

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO LTD

Form 20-F

June 30, 2008

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008

Commission file number 1 - 6784

MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Japan

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8501, Japan

(Address of principal executive offices)

Yukitoshi Onda, +81-6-6906-1763, onda.yukitoshi@jp.panasonic.com, address is same as above

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
American Depositary Shares*	New York Stock Exchange
Common Stock	New York Stock Exchange

* American Depositary Shares evidenced by American Depositary Receipts. Each American Depositary Share represents one share of Common Stock.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

None

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None

(Title of Class)

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Indicate the number of outstanding shares (excluding treasury stock) of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Title of Class	Outstanding as of	
	March 31, 2008 (Japan Time)	March 31, 2008 (New York Time)
Common Stock	2,101,117,156	
American Depositary Shares, each representing 1 share of Common Stock		185,357,618

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No .

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark whether the Company (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Company was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer .

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No .

This form contains 174 pages.

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All information contained in this annual report is as of March 31, 2008 or for the year ended March 31, 2008 (fiscal 2008) unless the context otherwise indicates.

The noon buying rate for yen in New York City as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on June 18, 2008 was 108.05 yen = U.S.\$1.

About the Company

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, unless the context otherwise requires, Matsushita, the Matsushita Group or the Company refers to Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as a group), best known for its Panasonic brand name, is one of the world's leading manufacturers of electronic and electric products for a wide range of consumer, business and industrial uses, as well as a wide variety of components. The shareholders of the Company resolved in June 2008 that the name of the Company will be changed to Panasonic Corporation as from October 1, 2008. Based in Osaka, Japan, the Company recorded consolidated net sales of approximately 9,069 billion yen for fiscal 2008. Over the past eight decades, the Company has grown from a small domestic household electrical equipment manufacturer into a comprehensive electronic and electric equipment, systems and components manufacturer operating internationally. Of the fiscal 2008 net sales, nearly one-half was represented by sales in Japan, with the rest by overseas sales.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report includes forward-looking statements (within the meaning of Section 27A of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934) about Matsushita. To the extent that statements in this annual report do not relate to historical or current facts, they constitute forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on the current assumptions and beliefs of the Matsushita Group in light of the information currently available to it, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause the Matsushita Group's actual results, performance, achievements or financial position to be materially different from any future results, performance, achievements or financial position expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Matsushita undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements after the date of this annual report (June 2008). Investors are advised to consult any further disclosures by Matsushita in its subsequent filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and its other filings.

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The risks, uncertainties and other factors referred to above include, but are not limited to, economic conditions, particularly consumer spending and corporate capital expenditures in the United States, Europe, Japan, China, and other Asian countries; volatility in demand for electronic equipment and components from business and industrial customers, as well as consumers in many product and geographical markets; currency rate fluctuations, notably between the yen, the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese yuan, Asian currencies and other currencies in which the Matsushita Group operates businesses, or in which assets and liabilities of the Matsushita Group are denominated; the ability of the Matsushita Group to respond to rapid technological changes and changing consumer preferences with timely and cost-effective introductions of new products in markets that are highly competitive in terms of both price and technology; the ability of the Matsushita Group to achieve its business objectives through joint ventures and other collaborative agreements with other companies; the ability of the Matsushita Group to maintain competitive strength in many product and geographical areas; the possibility of incurring expenses resulting from any defects in products or services of the Matsushita Group; the possibility that the Matsushita Group may face intellectual property infringement claims by third parties; current and potential, direct and indirect restrictions imposed by other countries over trade, manufacturing, labor and operations; fluctuations in market prices of securities and other assets in which the Matsushita Group has holdings or changes in valuation of long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment and goodwill, and deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions; future changes or revisions to accounting policies or accounting rules; as well as natural disasters including earthquakes and other events that may negatively impact business activities of the Matsushita Group. The factors listed above are not all-inclusive.

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PART I**Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers**

Not applicable

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable

Item 3. Key Information**A. Selected Financial Data**

Yen (billions), except per share amounts and yen exchange rates

	Fiscal year ended March 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Income Statement Data:					
Net sales	9,069	9,108	8,894	8,714	7,480
Income before income taxes	435	439	371	247	171
Net income	282	217	154	58	42
Per common share:					
Net income:					
Basic	132.90	99.50	69.48	25.49	18.15
Diluted	132.90	99.50	69.48	25.49	18.00
Dividends	32.50	25.00	17.50	15.25	12.50
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	7,444	7,897	7,965	8,057	7,438
Long-term debt	232	227	264	477	461
Stockholders' equity	3,742	3,917	3,788	3,544	3,452
Common stock	259	259	259	259	259

Number of shares issued at year-end (thousands)	2,453,053	2,453,053	2,453,053	2,453,053	2,453,053
Number of shares issued and outstanding at year-end (thousands)	2,101,117	2,146,284	2,209,532	2,258,358	2,318,408
<u>Yen exchange rates per U.S. dollar:</u>					
Year-end	99.85	117.56	117.48	107.22	104.18
Average	114.31	116.92	113.15	107.49	113.07
High	96.88	110.07	104.41	102.26	104.18
Low	124.09	121.81	120.93	114.30	120.55

	<u>Dec.</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>Jan.</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Feb.</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Mar.</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>Apr.</u> <u>2008</u>	<u>May</u> <u>2008</u>
<u>Yen exchange rates for each month during the previous six months:</u>						
High	109.68	105.42	104.19	96.88	101.09	103.01
Low	114.45	109.70	108.15	103.99	104.56	105.52

Note: Dividends per share reflect those paid during each fiscal year.

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B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable

D. Risk Factors

Once a year, Matsushita implements a Groupwide risk assessment survey to identify potential risks in an integrated and comprehensive manner. By identifying, assessing, evaluating and prioritizing these risks, Matsushita specifies risks related to the Corporate Headquarters, business domain companies and Group affiliates, takes countermeasures that correspond to the materiality of each risk, and seeks continuous improvements through the monitoring of the progress of such countermeasures. Primarily because of the business areas and geographical areas where it operates, and the highly competitive nature of the industry to which it belongs, Matsushita is exposed to a variety of risks and uncertainties in conducting its businesses, including, but not limited to, the following. These risks may adversely affect Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition. This section includes forward-looking statements and future expectations as of the date of this annual report.

Risks Related to Economic Conditions

Weakness in Japanese and global economies may cause reduced demand for Matsushita's products

Demand for Matsushita's products and services may be affected by general economic trends in the countries or regions in which Matsushita's products and services are sold. Economic downturns and resulting declines in demand in Matsushita's major markets worldwide may thus adversely affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect Matsushita's operating results

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition, because its international business transactions and costs and prices of its products and services in overseas countries are affected by foreign exchange rate changes. In addition, foreign exchange rate changes can also affect the yen value of Matsushita's investments in overseas assets and liabilities because Matsushita's consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen. Generally, an appreciation of the yen against other major currencies such as the U.S. dollar and the euro may adversely affect Matsushita's operating results. Meanwhile, a depreciation of the yen against the aforementioned major currencies may have a favorable impact on Matsushita's operating results.

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Interest rate fluctuations may adversely affect Matsushita's financial condition, etc.

Matsushita is exposed to interest rate fluctuation risks which may affect the Company's operational costs, interest expenses, interest income and the value of financial assets and liabilities. Accordingly, interest rate fluctuations may adversely affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Decreases in the value of Japanese stocks may adversely affect Matsushita's financial results

Matsushita holds mostly Japanese stocks as part of its investment securities. The value of these stocks may drop substantially due to economic conditions or other factors, resulting in losses from valuation declines of investment securities. Such decreases in the value of stocks may occur, causing adverse effects to Matsushita's operating results and financial condition. The decrease in the value of Japanese stocks may also reduce stockholders' equity on the balance sheet, as unrealized holding gains (losses) of available-for-sale securities are included as part of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Risks Related to Matsushita's Business

Competition in the industry may adversely affect Matsushita's ability to maintain profitability

Matsushita develops, produces and sells a broad range of products and therefore faces many different types of competitors, from large international companies to relatively small, rapidly growing, and highly specialized organizations. Matsushita may choose not to fund or invest in one or more of its businesses to the same degree as its competitors in those businesses do, or it may not be able to do so in a timely manner or even at all. These competitors may have greater financial, technological, and marketing resources than Matsushita in the respective businesses in which they compete.

