Earnings Release Conference
First Quarter of FY2022
(April 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)

July 28, 2022

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Topics

- Net sales remained almost unchanged year on year. While sales of multilayer ceramic capacitors increased for mobility partly due to a boost from the depreciation of the yen, sales of SAW filters and high-frequency modules decreased for smartphones. Net sales ended in line with the assumption of the April forecast.

- Operating income decreased year on year. Operating income fell mainly due to a loss in productivity from lower capacity utilization, an increase in fixed costs and surges in material prices despite a profit-increasing effect resulting from the depreciation of the yen.

- The Company has not revised the projected financial results for the year ending March 31, 2023, which were announced on April 28, 2022.

Thank you very much for your continued guidance and support of our IR activities.
I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude once again.
Let me begin by explaining Q1 results.

Here are the topics for the financial results in Q1 of FY2022.
Net sales remained almost unchanged YoY. While net sales have benefited from the weaker yen, they have ended in line with the April forecast.

Operating income decreased YoY. Operating income decreased due to soaring material costs and other factors, despite an increase in profit due to the weaker yen.
I will explain the factors behind the increase or decrease in profits later.
The projected financial results for FY2022 has not been revised from that announced in April. Accordingly, the dividend forecast remains unchanged.

First Quarter of FY2022

From April 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022
Consolidated Basis

muRata
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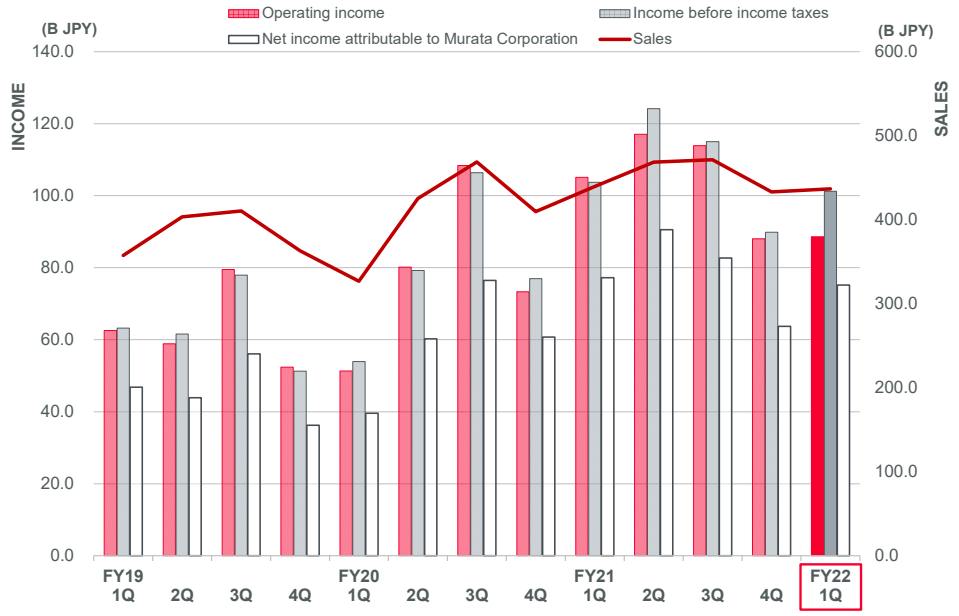
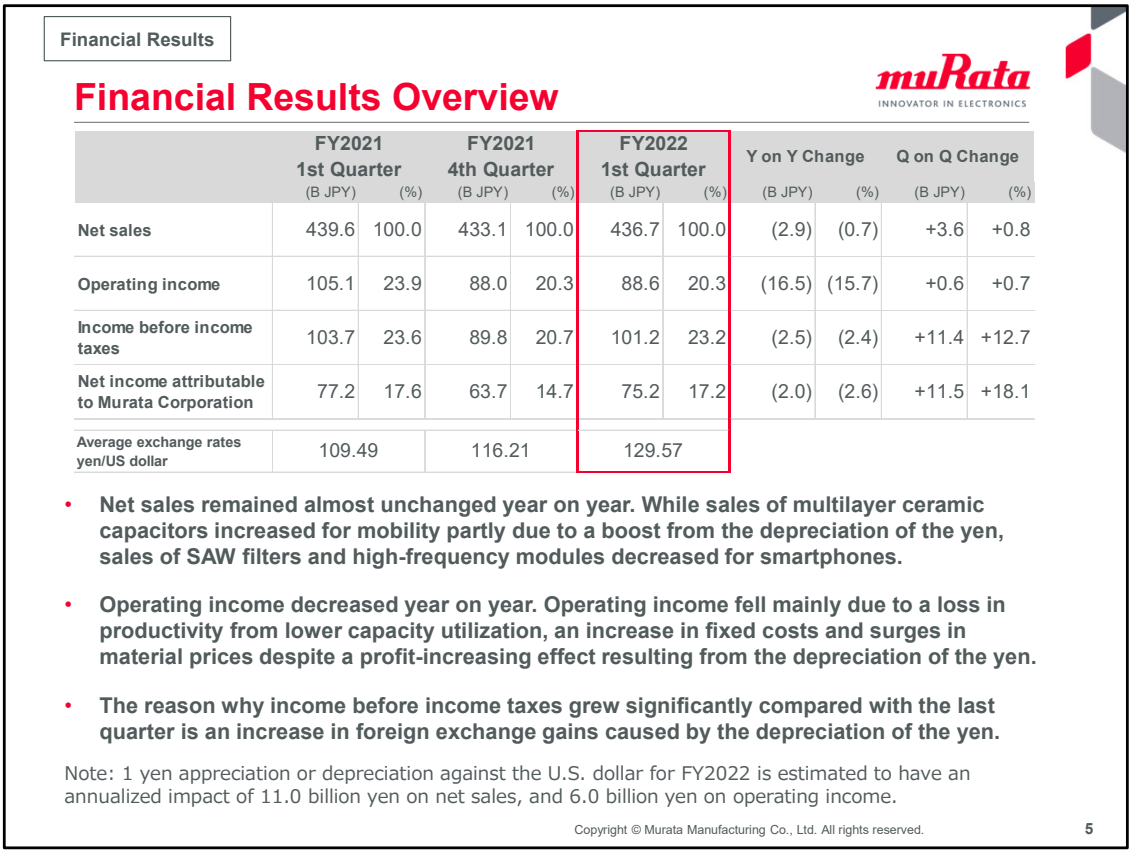
Financial Results

Quarterly Financial Results



This is a graph of our performance trend. I will explain this in detail on the following pages.



	FY2021 1st Quarter		FY2021 4th Quarter		FY2022 1st Quarter		Y on Y Change		Q on Q Change	
	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)
Net sales	439.6	100.0	433.1	100.0	436.7	100.0	(2.9)	(0.7)	+3.6	+0.8
Operating income	105.1	23.9	88.0	20.3	88.6	20.3	(16.5)	(15.7)	+0.6	+0.7
Income before income taxes	103.7	23.6	89.8	20.7	101.2	23.2	(2.5)	(2.4)	+11.4	+12.7
Net income attributable to Murata Corporation	77.2	17.6	63.7	14.7	75.2	17.2	(2.0)	(2.6)	+11.5	+18.1
Average exchange rates yen/US dollar	109.49		116.21		129.57					

- **Net sales remained almost unchanged year on year. While sales of multilayer ceramic capacitors increased for mobility partly due to a boost from the depreciation of the yen, sales of SAW filters and high-frequency modules decreased for smartphones.**
- **Operating income decreased year on year. Operating income fell mainly due to a loss in productivity from lower capacity utilization, an increase in fixed costs and surges in material prices despite a profit-increasing effect resulting from the depreciation of the yen.**
- **The reason why income before income taxes grew significantly compared with the last quarter is an increase in foreign exchange gains caused by the depreciation of the yen.**

Note: 1 yen appreciation or depreciation against the U.S. dollar for FY2022 is estimated to have an annualized impact of 11.0 billion yen on net sales, and 6.0 billion yen on operating income.

