consolidated net sales totaled ¥558,348 million, up 13.4% year on year, and operating income was ¥124,894 million, up 10.8%.

In the gastrointestinal endoscope field, strong sales continued for mainstay gastrointestinal video endoscopy systems EVIS EXERA III and EVIS LUCERA ELITE. In the surgical device field, sales increases were once again achieved for the VISERA ELITE surgical video endoscopy system—designed to support endoscopic surgery—as well as for videoscopes for use in clinical departments such as general surgery and urology, our 3D laparoscopy surgical system, and the THUNDERBEAT energy device. In the endotherapy device field, sales were up in all product

areas due to sales contributions from VisiGlide 2™, a new disposable guidewire product for use in endoscopic diagnosis and treatment of biliary and pancreatic ducts, and sales growth for QuickClip Pro, a disposable rotatable clip fixing device to stop bleeding of polyps and lesions. Operating income in the Medical Business increased due to the higher net sales.

• Scientific Solutions Business

In the Scientific Solutions Business, consolidated net sales totaled ¥103,880 million, up 5.5% year on year, and operating income amounted to ¥6,837 million, up 38.5%.

In the life science field, sales were relatively unchanged year on year as the temporary slowdown in the execution of budgets by research institutions in Japan offset sales contributions from FLUOVIEW FVMPE-RS, a new addition to our series of laser scanning microscopes for use in cutting-edge life science research. In the industrial field, meanwhile, sales of various products were buoyed by stimulated capital expenditures among corporations. For example, sales were up for IPLEX RX and IPLEX RT—industrial videoscopes that offer the highest levels of resolution in their series—as well as for the OmniScan series of ultrasonic phased array flaw detectors, which are used in non-destructive testing of social infrastructure. As a result, the total for sales in both fields increased year on year. Operating income in the Scientific Solutions Business rose as a result of the higher net sales and progress in efforts to reduce costs through means such as the integration of sales offices.

• Imaging Business

In the Imaging Business, consolidated net sales came to ¥83,825 million, down 12.8% year on year, while operating loss amounted to ¥13,870 million, compared with ¥9,182 million in the previous fiscal year.

In the digital single-lens camera field, sales of the OM-D series of mirrorless cameras were up in Europe. Sales of interchangeable lenses, such as M.ZUIKO DIGITAL ED 40–150mm F2.8 PRO, were also favorable. However, overall sales in the Imaging Business declined because we limited compact digital camera sales volumes in response to the contraction of the market for these products. Operating loss increased in this business reflecting, among others, a decrease in sales, write-downs on inventories as a result of strict revaluation, and investment carried out to expand BtoB operations.

• Others

In the Others Business, consolidated net sales amounted to ¥18,618 million, down 29.4% year on year, and operating income was ¥1,190 million, compared with an operating loss of ¥5,356 million in the previous fiscal year. In order to allocate management resources to our business domains in a more concentrated manner, we reorganized our non-core

business domains, and withdrew from the biologics business in the previous fiscal year. Although the aforementioned initiatives contributed to a decline in net sales for the Others Business, profitability was achieved on the operating income level.

Fiscal 2016 Outlook

Looking ahead, although the moderate recovery trend in the global economy driven by the United States continues, the risk of economic downturn still remains due to such factors as the slowing growth in China and other emerging countries. In Japan, economic recovery is set to continue on the back of improved corporate earnings, but there is still cause for concern due to such issues as the decline in consumer spending following the April 2014 consumption tax hike, and it is clear that we cannot become complacent.

Given this environment, the Olympus Group will steadily advance its medium-term vision, which was formulated in June 2012. Furthermore, the Group was reorganized in April 2015 to give rise to a new organizational structure. Under this structure, we will enhance our ability to respond to the fast-changing business environment and promote efficient resource allocation. We will also strengthen our business foundation and accelerate growth in preparation for the new five-year medium-term management plan, which is scheduled to be drafted in fiscal 2016.

In the Medical Business, we will pursue further growth by stepping up business expansion initiatives in each of the business units established as part of the new organizational structure; namely the GI (gastrointestinal) Business Unit, GS (general surgery) Business Unit, Uro/Gyn (urology / gynecology) Business Unit, ENT (ear, nose, and throat) Business Unit, and Medical Service Business Unit. In the Scientific Solutions Business, we will further improve business organization efficiency through structural reforms, build a system for strengthening points of contact through customer group-oriented strategies, and explore new markets. In the Imaging Business, we will push forward with structural reforms with breaking even as the top priority, and will accelerate cost-cutting efforts while streamlining operations by narrowing product lineups and limiting the range of sales focus regions.

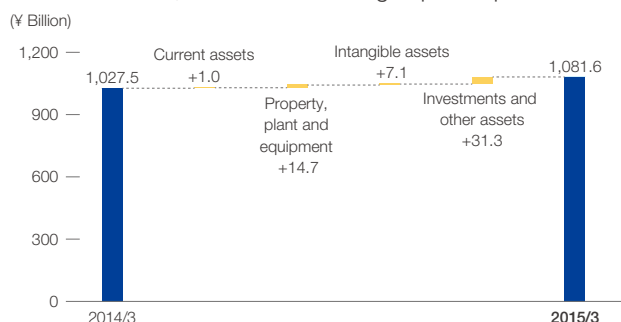
To integrate business functions under the new organizational structure, cross-divisional functional organizations have been established; namely, the Corporate Group, R&D Group, Manufacturing Group, Sales Group, and Quality and Regulatory Group. Resources related to functions will be distributed to each business in an optimal manner. In this way, we will build a structure that will allow management resources to be utilized efficiently and enable the Company to fully manifest its potential.

Furthermore, the Company will continue to enhance corporate governance systems while fostering compliance awareness to ensure sound management practices.

Financial Position

Total Assets

As of March 31, 2015, total assets stood at ¥1,081,551 million, up ¥54,076 million from a year earlier. Total current assets were up ¥1,016 million due mainly to an increase in notes and accounts receivable, and total non-current assets rose ¥53,060 million following capital expenditures.



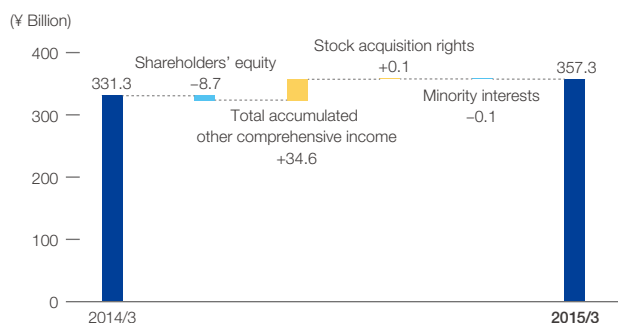
Liabilities

As of March 31, 2015, total liabilities amounted to ¥724,297 million, up ¥28,106 million from a year earlier. This increase was due mainly to the recording of provision for loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act of ¥58,883 million and an increase in liabilities for retirement benefits of ¥11,114 million, which offset a decrease in borrowings (long- and short-term) of ¥61,410 million.

Total Net Assets and Equity Ratio

Total net assets at the end of the fiscal year amounted to ¥357,254 million, up ¥25,970 million from the previous fiscal year-end. This rise was primarily due to an increase in total accumulated other comprehensive income of ¥34,604 million, which resulted from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and stock prices.

As a result of the above, the equity ratio increased from 32.1% at the end of the previous fiscal year to 32.9%.



Cash Flows

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was ¥66,811 million, down ¥5,577 million from the previous fiscal year. Major factors decreasing cash included declines in loss related to securities litigation of ¥10,440 million and loss on liquidation of business of ¥9,771 million, an increase in income taxes paid of ¥10,096 million, and the recording of increase in accounts receivable of ¥13,020 million, compared with decrease in accounts receivable of ¥1,950 million in the previous fiscal year, and of increase in inventories of ¥7,214 million, compared with decrease in inventories of ¥2,890 million. Major factors increasing cash included the recording of loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act of ¥53,866 million.

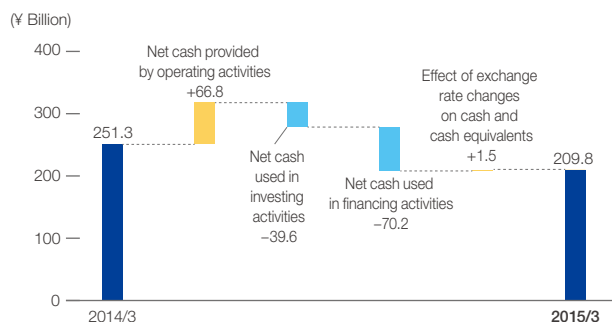
Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was ¥39,612 million, up ¥19,339 million from the previous fiscal year. Major factors decreasing cash included an increase in purchases of property, plant and equipment of ¥8,613 million, a decrease in withdrawals from time deposits of ¥5,094 million, and a decrease in net increase from sales of investments in subsidiaries resulting in changes in scope of consolidation of ¥4,600 million. Major factors increasing cash included a decrease in deposits in time deposits of ¥2,458 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥70,185 million, up ¥30,492 million from the previous fiscal year. Major factors decreasing cash included the absence of ¥101,594 million in proceeds from issuance of common stock and ¥11,067 million in proceeds from disposal of treasury shares recorded in the previous fiscal year. Major factors increasing cash included the absence of ¥35,000 million in redemption of bonds recorded in the previous fiscal year and the recording of increase in short-term borrowings of ¥7,977 million, compared with decrease in short-term borrowings of ¥24,714 million in the previous fiscal year.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents at end of year amounted to ¥209,809 million, a decrease of ¥41,535 million compared with the end of the previous fiscal year.



Risk Information

The following are the main factors, other than management decisions, and risks inherent to operations that may give rise to changes in the Group's business performance. Forward-looking statements in this section are based on the Group's judgment as of the end of the fiscal year under review.

Business Risks

(1) Risks Associated with Sales Activities

1. In the Medical Business, it is possible that healthcare policies may be amended in an unforeseeable and material manner due to healthcare system reforms or that some other significant change may occur in the medical industry. If the Olympus Group is unable to adapt to such environmental changes or obtain the licenses and approvals in various countries necessary for its business activities in a timely manner, earnings may be affected. In addition, earnings may be affected if government budgets are decreased due to changes in macroeconomic conditions or other factors.
2. In the life science sector of the Scientific Solutions Business, the supply of systems for research funded by the national budgets of countries accounts for a high proportion of earnings. The curtailment of these budgets for such reasons as macroeconomic changes may affect earnings.
3. In the digital camera field of the Imaging Business, market conditions are growing ever harsher. If the market contracts more rapidly than anticipated, the Group may be unable to adequately counter the resulting sales decline with its restructuring measures, and earnings may be impacted as a result.

(2) Risks Associated with Production and Development Activities

1. In the Imaging Business, core production sites are located in China and Vietnam. Accordingly, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could result in cost increases, which may affect earnings. In addition, the destabilization of conditions or the deterioration of public safety in China, or anti-Japan sentiment in this country among other factors, may affect production activities.
2. The Group depends on certain specific suppliers for processes from development to production of products and components that cannot be developed and produced within the Group. Accordingly, procurement constraints resulting from conditions impacting these suppliers may affect production and supply capacity.
3. Olympus products, including products consigned to outside suppliers, are manufactured in accordance with strict quality standards. Nevertheless, the occurrence of product defects may result in substantial costs, such as for product recalls, as well as loss of confidence in the Olympus Group, which may affect earnings.

4. The Group is making continuous advances in the development of products that incorporate cutting-edge technologies. Nevertheless, technical progress is increasingly rapid, and the inability to sufficiently foresee market changes and develop new products that meet customer needs in a timely manner may affect earnings.
5. The Group applies various intellectual property rights in its R&D and production activities and believes that these are rights owned by the Group or are rights for which the Group has legally obtained licenses. However, assertion by a third party that the Group has unknowingly infringed on intellectual property rights and the occurrence of a dispute may affect earnings.

(3) Risks Associated with Business Partnerships and Corporate Acquisitions

1. Olympus has formed long-term strategic partnerships related to technologies and product development with leading companies in the industry. Inability to maintain such partnerships due to the occurrence of financial or other business-related issues with strategic partners, changes in goals, or other reasons may hinder the Group's business activities.
2. Olympus may acquire companies for the purpose of business expansion. Inability to integrate acquired businesses in accordance with the Group's management strategies or inability to efficiently utilize the management resources of existing businesses or acquired businesses may affect the Group's operations, business performance, or financial position for such reasons as the recording of impairment of goodwill, loss on sales of businesses associated with business reorganizations, or expenses for business liquidation.
3. As of March 31, 2015, the Olympus Group held listed stocks with a total value of ¥67,483 million and unlisted stocks with a total value of ¥2,069 million as investments for the purpose of facilitating business alliances. The stock price of listed stocks is determined based upon market principles. Accordingly, fluctuations in market trends could cause the value of these stocks to decline. For unlisted stocks, it is possible that the estimated value of these stocks could decline due to changes in the financial position of the company in question. Such price fluctuations could force the Group to record loss on valuation of investment securities, and the Group's earnings or financial position could be affected as a result.

(4) Risks Associated with Financing

The Group obtains financing by means of borrowings from financial institutions and other sources, and changes in conditions in financial markets may affect the Group's financing. In addition, an increase in financing costs as a result of such factors as deterioration in the Group's business performance may adversely affect the Group's financing.

(5) Risks Associated with Leakage of Information

The Group possesses important confidential information, such as technical information and personal information of customers and other interested parties. The Group has taken various measures to prevent leakage of such information outside the Group, including the preparation of internal regulations, thorough employee education, and the strengthening of security systems. Nevertheless, leakage of such information due to unforeseen circumstances may affect the Group's business performance or financial position as a result of such factors as damage to the Group's corporate value, loss of public trust, or the payment of compensation to customers or other interested parties affected by the leakage.

(6) Risks Associated with Deferred Posting of Past Losses

A case is pending in the Tokyo District Court in which the Company is charged with violations of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act with respect to the Company's deferring of the posting of losses on investment securities, etc., since around the 1990s and the use, via multiple funds, of both the fees paid to financial advisors and funds to buy back preferred stock in relation to the acquisition of Gyrus Group PLC as well as the funds for the acquisition of three domestic companies (Altis Co., Ltd., NEWS CHEF, Inc., and Humalabo Co., Ltd.) to resolve unrealized losses on investment securities, etc., by deferring the posting of these losses. Furthermore, shareholders of the Company have filed legal complaints against the Company as a result of the Company's inappropriate financial reporting and are claiming damages and filing lawsuits against the Company, which may affect the Group's business performance or financial position. As of June 26, 2015, the following major lawsuits have been filed against the Company with pending claims totaling ¥82.3 billion.

In regard to the pending lawsuits in fiscal 2015, the Company recorded ¥11,000 million as provision for loss on litigation in current liabilities in consideration of the state of progress of lawsuits 1. and 3. mentioned below.

1. On June 28, 2012, 49 plaintiffs (of which one company withdrew its claim before the complaint was received), including the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois as well as non-Japanese institutional investors and pension funds that are shareholders of the Company, filed a complaint against the Company (the date the Company received the complaint was November 12, 2012). After a subsequent petition to change the object of claim and withdrawal of claim by several plaintiffs, the lawsuit has now been changed so that currently 46 plaintiffs are claiming compensation for damages of ¥20,842

million and 5% per annum interest on this amount for the period from November 8, 2011, up to the payment of the principal.

On March 27, 2015, an out-of-court settlement was reached with investors and others including the plaintiffs regarding this lawsuit for damages, under which the Company agrees to pay the counterparties a settlement package of up to ¥11,000 million in total, including the amount to be paid for lawsuit 3. below.