Rapid declines in product prices may adversely affect Matsushita's financial condition

Matsushita's business is subject to intense price competition worldwide, which makes it difficult for the Company to determine product prices and maintain adequate profits. Such intensified price competition may adversely affect Matsushita's profits, especially in terms of possible decreases in demand. For the year ending March 31, 2009, Matsushita expects that its product prices in consumer digital electronics and many other business areas will continue to decline, as has been the case in recent years.

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Matsushita's business is, and will continue to be, subject to risks generally associated with international business operations

One of Matsushita's business strategies is business expansion in overseas markets. In many of these markets, Matsushita may face risks generally associated with international manufacturing and other business operations, such as political instability, cultural and religious differences, the spread of infectious diseases and labor relations, as well as economic uncertainty and foreign currency exchange risks. Matsushita may also face barriers in commercial and business customs in foreign countries, including difficulties in timely collection of accounts receivable or in building and expanding relationships with customers, subcontractors or parts suppliers. Matsushita may also experience various political, legal or other restrictions in investment, trade, manufacturing, labor or other aspects of operations, including restrictions on foreign investment or the repatriation of profits on invested capital, nationalization of local industry, changes in export or import restrictions or foreign exchange controls, and changes in the tax system or the rate of taxation in countries where Matsushita operates businesses. With respect to products exported overseas, tariffs, other barriers or shipping costs may make Matsushita's products less competitive in terms of price. Expanding its overseas business may require significant investments long before Matsushita realizes returns on such investments, and increased investments may result in expenses growing at a faster rate than revenues.

Matsushita may not be able to keep pace with technological changes and develop new products or services in a timely manner to remain competitive

Matsushita may fail to introduce new products or services in response to technological changes in a timely manner. Some of Matsushita's core businesses, such as consumer digital electronics and key components and devices, are concentrated in industries where technological innovation is the central competitive factor. Matsushita continuously faces the challenge of developing and introducing viable and innovative new products. Matsushita must predict with reasonable accuracy both future demand and new technologies that will be available to meet such demand. If Matsushita fails to do so, it will not be able to compete in new markets.

Matsushita may not be able to develop product formats that can prevail as de facto standards

Matsushita has been forming alliances and partnerships with other major manufacturers to strengthen technologies and the development of product formats, such as next-generation home and mobile networking products, data storage devices, and software systems. Despite these efforts, Matsushita's competitors may succeed in developing de facto standards for future products before Matsushita can. In such cases, the Company's competitive position, business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

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Matsushita may not be able to successfully recruit and retain skilled employees, particularly scientific, technical and management professionals

Matsushita's future success depends largely on its ability to attract and retain certain key personnel, including scientific, technical and management professionals. Matsushita anticipates that it will need to hire additional skilled personnel in all areas of its business. Industry demand for such employees, however, exceeds the number of personnel available, and the competition for attracting and retaining these employees is intense. Because of this intense competition for skilled employees, Matsushita may be unable to retain its existing personnel or attract additional qualified employees to keep up with future business needs. If this should happen, Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Alliances with, and strategic investments in, third parties undertaken by Matsushita may not produce positive results

Matsushita develops its business by forming alliances or joint ventures with, and making strategic investments in, other companies, including investments in start-up companies. Furthermore, the strategic importance of partnering with third parties is increasing. In some cases, such partnerships are crucial to Matsushita's goal of introducing new products and services, but Matsushita may not be able to successfully collaborate or achieve expected synergies with its partners. Matsushita does not, however, control these partners, who may make decisions regarding their business undertakings with Matsushita that may be contrary to Matsushita's interests. In addition, if these partners change their business strategies, Matsushita may fail to maintain these partnerships.

Matsushita is dependent on the ability of third parties to deliver parts, components and services in adequate quality and quantity in a timely manner, and at a reasonable price

Matsushita's manufacturing operations depend on obtaining raw materials, parts and components, equipment and other supplies including services from reliable suppliers in adequate quality and quantity in a timely manner. It may be difficult for Matsushita to substitute one supplier for another, increase the number of suppliers or change one component for another in a timely manner or at all due to the interruption of supply or increased industry demand. This may adversely affect the Matsushita Group's operations. Although Matsushita decides purchase prices by contract, the prices of raw materials including oil, parts and components, may increase due to changes in supply and demand. Some components are only available from a limited number of suppliers, which also may adversely affect Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition.

Matsushita is exposed to the risk that its customers may encounter financial difficulties

Many of Matsushita's customers purchase products and services from Matsushita on payment terms that do not provide for immediate payment. If customers from whom Matsushita has substantial accounts receivable encounter financial difficulties and are unable to make payments on time, Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

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Risks Related to Matsushita's Management Plans

Matsushita is implementing its mid-term management plan called GP3 (announced on January 10, 2007), which will run from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2010. Under this plan, Matsushita aims to achieve sales of 10 trillion yen and ROE of 10% in fiscal 2010 by achieving steady growth with profitability. Furthermore, in line with its twin corporate visions under this plan of contributing to realizing a ubiquitous networking society and coexistence with the global environment, Matsushita aims to earn the support of all its stakeholders worldwide by sustaining growth through continued innovation and ensuring sound business activities on a global basis. Another way is by setting a target of reducing total global CO₂ emissions during the plan by 300,000 tons compared with fiscal 2007 at Matsushita's manufacturing operations worldwide through environmental initiatives. Due mainly to the various risk factors described in this section, Matsushita may not be successful in achieving all the goals set out in its mid-term management plan. In addition, Matsushita may not be able to improve efficiency or realize growth through these measures due to the increased costs arising from unexpected additional reorganization or restructuring, improper allocation of operational resources or other unpredictable factors. Also, Matsushita announced on April 28, 2008, its annual forecast and major initiatives for the year ending March 31, 2009. However, Matsushita may not be successful in achieving all the targets or in realizing the expected benefits because of various external and internal factors.

Risks Related to Legal Restrictions and Litigations

Matsushita may be subject to product liability or warranty claims that could result in significant direct or indirect costs

The occurrence of defects in Matsushita products could make Matsushita liable for damages not covered by product and completed operation liability insurance, whereby the Company could incur significant expenses. Due to negative publicity concerning these problems, Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Matsushita may fail to protect its proprietary intellectual properties, or face claims of intellectual property infringement by a third party, and may lose its intellectual property rights on key technologies or be liable for significant damages

Matsushita's success depends on its ability to obtain intellectual property rights covering its products and product design. Patents may not be granted or may not be of sufficient scope or force to provide Matsushita with adequate protection or commercial advantage. In addition, effective copyright and trade secret protections may be unavailable

or limited in some countries in which Matsushita operates. Competitors or other third parties may also develop technologies that are protected by patents and other intellectual property rights, which make such technologies unavailable or available only on terms unfavorable to Matsushita. The Company obtains licenses for intellectual property rights from other parties; however, such licenses may not be available at all or on acceptable terms in the future. Litigation may also be necessary to enforce Matsushita's intellectual property rights or to defend against intellectual property infringement claims brought against Matsushita by third parties. In such cases, Matsushita may incur significant expenses for such lawsuits. Furthermore, Matsushita may be prohibited from using certain important technologies or liable for damages in cases of admitted violations of intellectual property rights of others.

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Changes in accounting standards and tax systems may adversely affect Matsushita's financial results and condition

Introduction of new accounting standards or tax systems, or changes thereof, which Matsushita cannot predict, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results and financial condition. In addition, if tax authorities have different opinions from Matsushita on the Company's tax declarations, Matsushita may need to make larger tax payments than estimated.

Payments or compensation related to environmental regulations or issues may adversely affect Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition

Matsushita is subject to environmental regulations such as those relating to air pollution, water pollution, elimination of hazardous substances, waste management, product recycling, and soil and groundwater contamination, and may be held responsible for certain related payments or compensation. Furthermore, if these regulations become stricter and an additional duty of eliminating the use of environmentally hazardous materials is imposed, or if the Company determines that it is necessary and appropriate, from the viewpoint of corporate social responsibility, to respond to environmental issues, the payment of penalties for the violation of these regulations or voluntary payment of compensation for consolation to parties affected by such issues may adversely affect Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition.