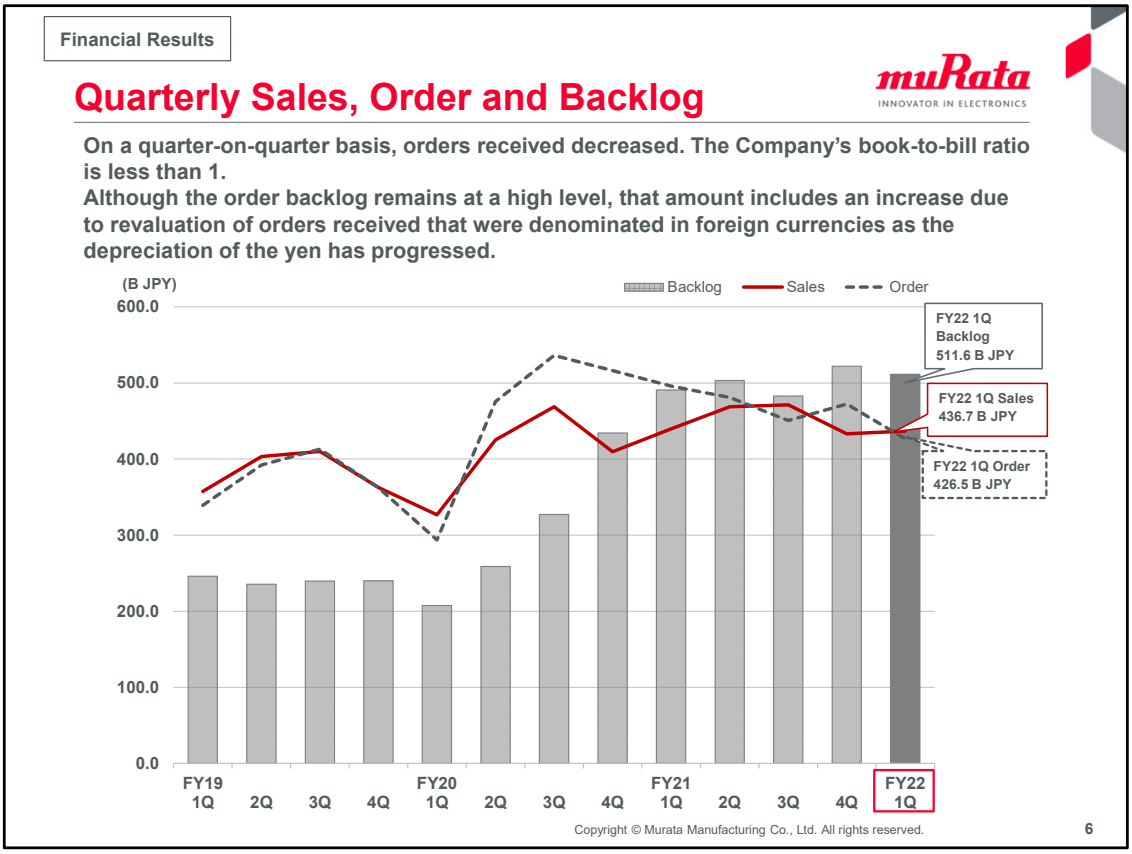
5

This is an overview of our financial results.

Net sales remained almost unchanged YoY and QoQ, although there were some foreign exchange effects.

Operating income fell 15.7% YoY but remained almost unchanged QoQ.

The difference between operating income and income before income taxes is large in this quarter. The reason for this is that foreign exchange gains of JPY12 billion were posted as non-operating income during this quarter. This is mainly due to foreign exchange gains on dollar-denominated deposits and other investment assets.



Here are the trends of sales, orders, and backlog.

The order backlog remains at a relatively high level of JPY511.6 billion.

The explanation on the top of the slide says that the book-to-bill ratio is less than 1. Specifically, the ratio is 0.98. This is also affected by the exchange rate.
We revalue the order backlog at the end of the quarter, which are denominated in foreign currencies, by restating it based on the quarter-end exchange rate.
Therefore, even if the book-to-bill ratio is 0.98, the actual trend is that orders are slightly weaker than sales, since the orders are calculated by subtracting the order backlog from sales.

Financial Results

Change in Segment for Disclosure

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～FY2021

Segment	Sales Category	Main products
Components	Capacitors	Multilayer ceramic capacitators (MLCCs)
	Piezoelectric Components	SAW filters Piezoelectric sensors Ceramic resonators
	Other Components	Inductors EMI filters Lithium ion secondary batteries Connectors Sensors Thermistors
Modules		RF modules Multilayer ceramic devices Connectivity modules Multilayer resin substrates Power supplies modules Solutions
Others		Machinery manufacturing Sales of software

FY2022～

Segment	Sales Category	Main products
Components	Capacitors	Multilayer ceramic capacitors (MLCCs)
	Inductors and EMI Filters	Inductors EMI Suppression filters
Devices and Modules	High-Frequency Device and Communications Module	SAW filters RF modules Multilayer ceramic devices Connectors Connectivity modules Multilayer resin substrates
	Battery and Power supply	Lithium-ion secondary batteries Power supplies modules
	Functional Device	Sensors Timing devices(Resonators)
Others		Solutions business Medical Products Machinery manufacturing etc..

- From the fiscal year ending March 2023, Segment Information changed to align with the 3-layered portfolio.
- We connected the enhancement of transparency in management to promotion of proactive dialogue with stakeholders and of autonomous and decentralized organizational operation.

We are revising our disclosure segments.

Financial Results

Operating segment sales

	FY2021 1st Quarter		FY2021 4th Quarter		FY2022 1st Quarter		Y on Y Change		Q on Q Change	
	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)
Capacitors	190.0	43.2	193.8	44.8	202.1	46.3	+12.1	+6.4	+8.4	+4.3
Inductors and EMI filters	49.3	11.2	43.5	10.0	46.9	10.7	(2.4)	(4.9)	+3.4	+7.8
High-Frequency Device and Communications Module	128.3	29.2	122.4	28.3	108.4	24.8	(19.9)	(15.5)	(14.0)	(11.5)
Battery and Power supply	42.6	9.7	43.7	10.1	51.3	11.8	+8.7	+20.3	+7.5	+17.3
Functional Device	26.7	6.1	25.6	5.9	24.8	5.7	(1.9)	(7.0)	(0.8)	(3.3)
Others	2.6	0.6	4.0	0.9	3.1	0.7	+0.5	+19.7	(0.9)	(21.4)
Net sales	439.6	100.0	433.1	100.0	436.7	100.0	(2.9)	(0.7)	+3.6	+0.8

This is the change in sales under the new sales categories.

In the capacitors business, sales were up YoY and QoQ. This is due in part to the depreciation of the yen. In reality, demand is on a slight downtrend for smartphones, PCs, and other products. Automobile sales remained strong.