2. On December 13, 2012, 68 plaintiffs, including the California Public Employees' Retirement System as well as non-Japanese investors and pension funds that are shareholders of the Company, filed a complaint against the Company (the date the Company received the complaint was March 29, 2013). After a subsequent petition to amend the complaint and withdrawal of claim by several plaintiffs, the lawsuit has been changed so that currently 60 plaintiffs are claiming compensation for damages of ¥5,759 million and 5% per annum interest on this amount for the period from October 14, 2011, up to the payment of the principal.
 3. On June 27, 2013, 43 plaintiffs, including the California State Teachers' Retirement System as well as non-Japanese investors and pension funds that are shareholders of the Company, filed a complaint against the Company (the date the Company received the complaint was July 16, 2013). After a subsequent withdrawal of claim by a plaintiff and a merger between plaintiffs, the lawsuit has been changed so that currently 40 plaintiffs are claiming compensation for damages of ¥16,799 million and 5% per annum interest on this amount for the period from November 8, 2011, up to the payment of the principal.
- On March 27, 2015, an out-of-court settlement was reached with investors including the plaintiffs regarding this lawsuit for damages, under which the Company agrees to pay the counterparties a settlement package of up to ¥11,000 million in total, including the amount to be paid for lawsuit 1. above.
4. On April 7, 2014, six plaintiffs, including Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation and five other trust banks, filed a complaint against the Company (the date the Company received the complaint was April 17, 2014) seeking damages of ¥27,915 million and the interest accrued to the damages incurred relating to each of the shares at the rate of 5% per annum for the period from the day immediately following the share acquisition trade date of each of the shares that incurred losses up to the payment of the incurred losses of the shares.

(7) Risks Associated with Internal Control Systems, etc.

The Olympus Group has developed a system for ensuring appropriate and reliable financial reporting and effective and efficient work processes, which it operates and

continuously improves. However, it cannot be ignored that, regardless of the effectiveness of the internal control system constructed by the Group, this system could fail to function effectively due to actions arising from malicious intent or gross negligence on the part of employees, changes in the business environment that were not envisaged at the time of the internal control system's construction, or other factors. Accordingly, it is possible that a violation of laws or regulations or some other incident could occur in the future. If such an incident were to occur, the Company may be obliged to pay fines resulting from government sanctions, penalties for criminal proceedings, or damages in civil law-suits, or other expenses. Moreover, the Company may suffer an adverse impact on its business from a loss of social trust. Such events could have an adverse impact on the Company's operating results.

(8) Risks Relating to Laws and Regulations

The Company is developing its operations on a global scale in its various businesses, including the Medical Business, which is conducted in a regulated industry. The Company is subject to various laws and regulations, including medical industry-related and antimonopoly laws in Japan as well as other countries and regions. In addition, the Company is subject to the anti-bribery provisions of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA), the U.K. Anti-Bribery Act, and other anti-bribery laws in other countries and regions. We are also subject to various laws targeting fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry, including the Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations of Japan and the Anti-kickback Act and the False Claims Act of the United States.

In the Medical Business, government-sponsored healthcare systems are being developed around the world. Accordingly, Group companies and their distributors and suppliers often do business with government-affiliated entities, healthcare providers, and officials. In addition, some Group companies as well as their distributors and suppliers operate in countries or regions in which there has been governmental corruption in the past, and in certain circumstances strict compliance with anti-bribery laws, such as those mentioned above, may conflict with local business customs and practices. Furthermore, the various laws and regulations targeting fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry are wide-ranging and subject to changing interpretation and application, which could restrict the sales or marketing practices of Group companies.

Violations of these laws and regulations may be punishable by criminal or civil fines, imprisonment, or exclusion from participation in certain national healthcare programs. Many of the Group's customers rely on reimbursement from public health insurance and other government programs to subsidize their medical expenditures. For this reason, if the Company's ability to participate in such programs were to

be restricted as a result of legal violations, it could adversely affect the demand for Olympus products or the number of procedures performed using these products.

The Company strives to fully comply with these laws and regulations. However, if a legal violation were to occur, regardless of whether or not the violation was intentional, the Company's business activities, financial position, performance, cash flows, and stock price could be affected.

Since November 2011, U.S. subsidiary Olympus Corporation of the Americas (OCA) has been under investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice in relation to potential violations of the Anti-kickback Act and the False Claims Act alleged to have occurred in this company's U.S. Medical Business operations during the period from 2006 to 2011. OCA is currently engaged in ongoing discussions with the Department of Justice aimed at resolving this matter. Based on the progress of these discussions, the Company recorded a provision for loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act of ¥58,883 million during fiscal 2015 to prepare for future losses based on a rational estimate of the potential settlement value. The expected amount of losses may change in the future depending on developments in the aforementioned investigation or discussions.

(9) Risks Relating to Duodenoscopes

In March 2015, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a legal request to subsidiary Olympus Medical Systems Corp. seeking information related to duodenoscopes manufactured and sold by the Group. As of June 26, 2015, civil law-suits have been filed in the United States against Company subsidiaries on the charge that the plaintiffs had been harmed as a result of Olympus Group duodenoscopes. Depending on the developments in these matters, the Group's performance and financial position may be affected.

(10) Other General Risks

Through its domestic and overseas subsidiaries and affiliates, etc., the Company operates its various businesses around the world. These businesses may from time to time be subject to various investigations by domestic and overseas authorities, which may involve discussions with or reporting to authorities with respect to compliance with laws (for instance, response to investigations concerning compliance with the Antimonopoly Act or Pharmaceutical Affairs Act or voluntary disclosure to the U.S. Department of Justice regarding compliance with the FCPA), and the results of such investigations and consultations may affect earnings. In addition, the occurrence of natural disasters, disease, wars, terrorist attacks, or other incidents or the occurrence of greater than expected interest rate increases or exchange rate fluctuations may affect earnings.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Olympus Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2014 and 2015

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2015	2015
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and deposits (Notes 4 and 25)	¥ 252,121	¥ 209,875	\$ 1,748,958
Notes and accounts receivable (Notes 4 and 6)	132,233	148,127	1,234,392
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,386)	(4,269)	(35,575)
Lease receivables and leased investment assets (Notes 17 and 27)	23,454	31,683	264,025
Inventories (Note 7)	98,595	107,387	894,892
Deferred income taxes (Note 14)	35,925	40,341	336,175
Other current assets	37,570	44,384	369,866
Total current assets	576,512	577,528	4,812,733

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Land	15,561	16,073	133,942
Buildings and structures	126,026	127,751	1,064,592
Machinery and equipment	244,330	258,832	2,156,933
Leased assets	13,086	16,703	139,192
Construction in progress	1,550	5,595	46,625
	400,553	424,954	3,541,283
Less—Accumulated depreciation	(265,113)	(274,809)	(2,290,075)
Net property, plant and equipment	135,440	150,145	1,251,208

INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS:

Investment securities (Notes 4 and 5)	56,076	72,263	602,192
Deferred income taxes (Note 14)	12,247	9,480	79,000
Goodwill	106,850	114,025	950,208
Net defined benefit assets (Note 11)	28,217	36,547	304,558
Other assets (Notes 17 and 27)	122,096	131,119	1,092,658
Allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 12)	(9,963)	(9,556)	(79,632)
Total investments and other assets	315,523	353,878	2,948,984
Total assets	¥1,027,475	¥1,081,551	\$ 9,012,925

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2015	2015
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term borrowings (Notes 4, 8 and 17)	¥ 16,966	¥ 29,118	\$ 242,650
Current maturities of long-term debt (Notes 4, 9 and 17)	52,051	72,017	600,142
Notes and accounts payable (Notes 4 and 10)	45,409	39,155	326,292
Other payables	28,871	37,450	312,083
Accrued expenses	73,738	83,391	694,925
Provision for warranty costs	8,937	5,116	42,633
Income taxes payable (Note 14)	13,403	12,612	105,100
Provision for loss on business liquidation	4,683	481	4,008
Provision for loss on litigation	11,000	11,000	91,667
Provision for loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act (Note 23)	—	58,883	490,692
Other current liabilities	21,248	25,570	703,774
Total current liabilities	276,306	374,793	3,123,274
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt, less current maturities (Notes 4, 9 and 17)	346,814	253,286	2,110,717
Deferred income taxes (Note 14)	33,711	39,160	326,333
Liabilities for retirement benefits (Note 11)	27,349	38,463	320,525
Other non-current liabilities	12,011	18,595	154,959
Total non-current liabilities	419,885	349,504	2,912,533
Total liabilities	696,191	724,297	6,035,807
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Note 16)			
NET ASSETS (Note 15):			
Common stock:			
Authorized—1,000,000,000 shares			
Issued—342,671,508 shares as of March 31, 2014 and 2015	124,520	124,520	1,037,667
Capital surplus	131,871	90,940	757,833
Retained earnings	81,534	113,817	948,475
Treasury stock, at cost	(1,098)	(1,111)	(9,258)
Total shareholders' equity	336,827	328,166	2,734,717
Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	11,836	24,764	206,367
Net unrealized losses on hedging derivatives, net of taxes	(1)	(8)	(67)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(13,411)	15,285	127,375
Retirement benefits liability adjustments	(5,732)	(12,745)	(106,208)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(7,308)	27,296	227,467
Stock acquisition rights	115	260	2,167
Minority interests	1,650	1,532	12,767
Total net assets	331,284	357,254	2,977,118
Total liabilities and net assets	¥1,027,475	¥1,081,551	\$9,012,925

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Olympus Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2015	2015
Net sales	¥713,286	¥764,671	\$6,372,258
Cost of sales (Note 7)	272,830	274,820	2,290,167
Gross profit	440,456	489,851	4,082,091
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Note 18)	367,011	398,889	3,324,074
Operating income	73,445	90,962	758,017
Other income (expenses):			
Interest expense, net	(10,496)	(8,274)	(68,950)
Gain on available-for-sale securities, net	1,331	1,121	9,342
Foreign currency exchange loss, net	(2,022)	(1,669)	(13,908)
Equity in losses of affiliates, net	(1,457)	(2,791)	(23,258)
Gain on sales of non-current assets	102	—	—
Gain on sales of investment securities in subsidiaries and affiliates, net	287	—	—
Bank loans-related expenses in conjunction with repayment made prior to due date	(1,528)	(1,117)	(9,308)
Impairment loss on fixed assets (Note 19)	(4,871)	(119)	(992)
Loss on liquidation of business (Note 20)	(11,591)	(1,820)	(15,167)
Penalty charges (Note 22)	(700)	—	—
Loss related to securities litigation (Note 21)	(17,256)	(6,816)	(56,800)
Soil improvement cost	(808)	(745)	(6,208)
Loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act (Note 23)	—	(53,866)	(448,883)
Other, net	(8,011)	(5,932)	(49,435)
Total	(57,020)	(82,028)	(683,567)
Income before income taxes and minority interests	16,425	8,934	74,450
Income taxes (Note 14):			
Current	19,740	20,076	167,300
For prior periods (Note 24)	(230)	—	—
Deferred	(16,712)	(2,271)	(18,925)
Total	2,798	17,805	148,375
Income (loss) before minority interests	13,627	(8,871)	(73,925)
Minority interests	0	134	1,117
Net income (loss)	¥ 13,627	¥ (8,737)	\$ (72,808)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Olympus Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2015	2015
Income (loss) before minority interests	¥13,627	¥ (8,871)	\$ (73,925)
Other comprehensive income (Note 28):			
Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	5,541	12,928	107,733
Net unrealized losses on hedging derivatives, net of taxes	(21)	(7)	(58)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	44,622	28,759	239,658
Pension liability adjustments of foreign subsidiaries	1,150	—	—
Retirement benefits liability adjustments	—	(7,013)	(58,442)
Share of other comprehensive income of affiliates accounted for by the equity method	77	4	34
Total other comprehensive income	51,369	34,671	288,925
Comprehensive income	¥64,996	¥25,800	\$215,000
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of Olympus Corporation	¥64,915	¥25,867	\$215,558
Minority interests	81	(67)	(558)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

Olympus Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015

	Millions of yen				
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at April 1, 2013	¥73,332	¥ 79,788	¥ 68,000	¥(11,255)	¥209,865
Issuance of common stock	51,189	51,189			102,378
Net income			13,627		13,627
Transfer to retained earnings from capital surplus					
Change in scope of consolidation			(93)		(93)
Acquisition of treasury stock				(16)	(16)
Disposal of treasury stock		894		10,173	11,067
Net change in items other than those in shareholders' equity					—
Net changes during the year	51,189	52,083	13,534	10,157	126,963
Balance at April 1, 2014	¥124,520	¥131,871	¥ 81,534	¥ (1,098)	¥336,827
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			89		89
Restated balance	124,520	131,871	81,623	(1,098)	336,916
Issuance of common stock					—
Net loss			(8,737)		(8,737)
Transfer to retained earnings from capital surplus		(40,931)	40,931		—
Change in scope of consolidation					—
Acquisition of treasury stock				(13)	(13)
Disposal of treasury stock					—
Net change in items other than those in shareholders' equity					—
Net changes during the year	—	(40,931)	32,194	(13)	(8,750)
Balance at March 31, 2015	¥124,520	¥ 90,940	¥113,817	¥ (1,111)	¥328,166

	Millions of yen								
	Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	Net unrealized gains (losses) on hedging derivatives, net of taxes	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Pension liability adjustments of foreign subsidiaries	Retirement benefits liability adjustments	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Stock acquisition rights	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance at April 1, 2013	¥ 6,295	¥ 20	¥(58,029)	¥(9,546)	¥ —	¥(61,260)	¥ —	¥ 3,302	¥151,907
Issuance of common stock						—			102,378
Net income						—			13,627
Change in scope of consolidation						—			(93)
Acquisition of treasury stock						—			(16)
Disposal of treasury stock						—			11,067
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity	5,541	(21)	44,618	9,546	(5,732)	53,952	115	(1,652)	52,415
Net changes during the year	5,541	(21)	44,618	9,546	(5,732)	53,952	115	(1,652)	179,378
Balance at April 1, 2014	¥11,836	¥ (1)	¥(13,411)	¥ —	¥ (5,732)	¥ (7,308)	¥115	¥ 1,650	¥331,284
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies						—			89
Restated balance	11,836	(1)	(13,411)	—	(5,732)	(7,308)	115	1,650	331,373
Issuance of common stock						—			—
Net loss						—			(8,737)
Transfer to retained earnings from capital surplus						—			—
Change in scope of consolidation						—			—
Acquisition of treasury stock						—			(13)
Disposal of treasury stock						—			—
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity	12,928	(7)	28,696	—	(7,013)	34,604	145	(118)	34,631
Net changes during the year	12,928	(7)	28,696	—	(7,013)	34,604	145	(118)	25,881
Balance at March 31, 2015	¥24,764	¥ (8)	¥ 15,285	¥ —	¥(12,745)	¥ 27,296	¥260	¥ 1,532	¥357,254

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock, at cost	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at April 1, 2014	\$1,037,667	\$1,098,925	\$679,449	\$(9,150)	\$2,806,891
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	742	—	742
Restated balance	1,037,667	1,098,925	680,191	(9,150)	2,807,633
Issuance of common stock	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	(72,808)	—	(72,808)
Transfer to retained earnings from capital surplus	—	(341,092)	341,092	—	—
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of treasury stock	—	—	—	(108)	(108)
Disposal of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in items other than those in shareholders' equity	—	—	—	—	—
Net changes during the year	—	(341,092)	268,284	(108)	(72,916)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$1,037,667	\$ 757,833	\$948,475	\$(9,258)	\$2,734,717

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

	Net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	Net unrealized losses on hedging derivatives, net of taxes	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Pension liability adjustments of foreign subsidiaries	Retirement benefits liability adjustments	Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Stock acquisition rights	Minority interests	Total net assets
Balance at April 1, 2014	\$ 98,633	\$ (8)	\$(111,758)	\$—	\$(47,767)	\$(60,900)	\$ 958	\$13,750	\$2,760,699
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742
Restated balance	98,633	(8)	(111,758)	—	(47,767)	(60,900)	958	13,750	2,761,441
Issuance of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(72,808)
Transfer to retained earnings from capital surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquisition of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(108)
Disposal of treasury stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity	107,734	(59)	239,133	—	(58,441)	288,367	1,209	(983)	288,593
Net changes during the year	107,734	(59)	239,133	—	(58,441)	288,367	1,209	(983)	215,677
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$206,367	\$(67)	\$ 127,375	\$—	\$(106,208)	\$227,467	\$2,167	\$12,767	\$2,977,118