Leaks of confidential information may adversely affect Matsushita's business

In the normal course of business, Matsushita holds confidential information mainly about customers regarding credit worthiness and other information, as well as confidential information about companies and other third parties. Such information may be leaked due to an accident or other inevitable cause, and any material leakage of confidential information may result in significant expense for related lawsuits and adversely affect Matsushita's business and image. Moreover, there is a risk that Matsushita's trade secrets may be leaked by illegal conduct or by mere negligence of external parties, etc. If such is the case, Matsushita's business, operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Governmental laws and regulations may limit Matsushita's activities or increase its operating costs

Matsushita is subject to governmental regulations in Japan and other countries in which it conducts its business, including governmental approvals required for conducting business and investments, laws and regulations governing the telecommunications businesses and electric product safety, national security-related laws and regulations and export/import laws and regulations, as well as commercial, antitrust, patent, product liability, environmental laws and regulations, consumer protection, financial and business taxation laws and regulations, and internal control regulations due to the implementation of stricter laws and regulations and stricter interpretations.

However, to the extent that Matsushita cannot comply with these laws and regulations from technical and economic perspectives, or if they become stricter and Matsushita determines that it would not be economical to continue to comply with them, Matsushita would need to limit its activities in the affected business areas. In addition, these laws and regulations could increase Matsushita's operating costs.

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Risks Related to Disasters or Unpredictable Events

Matsushita's facilities and information systems could be damaged as a result of disasters or unpredictable events, which could have an adverse effect on its business operations

Matsushita's headquarters and major facilities including manufacturing plants, sales offices and research and development centers are located in Japan. Matsushita also operates procurement, manufacturing, logistics, sales and research and development facilities all over the world. If major disasters such as earthquakes, fires, floods, wars, terrorist attacks, computer viruses or other events occur, or Matsushita's information system or communications network breaks down or operates improperly as a result of such events, Matsushita's facilities may be seriously damaged, or the Company may have to stop or delay production and shipment. Matsushita may incur expenses relating to such damages.

Other Risks

External economic conditions may adversely affect Matsushita's pension plans

Matsushita has contributory, funded benefit pension plans covering substantially all employees in Japan who meet eligibility requirements. A decline in interest rates may cause a decrease in the discount rate on benefit obligations. A decrease in the value of stocks may also affect the return on plan assets. As a result, the actuarial loss may increase, leading to an increase in future net periodic benefit costs of these pension plans.

Some long-lived assets may not produce adequate returns

Matsushita has many long-lived assets, such as plant, property and equipment, and goodwill, that generate returns. The Company periodically reviews the recorded value of its long-lived assets to determine if the future cash flows to be derived from these properties will be sufficient to recover the remaining recorded asset values. If these long-lived assets do not generate sufficient cash flows, impairment losses will have to be recognized, adversely affecting Matsushita's results of operations and financial condition.

Realizability of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions may increase Matsushita's provision for income tax

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions based on the expected future generation of taxable income or assessed sustainability of uncertain tax positions, Matsushita considers whether it is more likely than not that any portion or all of the deferred tax assets or recognized tax position benefit will not be realized. If Matsushita determines that temporary differences and loss carryforwards or recognized tax benefits cannot be realized upon the generation of future taxable income during the deductible periods due to deteriorating business conditions or tax position benefits may not be realized upon settlement, valuation allowance against deferred tax assets or unrecognized tax benefit reserves could be recognized and Matsushita's provision for income tax may increase.

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Financial results and condition of associated companies may adversely affect Matsushita's operating results and financial condition

Matsushita holds equities of several associated companies. Matsushita can exercise influence over operating and financing policies of these companies. However, Matsushita does not have the right to make decisions for them since the companies operate independently. Some companies may record losses. If these associated companies do not generate profits, Matsushita's business results and financial condition may be adversely affected.

American Depositary Share (ADS) holders have fewer rights than shareholders and may not be able to enforce judgments based on U.S. securities laws

The rights of shareholders under Japanese law to take actions, including exercising their voting rights, receiving dividends and distributions, bringing derivative actions, examining Matsushita's accounting books and records, and exercising appraisal rights, are available only to shareholders of record. Because the depositary, through its nominee, is the record holder of the shares underlying the ADSs, only the depositary can exercise those rights in connection with the deposited shares. The depositary will make efforts to exercise their voting rights underlying ADSs in accordance with the instructions of ADS holders and will pay the dividends and distributions collected from Matsushita. However, ADS holders will not be able to bring a derivative action, examine Matsushita's accounting books and records, or exercise appraisal rights through the depositary.

Item 4. Information on the Company

A. History and Development of the Company

GENERAL

The Company was incorporated in Japan on December 15, 1935 under the laws of Japan as Matsushita Denki Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Address: 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571-8501, Japan. Phone : +81-6-6908-1121 / Agent : Mr. Yoichi Nagata, Director of Overseas Investor Relations of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.) as the successor to an unincorporated enterprise founded in 1918 by the late Konosuke Matsushita. Mr. Matsushita led the Company with his corporate philosophy of contributing to the peace, happiness and prosperity of humankind through the supply of quality consumer electric and electronic goods. The Company's business expanded rapidly with the

recovery and growth of the Japanese economy after World War II, as it met rising demand for consumer electric and electronic products, starting with washing machines, black-and-white TVs and refrigerators. During the 1950s, Matsushita expanded its operations by establishing mass production and mass sales structures to meet increasing domestic demand, while also creating subsidiaries, making acquisitions and forming alliances. During the 1960s, Matsushita expanded its overseas businesses, and its products started obtaining worldwide recognition.

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During the global recession caused by the first oil crisis in 1973, Matsushita strengthened its structure and overseas business relations. The advent and popularity of the video cassette recorder (VCR) from the late 1970s enabled Matsushita to receive worldwide recognition as a global consumer electronics manufacturer. In the 1980s, Matsushita further worked to evolve from a consumer products manufacturer to a comprehensive electronics products manufacturer, expanding its business in the areas of information and communications technology, industrial equipment and components and devices. Since the 1990s, Matsushita has been emphasizing technological development and the use of advanced technology in every phase of life. In particular, Matsushita has been expanding its development activities in such areas as next-generation audiovisual (AV) equipment, multimedia products, and advanced electronic components and devices, many of which incorporate digital technology.

Matsushita currently offers a comprehensive range of products, systems and components for consumer, business and industrial use based on sophisticated electronics and precision technology, expanding to building materials and equipment, and housing business. Most of the Company's products are marketed under the Panasonic brand name worldwide, along with other product- or region-specific brand names, including National primarily for home appliances and household electric equipment sold in Japan and Technics for certain hi-fi products. Some of its subsidiaries also use their own brand names, such as PanaHome. To sustain the future growth in the forthcoming ubiquitous networking age, Matsushita continues to emphasize technological development and the creation of new businesses, concentrating on several priority areas, such as digital AV networking equipment, mobile communications, data storage devices, environmental systems and related key components and devices and software. The Company is also striving to develop new service-oriented businesses, such as systems solutions and engineering services, as areas of potential growth over the mid-term.

In June 1995, Matsushita sold an 80% equity interest in MCA (subsequently renamed Universal Studios, Inc.) which the Company purchased in December 1990, to The Seagram Company Ltd. (currently Vivendi Universal S.A.) for approximately U.S.\$5.7 billion, leaving the Company with a minority interest. And in February 2006, Matsushita sold the remaining shares to Vivendi Universal S.A.

In March 1998, the Company announced a package of new management initiatives aimed at better sharing of interests with shareholders. As part of this package, management implemented, with approval at the annual shareholders meeting in June 1998, repurchase of 50 million shares of the Company's common stock, spending approximately 99 billion yen during fiscal 1999.