In the inductors and EMI filters business, sales were down YoY but up QoQ. The difference with capacitors is that the sales weighting of automotive applications is lower.

In the high-frequency device and communications module business, sales were down considerably both YoY and QoQ. This is largely due to the impact of the still sluggish smartphone market in China.

In the battery and power supply business, sales were up both YoY and QoQ. This is due to an increase in sales of batteries for power tools. However, this is also partly due to price pass-throughs of higher raw material costs. Note that the sales increase is partly due to such price pass-throughs.

In the functional device business, sales decreased for smartphone, PC, and other applications.

Financial Results

Operating segment sales

[FY22 1st Quarter vs FY21 4th Quarter]

Capacitors +4.3%	***MLCCs*** **:** Sales of MLCCs increased in a broad range of applications except computers.
Inductors and EMI filters +7.8%	***Inductors ／Electromagnetic Interference(EMI) suppression filters*** **:** Sales of inductors increased for smartphones, and EMI suppression filters increased for mobilities.
High-Frequency Device and Communications Module (11.5%)	***High-frequency modules*** **:** Sales decreased for high-end smartphones. ***SAW Filters*** **:** Sales decreased for smartphone manufacturers in Greater China.
Battery and Power supply +17.3%	***Lithium-Ion secondary batteries*** **:** Sales increased for power tools.
Functional Device (3.3%)	***Sensors*** **:** Sales decreased for mobilities and computers.

Now that I have given you the general idea, I would like to refer back to this slide later.

Financial Results

Change in Sales by Application Category

~FY2021

Sales by Application	Main applications
AV	TV, Video Game
	Digital Camera
Communication	Smartphone
	Wearable Appliance
	Base Station
Computers and Peripherals	Electronic Data Processing
	Industrial equipment
Automotive Electronics	Automobile
	Motor cycle
Home Electronics and Others	Home Electrical Appliance
	Others

FY2022~

Sales by Application	Main applications
Communication	Smartphone
	Wearable Appliance
	Base Station
Mobility	Automobile
	Motor cycle
Computers	Electronic Data Processing
Home Electronics	TV, Video Game
	Digital Camera
	Power tool
	Home Electrical Appliance
Industry and Others	Industrial equipment
	Others

Sales by Application Category revised to coincide with the change of Segment Information from the fiscal year ending March 2023.

This page shows the revised classification by application.

Financial Results

Sales by Application

	FY2021 1st Quarter (B JPY)	(%)	FY2021 4th Quarter (B JPY)	(%)	FY2022 1st Quarter (B JPY)	(%)	Y on Y Change (B JPY)	(%)	Q on Q Change (B JPY)	(%)
Communication	185.7	42.2	176.1	40.7	169.2	38.7	(16.5)	(8.9)	(6.9)	(3.9)
Mobility	82.7	18.8	91.2	21.1	91.9	21.0	+9.2	+11.1	+0.7	+0.8
Computers	74.6	17.0	70.7	16.3	68.2	15.6	(6.5)	(8.7)	(2.5)	(3.6)
Home Electronics	44.2	10.1	43.7	10.1	51.3	11.8	+7.2	+16.3	+7.6	+17.3
Industry and Others	52.4	11.9	51.3	11.8	56.1	12.9	+3.7	+7.1	+4.8	+9.3
Net sales	439.6	100.0	433.1	100.0	436.7	100.0	(2.9)	(0.7)	+3.6	+0.8

*Based on our estimate

Sales for communication and computers were down YoY and QoQ.
On the other hand, sales for mobility were up YoY. Sales are relatively steady for mobility as also mentioned earlier with regard to capacitors.

Sales for home electronics reflect the increase in sales of batteries for power tools.

In terms of industry and others, sales are currently favorable to distributors and for industrial equipment.

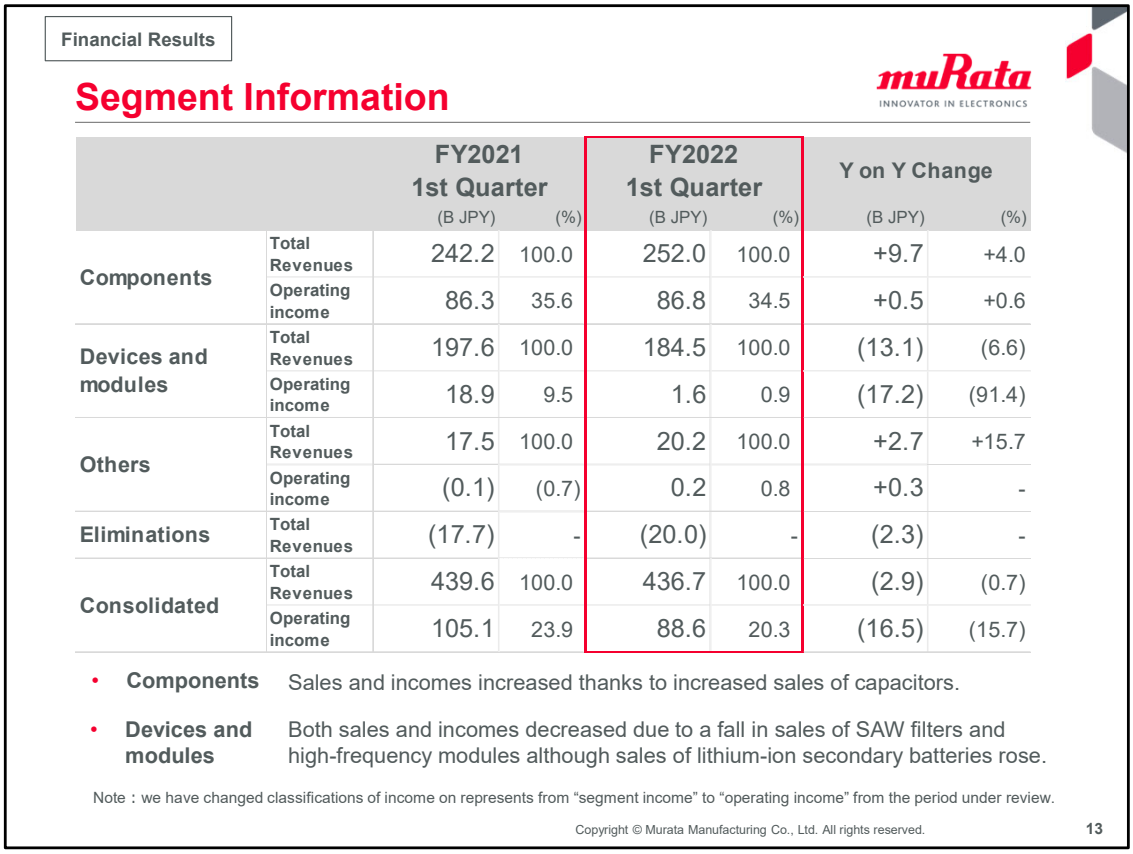
Financial Results

Sales by Application [FY22 1st Quarter vs FY21 4th Quarter]

Communication (3.9%)	Sales of high-frequency modules and SAW filters for smartphones increased. Sales of MLCCs for base stations and wearable devices increased.
Mobility +0.8%	Sales of MLCCs and EMI suppression filters increased.
Computers (3.6%)	Sales of MLCCs decreased for PCs and servers.
Home Electronics +17.3%	Sales of lithium-ion secondary batteries for power tools increased.
Industry and Others +9.3%	Sales of MLCCs increased for distributors and industrial equipment.