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Olympus Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2014	2015	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	¥ 16,425	¥ 8,934	\$ 74,450
Adjustments to reconcile income before income taxes and minority interests to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	36,850	41,219	343,492
Impairment loss on fixed assets (Note 19)	4,871	119	992
Amortization of goodwill	9,457	9,421	78,508
Bank loans-related expenses in conjunction with repayment made prior to due date	1,528	1,117	9,308
Loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act (Note 23)	—	53,866	448,883
Penalty charges	700	—	—
Loss on liquidation of business	11,591	1,820	15,167
Increase (decrease) in provision for retirement benefits	502	(914)	(7,617)
Increase in prepaid pension cost	(1,888)	(7,501)	(62,508)
Loss related to securities litigation	17,256	6,816	56,800
Increase (decrease) in provision for warranty costs	259	(3,580)	(29,833)
Interest income	(974)	(644)	(5,367)
Interest expense	11,470	8,918	74,317
Equity in losses of affiliates, net	1,457	2,791	23,258
Gain on available-for-sale securities, net	(1,331)	(1,121)	(9,342)
Decrease in provision for loss on business liquidation	—	(3,679)	(30,658)
Gain on sales of investment securities in subsidiaries and affiliates, net	(287)	—	—
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	1,950	(13,020)	(108,500)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	2,890	(7,214)	(60,117)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	2,056	(5,740)	(47,833)
(Decrease) increase in other payables	(3,659)	3,772	31,433
Increase in accrued expense	2,087	7,672	63,933
Increase in non-current lease receivables	(7,337)	(3,772)	(31,433)
Other, net	1,176	6,460	53,834
Sub-total	107,049	105,740	881,167
Interest and dividends received	1,926	2,247	18,725
Interest paid	(11,911)	(9,055)	(75,458)
Bank loans-related expenses in conjunction with repayment made prior to due date paid	(1,528)	(1,117)	(9,308)
Loss related to securities litigation paid (Note 21)	(6,256)	(4,716)	(39,300)
Penalty charges paid (Note 22)	(700)	—	—
Income taxes paid	(16,192)	(26,288)	(219,068)
Net cash provided by operating activities	72,388	66,811	556,758
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Deposits in time deposits	(2,770)	(312)	(2,600)
Withdrawals from time deposits	6,096	1,002	8,350
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(27,342)	(35,955)	(299,625)
Purchases of intangible assets	(5,242)	(5,143)	(42,858)
Purchases of investment securities	(544)	(328)	(2,733)
Sales of investment securities	1,196	1,157	9,642
Net increase from sales of investments in subsidiaries resulting in changes in scope of consolidation (Note 26)	4,854	254	2,117
Payments for loans receivable	(45)	—	—
Proceeds from loans receivable	2,559	29	242
Payment for transfer of business	—	(798)	(6,650)
Other, net	965	482	4,015
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,273)	(39,612)	(330,100)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	(24,714)	7,977	66,475
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	104	1,545	12,875
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(90,274)	(77,061)	(642,175)
Redemption of bonds	(35,000)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	101,594	—	—
Proceeds from disposal of treasury shares	11,067	—	—
Payments for acquisition of treasury stock	(16)	(12)	(100)
Dividends paid to minority shareholders	(267)	(46)	(383)
Other, net	(2,187)	(2,588)	(21,567)
Net cash used in financing activities	(39,693)	(70,185)	(584,875)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	13,140	1,451	12,092
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25,562	(41,535)	(346,125)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	225,782	251,344	2,094,533
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 25)	¥251,344	¥209,809	\$1,748,408

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Olympus Corporation and Consolidated Subsidiaries

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Olympus Corporation (the “Company”) and its consolidated subsidiaries 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 conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (Japanese GAAP), which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements from International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company adopted the “Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for Consolidated Financial Statements” (PITF No. 18). In accordance with PITF No. 18, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by using the accounts of foreign consolidated subsidiaries prepared in accordance with either IFRS or accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as adjusted for certain items including those for goodwill, actuarial differences and capitalized development costs.

Solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been reformatted with some expanded descriptions and translated into English from the consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and filed with the appropriate Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Certain supplementary information included in the statutory Japanese-language consolidated financial statements is not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

On November 8, 2011, based on the findings of the independent Third-Party Committee, the Company announced that it had deferred recognition of losses on securities investments from around the 1990s and was using a number of non-consolidated funds (collectively, the “Funds”) for the acquisition transactions for three domestic subsidiaries (Altis Co., Ltd., NEWS CHEF, Inc. and Humalabo Co., Ltd., hereinafter, collectively, the “Three Domestic Subsidiaries”) and Gyrus Group PLC (Gyrus) to settle such losses.

Based on such findings of the investigation of the independent Third-Party Committee, it was determined that the Company substantially controlled the Funds, which had losses on securities investments and had not previously been consolidated for the purpose of deferring recognition of losses.

The consequences of these findings were reflected in the current and prior year financial statements, including the following:

- Upon discovery of the illegitimate payments to external collaborators, the Company recorded a non-current receivable and off-setting allowance for doubtful accounts of the Funds (Note 12 “Allowance for doubtful accounts”).
- As an indirect consequence of these events, the Company has been investigated by various authorities and received various claims in connection with various lawsuits brought against the Company (Note 16 “Contingent liabilities” and Note 35 “Supplemental information”).

In addition, certain reclassifications have been made in the 2014 consolidated financial statements to conform to the classification used in the 2015 consolidated financial statements.

The translation of the Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars is included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan, using the exchange rate of ¥120 to US\$1.00, the approximate rate of exchange prevailing at March 31, 2015. The convenience translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been or could in the future be converted into U.S. dollars at this or any other rate of exchange.

(b) Principles of Consolidation and Accounting for Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its significant subsidiaries. For the year ended March 31, 2015, the accounts of 133 (153 in 2014) subsidiaries have been included in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company consolidates all significant investees which were controlled through substantial ownership of majority voting rights or existence of certain conditions.

The financial statements of some subsidiaries are consolidated by using their financial statements as of or for the year ended March 31, which are prepared solely for consolidation purposes. Some subsidiaries are consolidated using their financial statements as of their respective fiscal year-end, which falls on December 31, and necessary adjustments are made to their financial statements to reflect any significant transactions from January 1 to March 31. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in certain unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies in which the Company has significant influence, but less than a controlling interest, are accounted for by the equity method. For the year ended March 31, 2015, 4 (4 in 2014) affiliates were accounted for by the equity method. Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates which are not consolidated or accounted for by the equity method are carried at cost or less. Where there has been a significant decline in the value of such investments, the Company has written down the investments. The differences between acquisition cost and underlying net equity at the time of acquisition (goodwill) are amortized on the straight-line method in the range of mainly 5 to 20 years.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

In preparing the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash on hand, readily-available deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with maturities not exceeding three months at the time of purchase and subject to insignificant risk of change in value are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

(d) Securities

In accordance with the accounting standard for financial instruments, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries classified their securities into two categories.

Held-to-maturity debt securities are stated at amortized cost. Available-for-sale securities with fair values are stated at fair value and those with no fair values at cost. Unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are reported, net of applicable income taxes, as a separate component of net assets. Cost of securities sold is computed using the moving-average method.

(e) Derivative and Hedge Accounting

Accounting standards for financial instruments require companies to state derivative financial instruments at fair value and to recognize changes in the fair value as gains and losses unless derivative financial instruments meet the criteria for hedge accounting.

When derivative financial instruments are used as hedges and meet hedging criteria, the Company and consolidated subsidiaries defer recognition of gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments until the related losses and gains on the hedged items are recognized.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or net realizable value.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is mainly computed by the declining balance method at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the relevant assets. The effective annual rates of depreciation for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	2014	2015
Buildings and structures	9.3%	9.1%
Machinery and equipment	29.2%	32.7%

(h) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries provide an allowance for doubtful accounts at an amount sufficient to cover probable losses on collection of receivables. It consists of the estimated uncollectible amount with respect to certain identified doubtful receivables and an amount calculated using the historical percentage of write-offs.

(i) Common Stock and Bond Issuance Expenses

Common stock and bond issuance expenses are charged to income as incurred.

(j) Provision for Warranty Costs

A provision for warranty costs is provided to cover the cost of all services anticipated to be incurred during the entire warranty period based on the warranty contracts and past experience.

(k) Retirement Benefits

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries provided an allowance for employees' retirement benefits as of the balance sheet date based on the amounts of projected benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets at that date.

Actuarial gain or loss is amortized in the year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized primarily by the straight-line method over periods (mainly 5 years) which are shorter than the average remaining years of service of the employees.

Prior service cost is being amortized by the straight-line method over periods (mainly 5 years) which are shorter than the average remaining years of service of the employees.

The retirement allowance for directors and corporate auditors was recorded at an amount to be paid in accordance with the internal rules if all eligible directors and corporate auditors were to have resigned their offices as of the balance sheet date.

Provision for retirement benefits presented in the non-current liabilities of the consolidated balance sheets included retirement allowance for directors and corporate auditors as of March 31, 2014 and 2015.

(l) Provision for Loss on Business Liquidation

Provision for loss on business liquidation is recorded for estimated losses arising from the business liquidations to be carried out by certain consolidated subsidiaries of the Company.

(m) Provision for Loss on Litigation

Provision for loss on litigation is recorded for estimated losses on pending litigation.

(n) Provision for Loss Related to the Investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the Related Act

Provision for loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act is recorded for estimated losses arising from an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice relating to potential issues concerning its medical business under the Anti-kickback Act and the False Claims Act in the United States.

(o) Research and Development

Expenses relating to research and development activities are charged to income as incurred.

(p) Lease Transactions

Noncancelable lease transactions that transfer substantially all risks and rewards associated with the ownership of assets are accounted for as finance leases. All other lease transactions are accounted for as operating leases and related payments are charged to income as incurred.

Leased assets are depreciated over the term of the lease based on the straight-line method with no residual value.

The accounting treatment for finance lease contracts that do not transfer ownership to lessee which commenced on or before March 31, 2008 follows the same method as for operating lease transactions.

(q) Income Taxes

The Company recognizes tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting and the tax bases of assets and liabilities by using the enacted tax rates and laws which will be in effect when differences are expected to reverse.

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries adopted the consolidated taxation system, which allows companies to make tax payments on the combined profits or losses of the parent company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries.

(r) Consumption Taxes

Transactions subject to consumption taxes are recorded at amounts exclusive of consumption taxes.

(s) Translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statements

In accordance with the accounting standards for foreign currency translations, the balance sheet accounts of the foreign consolidated subsidiaries are translated at exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Net assets excluding minority interests are translated at historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for each corresponding fiscal year. Differences arising from translation are presented as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" in a separate component of net assets.

2. Changes in Accounting Policies

Changes in Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopted Paragraph 35 of "Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Statement No. 26 of May 17, 2012) and the main clause of Paragraph 67 of "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits" (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 of May 17, 2012) effective as of April 1, 2014. As a result, the methods for determining the retirement benefit obligations and current service costs have been revised in the following respects: the method for attributing expected benefit to periods has been changed from the straight-line method to the benefit formula method, and the method for determining the discount rate has been changed to use a single weighted-average discount rates reflecting the estimated timing and amount of benefit payment.

The cumulative effect of changing the methods for determining the retirement benefit obligations and current service costs was recognized by adjusting retained earnings at April 1, 2014, in accordance with the transitional treatment provided in Paragraph 37 of Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits.

As a result, liability for retirement benefits decreased ¥142 million and retained earnings increased ¥89 million at April 1, 2014. The effect of this application for the year ended March 31, 2015 is immaterial to the consolidated statement of operations. Also, the effect of this application on net assets per share and net loss per share as of and for the year ended March 31, 2015 is immaterial.

3. Changes in Presentation

(1) Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2015, "Settlement charge" and "Provision for loss on litigation," which were presented separately under "Other income (expenses)" for the year ended March 31, 2014, were presented in "Loss related to securities litigation" in aggregate, due to the similar nature.

As a result, ¥6,256 million presented as "Settlement charge" and ¥11,000 million presented as "Provision for loss on litigation" in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2014 were combined and restated as "Loss related to securities litigation."

(2) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

"Settlement charge" above "Sub-total" and "Increase (decrease) in provision for loss on litigation" and "Settlement charge" under "Sub-total," which were presented separately under "Cash flows from operating activities" for the year ended March 31, 2014, were presented in "Loss related to securities litigation" or "Loss related to securities litigation paid," due to the similar nature.

As a result, ¥6,256 million presented as "Settlement charge" above "Sub-total" and ¥11,000 million presented as "Increase in provision for loss on litigation" under "Cash flows from operating activities" in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2014 were combined and restated as "Loss related to securities litigation," while ¥6,256 million presented as "Settlement charge" under "Sub-total" was restated as "Loss related to securities litigation paid."

4. Financial Instruments

Overview

(1) Policy for financial instruments

In consideration of plans for capital investment, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") raise funds through bank borrowings and issuance of bonds. The Group manages temporary cash surpluses through low-risk financial assets. Furthermore, the Group raises short-term capital through bank borrowings. The Group uses derivatives for the purpose of reducing risk and does not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes.

(2) Types of financial instruments and related risk

Trade receivables—notes and accounts receivable—are exposed to credit risk in relation to customers. In accordance with the internal policies of the Group for managing credit risk arising from receivables, each related division monitors the creditworthiness of their main customers periodically, and monitors due dates and outstanding balances by individual customer. In addition, the Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from receivables denominated in foreign currencies. In principle, the foreign currency exchange risks deriving from the trade receivables denominated in foreign currencies are hedged by forward foreign exchange contracts.

Marketable securities and investment securities are exposed to market risk. Those securities are composed of mainly the shares of common stock of other companies with which the Group has business relationships or affiliated companies and the investment trust fund.

Substantially all trade payables—notes and accounts payable—have payment due dates within one year. Although the Group is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from those payables denominated in foreign currencies, forward foreign exchange contracts are arranged to reduce the risk.

Short-term borrowings, long-term debt, bonds and lease obligations are raised mainly in connection with business activities, and long-term debt is taken out principally for the purpose of making capital investments. The repayment dates of these debts extend up to 7 years and 2 months from the balance sheet date. The debt with variable interest rates is exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk. However, to reduce such risk and fix interest expense for certain debt-bearing interest at variable rates, the Group utilizes interest rate swap transactions as a hedging instrument.

Regarding derivatives, the Group enters into forward foreign exchange contracts to reduce the foreign currency exchange risk arising from the trade receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies. The Group also enters into interest rate swap transactions to reduce fluctuation risk deriving from interest payable for short-term borrowings, long-term borrowings and bonds bearing interest at variable rates.

Information regarding the method of hedge accounting, hedging instruments and hedged items, hedging policy, and the assessment of the effectiveness of hedging activities is found in Note 29 "Derivative financial instruments."

(3) Risk management for financial instruments

(a) Monitoring of credit risk (the risk that customers or counterparties may default)

In accordance with the internal policies of the Group for managing credit risk arising from receivables, each related division monitors the creditworthiness of their main customers periodically, and monitors due dates and outstanding balances by individual customer. In addition, the Group is making efforts to identify and mitigate risks of bad debts from customers who are having financial difficulties.

As of March 31, 2014, the carrying values of the financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposures of the Group.

(b) Monitoring of market risks (the risks arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and others)

For trade receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies, the Group identifies the foreign currency exchange risk for each currency on a monthly basis and enters into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge such risk. In order to mitigate the interest rate risk for loans payable and bonds bearing interest at variable rates, the Group may also enter into interest rate swap transactions.

For marketable securities and investment securities, the Group periodically reviews the fair values of such financial instruments and the financial position of the issuers. In addition, the Group continuously evaluates whether securities other than those classified as held-to-maturity should be maintained by taking into account their fair values and relationships with the issuers.

In executing derivative transactions, the division in charge of each derivative transaction follows the internal policies, which set forth delegation of authority and maximum upper limit on positions. Monthly reports including actual transaction data are submitted to the director in charge of treasury function and the Board of Directors for their review.

(c) Monitoring of liquidity risk (the risk that the Group may not be able to meet its obligations on scheduled due dates)

Based on the report from each division, the Group prepares and updates its cash flow plans on a timely basis and keeps its liquidity in hand over a certain ratio of consolidated sales, in order to manage liquidity risk.