In October 1999, EPCOS AG, a German electronic components joint venture of the Company and Siemens AG of Germany, had its initial public offering, listing its shares on German and U.S. stock exchanges. Following EPCOS AG's public offering, Matsushita's 45% (held by a subsidiary) and Siemens AG's 55% holdings in EPCOS AG were each reduced to nearly 12.5%. Matsushita realized a 59 billion yen gain from the sale of its shares in EPCOS AG in fiscal 2000. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita sold the remaining shares in the market.

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In April 2000, the Company made two of its majority-owned subsidiaries, Matsushita Refrigeration Company and Wakayama Precision Company, into wholly-owned subsidiaries by means of share exchanges. As a result of the share exchanges, Matsushita issued 16,321,187 shares of its common stock to shareholders of the respective companies.

In June 2000, Kunio Nakamura became President of Matsushita and, under his leadership, the Company implemented a new three-year business plan, called Value Creation 21, in April 2001. As the plan's theme "Deconstruction and Creation" indicates, its objective was to transform Matsushita into a company that meets the needs of the 21st century through structural reforms and growth strategies with emphasis on enhancing growth potential, profitability and capital efficiency, thereby ensuring the Company's continued contribution to society.

In April 2001, the Company absorbed Matsushita Electronics Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiary, by merger to implement unified operational management in such key device areas as semiconductors and display devices.

In April 2002, Matsushita and Toshiba Corporation (Toshiba) separated their respective liquid crystal display (LCD) panel operations and established a joint venture company, Toshiba Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd., for the development, manufacture and sale of LCD panels and next-generation display devices. Of the new company's initial stated capital of 10 billion yen, 60% was invested by Toshiba and 40% by Matsushita.

As a drastic structural reform aimed at achieving new growth under the Value Creation 21 plan, Matsushita implemented share exchanges on October 1, 2002 with five of its majority-owned subsidiaries (Matsushita Communication Industrial Co., Ltd., Kyushu Matsushita Electric Co., Ltd., Matsushita Seiko Co., Ltd., Matsushita Kotobuki Electronics Industries, Ltd. and Matsushita Graphic Communication Systems, Inc.) and transformed them into wholly-owned subsidiaries of Matsushita. Following the completion of the share exchanges, Matsushita implemented a comprehensive Groupwide business reorganization on January 1, 2003 via company splits, business combinations and business transfers among several Group companies, including the parent company's internal divisional companies, whereby businesses of most of the Matsushita Group were reorganized into 14 new business domains.

As an extension of this Groupwide reorganization, Matsushita transformed two of its majority-owned subsidiaries, Matsushita Electronic Components Co., Ltd. and Matsushita Battery Industrial Co., Ltd., into wholly-owned subsidiaries via share exchanges, effective April 1, 2003.

Upon the aforementioned Groupwide restructurings, in April 2003, to prepare a framework that enables each business domain company to implement autonomously responsible management, Matsushita established a new global

consolidated management system that focuses on capital efficiency and cash flows.

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Also on April 1, 2003, Matsushita launched another joint venture company with Toshiba, upon separating their respective cathode ray tube (CRT) businesses with the exception of domestic CRT manufacturing operations. The new company, Matsushita Toshiba Picture Display Co., Ltd. (MTPD), aimed to maintain a competitive position in the global CRT market by integrating Matsushita and Toshiba's advanced CRT technologies, as well as both companies' product development and manufacturing capabilities. The Company formerly accounted for the investment in MTPD and its subsidiaries under the equity method, and began to consolidate MTPD on March 1, 2006 in accordance with FIN 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, as a result of certain restructuring activities of MTPD. At March 31, 2006, the Company had a 64.5% equity interest in MTPD. At March 30, 2007, the Company acquired the remaining 35.5% equity interest in MTPD from Toshiba and MTPD was renamed MT Picture Display Co., Ltd.

Since fiscal 2003, Matsushita has been gradually shifting its focus from restructuring to growth. Matsushita made concerted efforts to enhance product competitiveness. V-products, which aim to capture leading shares in high-volume markets, made a significant contribution to overall business results.

In April 2003, Matsushita announced that it would position the Panasonic brand as a globally unified brand for overseas markets under the global brand slogan of "Panasonic ideas for life." This new brand strategy conveys to customers all over the world a new image for the Company and its products, while further enhancing brand value.

In December 2003, Matsushita reached a basic agreement regarding a comprehensive business collaboration with its affiliate, Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd. (MEW), after which Matsushita initiated a tender offer for additional shares of MEW. As a result of the tender offer in which the Company purchased an additional 140,550 thousand shares of common stock of MEW at the total cost of 147 billion yen, MEW, PanaHome Corporation and their respective subsidiaries became consolidated subsidiaries of the Company in April 2004. Through collaboration, Matsushita and MEW aim for global excellence by maximizing synergy effects between the two companies to create new growth. Furthermore, Matsushita and MEW unified product designs, opened joint showrooms and introduced a series of Collaboration V-products that incorporate differentiated technologies of both companies, such as modular furniture systems, tank-less toilets, bathroom systems, high efficiency lighting systems and Integrated IP Network Platforms for building and area security management systems. For fiscal 2005, Matsushita and MEW also integrated overlapping businesses in the area of electrical supplies, building materials and equipment, home appliances and industrial equipment, and reformed distribution channels to establish an optimized, customer-oriented operational structure. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita leveraged the strengths of both companies to achieve sales increases in Collaboration V-products including bathroom systems, modular kitchens and air purifiers. At the same time, sales of air conditioners and related products rose substantially through the effective use of MEW sales channels for electrical supplies and building materials in Japan.

In fiscal 2005, as part of business restructuring of the Matsushita Group companies, power distribution equipment and monitoring and control system operations of Matsushita Industrial Information Equipment Co., Ltd. (MIIE) were

transferred to MEW, while MIIE's information machine business was shifted to Panasonic Communications Co., Ltd. Subsequently, MIIE was absorbed by Matsushita in April 2005, and no longer operates as a separate entity.

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In June 2006, Fumio Ohtsubo became President of Matsushita. Under its new management, Matsushita will make efforts to achieve global excellence, or in other words, to aim to earn the support of all its stakeholders worldwide by sustaining growth through continued innovation and ensuring sound business activities on a global basis.

In July 2007, each of Victor Company of Japan, Limited (JVC), a consolidated subsidiary of Matsushita, KENWOOD and SPARX International (Hong Kong) Limited, an investment management company which belongs to a group of companies headed by SPARX Group Co., Ltd. adopted resolutions for, or affirmed, JVC 's issuance of 107,693,000 new shares of its common stock through third party allotments, and the new shares were subscribed by KENWOOD and the several investment funds managed by SPARX International (Hong Kong) Limited. JVC issued and allocated the new shares to KENWOOD and the SPARX funds on August 10, 2007. As a result, the Company 's shareholding in JVC decreased from 52.4% to 36.8%, and JVC became an associated company under the equity method from a consolidated subsidiary in the fiscal 2008 second quarter.

Matsushita finalized a definitive agreement on February 15, 2008 with Hitachi, Ltd. related to comprehensive LCD panel business alliance under which it will acquire a majority voting interest in IPS Alpha Technology, Ltd. (IPS Alpha), which was owned by Hitachi Displays, Ltd. once certain conditions are satisfied. As a result, IPS Alpha became a consolidated subsidiary of Matsushita on March 31, 2008, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No.46 (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46R).

In April 2008, Matsushita Refrigeration Company was absorbed.

In June 2008, the shareholders of the Company resolved that the name of the Company will be changed to Panasonic Corporation as from October 1, 2008. Matsushita will undertake its brand name change from the National brand, used for home appliances and housing equipment in Japan, and Technics brand, used for audio equipment, to the Panasonic brand by the end of fiscal 2010, ending March 31, 2010. Subsequently, the National brand will be abolished and the Technics brand will be used only for specific audio products. Accordingly, the corporate brands will be Panasonic and PanaHome.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Total capital investment amounted to 449 billion yen, 418 billion yen and 346 billion yen for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. (For a reconciliation of capital investment to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, see Overview Key performance indicators in Section A of Item 5.) In these years, Matsushita curbed capital

investment in a number of business areas, in line with an increased management emphasis on cash flows and capital efficiency. Matsushita did, however, selectively invest in facilities for those product areas that are expected to drive future growth, including such key areas as semiconductors, particularly advanced system LSIs, PDPs and other strategic products.