*Based on our estimate

This is also roughly as I have just described it, and I would like to refer you to the material later.



Financial Results

Segment Information

		FY2021 1st Quarter (B JPY)	(%)	FY2022 1st Quarter (B JPY)	(%)	Y on Y Change (B JPY)	(%)
Components	Total Revenues	242.2	100.0	252.0	100.0	+9.7	+4.0
	Operating income	86.3	35.6	86.8	34.5	+0.5	+0.6
Devices and modules	Total Revenues	197.6	100.0	184.5	100.0	(13.1)	(6.6)
	Operating income	18.9	9.5	1.6	0.9	(17.2)	(91.4)
Others	Total Revenues	17.5	100.0	20.2	100.0	+2.7	+15.7
	Operating income	(0.1)	(0.7)	0.2	0.8	+0.3	-
Eliminations	Total Revenues	(17.7)	-	(20.0)	-	(2.3)	-
Consolidated	Total Revenues	439.6	100.0	436.7	100.0	(2.9)	(0.7)
	Operating income	105.1	23.9	88.6	20.3	(16.5)	(15.7)

- **Components** Sales and incomes increased thanks to increased sales of capacitors.
- **Devices and modules** Both sales and incomes decreased due to a fall in sales of SAW filters and high-frequency modules although sales of lithium-ion secondary batteries rose.

Note：we have changed classifications of income on represents from “segment income” to “operating income” from the period under review.

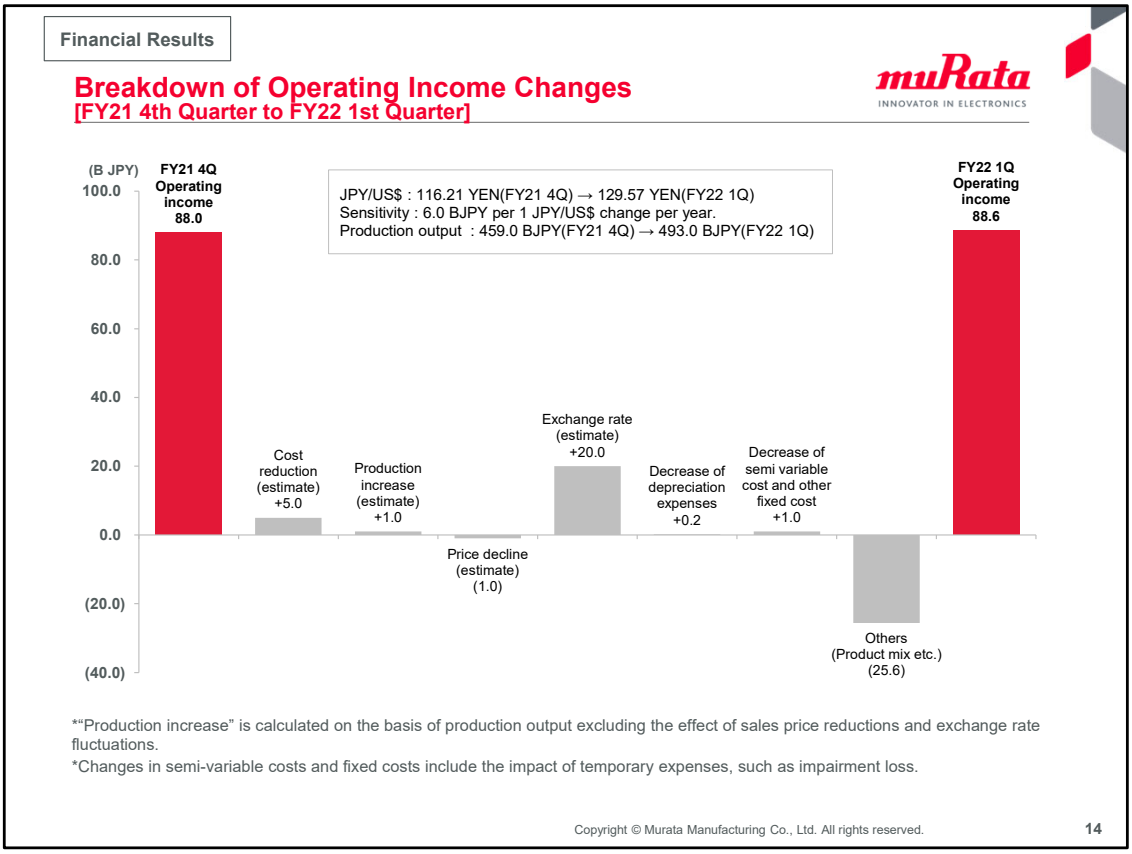
13

We have also revised the segment classification.

The components segment includes capacitors, EMI, and inductors. The devices and modules segment includes communication modules, batteries, and functional devices.

In the components segment, both sales and income increased YoY.
However, in the devices and modules segment, the operating margin was 0.9% in this quarter compared with 9.5% in the same period last year.

To explain in more detail, compared to the previous fiscal year, sales of SAW filters, which have relatively high profit margins in this segment, have decreased due to the current sluggish smartphone market in China. Sales of high-frequency modules have also declined from last year.
Sales of lithium-ion secondary batteries are increasing, but delays in recording the price pass-through to customers of the rising cost of raw materials are affecting the profit margin.
Results for Q1 were very challenging. However, we expect improvement from Q2 onward, especially as we enter the season of high-end smartphone model rollouts.