(4) Supplementary explanation of the estimated fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is based on their quoted market price, if available. When there is no quoted market price available, fair value is reasonably estimated. Since various assumptions and factors are reflected in estimating the fair value, different assumptions and factors could result in different fair values. In addition, the notional amounts of derivatives in Note 29 "Derivative financial instruments" are not necessarily indicative of the actual market risk involved in derivative transactions.

Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Carrying value of financial instruments on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 and estimated fair value are shown in the following table. The following table does not include financial instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value (refer to 2) below:

As of March 31, 2014		Millions of yen	
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Difference
Assets:			
1) Cash and deposits	¥252,121	¥252,121	¥ —
2) Notes and accounts receivable	132,233	132,233	—
3) Investment securities	51,070	51,070	—
Total	¥435,424	¥435,424	¥ —
Liabilities:			
1) Notes and accounts payable	¥ 45,409	¥ 45,409	¥ —
2) Short-term borrowings	16,966	16,966	—
3) Bonds, including current maturities	55,000	56,325	1,325
4) Long-term borrowings, including current maturities	343,865	353,494	9,629
Total	¥461,240	¥472,194	¥10,954
Derivatives*	¥ (115)	¥ (115)	¥ —

As of March 31, 2015		Millions of yen	
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Difference
Assets:			
1) Cash and deposits	¥209,875	¥209,875	¥ —
2) Notes and accounts receivable	148,127	148,127	—
3) Investment securities	67,483	67,483	—
Total	¥425,485	¥425,485	¥ —
Liabilities:			
1) Notes and accounts payable	¥ 39,155	¥ 39,155	¥ —
2) Short-term borrowings	29,118	29,118	—
3) Bonds, including current maturities	55,000	55,669	669
4) Long-term borrowings, including current maturities	270,303	275,195	4,892
Total	¥393,576	¥399,137	¥5,561
Derivatives*	¥ (1,254)	¥ (1,254)	¥ —

As of March 31, 2015		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value	Difference
Assets:			
1) Cash and deposits	\$1,748,958	\$1,748,958	\$ —
2) Notes and accounts receivable	1,234,392	1,234,392	—
3) Investment securities	562,358	562,358	—
Total	\$3,545,708	\$3,545,708	\$ —
Liabilities:			
1) Notes and accounts payable	\$ 326,292	\$ 326,292	\$ —
2) Short-term borrowings	242,650	242,650	—
3) Bonds, including current maturities	458,333	463,908	5,575
4) Long-term borrowings, including current maturities	2,252,525	2,293,292	40,767
Total	\$3,279,800	\$3,326,142	\$46,342
Derivatives*	\$ (10,450)	\$ (10,450)	\$ —

* The value of assets and liabilities arising from derivatives is shown at net value, with the amount in parentheses representing net liability position.

Notes:

1) Methods to determine the estimated fair value of financial instruments and other matters related to securities and derivative transactions

Cash and deposits and Notes and accounts receivable

Since these items are settled in a short period of time, their carrying value approximates fair value.

Investment securities

The fair value of stocks is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of debt securities and investment trust fund is based on either quoted market prices or prices provided by the financial institutions making markets in these securities. For information on securities classified by holding purpose, please refer to Note 5 "Securities."

Notes and accounts payable and Short-term borrowings

Since these items are settled in a short period of time, their carrying value approximates fair value.

Bonds

The fair value of bonds is based on the present value of the total of principal and interest discounted by an interest rate determined by taking into account the remaining period of each bond and current credit risk.

Long-term borrowings

The fair value of long-term borrowings is based on the present value of the total of principal and interest discounted by the interest rate to be applied if similar new borrowings were entered into.

Derivatives transactions

Please refer to Note 29 "Derivative financial instruments."

2) Financial instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value as of March 31, 2014 and 2015

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
1) Non-listed equity securities	¥ 442	¥ 226	\$ 1,883
2) Others	2,153	1,843	15,358
Total	¥2,595	¥2,069	\$17,241

Because no quoted market price is available and estimating their future cash flow is deemed to be prohibitively expensive, therefore, it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value, the above financial instruments are not included in the above table.

3) Redemption schedule for receivables and marketable securities with maturities at March 31, 2014 and 2015

As of March 31, 2014

	Millions of yen			
	Within a year	Over a year but within five years	Over five years but within ten years	Over ten years
Cash and deposits	¥252,093	¥ —	¥—	¥—
Notes and accounts receivable.....	132,233	—	—	—
Investment securities:				
Held-to-maturity debt securities:				
1) National and local government bonds	—	—	—	—
2) Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other marketable securities with maturities:				
1) Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
2) Other	781	1,372	—	—
Total	¥385,107	¥1,372	¥—	¥—

As of March 31, 2015

	Millions of yen			
	Within a year	Over a year but within five years	Over five years but within ten years	Over ten years
Cash and deposits	¥209,829	¥ —	¥—	¥—
Notes and accounts receivable.....	148,127	—	—	—
Investment securities:				
Held-to-maturity debt securities:				
1) National and local government bonds	—	—	—	—
2) Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other marketable securities with maturities:				
1) Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
2) Other	382	1,269	—	—
Total	¥358,338	¥1,269	¥—	¥—

As of March 31, 2015

	Within a year	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
		Over a year but within five years	Over five years but within ten years	Over ten years
Cash and deposits	\$1,748,575	\$ —	\$—	\$—
Notes and accounts receivable	1,234,392	—	—	—
Investment securities:				
Held-to-maturity debt securities:				
1) National and local government bonds	—	—	—	—
2) Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other marketable securities with maturities:				
1) Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
2) Other	3,183	10,575	—	—
Total	\$2,986,150	\$10,575	\$—	\$—

4) Repayment schedule for bonds, long-term borrowings, lease payables and other interest-bearing debt with maturities at March 31, 2014 and 2015

	Within a year	Millions of yen				
		Over a year but within two years	Over two years but within three years	Over three years but within four years	Over four years but within five years	Over five years
As of March 31, 2014						
Short-term borrowings	¥16,966	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Bonds	—	—	30,000	—	25,000	—
Long-term borrowings	52,051	72,415	21,313	75,757	53,429	68,900
Lease payables	2,378	2,210	1,382	955	292	25
Total	¥71,395	¥74,625	¥52,695	¥76,712	¥78,721	¥68,925

	Within a year	Millions of yen				
		Over a year but within two years	Over two years but within three years	Over three years but within four years	Over four years but within five years	Over five years
As of March 31, 2015						
Short-term borrowings	¥ 29,118	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Bonds	—	30,000	—	25,000	—	—
Long-term borrowings	72,017	23,025	57,117	54,721	48,205	15,218
Lease payables	2,481	2,462	1,745	1,015	366	185
Total	¥103,616	¥55,487	¥58,862	¥80,736	¥48,571	¥15,403

Note: Repayment dates of security deposits included in other interest-bearing debt are not determined.

	Within a year	Thousands of U.S. dollars				
		Over a year but within two years	Over two years but within three years	Over three years but within four years	Over four years but within five years	Over five years
As of March 31, 2015						
Short-term borrowings	\$242,650	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Bonds	—	250,000	—	208,333	—	—
Long-term borrowings	600,142	191,875	475,975	456,008	401,708	126,817
Lease payables	20,675	20,517	14,542	8,458	3,050	1,542
Total	\$863,467	\$462,392	\$490,517	\$672,799	\$404,758	\$128,359

5. Securities

The following tables summarize acquisition cost and book value of securities with fair value as of March 31, 2014 and 2015:

Available-for-sale securities

Securities with book value exceeding acquisition cost

	Millions of yen						Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2014			2015			2015		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference
Equity securities	¥32,898	¥48,850	¥15,952	¥34,047	¥67,018	¥32,971	\$283,725	\$558,483	\$274,758
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥32,898	¥48,850	¥15,952	¥34,047	¥67,018	¥32,971	\$283,725	\$558,483	\$274,758

Securities with book value not exceeding acquisition cost

	Millions of yen						Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2014			2015			2015		
	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference	Acquisition cost	Book value	Difference
Equity securities	¥2,446	¥2,220	¥(226)	¥527	¥465	¥(62)	\$4,392	\$3,875	\$(517)
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥2,446	¥2,220	¥(226)	¥527	¥465	¥(62)	\$4,392	\$3,875	\$(517)

Note: In the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, the Company recognized impairment loss of ¥228 million and ¥2 million (\$17 thousand), respectively, on available-for-sale securities with fair value.

The Company recognizes impairment loss when the fair market value of marketable and investment securities declines to less than 50% of the acquisition cost at the end of the period. In addition, an impairment loss is also recognized when the fair market value declines more than 30% but less than 50%, and the recovery of the fair market value is not expected due to market conditions, trends of earnings and other key measures.

The following table summarizes sales of available-for-sale securities and the aggregate gain and loss for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015:

	Millions of yen						Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2014			2015			2015		
	Sales proceeds	Aggregate gain	Aggregate loss	Sales proceeds	Aggregate gain	Aggregate loss	Sales proceeds	Aggregate gain	Aggregate loss
Equity securities	¥931	¥554	¥—	¥568	¥122	¥455	\$4,733	\$1,017	\$3,792
Others	3	2	—	103	0	27	858	0	225
Total	¥934	¥556	¥—	¥671	¥122	¥482	\$5,592	\$1,017	\$4,017

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates included in investment securities as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Book value	
	Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Millions of yen	2015
	2014	2015
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	¥2,410	¥2,711
Total	¥2,410	¥2,711

6. Notes and Accounts Receivable

Notes and accounts receivable as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2015		2015
	2014	2015	2015
Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	¥ 16	¥ 46	\$ 383
Trade	132,217	148,081	1,234,009
Total	¥132,233	¥148,127	\$1,234,392

7. Inventories

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

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2015		2015
	2014	2015	2015
Finished goods	¥51,613	¥ 57,179	\$476,492
Work in process and raw materials	46,982	50,208	418,400
Total	¥98,595	¥107,387	\$894,892

Write-downs of inventories for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, net of the amount of the reversal, were included in the following account:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2015		2015
	2014	2015	2015
Cost of sales	¥(3,421)	¥5,883	\$49,025

8. Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings consisted principally of bank loans. The annual interest rates on these borrowings ranged from 0.50% to 5.32% and from 0.50% to 5.04% as of March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

9. Long-Term Debt

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

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
(Unsecured long-term debt)			
2.15% yen bonds, due July 2018	¥ 25,000	¥ 25,000	\$ 208,333
1.94% yen bonds, due March 2017	20,000	20,000	166,667
1.98% yen bonds, due September 2016	10,000	10,000	83,333
2.53% loan from a Japanese bank, due September 2017	35,000	35,000	291,667
2.70% loan from a Japanese bank, due July 2018	33,100	33,100	275,833
2.33% loan from a Japanese bank, due September 2015	23,000	23,000	191,667
2.29% loan from a Japanese bank, due September 2014	21,900	—	—
1.89% loan from a Japanese bank, due March 2016	20,000	20,000	166,667
2.65% loan from a Japanese bank, due September 2018	20,000	20,000	166,667
2.49% loan from a Japanese bank, due September 2016	20,000	20,000	166,667
1.98% loan from a Japanese bank, due December 2017	20,000	—	—
2.64% loan from a Japanese bank, due August 2017	20,000	20,000	166,667
2.01% loan from a Japanese bank, due August 2014	20,000	—	—
1.51% loan from a Japanese bank, due March 2015	10,000	—	—
2.25% loan from a Japanese bank, due September 2019	20,000	20,000	166,667
1.58% loan from a Japanese bank, due May 2015	17,000	17,000	141,667
2.28% loan from a Japanese bank, due May 2019	18,000	18,000	150,000
2.00% loan from a Japanese bank, due May 2019	10,000	10,000	83,333
2.04% loan from a Japanese bank, due May 2021	15,000	15,000	125,000
Other loans from foreign banks	235	216	1,800
Other loans from Japanese banks	15,549	12,618	105,149
(Secured long-term debt)			
Other loans from Japanese banks	5,081	6,369	53,075
	398,865	325,303	2,710,859
Less—Current maturities	(52,051)	(72,017)	(600,142)
	¥346,814	¥253,286	\$2,110,717

As of March 31, 2015, the aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt were as follows:

Years ending March 31	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
2016	¥ 72,017	\$ 600,142
2017	53,025	441,875
2018	57,117	475,975
2019	79,721	664,342
2020	48,205	401,708
2021 and thereafter	15,218	126,817
Total	¥325,303	\$2,710,859

10. Notes and Accounts Payable

Notes and accounts payable as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 consisted of the following:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	¥ 108	¥ 667	\$ 5,558
Trade	45,301	38,488	320,734
Total	¥45,409	¥39,155	\$326,292

11. Retirement Benefit Plans

Employees of the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have defined funded pension plans, defined contribution plans and unfunded retirement allowance plans. The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries have cash balance plans by applying a point pension system to defined contribution pension plans.

Directors and corporate auditors of several domestic consolidated subsidiaries have unfunded retirement allowance plans.

The amounts of pension payments and retirement allowances are generally determined on the basis of length of service and basic salary at the time of termination of service.

It is the Company's policy to fund amounts required to maintain sufficient plan assets to provide for accrued benefits.

The changes in retirement benefit obligation during the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows (excluding retirement benefit obligation for the consolidated subsidiaries adopting the simplified method):

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Retirement benefit obligation at April 1	¥155,208	¥171,637	\$1,430,308
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies	—	(142)	(1,183)
Restated balance at April 1	155,208	171,495	1,429,125
Service cost	6,003	6,230	51,917
Interest cost	4,854	4,713	39,275
Actuarial (gain) loss	(274)	14,925	124,375
Retirement benefit paid	(4,385)	(5,486)	(45,717)
Transfer to defined contribution plans in foreign subsidiary	—	(11,553)	(96,275)
Prior service cost	(3)	6	50
Effect of foreign exchange translation	10,072	9,939	82,825
Effect of changing from simplified method to standard method	—	1,888	15,733
Other	162	104	867
Retirement benefit obligation at March 31	¥171,637	¥192,261	\$1,602,175

The changes in plan assets during the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Plan assets at April 1	¥152,476	¥175,196	\$1,459,967
Expected return on plan assets	7,106	7,795	64,958
Actuarial gain	3,058	13,662	113,850
Contributions by the Company	5,418	5,568	46,400
Retirement benefit paid	(3,927)	(5,113)	(42,608)
Transfer to defined contribution plans in foreign subsidiary	—	(11,553)	(96,275)
Effect of foreign exchange translation	11,025	5,996	49,967
Other	40	(152)	(1,267)
Retirement benefit obligation at March 31	¥175,196	¥191,399	\$1,594,992

The changes in retirement benefit obligation for the consolidated subsidiaries adopting the simplified method were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Provision for retirement benefits at April 1	¥2,618	¥ 2,633	\$ 21,942
Retirement benefit expense	339	242	2,017
Retirement benefit paid	(222)	(88)	(733)
Effect of changing from simplified method to standard method	—	(1,676)	(13,967)
Other	(102)	(92)	(767)
Liability for retirement benefits at March 31	¥2,633	¥ 1,019	\$ 8,492

The following table sets forth the funded status of the plans and the amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 for the Company's and the consolidated subsidiaries' defined benefit plans:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Funded retirement benefit obligation	¥ 162,627	¥ 181,425	\$ 1,511,875
Plan assets at fair value	(175,196)	(191,399)	(1,594,992)
	(12,569)	(9,974)	(83,117)
Unfunded retirement benefit obligation	11,643	11,856	98,800
Net (assets) liability for retirement benefits in the balance sheet	(926)	1,882	15,683
Liability for retirement benefits	27,291	38,429	320,241
Net defined benefit assets	(28,217)	(36,547)	(304,558)
Net amount	¥ (926)	¥ 1,882	\$ 15,683

The components of retirement benefit expense for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Service cost	¥ 6,003	¥ 6,230	\$ 51,917
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	4,854	4,713	39,275
Expected return on plan assets	(7,106)	(7,795)	(64,958)
Amortization of actuarial loss	4,506	427	3,558
Amortization of prior service cost	(1,886)	(1,897)	(15,808)
Retirement benefit expense for consolidated subsidiaries adopting the simplified method	339	211	1,758
Amortization of changing from simplified method to standard method	—	212	1,767
Other	73	94	783
Retirement benefit expense	¥ 6,783	¥ 2,195	\$ 18,292

The components of retirement benefits liability adjustments included in other comprehensive income (before tax effect) for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Prior service cost	¥ —	¥1,930	\$16,083
Actuarial loss	—	2,245	18,709
Total	¥ —	¥4,175	\$34,792

The components of retirement benefit liability adjustments included in accumulated other comprehensive income (before tax effect) as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Unrecognized prior service cost	¥ (2,721)	¥ (791)	\$ (6,592)
Unrecognized actuarial loss	10,858	13,103	109,192
Total	¥ 8,137	¥12,312	\$102,600

The fair value of plan assets, by major category, as a percentage of total plan assets as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	2014	2015
Bonds	41%	40%
Stocks	28%	29%
General accounts	27%	28%
Other	4%	3%
Total	100%	100%

The expected return on assets has been estimated based on the current and anticipated allocation to each asset class and the expected long-term returns on assets held in each category.