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B. Business OverviewSALES BY BUSINESS SEGMENT

Matsushita is engaged in the production and sales of electronic and electric products in a broad array of business areas. The following table sets forth the Company's sales breakdown by business segment for the last three fiscal years:

	Yen (billions) (%)					
	Fiscal year ended March 31,					
	2008		2007		2006	
AVC Networks	4,320	6%	4,064	1%	4,005	3%
Home Appliances	1,316	6	1,247	5	1,188	1
Components and Devices	1,399	2	1,378	1	1,368	(7)
MEW and PanaHome	1,910	3	1,859	6	1,747	4
JVC	183	(72)	646	(8)	703	(4)
Other	1,536	4	1,484	13	1,315	28
Eliminations	(1,595)		(1,570)		(1,432)	
Total	9,069	0%	9,108	2%	8,894	2%

* Percentage above reflect the changes from the previous year.

* JVC became an associated company under the equity method from a consolidated subsidiary in the fiscal 2008 second quarter.

* The healthcare business was transferred to Panasonic Shikoku Electronics Co., Ltd. on April 1, 2007. Accordingly, the segment information for fiscal 2007 and 2006 has been reclassified to confirm with the presentation for the year ended March 31, 2008.

AVC Networks

Matsushita's principal products in the AVC Networks segment include video and audio equipment and information and communications equipment. Incorporating Matsushita's cutting-edge technologies, AVC Networks provides products, software, services and solutions that contribute to the realization of a ubiquitous networking society. As a leading

manufacturer in many product lines in the AVC Networks segment, Matsushita has been striving to achieve new growth by offering competitive digital and networkable products based on the Company's proprietary technologies, designed to differentiate products and strengthen cost-competitiveness facilitated by the vertical integration by in-house production of key components and devices.

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In large-screen flat-panel TVs, global demand for which is rapidly expanding, especially in plasma TVs as leading products, Matsushita maintains a vertically integrated manufacturing structure from key components and devices, such as plasma display panel (PDP), to finished products. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita realized full HD (2.07 million pixels of 1,920 horizontal and 1,080 vertical pixels) with its 65-inch plasma TV and developed the world's largest 103-inch full HD PDP. Responding to the growing demand for plasma TVs, Matsushita began operating its No. 3 domestic PDP plant in September 2005, thus increasing monthly production to 300 thousand units (based on 42-inch panels) worldwide in December 2005. In fiscal 2007, the aforementioned No.3 domestic PDP plant came fully on stream in June 2006, realizing a global monthly production capacity of 460 thousand units. With the launch of its 103-inch model, the world's largest, and other full HD compatible products in Japan and overseas, Matsushita created a more extensive lineup. In addition, the Company offered more distinct high-value-added functions creating a more user-friendly experience with products. These initiatives helped Matsushita to maintain the leading market share in plasma TVs in Japan, the United States and Europe in fiscal 2007. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita released the world's first full HD 42-inch models in an effort to expand its lineup of full HD models, thereby maintaining a leading market share in many countries. In addition, Matsushita developed three NeoPDP, representing a major technological innovation: a 42-inch PDP with twice the luminous efficiency of previous models (providing the same brightness at just half the power consumption)*¹; a 50-inch PDP that is just 24.7mm*² thick; and a 150-inch high definition PDP, the world's largest*³. Looking forward, Matsushita will accelerate technological development in pursuit of even more advanced PDPs. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita began supplying Hitachi, Ltd. with 103- and 65-inch panels under an agreement whereby Matsushita and Hitachi supply each other with PDPs in an effort to strengthen cooperation in the plasma TV business. In terms of PDP production, the Company's fourth domestic PDP plant came on stream in June 2007, realizing a global monthly production capacity of 790,000 units (based on 42-inch panels) as of the end of fiscal 2008. Construction of Matsushita's fifth domestic plant, which is scheduled to be operational in May 2009, began in November 2007. This plant will further increase the Company's PDP production capacity, already one of the largest in the world, enabling it to meet expanding global PDP demand.

*1. Compared to Matsushita's former model (TH-42PZ750SK)

*2. Thickest point from the glass surface is 23.7mm

*3. As of January 8, 2008; Matsushita estimate.

Regarding LCDs, Matsushita and Toshiba Corporation (Toshiba) combined their respective LCD operations and jointly established Toshiba Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd. in April 2002, which manufactures LCD panels for PCs, mobile phones and smaller screen TVs with screen sizes 20-inches and smaller. For LCD TVs with screen sizes of 26- to 32-inches, the Company jointly established IPS Alpha Technology, Ltd. with Hitachi Displays, Ltd. and Toshiba in January 2005 and began mass production in May 2006 aiming to secure a stable supply of high-quality LCD panels for TVs. In fiscal 2007, LCD TV products which feature IPS technology to realize vivid color even from a wide angle have been well received in markets worldwide due to their high picture quality and performance. This helped the Company to capture around 20% of the domestic market for LCD TVs in the 26- to 32-inch range. In fiscal 2008, a 37-inch model was added to the product lineup to further boost sales. Matsushita has also concluded a comprehensive business alliance agreement with Hitachi, Ltd. and Canon Inc. in the area of LCD panels. This alliance will deepen Matsushita's involvement in the operations of IPS Alpha Technology, Ltd., an IPS LCD panel design,

manufacturing and sales company, providing the Company with a more stable supply of LCD panels, and giving further impetus to Matsushita's aggressive vertical integration of its flat-panel TV business.

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For digital cameras, in fiscal 2006, new technologies such as the industry's first EX optical x19 zoom function and the world's first 16:9 wide CCD were well-received and maintained one of the top shares in the Japanese market. Overseas sales of digital cameras also increased, particularly in the European market. In fiscal 2007, cameras featuring a 28mm wide-angle lens and compact models with 10x zoom capability were particularly well received in the market. Moreover, with the launch of the Company's first digital SLR camera, Matsushita has a stronger lineup to meet a wider range of customer needs. As a result, the Company recorded much higher sales of digital cameras in fiscal 2007, particularly in the U.S. and Europe. In fiscal 2008, popular products included those featuring the iA (Intelligent Auto) mode—a world first*—which automatically chooses settings optimal for each condition based on various information such as the presence of people's faces and distance from the subject, as well as compact models with 10x optical zoom capability.

* As of July 24, 2007.

As for DVDs, Matsushita offers a wide range of DVD recorders and players. Since introducing the world's first consumer-use DVD recorder in 2000, the Company has been the market forerunner in this segment. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita expanded a new series of DVD recorders with HD compatible models in the Japanese market and launched digital broadcast-ready models in Europe ahead of competitors. Furthermore, Matsushita enhanced user-friendliness by introducing new models which are compatible to different DVD formats, and by significantly shortening times required to display program guides and begin recording, as well as incorporating universal design concepts. Such innovations helped Matsushita maintain its top global share in DVD recorders. In fiscal 2007, the Company introduced Blu-ray disc (BD) players in the U.S., Europe and other markets in September 2006, and BD recorders in Japan in November 2006. In addition, Matsushita put particular emphasis on making AV equipment more user-friendly. As a result of these initiatives, Matsushita maintained its leading global share in the DVD recorder market. In fiscal 2008, sales of BD recorders and DVD recorders increased, in particular HD-compatible models in the domestic market, amid rising demand for high-quality video recording due to the spread of digital HD broadcasting. Models that allow for approximately four times more full HD recording time*¹ than previous models and are the world's thinnest*² at only 59mm thick were particularly well received. The Company also focused on enhancing ease of use and network functionality through VIERA Link and other innovations. As a result of these initiatives, Matsushita maintained its leading global share in the DVD recorder market.

*1. During recording in HE mode (approx. 5.7Mbps). Compared to recording BS digital HD broadcasts in DR mode (approx. 24Mbps).

*2. As of February 20, 2008.