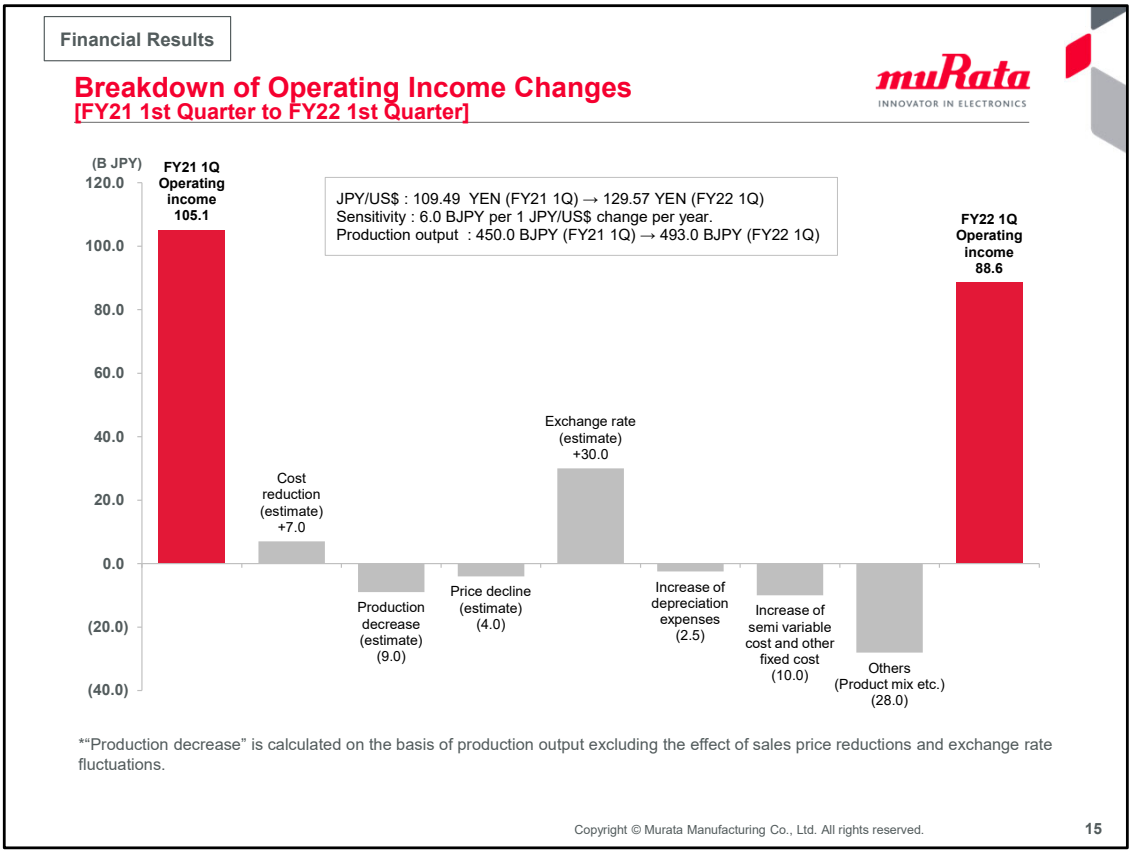


Here is a breakdown of changes in operating income. These are the factors behind the change in operating income from Q4 of last year.

Operating income was mostly unchanged. Production output increased from JPY459 billion in Q4 of last year to JPY493 billion in Q1, but this largely reflects the impact of foreign exchange rates.
Excluding this foreign exchange effect, production increase was JPY1 billion. Thus, the majority of the increase in production is attributable to the effect of foreign exchange rates.

The price decline, which show a relatively small figure, include both normal price reductions and price pass-throughs due to higher material prices. Thus, the final impact on operating income was negligible.

The others (difference in product mix, etc.) category had a negative impact of JPY25.6 billion. This category includes the impact of higher raw material prices on costs.



Here is another breakdown of factors contributing to the change in operating income YoY.

Operating income has declined from the same period last year.

Production output for Q1 was JPY493 billion, compared to JPY450 billion in the same period last year. But this was due to the impact of foreign exchange rates, while capacity utilization had a negative impact. Therefore, excluding the effect of foreign exchange rates, there was no increase in production output due to an increase in capacity utilization.

The same relationship applies to price declines, product mix, and others as explained in the QoQ comparison. Raw material price increases are included in others, but the impact of price pass-through is included in price declines.

As a supplementary explanation of the product mix, one of the negative factors in others (product mix, etc.) was the increased sales weighting of batteries, which have relatively low profit margins. Another factors is a decline in the sales weighting of SAW filters. As a result, product mix and other factors have had a negative impact of JPY28 billion on operating income.

The increase in semi-variable and other fixed costs, which had a negative JPY10 billion impact on operating income, reflects higher energy costs and overall personnel costs.

Financial Results

Cash Flows

	FY2021 1st Quarter (B JPY)	FY2022 1st Quarter (B JPY)	Y on Y Change (B JPY)
Operating activities	58.1	31.3	(26.8)
Investing activities	(53.4)	(36.5)	+16.8
Financing activities	(38.6)	(89.2)	(50.5)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(0.1)	7.7	+7.8
Cash and cash equivalents	373.7	425.4	+51.7
Free Cash Flows	4.7	(5.2)	(9.9)
Capital expenditures	(46.7)	(41.8)	+4.9
Depreciation and amortization	37.3	39.8	+2.5

Cash flows from operating activities decreased due to a year-on-year increase in inventories.
Cash flows from financing activities decreased due to the acquisition of treasury stock (43.6 billion yen).

Here is an overview of our cash flows.

Cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities are shown in the table. Net cash used in financing activities includes JPY43.6 billion due to the purchase of treasury stock as of June.

Projected Financial Results for FY2022

(From April 2022 to March 2023)

Projections

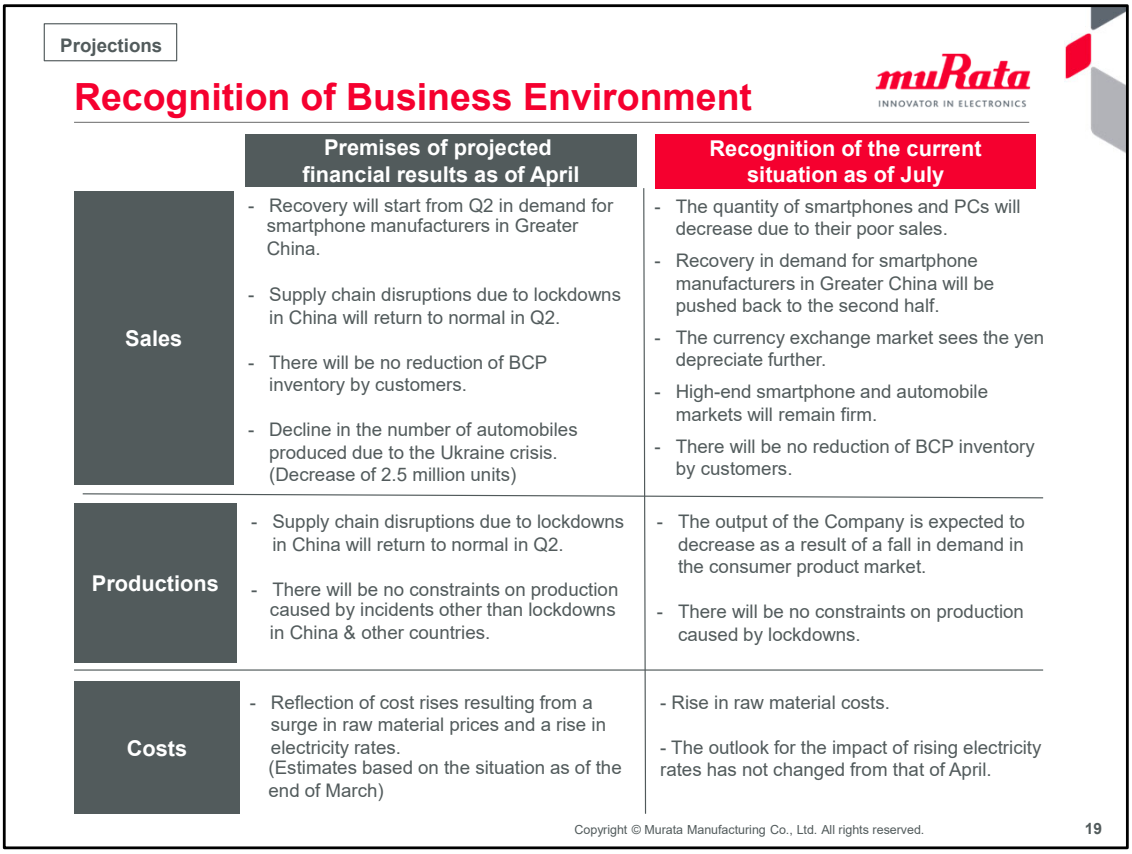
Projected Financial Results for FY2022

	FY2021 Actual		FY2022 Projections				Change	
			1st Half	2nd Half				
	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(B JPY)	(B JPY)	(%)	(B JPY)	(%)
Net sales	1,812.5	100.0	952.0	978.0	1,930.0	100.0	+117.5	+6.5
Operating income	424.1	23.4	209.0	231.0	440.0	22.8	+15.9	+3.8
Income before income taxes	432.7	23.9	210.0	232.0	442.0	22.9	+9.3	+2.1
Net income attributable to Murata Corporation	314.1	17.3	154.0	170.0	324.0	16.8	+9.9	+3.1
ROIC (pre-tax basis) (%)	22.6				21.6		(1.0)	
Average exchange rates yen/US dollar	112.38				120.00			

There are signs of a change in the market environment from the situation of April. However, taking the status of exchange rates as of the end of July into account, there is no significant change to projected financial results at the time of announcing these financial results. Therefore, the Company has not revised the projected financial results for FY2022.