The assumptions used in accounting for the above plans were as follows:

	2014	2015
Discount rate	mainly 1.5%	mainly 1.5%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	mainly 4.0%	mainly 4.0%

The contributions to the defined contribution plans by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries were ¥3,498 million and ¥4,638 million (\$38,650 thousand) in the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

12. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The non-current allowance for doubtful accounts primarily represents an allowance recorded upon restatement and consolidation of the Funds as discussed in Note 1 "Summary of significant accounting policies" (a) "Basis of presenting consolidated financial statements." Illegitimate payments for fees to external collaborators of ¥7,211 million and ¥7,211 million (\$60,092 thousand) were recorded as a non-current receivable and included in non-current other assets on the balance sheets as of March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively. The Company did not agree to the fees and is seeking collection of the amounts paid, however, collection of such amounts was determined to be doubtful and a full allowance was recorded against the non-current receivable.

13. Stock Option Plans

A summary of information regarding the consolidated subsidiaries' stock option plans for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	First series of stock subscription rights	Second series of stock subscription rights
Qualified beneficiaries	5 directors, 20 executive officers	5 directors, 20 executive officers
Class and number of shares for which new subscription rights were offered	Common stock 40,100	Common stock 41,000
Grant date	August 26, 2013	July 11, 2014
Exercise period	From August 27, 2013 to August 26, 2043	From July 12, 2014 to July 11, 2044
Number of unvested stock options:		
As of March 31, 2014	—	—
Granted	—	41,000
Lapsed	—	—
Vested	—	41,000
As of March 31, 2015	—	—
Number of vested stock options:		
As of March 31, 2014	39,100	—
Vested	—	41,000
Exercised	—	—
Lapsed	—	1,000
As of March 31, 2015	39,100	40,000
For stock options exercised during the year:		
Exercise price (yen)	¥1	¥1
Average price of common stock at the date of exercise (yen)	¥—	¥—
Fair value per share at the grant date:		
Exercise price (yen)	¥2,940	¥3,625

No stock options were exercised during the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015.

The assumptions used to measure the fair value of stock options granted for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	First series of stock subscription rights	Second series of stock subscription rights
Estimate method	Black-Scholes option pricing model	Black-Scholes option pricing model
Expected volatility (Note 1)	49.39%	48.81%
Expected life (Note 2)	15 years	15 years
Expected dividends (Note 3)	¥0 per share	¥0 per share
Risk-free interest rate (Note 4)	1.28%	0.98%

Notes:

1. Expected volatility for First series of stock subscription rights was estimated based on the stock price data of the Company for 15 years from August 1998 to August 2013. Expected volatility for Second series of stock subscription rights was estimated based on the stock price data of the Company for 15 years from August 1999 to August 2014.
2. Because of the insufficient data and difficulty in making a reasonable estimate, the expected life was based on the assumption that the stock subscription rights would have been executed at the midpoint of the exercise period.
3. Expected dividend for First series of stock subscription rights was based on the dividend paid during the year ended March 31, 2013. Expected dividend for Second series of stock subscription rights was based on the dividend paid over the last two terms.
4. Risk-free interest rate was the interest rate of Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs) corresponding to the expected life of the options.

14. Income Taxes

Income taxes applicable to the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries consist of corporate tax, inhabitants' tax and enterprise tax, which in the aggregate resulted in normal statutory tax rates of approximately 38.0% and 35.6% for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively. Income taxes of foreign consolidated subsidiaries are based generally on tax rates applicable in their countries of incorporation.

The following table summarizes the reconciliation between the statutory tax rates and the Company's effective tax rates for consolidated financial statement purposes for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015:

	2014	2015
Normal statutory tax rates	38.0%	35.6%
Non-deductible expenses	4.9	247.5
Non-taxable income	(14.0)	(2.5)
R&D tax credits	(4.8)	(12.8)
Effect of lower tax rates applied for foreign subsidiaries	(0.4)	(43.9)
Decrease in valuation allowance	(28.7)	(88.7)
Amortization of goodwill	21.7	37.5
Effect of reorganization of Group structure	(13.1)	—
Decrease in deferred tax assets due to tax rate change	12.3	22.5
Other, net	1.1	4.1
Effective tax rates	17.0%	199.3%

Changes in presentation

Due to its increased materiality, "R&D tax credits," which was included in "Other, net" for the year ended March 31, 2014, was presented separately in the year ended March 31, 2015.

As a result, 4.8% corresponding to "R&D tax credits" presented as "Other, net" for the year ended March 31, 2014 was restated as "R&D tax credits."

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Deferred tax assets:			
Inventories	¥ 6,456	¥ 6,962	\$ 58,017
Prepaid expenses	5,024	5,287	44,058
Accrued bonuses	5,512	6,033	50,275
Investments in consolidated subsidiaries	4,515	5,268	43,900
Unrealized intercompany profits	4,015	6,837	56,975
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7,090	6,438	53,650
Amortization of intangible assets	4,186	4,134	34,450
Liability for retirement benefits	8,393	11,738	97,817
Securities	7,134	7,366	61,383
Loss carry forward	58,617	43,327	361,058
Other	38,430	38,355	319,625
Sub-total	149,372	141,745	1,181,208
Valuation allowance	(93,098)	(78,959)	(657,991)
Total deferred tax assets	56,274	62,786	523,217
Net defined benefit assets	(9,597)	(10,937)	(91,142)
Basis differences in assets acquired and liabilities assumed upon acquisition	(14,788)	(15,956)	(132,967)
Other	(17,871)	(26,751)	(222,925)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(42,256)	(53,644)	(447,034)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 14,018	¥ 9,142	\$ 76,183

Following the promulgation on March 31, 2015 of the “Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 9 of 2015) and the “Act for Partial Revision of the Local Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 2 of 2015), the corporation tax rates were changed for the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2015. In line with these changes, the effective tax rate used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities was changed from 35.6% to 33.1% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2015, and to 32.3% for temporary differences expected to be eliminated in the fiscal years beginning from April 1, 2016. As a result of these tax rate changes, deferred tax assets (net of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by ¥791 million (\$6,592 thousand), income taxes—deferred increased by ¥1,858 million (\$15,483 thousand), net unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities increased by ¥874 million (\$7,283 thousand) and retirement benefits liability adjustments increased by ¥193 million (\$1,608 thousand) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2015.

15. Net Assets

Under the Japanese Corporate Law (the “Law”), the entire amount paid for new shares is required to be designated as common stock. However, a company may, by a resolution of its board of directors, designate an amount not exceeding one-half of the prices of the new shares as additional paid-in capital, which is included in capital surplus.

Under the Law, in cases where a dividend distribution of surplus is made, the smaller of an amount equal to 10% of the dividend or the excess, if any, of 25% of common stock over the total of additional paid-in capital and legal earnings reserve must be set aside as additional paid-in capital or legal earnings reserve. Legal earnings reserve is included in retained earnings in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Under the Law, all additional paid-in capital and legal earnings reserve may be transferred to other capital surplus and other retained earnings, respectively, which are potentially available for dividends.

The maximum amount that the Company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the non-consolidated financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Law.

(1) March 31, 2014

A summary of information regarding the consolidated statement of changes in net assets for the year ended March 31, 2014 was as follows:

Total number and class of shares issued and treasury stock

Class of shares	As of April 1, 2013 (Number of shares)	Increase (Number of shares)	Decrease (Number of shares)	As of March 31, 2014 (Number of shares)
Shares issued:				
Common stock (Note 1)	305,671,508	37,000,000	—	342,671,508
Treasury stock:				
Common stock (Notes 2 and 3)	4,425,782	5,281	—	4,431,063

Notes:

1. The increase in the number of issued shares of common stock includes 37,000,000 shares through public offering (offering through a book building method).
2. The increase in the number of common stock in treasury includes 5,281 shares through the purchase of stock of less than one trading unit.
3. The decrease in the number of common stock in treasury includes 4,000,000 treasury shares disposed through public offering (offering through a book building method).

Share subscription rights

Please refer to Note 13 "Stock option plans."

Dividends paid

There were no dividends paid in the year ended March 31, 2014, and there were no dividends whose record date is in the year ended March 31, 2014 but whose effective date is in the year ended March 31, 2015.

(2) March 31, 2015

A summary of information regarding the consolidated statement of changes in net assets for the year ended March 31, 2015 was as follows:

Total number and class of shares issued and treasury stock

Class of shares	As of April 1, 2014 (Number of shares)	Increase (Number of shares)	Decrease (Number of shares)	As of March 31, 2015 (Number of shares)
Shares issued:				
Common stock	342,671,508	—	—	342,671,508
Treasury stock:				
Common stock (Note)	431,063	3,173	—	434,236

Note: The increase in the number of common stock in treasury includes 3,173 shares through the purchase of stock of less than one trading unit.

Share subscription rights

Please refer to Note 13 "Stock option plans."

Dividends paid

There were no dividends paid in the year ended March 31, 2015.

Dividends resolved during the year ended March 31, 2015 that will be effective after March 31, 2015

Resolution	Class of shares	Amount of dividends paid (Millions of yen)	Funds of distribution	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
General Shareholders' Meeting (June 26, 2015)	Common stock	¥3,422	Retained earnings	¥10.00	March 31, 2015	June 29, 2015

16. Contingent Liabilities

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries were contingently liable for notes and bills discounted of ¥331 million and ¥209 million (\$1,742 thousand) as of March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively. The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries were also contingently liable as guarantors of borrowings, primarily for housing loans to employees, amounting to ¥65 million and ¥49 million (\$408 thousand), respectively, and as guarantors of borrowings from banks to third parties, amounting to ¥843 million and ¥3,798 million (\$31,650 thousand), respectively, as of March 31, 2014 and 2015.

Concerning the Company's deferral of recognition of losses on securities investments, etc., the Company has damage claim or lawsuits filed against it mainly by shareholders. A provision for loss on litigation was provided as of March 31, 2015 at an amount considered necessary, however, there is a risk that the outcome may adversely affect the consolidated financial results in the future and an additional provision for loss on litigation may be necessary depending on the progress of the lawsuits and the damage claim.

The provision for loss on litigation amounting to ¥11,000 million as of March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively, which was presented as the current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets, was provided in connection with the lawsuits which were filed against the Company by the Teachers' Retirement System of the State of Illinois, etc. on June 28, 2012 and California State Teachers' Retirement System, etc. on June 27, 2013.

Since November 2011, Olympus Corporation of the Americas, which is the Company's Americas regional headquarters, has been under investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice relating to the U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the U.S. False Claims Act, and is currently continuing discussions with the Department of Justice to resolve this matter. A provision related to the U.S. Anti-kickback Act was provided for the year ended March 31, 2015 (Note 23 "Loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act") at an amount considered necessary, however, there is a risk that the outcome may adversely affect the consolidated financial results in the future and an additional provision for loss on litigation may be necessary depending on the progress of the investigation. The Company recorded ¥58,883 million (\$490,692 thousand) for "Provision for loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act."

17. Pledged Assets

The following assets were pledged as collateral for long-term debt, current maturities of long-term debt and short-term borrowings as of March 31, 2014 and 2015:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Lease receivables and leased investment assets	¥ 8,393	¥14,781	\$123,175
Other assets	5,081	6,369	53,075
	¥13,474	¥21,150	\$176,250

The obligations secured by such collateral were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Long-term debt	¥ 5,081	¥ 6,369	\$ 53,075
Short-term borrowings.....	8,393	14,781	123,175
	¥13,474	¥21,150	\$176,250

18. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The following table summarizes the major components of selling, general and administrative expenses for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Advertising and promotion expenses	¥ 41,885	¥ 42,906	\$ 357,550
Salaries and allowance	113,761	124,863	1,040,525
Bonuses	26,085	28,073	233,942
Retirement benefit expenses.....	8,650	4,659	38,825
Amortization of goodwill.....	9,457	9,421	78,508
Research and development expenses	29,174	35,697	297,475
Depreciation and amortization	26,002	29,794	248,283

The total of research and development expenses included in “selling, general and administrative expenses” and “Cost of sales” for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 amounted to ¥66,796 million and ¥74,101 million (\$617,508 thousand), respectively.

19. Impairment Loss on Fixed Assets

The losses on impairment of fixed assets that the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries recorded for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2014

Use	Type of assets	Location	Millions of yen
Assets used for Imaging Business	Buildings and structures	Tokyo,	¥2,394
	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Massachusetts	137
	Machinery and equipment	in America and	906
	Construction in process	others	340
	Goodwill		174
	Long-term prepaid expenses		400
Idle properties	Buildings and structures	Fukushima	488
Assets scheduled for disposal	Software	Singapore	32
Total			¥4,871

For the year ended March 31, 2015

Use	Type of assets	Location	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Idle properties	Buildings and structures	Aomori	¥119	\$992
Total			¥119	\$992

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries mainly classify their assets for business use into groups based on business segment. However, assets to be disposed of and idle assets are classified as respective independent groups of assets.

Some assets for business use were not expected to make a profit constantly because of the deterioration in the business environment. As a result, carrying amounts for assets for business use were written down to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount is measured according to the value in use or net selling price based on real estate appraisal. When the value in use based on future cash flows is estimated to be negative, the assets are assumed to have no recoverable value.

With regard to assets scheduled for disposal, a decision has been made to dispose of an in-house system for supporting operational efficiency improvement. As a result, the book value of these assets is considered to be zero.

Carrying amounts of idle properties were written down to their recoverable amounts, owing to substantial decline in the fair market values. The recoverable amounts were estimated by net realizable values of fixed assets which were calculated based on net selling price.

20. Loss on Liquidation of Business

1) March 31, 2014

Loss on liquidation of business of ¥11,591 million recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2014 stems mainly from the liquidation of the consolidated subsidiaries which conducted the biologics business.

2) March 31, 2015

Loss on liquidation of business of ¥1,820 million (\$15,167 thousand) recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2015 stems mainly from losses incurred due to the withdrawal from the business concerning E-Globaleedge Corporation, which is a consolidated subsidiary.

21. Loss Related to Securities Litigation

The Company has received claims for compensation for damages from several individual and institutional investors for losses sustained as a result of the Company's false statements for the purpose of postponing recognition of losses in the Annual Securities Reports, Semi-Annual Securities Reports and Quarterly Securities Reports for the period from the year ended March 31, 2001 through the first quarter of the year ended March 31, 2012. "Loss related to securities litigation" represents losses relating to these claims for compensation for damages.

A breakdown of the losses is as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Settlement charge	¥ 6,256	¥6,760	\$56,333
Compensation for damage	—	56	467
Provision for loss on litigation.....	11,000	—	—
Total	¥17,256	¥6,816	\$56,800

Settlement charge and Compensation for damage included the amount of settlements paid for some of the claims for damages and damages and interest on delayed payment based on a court judgment.

Provision for loss on litigation is a rational estimate of the amount considered likely to be required to prepare for losses related to litigation, etc., in light of the status of litigation proceedings.

22. Penalty Charges

In a case that was pending in the Tokyo District Court where the Company was accused of being in violation of the Securities and Exchange Act and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, the Company was fined ¥700 million which was presented as "Penalty charges" in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2014. The judgment for the case was settled after the lapse of the period allowed for appeal.