For SD Memory Cards, the use of SD Memory Cards in PCs, mobile phones, car navigation systems and other new products is rapidly increasing, in addition to their usage as a bridge media for flat-panel TVs and other digital AV products. These developments are solidifying the SD Memory Card's position as the industry standard. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita launched a new 4GB SDHC Memory Card* to meet rising consumer needs related to the recording and storage of large volumes of data such as HD video. This product enables Matsushita to respond to demands for high-speed, reliable recording and large data storage capacity, which are required for HD movies and other

applications. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita launched a 16GB SDHC Memory Card.

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- * SDHC (SD High-Capacity) Memory Cards are based on the new SD Memory Card Specifications (Version 2.00) which enable the development of SDHC Memory Cards with capacities up to 32GB.

For video cameras, in fiscal 2006, while expanding its lineups of DVD video cameras, Matsushita introduced the world's smallest high-resolution SD Memory Card camcorder. In February 2006, the Company also launched the first 3CCD DVD camcorder for global markets. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita launched new products in December 2006 that can record HD video. SD Memory Card camcorders in particular were popular due to their high picture quality, compact and rugged design, and dust-resistance, leading to strong sales. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita launched new HD camcorders with better picture quality and a more compact design which were well received by the market. Particularly popular were models with the world's first* face detection function, which automatically locates any faces in the picture and makes necessary adjustments when recording moving pictures. Other popular products included models with long recording times that allow recording on either HDDs or SD Memory Cards.

- * As of January 9, 2008, for a function in a digital video camera that detects faces during recording of moving pictures and adjusts picture quality.

With respect to PCs, Matsushita has continued to upgrade its notebook models over the last several years, concentrating on lightweight notebook PCs and ruggedized notebook PCs. In February 2006, Matsushita announced new models for the domestic market, featuring the world's longest battery running time and the lightest model in its class. Matsushita will continue to provide high value-added products in this segment to remain an industry leader. In fiscal 2007, sales of notebook PCs continued to grow as lightweight products featuring extended battery life and rugged designs were well received in major markets including the U.S., Europe and Japan. In March 2007, Matsushita launched new notebook PCs that weighed less than previous models, were significantly better at withstanding shocks when dropped, and incorporated spill-resistant keyboards, a feature currently in high demand from customers. These kinds of features were well received, helping the Company to maintain its leading share in the domestic mobile PC market in 2006. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita introduced the CF-52 Semi-Tough notebook PC, part of its Toughbook series. This model features a 15.4-inch widescreen LCD and improved cost performance. In addition, Matsushita enhanced basic performance in the Let'snote series launched in fall 2007. All models in the Let'snote series were made significantly more able to withstand shocks when dropped, and incorporate drip-proof keyboards which are high on the list of customer demands. Such proprietary enhancements were well received, helping the Company maintain its leading share in the worldwide market for durable field notebooks and in the domestic mobile PC market during 2007.

In the area of PC peripherals, Matsushita has been focusing on upgrading its optical disc drive lineup. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita's slim products, including the industry's thinnest (9.5 mm) DVD Super Multi Drive, maintained the No.1 share in the global market. In addition, Matsushita completed the development of a next-generation, high-capacity BD Drive. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita launched BD Drives and continued to lead the industry in developing slimmer, lighter disc drives by building on its success with the DVD Super Multi Drive, the industry's thinnest at just 9.5mm. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita launched an internal Blu-ray Disc Drive for personal computers, the world's thinnest at just 9.5mm, as it continued to lead the industry in developing slimmer optical disk drives.

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In the area of mobile communications equipment, in recent years Matsushita has developed and introduced a number of new mobile phones with advanced function, stylish design and ease-of-use. In fiscal 2006, new models released in Japan, such as a 3G mobile phone that enables users to watch terrestrial digital broadcasting with outstanding picture quality, led to favorable domestic results. Meanwhile, overseas mobile phone markets faced rapid price declines in 2.5G mobile phones, due to the ongoing shift in demand to 3G. Owing to these factors, the Company's mobile phone business on the whole continued to struggle. In light of this situation, Matsushita announced that it will phase out overseas 2.5G mobile phone businesses, and subsequently restructure certain overseas business locations, including manufacturing operations in the Philippines and the Czech Republic. In fiscal 2007, mobile number portability (MNP) was introduced in Japan in October 2006, triggering more intense competition among mobile phone handset manufacturers. In this environment, Matsushita resumed shipments of handsets to SOFTBANK MOBILE Corporation and KDDI CORPORATION. The Company also launched new mobile phone handsets for NTT DoCoMo, Inc. such as the P903iTV handset compatible with one-segment terrestrial digital TV broadcasts that combines Matsushita's high picture quality, high reception and energy-saving technologies, and the P703iμ, the world's thinnest handset at just 11.4mm*¹. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita increased sales by further enhancing its product lineup, including models that allow viewing of one-segment mobile TV broadcasts in high-quality video or that pushed the envelope in terms of thinness. For NTT DoCoMo, Inc., Matsushita launched products that included the P905i VIERA Keitai. This handset has a screen that can be opened vertically or horizontally and allows viewing of one-segment broadcasts thanks to Matsushita's unique high-quality image technology derived from the flat-panel VIERA TV. Also introduced was the P705iμ, the world's thinnest² clamshell-type 3G mobile handset at just 9.8mm. For SOFTBANK MOBILE Corporation, the Company supplied the SoftBank 920P VIERA Keitai, as well as the SoftBank 822P, a slim straight-type handset just 8.9mm thick. For KDDI CORPORATION, Matsushita brought out the W61P, a 12.9mm thick handset with a sophisticated design that is compatible with one-segment broadcasts.

*1. As of February 2007; clamshell-type 3G (W-CDMA) phones.

*2. As of December 17, 2007; Matsushita estimate.

In the area of fixed-line communications, in fiscal 2006, strong sales of telephones and facsimile machines led to an increased global market share for these products, while a new TV door intercom system with wireless color monitor handsets, the first product of its type, received market acclaim. In the U.S. market, Matsushita launched a High Definition Power Line Communication (HD-PLC) adapter that enables high-speed data transmission over existing power lines by simply plugging the module into an electrical outlet. In full-color digital multifunction products (MFPs), Matsushita introduced new models boasting the world's fastest start-up time (just 15 seconds), made possible through the Company's unique induction-heating (IH) technology, which also contributes to significant energy savings. In fiscal 2007, in home networks, the aforementioned TV door intercom systems continued to be well received by Japanese consumers. In addition, Matsushita launched its HD-PLC adapter in Europe and Japan. In office networks, Matsushita maintained one of the leading market shares for private branch exchange (PBX) products. This reflected strong sales, particularly overseas, of models that boast greater functionality and user-friendliness. Sales of new full-color digital MFPs were also favorable. In fiscal 2008, in home networks, TV door intercom systems with wireless color monitor handsets continued to be well supported by Japanese consumers. In addition, Matsushita recorded strong sales of its HD-PLC adapters. In cordless telephones, by focusing on developing overseas markets, the Company achieved cumulative sales of 100 million units in North America in fall 2007, as well as cumulative sales of

10 million units in the CIS region. In office networks, sales remained robust for PBX products offering greater functionality and user-friendliness, enabling Matsushita to maintain one of the leading market shares.

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Matsushita's automotive electronics business encompasses two priority areas: automotive multimedia equipment such as car AV and car navigation systems, and components and devices that promote safety, environmental preservation and energy efficiency. In fiscal 2006, taking the lead in the introduction of new products, Matsushita continued robust domestic sales of its Strada series connectable to digital tuners that allow viewing of high-quality terrestrial digital TV broadcasts. Overseas, the Company launched the Strada series in China. Driven by strong sales, particularly in North America, Matsushita retained its leading global position in rear-seat entertainment systems. The Company also achieved the top position in Japan for its Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) terminals with voice confirmation functions. Moreover, the Company increased sales in a variety of electrical devices including batteries for hybrid vehicles, which continue to enjoy increased demand, car-mounted cameras and smart entry systems. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita recorded strong sales of the introduction of new Strada series with standard equipped terrestrial digital TV tuner in Japan, leading to a higher share in both the automaker and consumer markets. Meanwhile, with the growing popularity of ETC systems, Matsushita's ETC terminals continued to be well received in the Japanese market. In components and devices, the Company also increased sales of a variety of products that improve environmental performance, safety and security. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita recorded strong sales of car navigation systems, centered on the Strada series which let passengers view high-quality terrestrial digital TV broadcasts. Matsushita launched Portable Navigation Device (PND) products in Europe in October 2007 and thereafter progressively rolled out products in North America, Japan, and China, as it developed the Strada series globally and bolstered its product lineup. Sales of car audio equipment remained strong, particularly overseas sales of original equipment manufacturing (OEM) products. Amid growing use of Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) systems, which are now installed in more than 70% of the expressway toll booths in Japan, Matsushita launched the industry's smallest ETC terminal and held onto its strong share of the domestic market.