As mentioned at the beginning of this presentation, we have not changed our outlook for the financial results at this time.

However, from the next page, I would like to explain how the situation has changed. We have concluded that there is no need to revise our projected financial results.



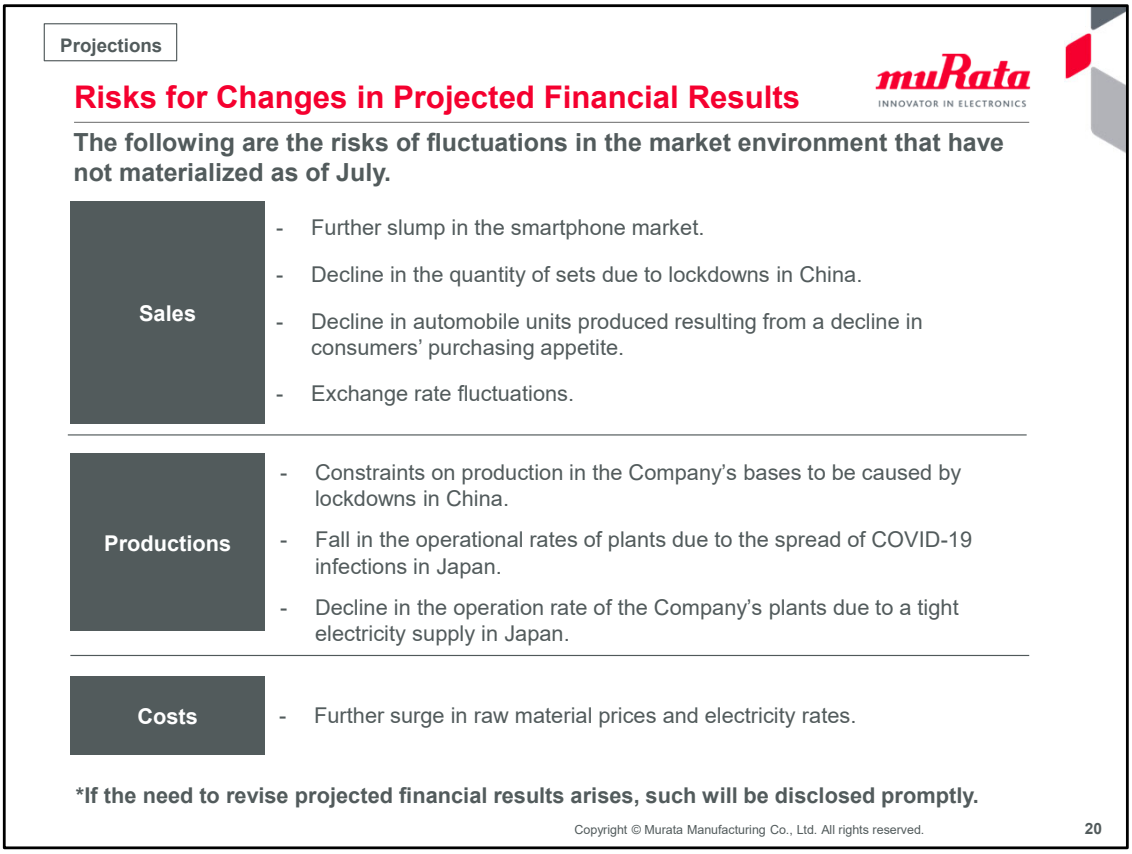
When we announced our financial results in April, we explained our premises for the outlook as shown in the left column of this table. I will explain the changes that have taken place since then and our recognition of the current situation.

First, we describe that there is a decrease in the number of units due to sluggish sales of smartphones and PCs. There is no change in our forecast, but I will explain how we see the situation.
We have changed our view on smartphones, expecting a decline of about 10% from the number of units projected at the beginning of the period.
We expect PC and tablet sales to decline about 5% from our initial projection.
We expect automobile sales to be relatively firm but since Q1 was affected by the lockdown, we expect a slight decrease compared to the initial forecast, maybe a low single-digit decrease.
As for smartphone manufacturers in the Greater China region, we explained at the beginning of the fiscal year that we expect a gradual recovery from around the summer, but at this point we feel that the recovery will be delayed into H2 of the fiscal year.

The exchange rate is expected to progress to a weaker yen than expected.
We believe that the high-end smartphone and automobile markets will remain relatively firm and will probably be close to our assumptions at the beginning of the period.

Our current view is based on the assumption that no reversal of BCP inventories will occur in the current fiscal year.

With regard to production, as I mentioned earlier, we expect our production, in real terms excluding the effect of exchange rates, to be lower than we assumed at the beginning of the period due to the decline in demand in the consumer market.
At present, we do not expect production constraints due to the lockdown to occur in Q2 or later.
Material costs are currently rising.
We have not changed our outlook for the impact of higher electricity prices since April.



We do not believe there is a need to change our earnings forecast because, as mentioned earlier, the softer outlook for PCs and smartphones has been offset by the effect of the weaker yen. However, a further slowdown in the smartphone market would pose a risk to achieving our earnings forecast. In addition, any change in the current stable situation of automobile production, or another lockdown, would naturally affect our financial results. Exchange rates will have mixed effects, both to the upside and downside.

Risks related to production include lockdowns and reduced capacity utilization at domestic plants due to COVID-19 or tight supply and demand for electricity. Other risks include rising material and electricity costs.

TOPICS

Initiatives in the Automotive Market

TOPICS

Murata's business in the Automobile market

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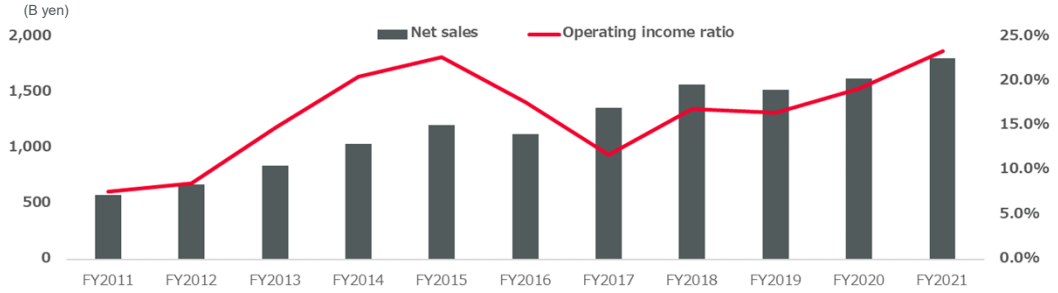
Trends in Net Sales and Operating Income Ratio（Consolidated）