23. Loss Related to the Investigation under U.S. Anti-Kickback Act and the Related Act

The Company's U.S. subsidiary, Olympus Corporation of the Americas, has been the subject of an investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice relating to potential issues concerning its medical business under the Anti-kickback Act and the False Claims Act in the United States. The Company recorded ¥53,866 million (\$448,883 thousand) as "Loss related to the investigation under U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the related Act" for the estimated loss based on the current statutes of the investigation.

24. Income Taxes for Prior Periods

Income taxes for prior periods in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2014 was recorded for the reassessment of the prior year tax returns of the consolidated subsidiary.

Concerning the transactions over five years from the year ended March 31, 2007 to the year ended March 31, 2011 between the domestic consolidated subsidiary and the consolidated subsidiary in England, the Company received the written notice of reassessment on July 30, 2013 based on transfer pricing taxation. The Company disagreed with the reassessment and filed a notice of appeal for objection with the Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau and entered into the procedure for a mutual agreement with the bureau based on a tax treaty to avoid double taxation. Considering the estimated effect on the possible mutual agreement, a net amount of ¥1,476 million, or the difference between the reassessed tax amount and the estimated tax refund amount based on the mutual agreement, was recorded as income taxes for prior periods in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2014.

25. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Reconciliations of cash and deposits shown in the consolidated balance sheets and cash and cash equivalents shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Cash and deposits	¥252,121	¥209,875	\$1,748,958
Less—Time deposits with maturities over three months	(777)	(66)	(550)
Cash and cash equivalents	¥251,344	¥209,809	\$1,748,408

26. Cash Flow from Sales of Investments in Subsidiaries Resulting in Changes in Scope of Consolidation

Details of assets and liabilities, and the reconciliation between the transaction price and proceeds from Japan Medical Data Center Co., Ltd. and 8 other companies, which have been excluded from consolidated subsidiaries due to the sale of shares during the year ended March 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Millions of yen
Current assets	¥ 8,621
Non-current assets	4,522
Current liabilities	(2,711)
Non-current liabilities	(651)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(29)
Minority interests	(1,478)
Gain on sales of investment securities in subsidiaries, net	128
Transfer price for business	8,402
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,548)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities in subsidiaries, net	¥ 4,854

Details of assets and liabilities, and the reconciliation between the transaction price and proceeds from E-Globaledge and 3 other companies, which have been excluded from consolidated subsidiaries due to the sale of shares during the year ended March 31, 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Current assets	¥ 3,050	\$ 25,417
Non-current assets	324	2,700
Current liabilities	(1,836)	(15,300)
Non-current liabilities	(120)	(1,000)
Minority interests	(6)	(50)
Loss on liquidation of business	(1,122)	(9,350)
Transfer price for business	290	2,417
Cash and cash equivalents	(36)	(300)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities in subsidiaries, net	¥ 254	\$ 2,117

27. Lease Transactions

Finance Lease Transactions (Lessee):

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries lease certain machinery and equipment under the non-cancelable finance and operating leases. Finance leases that do not transfer ownership to lessees whose contract commenced on or before March 31, 2008 are not capitalized and are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases. Certain information for such non-capitalized finance leases as of or for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

As of March 31	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
(Equivalent amount)			
Acquisition cost	¥ 302	¥ 23	\$ 192
Accumulated depreciation	(287)	(21)	(175)
Accumulated loss on impairment.....	—	—	—
Net book value	¥ 15	¥ 2	\$ 17

As of March 31	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
(Future lease payments)			
Due within one year	¥15	¥ 2	\$17
Due after one year	2	—	—
Total	¥17	¥ 2	\$17
Balance of impairment loss account on leased assets included in the outstanding future lease payments	¥—	¥—	\$—

For the years ended March 31	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
(Lease payments and pro forma information)			
Lease payments	¥59	¥15	\$125
Equivalent of depreciation expense.....	51	13	108
Equivalent of interest expense	2	0	1

Equivalent of depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method over the lease terms assuming no residual value. Equivalent of interest expense is computed using the interest rate method over the lease terms for the difference between acquisition cost and total lease payments.

Operating Lease Transactions (Lessee):

Future minimum lease payments under the non-cancelable operating leases subsequent to March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

As of March 31, 2014	Millions of yen		
	Due within one year	Due after one year	Total minimum lease payments
	¥1,175	¥1,732	¥2,907

As of March 31, 2015	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Due within one year	Due after one year	Total minimum lease payments	Due within one year	Due after one year	Total minimum lease payments
	¥1,671	¥2,207	¥3,878	\$13,925	\$18,392	\$32,317

Finance Lease Transactions (Lessor):

Leased investment assets recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Lease receivables and leased investment assets:			
Lease receivables	¥23,786	¥25,490	\$212,417
Estimated residual value	1,347	3,083	25,692
Interest income	(2,614)	(2,943)	(24,526)
Leased investment assets	¥22,519	¥25,630	\$218,583
	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Other assets:			
Lease receivables	¥34,188	¥37,614	\$313,450
Estimated residual value	5,140	2,480	20,667
Interest income	(4,816)	(3,851)	(32,092)
Leased investment assets	¥34,512	¥36,243	\$302,025

The following table set forth amounts of lease receivables and leased investment assets to be collected subsequent to March 31, 2014 and 2015:

	Millions of yen					
	Due within one year	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after three years through four years	Due after four years through five years	Due after five years
As of March 31, 2014						
Lease receivables and leased investment assets:						
Lease receivables	¥ 934	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Lease receivable components of leased investment assets	23,786	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets:						
Lease receivables	—	344	552	66	24	2
Lease receivable components of leased investment assets	—	14,393	9,425	5,003	1,593	3,774
	Millions of yen					
	Due within one year	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after three years through four years	Due after four years through five years	Due after five years
As of March 31, 2015						
Lease receivables and leased investment assets:						
Lease receivables	¥ 6,053	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Lease receivable components of leased investment assets	25,490	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets:						
Lease receivables	—	3,713	2,455	1,322	527	26
Lease receivable components of leased investment assets	—	16,998	12,102	7,337	1,076	101
	Thousands of U.S. dollars					
	Due within one year	Due after one year through two years	Due after two years through three years	Due after three years through four years	Due after four years through five years	Due after five years
As of March 31, 2015						
Lease receivables and leased investment assets:						
Lease receivables	\$ 50,442	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Lease receivable components of leased investment assets	212,417	—	—	—	—	—
Other assets:						
Lease receivables	—	30,942	20,458	11,017	4,392	217
Lease receivable components of leased investment assets	—	141,650	100,850	61,142	8,967	842

Operating Lease Transactions (Lessor):

Future minimum lease payments under the non-cancelable operating leases having remaining terms in excess of one year were as follows:

	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Due within one year	Due after one year	Total minimum lease payments	Due within one year	Due after one year	Total minimum lease payments
As of March 31, 2014	¥3,145	¥3,832	¥6,977			
As of March 31, 2015	¥5,149	¥7,309	¥12,458	\$42,908	\$60,908	\$103,817

28. Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents reclassification adjustments and corresponding tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes:			
Amount arising during the year.....	¥ 8,236	¥17,086	\$142,383
Reclassification adjustments for gains and losses included in net income.....	(483)	505	4,209
Amount before tax effect.....	7,753	17,591	146,592
Tax effect	(2,212)	(4,663)	(38,859)
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	5,541	12,928	107,733
Net unrealized gains (losses) on hedging derivatives, net of taxes:			
Amount arising during the year.....	7	0	0
Reclassification adjustments for gains and losses included in net income.....	(28)	(7)	(58)
Amount before tax effect.....	(21)	(7)	(58)
Tax effect	—	—	—
Net unrealized gains (losses) on hedging derivatives, net of taxes	(21)	(7)	(58)
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Amount arising during the year.....	42,103	28,651	238,758
Reclassification adjustments for gains and losses included in net income.....	2,519	108	900
Foreign currency translation adjustments.....	44,622	28,759	239,658
Pension liability adjustments of foreign subsidiaries:			
Amount arising during the year.....	1,348	—	—
Reclassification adjustments for gains and losses included in net income.....	1,218	—	—
Amount before tax effect.....	2,566	—	—
Tax effect	(1,416)	—	—
Pension liability adjustments of foreign subsidiaries.....	1,150	—	—
Retirement benefits liability adjustments:			
Amount arising during the year.....	—	(5,224)	(43,533)
Reclassification adjustments for gains and losses included in net income.....	—	(1,470)	(12,250)
Amount before tax effect.....	—	(6,694)	(55,783)
Tax effect	—	(319)	(2,659)
Retirement benefits liability adjustments.....	—	(7,013)	(58,442)
Share of other comprehensive income of companies accounted for by the equity method:			
Amount arising during the year.....	77	4	34
Share of other comprehensive income of companies accounted for by the equity method.....	77	4	34
Total other comprehensive income.....	¥51,369	¥34,671	\$288,925

29. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries use derivative financial instruments in the normal course of their business to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The primary classes of derivatives used by the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are forward foreign exchange contracts, currency options, currency swaps and interest rate swaps. Almost all derivative transactions are used to hedge interest rates and foreign currency positions in connection with their business. Accordingly, market risk in these derivatives is largely offset by opposite movements in the underlying positions. Management assesses derivative transactions and market risks surrounding these transactions according to the Company's policy regarding derivative transactions. Contracts of derivative financial instruments are executed by finance departments of the Company or its subsidiaries.

The Company's and its consolidated subsidiaries' trade payables that are denominated in foreign currencies which meet specific matching criteria and have been hedged by forward foreign exchange contracts are translated at the foreign exchange rate stipulated in the contracts (special hedge accounting for forward foreign exchange contracts).

Interest rate swaps that qualify for hedge accounting and meet specific matching criteria are not remeasured at market value, but the differential to be paid or received under the swap agreements are accrued and included in interest expense or income (special hedge accounting shortcut method for interest rate swaps).

The counterparties to the derivative financial instruments of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries are substantial and credit worthy multinational commercial banks or other financial institutions that are recognized market makers. Neither the risks of counterparty non-performance nor the economic consequences of counterparty non-performance associated with these contracts are considered by the Company to be material.

The following table summarizes the underlying notional transaction amounts, fair values and unrealized gain (loss) for outstanding derivative financial instruments by risk category and instrument type as of March 31, 2014 and 2015:

Derivatives for which the hedge accounting is not applied

Millions of yen						
As of March 31, 2014	Notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)			
Forward foreign exchange contracts:						
To buy U.S. dollars	¥ 396	¥ 9	¥ 9			
To buy other currencies	20,193	(269)	(269)			
To sell U.S. dollars	3,312	(31)	(31)			
To sell other currencies	3,129	6	6			
Foreign exchange option contracts:						
Put option	3,584	154	154			
Foreign currency swap contracts:						
Receive British pounds / pay Euro	1,418	0	0			
Receive other currencies / pay other currencies	7,295	16	16			
Millions of yen				Thousands of U.S. dollars		
As of March 31, 2015	Notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)	Notional amount	Fair value	Unrealized gain (loss)
Forward foreign exchange contracts:						
To buy U.S. dollars	¥3,098	¥ 124	¥ 124	\$25,817	\$ 1,033	\$ 1,033
To buy other currencies	6,872	(23)	(23)	57,267	(192)	(192)
To sell U.S. dollars	8,548	(1,349)	(1,349)	71,233	(11,242)	(11,242)
To sell other currencies	9,056	(225)	(225)	75,467	(1,875)	(1,875)
Foreign exchange option contracts:						
Put option	7,630	208	208	63,583	1,733	1,733
Foreign currency swap contracts:						
Receive British pounds / pay Euro	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receive other currencies / pay other currencies	5,491	11	11	45,758	92	92

The fair values of foreign exchange option contracts and currency swap contracts are estimated by obtaining quotes from financial institutions. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is estimated based on market prices for contracts with similar terms.

Derivatives for which the hedge accounting is applied

As of March 31, 2014

	Millions of yen	
	Notional amount	Fair value
Forward foreign exchange contracts, accounted for by special hedge accounting:		
To buy U.S. dollars.....	¥11,243	*
To buy other currencies.....	6	*
To sell U.S. dollars.....	39,765	*
To sell other currencies.....	16,480	*
Interest rate swap contracts, accounted for by special hedge accounting shortcut method:		
Receive floating / pay fixed.....	284,900	**

As of March 31, 2015

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Forward foreign exchange contracts, accounted for by special hedge accounting:				
To buy U.S. dollars.....	¥ 6,599	*	\$ 54,992	*
To buy other currencies.....	296	*	2,467	*
To sell U.S. dollars.....	49,588	*	413,233	*
To sell other currencies.....	26,128	*	217,733	*
Interest rate swap contracts, accounted for by special hedge accounting shortcut method:				
Receive floating / pay fixed	208,000	**	1,733,333	**

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is estimated based on market prices for contracts with similar terms.

The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is estimated by obtaining quotes from financial institutions.

* Forward foreign exchange contracts are accounted for as part of accounts receivable and accounts payable. Therefore, the fair value of the contracts is included in the fair value of underlying accounts receivable and accounts payable.

** Interest rate swap contracts are accounted for as part of long-term debt. Therefore, the fair value of the contracts is included in the fair value of underlying long-term debt.

30. Segment Information

(1) Overview of reportable segments

The reportable segments of the Olympus Group are components of the Company whose separate financial information is available.

These segments are periodically evaluated by the Board of Directors in deciding how to allocate management resources and in assessing performance.

The Olympus Group has established business divisions at the Company, Olympus Medical Systems Corp. and Olympus Imaging Corp. Each business division formulates comprehensive strategies for Japan and abroad with respect to products and services handled and deploys business activities.

Accordingly, being composed of segments, based on these business divisions, that are categorized according to products and services, the Olympus Group has the following four reportable segments: Medical Business, Scientific Solutions Business, Imaging Business and Others.

The Medical Business manufactures and sells medical endoscopes, surgical endoscopes, endotherapy devices and other products. The Scientific Solutions Business manufactures and sells biological microscopes, industrial microscopes, industrial endoscopes, non-destructive testing equipment and other products. The Imaging Business manufactures and sells digital cameras, voice recorders and other products. The Others Business manufactures and sells biomedical materials, conducts system development and other business activities.

Effective from the year ended March 31, 2015, the name of the reportable segment previously known as the Life Science and Industrial Business has been changed to the Scientific Solutions Business. This change has no impact on segment information.

(2) Method of calculating amounts of net sales, profit (loss), assets and other items

The accounting policies of the segments are basically the same as those described in the significant accounting policies in Note 1 "Summary of significant accounting policies." Segment profit or loss corresponds to operating income on the consolidated statements of operations.

The internal sales or transfer among segments are based on actual market prices.

(3) Information concerning net sales, profit (loss), assets and other items by reportable segment

Millions of yen							
For the year ended March 31, 2014							
	Medical	Scientific Solutions	Imaging	Others	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Net sales:							
Third parties	¥492,296	¥98,510	¥96,111	¥26,369	¥713,286	¥ —	¥ 713,286
Intersegment	109	10	13	298	456	(456)	—
Total	492,405	98,546	96,124	26,667	713,742	(456)	713,286
Segment profit (loss)	112,735	4,935	(9,182)	(5,356)	103,132	(29,687)	73,445
Assets	559,053	94,568	78,730	23,603	755,954	271,521	1,207,475
Depreciation and amortization	25,219	4,843	1,731	906	32,699	4,151	36,850
Amortization of goodwill	8,428	921	—	108	9,457	—	9,457
Capital expenditures	26,719	4,498	3,496	817	35,530	2,280	37,810

Millions of yen							
For the year ended March 31, 2015							
	Medical	Scientific Solutions	Imaging	Others	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Net sales:							
Third parties	¥558,348	¥103,880	¥ 83,825	¥18,618	¥764,671	¥ —	¥ 764,671
Intersegment	155	79	18	604	856	(856)	—
Total	558,503	103,959	83,843	19,222	765,527	(856)	764,671
Segment profit (loss)	124,894	6,837	(13,870)	1,190	119,051	(28,089)	90,962
Assets	673,058	88,282	82,593	11,022	854,955	226,596	1,081,551
Depreciation and amortization	28,850	5,260	2,737	397	37,244	3,975	41,219
Amortization of goodwill	8,715	677	—	29	9,421	—	9,421
Capital expenditures	36,801	3,911	3,412	880	45,004	2,739	47,743

Thousands of U.S. dollars							
For the year ended March 31, 2015							
	Medical	Scientific Solutions	Imaging	Others	Total	Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Net sales:							
Third parties	\$4,652,900	\$865,667	\$ 698,542	\$155,149	\$6,372,258	\$ —	\$6,372,258
Intersegment	1,292	658	150	5,034	7,134	(7,134)	—
Total	4,654,192	866,325	698,692	160,183	6,379,392	(7,134)	6,372,258
Segment profit (loss)	1,040,783	56,975	(115,583)	9,917	992,092	(234,075)	758,017
Assets	5,608,817	735,683	688,275	91,850	7,124,625	1,888,300	9,012,925
Depreciation and amortization	240,417	43,833	22,808	3,309	310,367	33,125	343,492
Amortization of goodwill	72,625	5,642	—	241	78,508	—	78,508
Capital expenditures	306,675	32,592	28,433	7,333	375,033	22,825	397,858

Notes:

1. Segment profit (loss) is adjusted to agree with operating income on the consolidated statements of operations.
2. Adjustments for segment profit and loss include ¥(29,687) million and ¥(28,089) million (\$ (234,075) thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively, of corporate general administration and research and development center expenses, which are not allocable to the reportable segments.
3. Adjustments for segment assets include ¥271,521 million and ¥226,596 million (\$1,888,300 thousand) as of March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively, of corporate assets, which are not allocable to the reportable segments.
4. Adjustments for depreciation and amortization include ¥4,151 million and ¥3,975 million (\$33,125 thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively, of depreciation and amortization for corporate assets, which are not allocable to the reportable segments.
5. Adjustments for capital expenditures include ¥2,280 million and ¥2,739 million (\$22,825 thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively, of the increase in corporate assets, which are not allocable to the reportable segments.