In the system solutions business, Matsushita conducts business in a variety of fields including security systems, broadcasting systems and business solutions. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita released a series of systems and products that provide total building and area security solutions, utilizing an Integrated IP Network Platform developed in close collaboration with MEW. Within this product range, the Company's megapixel network camera received market acclaim for its outstanding picture quality. With the establishment of an Integrated IP Network Platform Center in October 2005, Matsushita is accelerating the development of comprehensive security businesses. Other products, including payment terminals for logistics industries and product tracking systems, also contributed to increased sales. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita launched new security system products compatible with an integrated IP network platform, and a series of security products. Megapixel network cameras that realize high picture quality sold particularly well in fiscal 2007. Meanwhile, amid the spread of terrestrial digital broadcasting in Japan, Matsushita maintained its high market share in digital set-top boxes for cable TV. The Company also continued to win strong support for its HD cameras from TV broadcasters. Furthermore, the Company recorded higher sales of IC card verification and settlement systems, payment terminals for logistics industries, and wireless systems for business users. In fiscal 2008, in the security field, Matsushita posted firm sales of security systems centered on surveillance cameras, amid rising demand for video surveillance following an increase in concern about crime, strengthening of internal controls in companies, and other developments. In the broadcasting systems field, the Company secured a large market share for digital set-top boxes for cable TV broadcasts amid the spread of terrestrial digital broadcasting in Japan, achieving a cumulative total of 3 million units shipped in December 2007. Matsushita was the first in the industry to reach this mark. It also continued to win strong support for its HD cameras from TV broadcasters. In the business solutions field, Matsushita saw an increase in sales of contactless IC card reader/writer units used in multiple applications, including

electronic settlement via IC card or mobile phone.

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Home Appliances

Matsushita's principal products in this segment include home appliances such as washing machines, vacuum cleaners, dishwasher/dryers, rice cookers, microwave ovens, induction-heating (IH) cooking equipment, refrigerators, room air conditioners, water heating systems, and compressors. This segment also includes healthcare systems, lighting, and environmental systems.

In home appliances, Matsushita strives to develop products based on environmental technologies and universal design concepts that meet rapidly changing customer needs and growing interest in health and the environment.

In the area of electric household appliances, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, in fiscal 2006, Matsushita introduced the world's first model of tilted-drum washer/dryer to employ a heat-pump drying system that uses no electric heater or cooling water for the drying process. The Company's refrigerators with 50% more freezer space were also well-received in the domestic market. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita maintained its dominant share of IH cooking equipment in the Japanese market by realizing high quality through its integrated production system including IH coils. Matsushita's air conditioners captured the leading market share in Japan owing to automatic airflow control mechanism as well as the aforementioned automatic filter cleaning and dust removal functions. In addition, Matsushita developed the U-Vacua series of high-performance vacuum insulation boasting the world's highest level of thermal insulation. The Company boosted the storage space of refrigerators with this technology, thereby securing the leading market share in Japan. In fiscal 2008, in drum washer/dryers, Matsushita dramatically upgraded washing performance with its Dancing laundering & drying system that features an energy-efficient heat-pump drying system. The Company also released the air conditioners that automatically adjust air flows depending on people's sense of temperature. In refrigerators, products equipped with nano-e crispers, which use nano-sized ions to penetrate all the way to the cellular level to keep cold-sensitive fruits and vegetables fresh for a long time, were well received in Japan.

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In the lighting business, Matsushita significantly increased its market share in consumer-use fluorescent lamps with new models which extended its lifetime and spiral-shaped screw-in compact models in fiscal 2006. Meanwhile, the Company outperformed the industry in sales growth of LCD backlights. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita launched its Pa-look Ball Premier series, which significantly reduces electricity consumption and compares with the best in the industry in terms of energy efficiency and product lifetime. In fiscal 2008, sales rose in Japan of Matsushita's Twin Pa-look Premier, which offers the longest life (approximately 16,000 hours) in the industry, and Pa-look Ball Premier, as household light bulbs are increasingly switched to energy-efficient ball-type fluorescent bulbs due to rising energy consciousness.

In the environmental systems business, the Company released a micro-mist sauna for the bathroom, attracting significant market acclaim in Japan, in fiscal 2006. In addition, the Company launched an ion-generating air purifier by combining the Company's black-box technologies with those of MEW. In fiscal 2007, micro-mist saunas that employ nanometer-size water particles recorded strong sales. The Company rolled out the industry's first dehumidifier with intelligent hybrid control, which realizes optimal levels of humidity for any season. Also, Matsushita's strong domestic track record and technologies enabled it to win an order for an electronic dust collection system for a road tunnel in Madrid, Spain, as part of a highway extension project. In fiscal 2008, sales were driven by a strong performance in bathroom heater/dryers with a micro-mist sauna function, stemming from rising interest in healthy and comfortable living. As a result, the overall ventilation systems business retained its top share of the global market (in monetary terms). Matsushita also operated a new environmentally friendly factory with significantly reduced air conditioning costs due to an eco-friendly air conditioning system and the installation of thermal insulating material in the roof.

Components and Devices

Matsushita develops and supplies components and devices used in various products ranging from AV equipment and information and communication devices to home appliances and industrial equipment. Since components and devices are increasingly important in helping equipment become more sophisticated, smaller and lighter, and more energy efficient, Matsushita is facilitating even closer cooperation between component and device divisions and finished product divisions right from the development phase. This approach helps the Company to rapidly launch high-value-added products that meet the customer needs.

In the semiconductor business, Matsushita primarily focuses on products for digital TVs, optical discs, mobile communications equipment, image sensor application products and automotive devices. The Company provides total solutions for a wide range of semiconductor products such as system LSIs, image sensors, analog LSIs and discrete devices. Moreover, Matsushita supplies key devices founded on cutting-edge technologies to finished product divisions across the Group, and actively works to tap demand from external clients.

In fiscal 2006, Matsushita strengthened its UniPhier Integrated Platform that combines software and hardware resources across different product categories to improve R&D efficiency and design quality, and began incorporating this into SD camcorders and other products. In fiscal 2007, this platform was fully extended to digital product categories such as plasma TVs, DVD recorders and mobile phones. The wider use of UniPhier is allowing Matsushita to dramatically increase product development speed and reduce development costs. It is also playing a major role in realizing a high level of reliability thanks to the reuse of tried and tested software.

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In addition to the system LSI field, distinct products in the discrete device, analog LSI and image sensor fields also supported operations in the semiconductor business during the year under review. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita began mass-producing and shipping the industry's smallest camera modules featuring a MOS image sensor with high image quality and low power consumption. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita was the first in the world to develop highly weather-resistant technology with no color fading or losses in sensitivity by using inorganic materials in the photo diode area, and dynamic range expansion technology that enables vivid pictures of subjects with significant light-dark contrast. These technologies will enable an image sensor to function normally even under severe conditions.