Percentage of net sales

	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Automotive Electronics	14.7%	15.0%	14.2%	13.9%	12.7%	14.9%	14.6%	16.4%	17.2%	16.8%	18.6%
Communication	45.4%	48.6%	51.0%	54.1%	60.3%	56.0%	52.6%	48.4%	51.8%	49.5%	43.1%

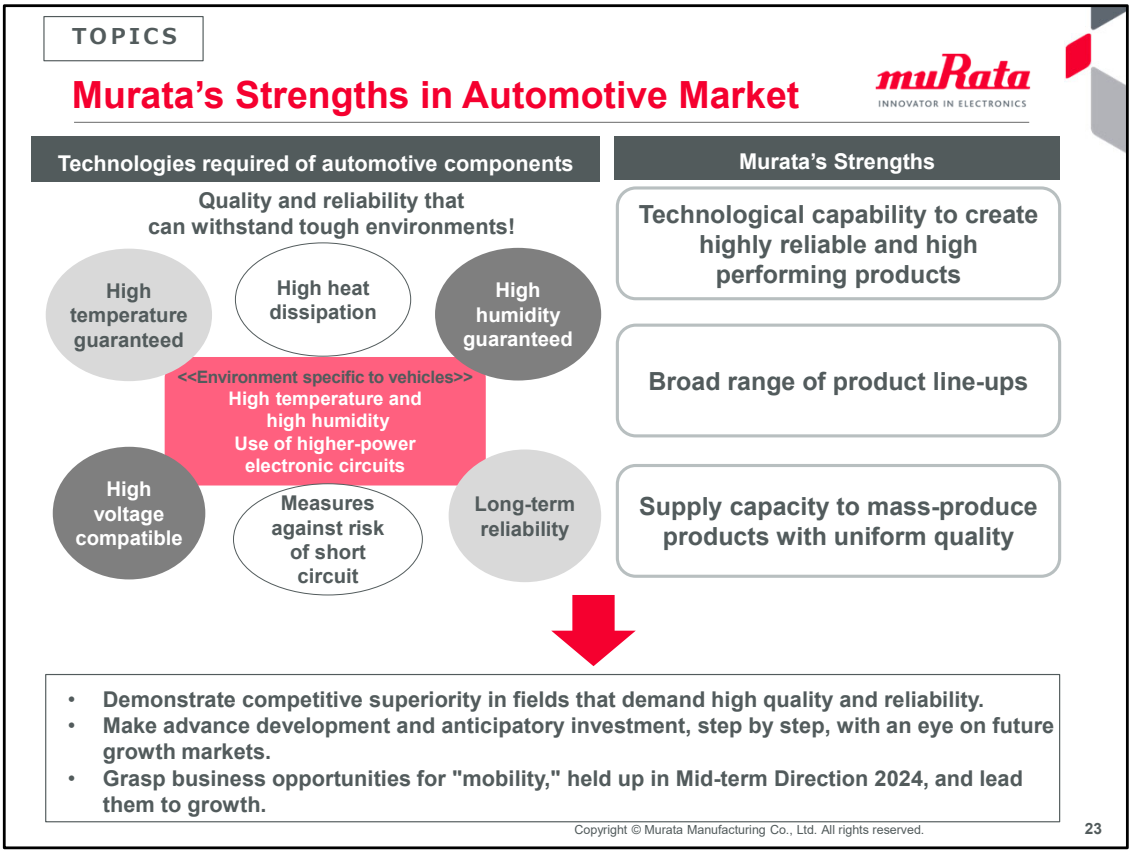
- **In the first half of the 2010s, net sales for communication, mainly smartphones, were the mainstay of revenue.**
- **In the Mid-term Direction 2021 (FY2019 to FY2021), the Company positioned the automotive market as a foundational market and carried out a growth strategy. As a result, the percentage of net sales for car electronics in overall sales grew 2.2 points from FY2018 to 18.6%.**
- **The Company also managed to strengthen management capital, including monozukuri capital, through meeting strict requirements centered on quality.**

22

I would like to conclude today's presentation with an explanation of our initiatives in the automotive market. What I would like to say here is that we have strengthened our business in the automotive market under our previous medium-term management plan, Mid-term direction 2021, and we would like to further accelerate our growth in the automotive market under Mid-term direction 2024.

Under Mid-Term direction 2021, we were able to reduce our dependence on communications and diversify our revenue sources by increasing the share of automotive electronics in our consolidated sales.

In addition, we believe that we have been able to strengthen our *monodukuri* capital and other management capital as a result by improving our ability to respond to stringent demands, particularly for quality.

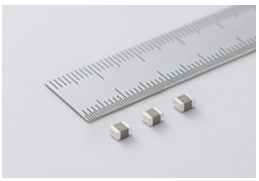


Once again, we intend to comprehensively leverage Murata's strengths in technology, product lineup, and supply capacity to meet the high reliability requirements shown in the image on the left and prepare for opportunities in the automotive market over the medium to long term.

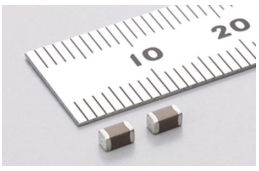
TOPICS

New products for the automotive market

Metal power inductors for in-vehicle applications offer major improvements in Isat and RDC specifications
—Expansion and reinforcement of product line-ups toward progress in electrification of automobiles
(Announcement date : April 21, 2022)



New MLCC for automotive applications features the world's highest capacitance of 22 µF for MLCCs in a 1206 inch size with a 16V rating
—Highly reliable products for powertrains and safety
(Announcement date : December 21, 2021)



MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) 6DoF (Six Degrees of Freedom) inertial sensor
—Contribution to raising accuracy to higher levels in Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS)
(Announcement date : May 28, 2020)

Here we present our recently launched automotive products.

We are pleased to introduce our new inductors, MLCCs, and MEMS sensor.

This concludes my presentation.

We look forward to your continued guidance and support as we continue to prepare for opportunities and risks and strive to enhance our corporate value.

This report contains forward-looking statements concerning Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and its group companies' projections, plans, policies, strategies, schedules, and decisions. These forward-looking statements are not historical facts; rather, they represent the assumptions of the Murata Group (the “Group”) based on information currently available and certain assumptions we deem as reasonable. Actual results may differ materially from expectations due to various risks and uncertainties. Readers are therefore requested not to rely on these forward-looking statements as the sole basis for evaluating the Group. The Company has no obligation to revise any of the forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Risks and uncertainties that may affect actual results include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) economic conditions of the Company's business environment, and trends, supply-demand balance, and price fluctuations in the markets for electronic devices and components; (2) price fluctuations and insufficient supply of raw materials; (3) exchange rate fluctuations; (4) the Group's ability to provide a stable supply of new products that are compatible with the rapid technical innovation of the electronic components market and to continue to design and develop products and services that satisfy customers; (5) changes in the market value of the Group's financial assets; (6) drastic legal, political, and social changes in the Group's business environment; and (7) other uncertainties and contingencies.

The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements included in this report.