(4) Related information

(a) Sales by destination

Net sales to third parties by countries or areas grouped according to geographic classification for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Japan	¥172,583	¥161,432	\$1,345,267
North America	216,098	249,896	2,082,467
Europe	184,012	195,223	1,626,858
Asia	118,717	139,274	1,160,617
Other areas	21,876	18,846	157,049
	¥713,286	¥764,671	\$6,372,258

Note:

Each destination is determined by geographic adjacency.

North America includes the United States and Canada.

Europe includes Germany, the United Kingdom, France and other countries.

Asia includes Singapore, Hong Kong, China, South Korea, Australia and other countries.

Other areas include Central and South America, Africa and others.

(b) Property, plant and equipment by geographic location

Property, plant and equipment by countries or geographic areas as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015	2015
Japan	¥ 53,748	¥ 57,179	\$ 476,492
America	35,550	44,881	374,008
Europe	30,037	28,024	233,533
Asia	16,105	20,061	167,175
	¥135,440	¥150,145	\$1,251,208

Note:

Each geographic location is determined by geographic adjacency.

America includes the United States, Canada, Mexico and Brazil.

Europe includes Germany, the United Kingdom, France and other countries.

Asia includes Singapore, Hong Kong, China, South Korea, Australia and other countries.

(c) Sales by major customer

Sales by major customer for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015 have been omitted due to the absence of a customer with sales volume which exceeds 10% of consolidated net sales.

(d) An impairment loss on fixed assets of ¥4,351 million for the year ended March 31, 2014, was attributed to "Other" segment. Impairment losses on fixed assets of ¥520 million and ¥119 million (\$992 thousand) for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, respectively, were attributed to Corporate as "Adjustments and eliminations."

(e) Outstanding balances of goodwill by reportable segment as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

Millions of yen					
2014					
	Medical	Scientific Solutions	Imaging	Others	Consolidated Total
Outstanding balance of goodwill.....	¥103,745	¥3,005	¥—	¥100	¥106,850
Millions of yen					
2015					
	Medical	Scientific Solutions	Imaging	Others	Consolidated Total
Outstanding balance of goodwill	¥111,205	¥2,749	¥—	¥71	¥114,025
Thousands of U.S. dollars					
2015					
	Medical	Scientific Solutions	Imaging	Others	Consolidated Total
Outstanding balance of goodwill	\$926.708	\$22.908	\$—	\$592	\$950.208

(f) Amortization of negative goodwill by reportable segment

There was no amortization of negative goodwill for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015.

31. Amounts per Share

Net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the average number of common shares outstanding for each fiscal year. Diluted income (loss) per share is similar to basic net income per share except that the average of common shares outstanding is increased by the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potentially dilutive common shares had been issued. For the year ended March 31 2015, although there were dilutive potential common shares, diluted net income per share was not presented due to the recording of a net loss.

Net assets per share are computed based on the net assets excluding share subscription rights and minority interests and the number of shares of common stock outstanding at the year-end.

For the years ended March 31			
	Yen	U.S. dollars	
	2014	2015	2015
Net income (loss):			
Basic.....	¥41.05	¥(25.53)	\$(0.213)
Diluted.....	41.04	—	—
As of March 31	Yen	U.S. dollars	
	2014	2015	2015
Net assets	¥962.83	¥1,038.64	\$8.655

The basis for calculation are as follows:

(1) Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share

For the years ended March 31		
	Number of shares	
	2014	2015
Average number of shares for basic net income	331,992,635	342,238,820

(2) Net assets per share

As of March 31		
	Number of shares	
	2014	2015
Number of shares of common stock used for the calculation of net assets per share	342,240,445	342,237,272
As of March 31		
	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2014	2015
Total net assets.....	¥331,284	¥357,254
Amounts deducted from total net assets:		
Stock acquisition rights.....	115	260
Minority interests.....	1,650	1,532
Net assets attributable to shares of common stock	¥329,519	¥355,462

32. Related-Party Transactions

(1) Related-party transactions

There were no related-party transactions to be disclosed for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015.

(2) Note about significant related party

A summary of financial statements regarding all affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method, including Sony Olympus Medical Solutions Inc., for the year ended March 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2015	2015
Total current assets.....	¥17,666	\$147,217
Total non-current assets	3,453	28,775
Total current liabilities.....	15,738	131,150
Total non-current liabilities.....	3,726	31,050
Total net assets.....	1,655	13,792
Net sales	33,609	280,075
Loss before income taxes.....	(4,352)	(36,267)
Net loss	(5,108)	(42,567)

33. Business Combinations

There were no material business combinations to be disclosed during the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015.

34. Subsequent Events

(1) Transactions under Common Control

On April 1, 2015, the Company succeeded to the medical systems business of its wholly owned subsidiary Olympus Medical Systems Corp. (except for part of the manufacturing functions and part of the functions for responding to the laws and regulations for medical devices in the operating countries) based on an absorption-type company split, and merged its wholly owned subsidiary Olympus Imaging Corp. based on an absorption-type merger. In addition to the above reorganization, the Company also conducted an absorption-type merger with its wholly owned subsidiary Olympus Intellectual Property Services Co., Ltd. These actions were in accordance with resolutions of a Board of Directors' meeting held on December 19, 2014.

1. Overview of transactions

(1) Absorption-type company split

(i) Name and description of business involved in combination

Name of business Medical systems business

Description of business Manufacture and sales of medical endoscopes and other medical devices (except for part of the manufacturing functions and part of the functions for responding to the laws and regulations for medical devices in the operating countries)

Total assets ¥143,544 million (\$1,196,200 thousand)

Liabilities ¥106,397 million (\$886,642 thousand)

Net assets ¥37,147 million (\$309,558 thousand)

(ii) Date of business combination

April 1, 2015

(iii) Legal form of business combination

Absorption-type company split in which Olympus Medical Systems Corp. becomes a splitting company and the Company becomes a succeeding company

(iv) Name of company after combination

Olympus Corporation

(2) Absorption-type merger

(i) Name of companies involved in the merger and description of their business

Names of companies

Olympus Imaging Corp.

Description of business	Manufacture and sales of digital cameras and others
Total assets	¥39,298 million (\$327,483 thousand)
Liabilities	¥30,485 million (\$254,042 thousand)
Net assets	¥8,813 million (\$73,442 thousand)

Olympus Intellectual Property Services Co., Ltd.

Description of business	Research, analysis, and management related to intellectual property rights
Total assets	¥269 million (\$2,242 thousand)
Liabilities	¥156 million (\$1,300 thousand)
Net assets	¥113 million (\$942 thousand)

(ii) Date of business combination

April 1, 2015

(iii) Legal form of business combination

Absorption-type merger in which the Company is a surviving company, and Olympus Imaging Corp. and Olympus Intellectual Property Services Co., Ltd. are absorbed companies

(iv) Name of company after combination

Olympus Corporation

(3) Description of transaction including purpose of the transaction

The Company seeks to promote its medium-term vision, further advance One Olympus to achieve further growth under its next medium- and long-term management plan, and achieve optimal allocation and maximum utilization of Companywide management resources. To this end, the Company reviewed its business unit structure and other aspects in the Medical Business and Imaging business, and consequently conducted a reorganization between itself and two companies: namely the medical systems business unit, Olympus Medical Systems Corp., and the Imaging business unit, Olympus Imaging Corp. Moreover, in addition to the above reorganization, the Company also took steps to streamline the Group's intellectual property operations, and strengthen their functions, by conducting an absorption-type merger with its wholly owned subsidiary Olympus Intellectual Property Services Co., Ltd. at the same time.

2. Outline of accounting treatment applied

These transactions were treated as transactions under common control in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" (ASBJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013) and "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Business Divestitures" (ASBJ Guidance No. 10, September 13, 2013).

(2) Granting of Share-Based Compensation Stock Options

The Company made a resolution at its Board of Directors' meeting held on June 26, 2015 to allot stock acquisition rights (The third series of stock acquisition rights of Olympus Corporation) as share-based compensation stock options to Directors (excluding Outside Directors) and Executive Officers for the purpose of incentivizing them to work for medium- to- long-term performance improvement and corporate value enhancement.

(1) Date of rights granted

July 13, 2015

(2) Number of stock acquisition rights to be issued

Directors (excluding Outside Directors)	119
Executive Officers	268
Total	387

- (3) Class and number of shares to be issued upon exercise of stock acquisition rights
38,700 shares of common stock of the Company
- (4) Qualified beneficiaries
24 in total (5 Directors and 19 Executive Officers of the Company)
- (5) Period of exercise of the stock acquisition rights
From July 14, 2015 to July 13, 2045
- (6) Proceeds upon exercise of stock acquisition rights
The amount is determined by multiplying the exercise price of ¥1 per share by the number of shares granted.
- (7) Method to calculate amount to be paid in for stock acquisition rights granted
The amount to be paid in shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company based on the fair value calculated using the Black-Scholes model as of the date of stock acquisition rights granted. The said amount shall be offset against the remuneration claims of each Director and Executive Officer.
- (8) Amount to increase common stock upon exercise of stock acquisition rights
The amount of the increase in common stock in the case that shares are issued due to the exercise of the stock acquisition rights shall be determined by multiplying the maximum increase in common stock, etc., calculated in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance on Accounting of Companies by 0.5. If any fractional amounts less than ¥1 occur as a result of this calculation, the said amounts will be rounded up to the nearest yen.
The amount of the increase in legal capital surplus in the case that shares are issued due to the exercise of offered stock acquisition rights shall be determined by deducting the increase in common stock stipulated above from the maximum increase in common stock, etc.

35. Supplemental Information

Future Circumstance

Following the Company's announcement on November 8, 2011 concerning its deferral of recognition of losses on securities investments, etc., investigations by overseas investigative authorities, supervisory bodies and other public bodies (including those in the United Kingdom and the United States) remain ongoing. The consolidated financial statements may be corrected if any further material facts come to light during such investigations in the future.

In addition, in conjunction with the Company's deferral of recognition of losses mentioned above, the investigation by the UK Serious Fraud Office that had been ongoing is now completed and on September 3, 2013 prosecution was brought against the Company and its subsidiary Gyrus Group Limited ("GGL") on charges of breaching Section 501 of the UK Companies Act of 2006 in relation to the explanation made to the auditors of GGL subsidiaries concerning the documents related to GGL's financial accounts. The trial of this case is currently ongoing in the UK courts.

The effect of this prosecution on the financial results of the Company is uncertain since its financial impact is not estimable at this stage.

Independent Auditor's Report



Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Hibiya Kokusai Bldg.
2-2-3 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan 100-0011

Tel: +81 3 3503 1100
Fax: +81 3 3503 1197
www.shinnihon.or.jp

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Olympus Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Olympus Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2015, and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, 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 designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the 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. The purpose of an audit of the consolidated financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls 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. 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 Olympus Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries as at March 31, 2015, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.



Emphasis of Matters

1. We draw attention to Note 35 of the consolidated financial statements, which describes that, following the Company's announcement on November 8, 2011 concerning its deferral of recognition of losses on securities investments, etc., investigations by overseas investigative authorities, supervisory bodies and other public bodies (including those in the United Kingdom and the United States) remain ongoing. The consolidated financial statements may be corrected if any further material facts come to light during such investigations in the future.
2. We draw attention to Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements, which describes that, concerning the Company's deferral of recognition of losses on securities investments, etc., the Company has damage claim or lawsuits filed against it mainly by shareholders. A provision for loss on litigation was provided as of March 31, 2015 at an amount considered necessary, however, there is a risk that the outcome may adversely affect the consolidated financial results in the future and an additional provision for loss on litigation may be necessary depending on the progress of the lawsuits and the damage claim.
3. We draw attention to Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements, which describes that, since November 2011, Olympus Corporation of the Americas, which is the Company's Americas regional headquarters, has been under investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice relating to the U.S. Anti-kickback Act and the U.S. False Claims Act, and is currently continuing discussions with the Department of Justice to resolve this matter. A provision related to the U.S. Anti-kickback Act was provided for the year ended March 31, 2015 at an amount considered necessary, however, there is a risk that the outcome may adversely affect the consolidated financial results in the future and an additional provision for loss on litigation may be necessary depending on the progress of the investigation.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of these matters.

Convenience Translation

We have reviewed the translation of these consolidated financial statements into U.S. dollars, presented for the convenience of readers, and, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been properly translated on the basis described in Note 1.

Ernst & Young Shin Nihon LLC

June 26, 2015
Tokyo, Japan

Other Financial Data

Net Sales and Operating Income (loss) by Business Segment

Fiscal years ended March 31							Millions of yen
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Medical	Net sales	350,716	355,322	349,246	394,724	492,296	558,348
	Operating expenses	275,507	283,640	281,058	307,655	379,561	433,454
	Operating income	75,209	71,682	68,188	87,069	112,735	124,894
Scientific Solutions	Net sales	80,100	100,808	92,432	85,513	98,510	103,880
	Operating expenses	74,480	92,255	86,993	81,986	93,575	97,043
	Operating income	5,620	8,553	5,439	3,527	4,935	6,837
Imaging	Net sales	174,924	131,417	128,561	107,638	96,111	83,825
	Operating expenses	171,610	146,436	139,321	130,711	105,293	97,695
	Operating income (loss)	3,314	(15,019)	(10,760)	(23,073)	(9,182)	(13,870)
Information & Communication	Net sales	189,354	209,520	229,399	114,243	—	—
	Operating expenses	184,490	204,278	224,122	112,539	—	—
	Operating income	4,864	5,242	5,277	1,704	—	—
Others	Net sales	87,992	50,038	48,910	41,733	26,369	18,618
	Operating expenses	89,861	53,644	56,902	46,603	31,725	17,428
	Operating income (loss)	(1,869)	(3,606)	(7,992)	(4,870)	(5,356)	1,190
Elimination or Corporate	Net sales	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Operating expenses	25,978	28,472	24,634	29,280	29,687	28,089
	Operating loss	(25,978)	(28,472)	(24,634)	(29,280)	(29,687)	(28,089)
Consolidated	Net sales	883,086	847,105	848,548	743,851	713,286	764,671
	Operating expenses	821,926	808,726	813,030	708,774	639,841	673,709
	Operating income	61,160	38,379	35,518	35,077	73,445	90,962

Note: On April 1, 2014, the Life Science & Industrial Business was renamed the Scientific Solutions Business.

Net Sales by Region

Fiscal years ended March 31							Millions of yen
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Medical	Japan	75,064	79,430	80,418	89,512	105,871	105,918
	North America	125,912	129,766	121,020	137,715	175,869	207,624
	Europe	103,725	93,925	91,933	102,850	128,675	143,449
	Asia and Oceania	34,481	40,182	45,489	54,300	69,673	89,454
	Others	11,534	12,019	10,386	10,347	12,208	11,903
	Total	350,716	355,322	349,246	394,724	492,296	558,348
Scientific Solutions	Japan	21,171	31,114	18,954	17,841	19,823	16,720
	North America	18,937	23,011	23,288	20,941	23,475	29,351
	Europe	20,753	19,654	20,250	19,119	23,849	24,621
	Asia and Oceania	16,856	21,222	23,675	20,907	24,139	26,513
	Others	2,383	5,807	6,265	6,705	7,224	6,675
	Total	80,100	100,808	92,432	85,513	98,510	103,880
Imaging	Japan	27,598	26,087	31,351	31,360	29,876	24,785
	North America	41,178	26,280	19,001	16,847	14,801	12,390
	Europe	55,002	38,565	40,863	31,944	27,281	25,293
	Asia and Oceania	42,123	31,849	32,787	24,704	21,713	21,089
	Others	9,023	8,636	4,559	2,783	2,440	268
	Total	174,924	131,417	128,561	107,638	96,111	83,825
Information & Communication	Japan	189,354	209,520	229,399	114,243	—	—
	North America	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Asia and Oceania	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	189,354	209,520	229,399	114,243	—	—
Others	Japan	59,976	40,351	38,115	34,069	17,013	14,009
	North America	10,049	2,952	1,954	1,730	1,953	531
	Europe	9,047	2,219	3,103	3,266	4,207	1,860
	Asia and Oceania	6,585	4,040	5,353	2,484	3,192	2,218
	Others	2,335	476	385	184	4	—
	Total	87,992	50,038	48,910	41,733	26,369	18,618
Total	Japan	373,163	386,502	398,237	287,025	172,583	161,432
	North America	196,076	182,009	165,263	177,233	216,098	249,896
	Europe	188,527	154,363	156,149	157,179	184,012	195,223
	Asia and Oceania	100,045	97,293	107,304	102,395	118,717	139,274
	Others	25,275	26,938	21,595	20,019	21,876	18,846
	Total	883,086	847,105	848,548	743,851	713,286	764,671

Note: On April 1, 2014, the Life Science & Industrial Business was renamed the Scientific Solutions Business.

Net Sales by Product

Millions of yen

Fiscal years ended March 31			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Medical	Endoscopes	Domestic	40,904	43,848	43,803	47,335	57,136	56,300
		Overseas	151,044	151,611	147,995	171,339	216,830	256,953
		Total	191,948	195,459	191,798	218,674	273,966	313,253
	Surgical	Domestic	15,952	15,461	16,440	20,458	25,648	26,485
		Overseas	100,407	100,046	95,654	106,493	133,914	153,326
		Total	116,359	115,507	112,094	126,951	159,562	179,811
	Endotherapy	Domestic	18,208	20,121	20,175	21,719	23,087	23,133
		Overseas	24,201	24,235	25,179	27,380	35,681	42,151
		Total	42,409	44,356	45,354	49,099	58,768	65,284
	Total (Medical)	Domestic	75,064	79,430	80,418	89,512	105,871	105,918
		Overseas	275,652	275,892	268,828	305,212	386,425	452,430
		Total	350,716	355,322	349,246	394,724	492,296	558,348
Scientific Solutions	Life Science	Domestic	12,743	10,550	10,560	10,315	11,855	8,400
		Overseas	35,903	33,914	32,090	28,595	32,923	36,118
		Total	48,646	44,464	42,650	38,910	44,778	44,518
	Industrial	Domestic	19,493	20,564	8,394	7,526	7,968	8,320
		Overseas	29,664	35,780	41,388	39,077	45,764	51,042
		Total	49,157	56,344	49,782	46,603	53,732	59,362
	Diagnostic Systems (Blood Analyzers)	Domestic	1,950	—	—	—	—	—
		Overseas	14,342	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	16,292	—	—	—	—	—
	Total (Scientific Solutions)	Domestic	34,186	31,114	18,954	17,841	19,823	16,720
		Overseas	79,909	69,694	73,478	67,672	78,687	87,160
		Total	114,095	100,808	92,432	85,513	98,510	103,880
Imaging	Digital Cameras	Domestic	24,215	22,330	27,333	27,234	25,932	22,345
		Overseas	134,662	94,534	87,904	67,867	57,670	46,957
		Total	158,877	116,864	115,237	95,101	83,602	69,302
	Others	Domestic	3,383	3,757	4,018	4,126	3,944	2,440
		Overseas	12,664	10,796	9,306	8,411	8,565	12,083
		Total	16,047	14,553	13,324	12,537	12,509	14,523
	Total (Imaging)	Domestic	27,598	26,087	31,351	31,360	29,876	24,785
		Overseas	147,326	105,330	97,210	76,278	66,235	59,040
		Total	174,924	131,417	128,561	107,638	96,111	83,825
	Information & Communication	Domestic	189,354	209,520	229,399	114,243	—	—
		Overseas	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	189,354	209,520	229,399	114,243	—	—
Others	Others	Domestic	46,961	40,351	38,115	34,069	17,013	14,009
		Overseas	7,036	9,687	10,795	7,664	9,356	4,609
		Total	53,997	50,038	48,910	41,733	26,369	18,618
Total	Total	Domestic	373,163	386,502	398,237	287,025	172,583	161,432
		Overseas	509,923	460,603	450,311	456,826	540,703	603,239
		Total	883,086	847,105	848,548	743,851	713,286	764,671

Note: On April 1, 2014, the Life Science & Industrial Business was renamed the Scientific Solutions Business.

Olympus Group Companies

(As of June 30, 2015)

Total number of companies: 134 (129 subsidiaries and 4 affiliates)

Principal Business Bases

Olympus Corporation

Shinjuku Monolith,
3-1 Nishi-Shinjuku 2-chome,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-0914, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3340-2111
Fax: +81-3-3340-2062
<http://www.olympus-global.com/en/>

Olympus Corporation of the Americas

Olympus America Inc.

3500 Corporate Parkway,
P.O. Box 610, Center Valley,
PA 18034-0610, U.S.A.
Tel: +1-484-896-5000
<http://www.olympusamerica.com/>

Olympus Europa SE & Co. KG

Wendenstrasse 14-18,
20097 Hamburg, Germany
Tel: +49-40-23-77-30
<http://www.olympus-europa.com/>

Olympus Corporation of Asia Pacific Limited

L43, Office Tower, Langham Place,
8 Argyle Street, Mongkok, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel: +852-2481-7812

Consolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

Domestic

Olympus Medical Systems Corp.

(Tokyo)
Some management about the medical products

Olympus Medical Science Sales Corp.

(Tokyo)
Sales and service of optical and medical
equipment

Nagano Olympus Co., Ltd.

(Nagano)
Development and manufacturing of life science
products and industrial products
Manufacturing of medical products

Aizu Olympus Co., Ltd.

(Fukushima)
Development and manufacture of medical and
industrial endoscopes

Aomori Olympus Co., Ltd.

(Aomori)
Development and manufacture of medical
endoscope related-products

Shirakawa Olympus Co., Ltd.

(Fukushima)
Development and manufacture of medical
endoscopy systems

TmediX Corporation

(Tokyo)
Offering of procedure-based financial programs
Management consultation of medical
professionals in the endoscopy field
Development, manufacturing, and sales of
medical products
Sales and leasing of specially controlled medical
devices

Olympus Software Technology Corp.

(Tokyo)
Development of software for Olympus products

Olympus Digital System Design Corp.

(Tokyo)
Research and development of sophisticated
digital system design technology

Olympus Terumo Biomaterials Corp.

(Tokyo)
Research and development and manufacture
and sales in the biomaterials field

Olympus Memory Works Corp.

(Tokyo)
Planning, production, and sales of
network-related products and services

Olympus Logitex Co., Ltd.

(Kanagawa, Osaka)
Distribution center

Olympus-Supportmate Corp.

(Tokyo)
Provision of cleaning services
Promotion of employment in the Olympus Group
companies for the disabled

AVS Co., Ltd.

(Tokyo)
Domestic and international sales of medical
devices for human and veterinary use

Olympus Systems Co., Ltd.

(Tokyo)
Information system services
Consulting for textile and apparel industries

Sony Olympus Medical Solutions Inc.

(Tokyo)
Manufacture and sales of medical products

(7 others)

Overseas

Olympus Corporation of the Americas

(Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)
Regional business center in the U.S., Canada, and Latin America

Olympus America Inc.

(Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)
Head office operations in the U.S.

Olympus Latin America, Inc.

(Florida, U.S.A.)
Sales and service of medical endoscopes and microscopes in Latin America

Gyrus ACMI, Inc.

(Massachusetts, U.S.A.)
Development, manufacture, and sales of medical devices

Olympus Canada Inc.

(Ontario, Canada)
Sales of product lines except imaging products and UT and ECT instruments

Olympus NDT Canada Inc.

(Québec, Canada)
Manufacture and service of advanced UT and ECT instruments and systems

Olympus Europa SE & Co. KG

(Hamburg, Germany)
Regional business center, and marketing and sales of all product lines in Europe

Olympus Winter & Ibe GmbH

(Hamburg, Germany)
Development, manufacture, and sales of medical rigid endoscopes and peripheral instruments

Olympus Soft Imaging Solution GmbH

(Münster, Germany)
Development, manufacture, and sales of complete microscope system solutions

Olympus Deutschland GmbH

(Hamburg, Germany)
Sales of all product lines in Germany

Olympus KeyMed (Medical & Industrial Equipment) Ltd.

(Essex, U.K.)
Sales of all product lines, and development and manufacture of endoscopes and related equipment

Olympus France S.A.S.

(Rungis Cedex, France)
Sales of all product lines in France

Olympus Moscow Limited Liability Company

(Moscow, Russia)
Sales of all product lines and service of digital cameras and medical endoscopes in Russia and CIS

Olympus Corporation of Asia Pacific Limited

(Hong Kong)
Regional business center in Asia and Oceania

Olympus Hong Kong and China Limited

(Hong Kong)
Marketing of imaging and medical products in Hong Kong region

Olympus (Shenzhen) Industrial Ltd.

(Shenzhen, China)
Manufacture of imaging products

Olympus (China) Co., Ltd.

(Beijing, China)
Head office operations in China, Micro-Imaging System Division, Industrial Endoscope Dept.

Olympus (Guangzhou) Industrial Co., Ltd.

(Guangzhou, China)
Manufacture of imaging products

Olympus (Beijing) Sales & Service Co., Ltd.

(Beijing, China)
Sales and service of medical equipment in China

Olympus Trading (Shanghai) Limited

(Shanghai, China)
International trading; distribution center in China; Distribution and after-sales service of medical equipment

Olympus Korea Co., Ltd.

(Seoul, South Korea)
Sales of imaging products and medical endoscopes in South Korea

Olympus Singapore Pte Ltd

(Singapore)
Sales of all product lines in the ASEAN region India, and Pakistan

Olympus Imaging Singapore Pte. Ltd.

(Singapore)
Sales and service of imaging products in Singapore

Olympus Soft Imaging Solutions Pte. Ltd.

(Singapore)
Sales of complete microscope system solutions in Southeast Asia

Olympus (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

(Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
Sales of imaging products in Malaysia

Olympus (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

(Bangkok, Thailand)
Marketing, sales, and service all product lines in Thailand

Olympus Medical Systems Vietnam Co., Ltd.

(Hanoi, Vietnam)
Service of medical endoscope-related products in Vietnam

Olympus Medical Systems India Private Limited

(Haryana, India)
Marketing, sales, and service of medical equipment in India

Olympus Australia Pty Ltd

(Victoria, Australia)
Sales and service of medical and industrial endoscopes, microscopes, and UT and ECT instruments in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tahiti, and the South Pacific region

Olympus Imaging Australia Pty Ltd

(New South Wales, Australia)
Sales and service of imaging products in Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tahiti, and the South Pacific region

Olympus New Zealand Limited

(Auckland, New Zealand)
Sales and service of endoscopes and microscopes in New Zealand

(79 others)

Corporate Information

Company Outline

(As of March 31, 2015)

Company Name:	Olympus Corporation
Established:	October 12, 1919
President and Representative Director:	Hiroyuki Sasa
Head Office:	Shinjuku Monolith, 3-1 Nishi-Shinjuku 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-0914, Japan
Capital:	¥124,520 million
Consolidated Headcount:	31,540 (Excludes temporary employees, average of 1,374 for fiscal 2015)
Non-Consolidated Headcount:	2,790
Website:	http://www.olympus-global.com/en/

Board of Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and Executive Officers

(As of June 26, 2015)

President and Representative Director Hiroyuki Sasa	Standing Audit & Supervisory Board Members Takashi Saito Masashi Shimizu	Executive Officers Shinichi Nishigaki Hitoshi Kawada Naohiko Kawamata Nobuyuki Koga Hisao Yabe Masamichi Handa Ken Yoshimasu Masahito Kitamura Tetsuo Kobayashi Kiichi Hirata Toshihiko Okubo Mitsuhiro Hikosaka Yosihito Shimizu Katsuhiko Inadomi Hidennao Tsuchiya Yoshitake Saito
Directors, Senior Executive Managing Officers Yasuo Takeuchi Akihiro Taguchi	Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members Nobuo Nagoya Katsuya Natori	
Directors, Executive Managing Officers Shigeo Hayashi Haruo Ogawa	Executive Managing Officers Yasushi Sakai Akira Kubota Nobuhiro Abe	
Outside Directors Takuya Goto Shiro Hiruta Sumitaka Fujita Motoyoshi Nishikawa Keiko Unotoro		

Stock Information

(As of March 31, 2015)

Securities Identification Code:	7733
Stock Exchange Listing:	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Fiscal Year:	From April 1 to March 31
General Meeting of Shareholders:	June
Share Trading Unit:	100
Number of Shares Issued:	342,671,508
Number of Shareholders:	25,696
Transfer Agent for Common Stock:	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited 4-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8233, Japan

Depository and Transfer Agent for American Depositary Receipts:

The Bank of New York Mellon	Ratio (ADR:ORD): 1:1
101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286, U.S.A.	Exchange: OTC (Over-the-Counter)
Tel: +1-201-680-6825	Symbol: OCPNY
U.S. toll free: 888-269-2377 (888-BNY-ADRS)	CUSIP: 68163W109
http://www.adrbnymellon.com	

Principal Shareholders

	Number of shares held	Percentage of shares outstanding (%)
Sony Corporation	34,487,900	10.06
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust accounts)	16,560,900	4.83
State Street Bank and Trust Company	14,941,547	4.36
Nippon Life Insurance Company	13,286,618	3.88
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	13,286,586	3.88
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (trust accounts)	11,610,300	3.39
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Company ReTrust Portion, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Pension Trust)	11,404,000	3.33
State Street Bank and Trust Company	8,874,591	2.59
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	8,350,648	2.44
Terumo Corporation	5,581,000	1.63

Notes:

1. In April 2015, Sony Corporation disclosed that it will sell a portion of its shares in the Company (17,243,950 shares).
2. On August 20, 2014, the Company received a copy of a notification of changes in the large shareholding report submitted by Harris Associates L.P. with regard to its holding in the Company. This notification stated that this company held 15,724,750 shares of the Company's stock (4.59% of shares outstanding) as of August 15, 2014. However, this entity is not included among principal shareholders as the Company was unable to confirm its holdings as of March 31, 2015.
3. On February 5, 2015, the Company received a copy of a notification of changes in the large shareholding report submitted by Artisan Investments GP LLC with regard to its holding in the Company. This notification stated that this company held 21,967,872 shares of the Company's stock (6.41% of shares outstanding) as of January 30, 2015. However, this entity is not included among principal shareholders as the Company was unable to confirm its holdings as of March 31, 2015.
4. On March 2, 2015, the Company received a copy of a notification of changes in the large shareholding report submitted by The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., and three other entities with regard to their joint holding in the Company. This notification stated that these entities held 25,837,640 shares of the Company's stock (7.54% of shares outstanding) as of February 23, 2015. However, these entities are not included among principal shareholders as the Company was unable to confirm their holdings as of March 31, 2015.

Shareholder Distribution