Thank you

Appendixes

Appendixes

Financial Data (1/3)

(B JPY)

	FY2019				FY2020				FY2021				FY2021
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
Sales	357.6	403.4	410.2	362.9	326.8	425.2	468.6	409.5	439.6	468.5	471.4	433.1	436.7
Operating income	62.6	58.8	79.5	52.4	51.3	80.2	108.4	73.3	105.1	117.0	113.9	88.0	88.6
Income before income taxes	63.2	61.6	78.0	51.3	53.9	79.2	106.3	76.9	103.7	124.1	115.0	89.8	101.2
Net income attributable to Murata Corporation	46.8	43.9	56.1	36.2	39.6	60.3	76.5	60.7	77.2	90.6	82.6	63.7	75.2
Capital expenditures	52.9	62.0	81.4	85.4	40.2	43.8	48.9	63.9	42.6	32.1	33.4	44.7	38.6
Depreciation and amortization	33.6	34.6	35.7	36.4	34.0	35.9	35.7	37.5	37.3	38.7	39.6	40.0	39.8
R & D expenses	26.1	25.3	24.7	26.4	24.8	26.2	24.4	26.3	27.0	27.2	28.2	28.9	30.7
Average exchange rates (yen)	109.90	107.35	108.76	108.97	107.62	106.22	104.51	105.90	109.49	110.11	113.71	116.21	129.57

Appendixes

Financial Data (2/3)

(B JPY)

		FY2021				FY2022
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
Operating segment sales	Capacitors	190.0	203.4	201.4	193.8	202.1
	Inductors and EMI filters	49.3	51.9	51.1	43.5	46.9
	Components	239.3	255.2	252.5	237.3	249.0
	High-Frequency Device and Communications Module	128.3	137.4	140.2	122.4	108.4
	Battery and Power supply	42.6	45.3	48.8	43.7	51.3
	Functional Device	26.7	27.7	26.3	25.6	24.8
	Devices/Module	197.6	210.3	215.3	191.8	184.5
	Others	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.1
	Net sales	439.6	468.5	471.4	433.1	436.7
Sales by Application	Communication	185.7	207.1	210.4	176.1	169.2
	Mobility	82.7	82.1	80.3	91.2	91.9
	Computers	74.6	77.0	75.1	70.7	68.2
	Home Electronics	44.2	48.3	47.1	43.7	51.3
	Industry and Others	52.4	54.1	58.6	51.3	56.1
	Net sales	439.6	468.5	471.4	433.1	436.7

Appendixes

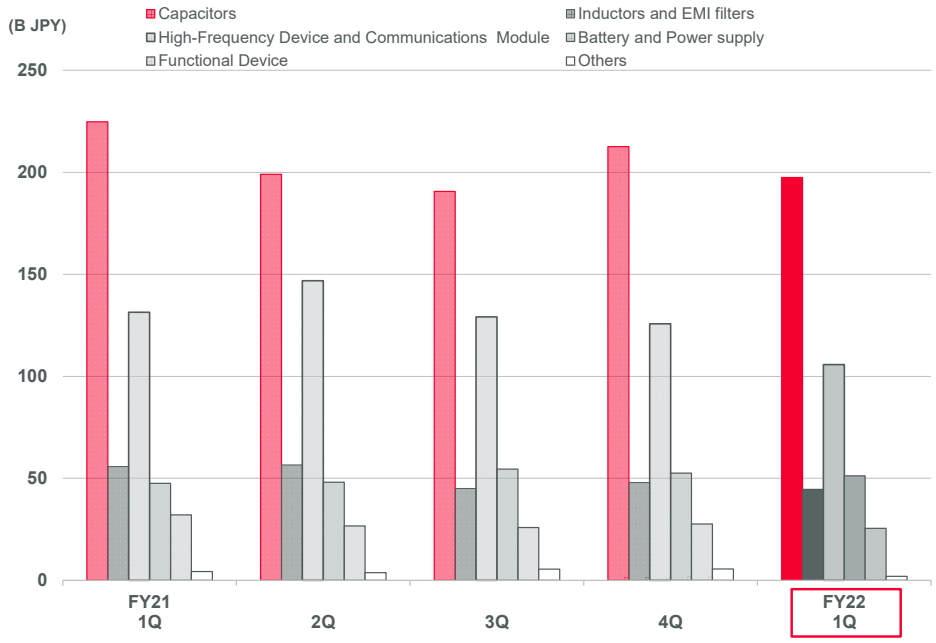
Financial Data (3/3)

(B JPY)

		FY2021				FY2022
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
Components	Total revenue	242.2	258.5	255.9	241.5	252.0
	Operating income	86.3	94.3	93.6	81.3	86.8
Devices and modules	Total revenue	197.6	210.3	215.3	191.8	184.5
	Operating income	18.9	23.6	20.8	6.4	1.6
Others	Total revenue	17.5	17.8	17.5	18.4	20.2
	Operating income	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.5)	0.3	0.2
Eliminations	Total revenue	(17.7)	(18.2)	(17.3)	(18.6)	(20.0)
Consolidated	Total revenue	439.6	468.5	471.4	433.1	436.7
	Operating income	105.1	117.0	113.9	88.0	88.6

Appendixes

Orders by Operating segment



Shareholder return

Dividends per Share

- FY2022(Year Ending March 31, 2023) projected annual dividends per share
- 150 JPY per share
- (Interim: 75 JPY per share, Year-end: 75 JPY per share)
  *20 yen increase of annual dividend per share

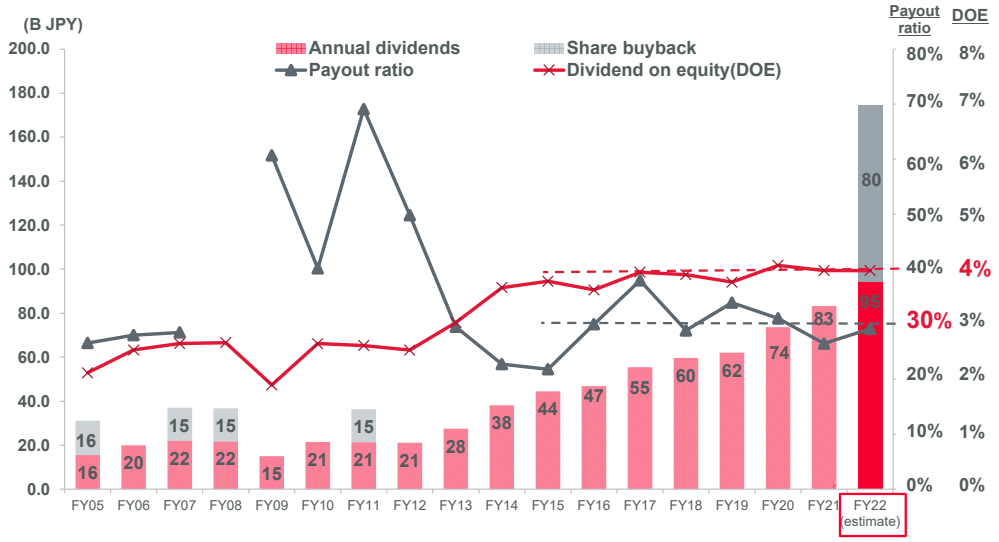
- FY2021(Year Ending March 31, 2022) annual dividends per share
  130 JPY per share
  (Interim: 60 JPY per share, Year-end: 70 JPY per share)

Note: The above projections are based on our view of the current business environment and our projections for FY2022.

Shareholder return

Return to Shareholders

- **Dividend** As a stable increase in dividends is our basic policy, we aim to achieve DOE (Dividend on equity ratio) of 4% or higher over the medium term with reference to dividend payout ratio of approximately 30%.
- **Share buyback** As a means of returning profits to shareholders, we implement share buybacks in a timely manner to improve capital efficiency.



Note: Cash dividends for FY22 (estimated) are calculated taking into account the expected number of shares to be repurchased.

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