In terms of manufacturing, operations in both Japan and overseas have been strengthened and expanded. In order to advance process technology for system LSIs from the conventional 0.13-micrometer process, in fiscal 2006 Matsushita commenced mass production of 65-nanometer process system LSIs using 300mm wafers, thereby achieving significant improvements in production efficiency. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita began the full-scale mass production of these 65-nanometer process system LSIs using 300mm wafers at its new Uozu plant to meet accelerated demand for high-performance digital consumer products. Matsushita promoted to further increase the volume of discrete general-purpose devices and analog LSI manufacturing at overseas plants as it works to create an optimal global manufacturing framework. In June 2007, the Company began mass production of cutting-edge 45-nanometer process system LSIs using 300mm wafers at the aforementioned Uozu plant, the first in the world. The UniPhier system LSI is used in Blu-ray disc recorders where it facilitates high-quality video recording and allows these recorders to be smaller and consume less power.

The electronic devices business operates globally with a focus on seven priority areas: capacitors, tuners, printed circuit boards, power supply products, circuit components, electromechanical components, and speakers. Aiming to meet customer needs for higher performance AV equipment, and more compact and thinner information and communication devices, Matsushita strives to develop high-value-added components. The Company is also strengthening its position in the automotive electronics field which continues to grow as cars are fitted with more electronic components. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita strengthened its lineup with products including digital TV tuners, high-fidelity speakers for flat-panel TVs, and the high-density printed circuit boards ALIVH (Any Layer Inner Via Hole) that help to realize more compact equipment. The Company also saw continued strong sales of circuit components for AV equipment and electromechanical components such as switches for automotive applications. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita continued to grow sales of digital TV tuners that enable exceptional picture quality, and specialty polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors that are compact and have a high noise reduction function. The Company's angular rate sensors, which sustained a high market share as components that improve the accuracy of car navigation systems, were also incorporated in digital cameras. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita grew sales of specialty polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors that are compact and have a high noise reduction function. In addition, sales of power supply units for plasma TVs rose, as did sales of angular rate sensors used in car navigation systems and digital cameras and light touch switches for mobile phones. In the past, Matsushita's Device Application Center, which has both development and sales functions, was located only in Japan, but now the Company has opened centers in the U.S., Europe, and China, to improve competitive total solutions for customers.

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The battery business consists of primary batteries, including dry batteries, and rechargeable batteries, such as lithium-ion batteries. Batteries are key devices that aid the development of a wide variety of more compact, thinner and lighter products. In addition to larger capacity and longer life, batteries today have to be even safer and more reliable. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita implemented global marketing initiatives for Oxyride dry batteries, which attracted significant market acclaim particularly for use in digital equipment. In rechargeable batteries, the Company developed new lithium-ion batteries with larger capacity and the industry's highest energy density. In fiscal 2007, in primary batteries, the aforementioned Oxyride dry battery proved popular with customers, particularly for use in digital cameras and other digital AV equipment. In rechargeable batteries, the Company focused on boosting capacity and developing new safety technology in response to customer needs for more compact notebook PCs, mobile phones and other mobile equipment that can be used for extended periods. In fiscal 2008, responding to increasing demand for electronic equipment that consumes less electricity, Matsushita developed the EVOLTA dry alkaline battery, which offers long life in a wide range of products beyond just digital AV equipment. In rechargeable batteries, in response to customer needs for more compact notebook PCs, mobile phones, and other mobile equipment that can be used for extended periods, the Company focused on enhancing its high-capacity lithium-ion batteries, as well as pursuing even safer rechargeable batteries.

In electric motors, Matsushita supplies products that meet growing market needs in terms of efficiency, noise reduction and compact design. These motors are incorporated into various products, including home appliances, AV equipment and industrial equipment. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita facilitated close cooperation with finished product divisions, supplying motors for not only conventional products, but also new products such as tilted-drum washer/dryers and DVD recorders, as well as commencing production of compressor motors in China. In fiscal 2007, sales of FA servo motors, motors for vacuum cleaners and compact brushless motors used in game consoles were strong. The electric motors business promoted the use of motors produced in-house in tilted-drum washer/dryers, optical disc drives and other new products. In fiscal 2008, strong sales were recorded in FA servo motors, small motors used in air conditioners, motors for vacuum cleaners, and compact brushless motors used in game consoles. The electric motors business also enhanced cooperation with finished product divisions, leading to the use of motors and motor drivers produced in-house in the Company's tilted-drum washer/dryers, electronic component mounting machines, and other new products.

MEW and PanaHome

This segment includes Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd. (MEW), PanaHome Corporation (PanaHome) and their respective subsidiaries.

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MEW manufactures, sells, installs and provides services related to a wide variety of products. These include electrical construction materials, home appliances, building products, electronic and plastic materials and automation controls. In fiscal 2006, MEW, through collaboration with Matsushita, attracted market acclaim with new Collaboration V-products in housing materials and equipment, including bathroom systems, modular kitchens and modular furniture systems for home theaters. In electrical construction materials, sales grew steadily in energy-efficient lighting fixtures featuring audio feedback functions, along with household fire alarm devices. In fiscal 2007, MEW recorded sales gains for a number of products in electrical construction materials. In addition to a substantial increase in sales of home fire alarms, MEW saw strong sales of security equipment such as room access control systems, as well as atmospheric lighting and highly efficient lighting fixtures. In building products, sales of all-electric homes and interior furnishings such as modular furniture were robust, as were those of exterior finishing materials such as photocatalytic self-cleaning cladding. In home appliances, amid rising public interest in health and beauty, MEW reported particularly strong sales increases for the JOBA horseback-riding fitness machine and aesthetic products. In fiscal 2008, the electrical construction materials business unit at MEW recorded a rise in sales of home fire alarms, while sales of high-performance products, including wiring devices and home-use distribution panelboards designed for all-electric homes, were strong. Moreover, the Lifinity electrical facility networking system for home safety was popular with customers, as were energy-saving wiring devices outfitted with sensors. Other popular products include lighting devices sporting electrodeless light sources with 60,000-hour lifespans, as well as devices that provide the light of two conventional lamps via a new light source and a special inverter. In the home appliances business, aesthetic products such as nanocare facial ionic steamers won strong market acceptance. In building products, meanwhile, the self-cleaning A La Uno toilet, which is made from a new material that resists dirt, recorded higher sales, as did modular bathrooms systems for collective housing, which help create a pleasant living environment. In the electronic and plastic materials business, sales of environmentally friendly products like multilayer printed circuit board materials and semiconductor encapsulation materials grew significantly. Meanwhile, the automation controls business saw strong sales of automotive devices and other products.

PanaHome's operations are primarily focused on detached housing, asset and property management, and home remodeling. In all these businesses, to provide living spaces that are friendly to both people and the environment, the company's product strategies are guided by the basic Eco-life Home concept, which advocates all-electric homes with an emphasis on safety, security, health, comfort, and high energy efficiency. In fiscal 2006, PanaHome began marketing an Eco-life Home which is particularly suited to cold weather regions. In the asset and property management business, PanaHome met the diversified needs of varied tenant segments, established a structure for providing design recommendations for rental homes, and enhanced its business proposals aimed at landowners. In fiscal 2007 in the detached housing business, PanaHome enhanced its lineup of EL SOLANA homes, aiming to realize environments where residents can live in health and comfort by offering a wider choice of equipment and fittings such as solar power generation systems and photocatalytic external wall tiles. In the home remodeling business, the company offered living spaces designed around its Eco-life Reform concept and took other steps to enhance its consulting-based sales approach. In fiscal 2008 in the detached housing business, PanaHome released a variety of new products, all of which received high praise. These products included SOLANA Bianca, a white tile home made possible with photocatalytic tiles, and SOLANA eu Lucia, a home that is easy to keep clean and tidy and fun to live in due to an efficient design that facilitates ease of movement. In the asset and property management business, PanaHome became first in the Japanese housing industry to offer an all-electric rental apartment home series called EL MAISON NEXT, which has photocatalytic tiles on its exterior walls, ensuring that homes look as good as

when they were built for a long time. They also boast impressive earthquake resistance. In addition, PanaHome created a framework enabling it to handle all aspects of land asset utilization for its customers. At the same time, PanaHome restructured production and downsized its workforce as part of structural reforms geared toward optimizing the use of business resources in order to strengthen operations from a medium- to long-term standpoint.

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JVC

The JVC segment consists of businesses of Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. and its group companies. In August 2007, Victor Company of Japan Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries became associated companies under the equity method from Matsushita's consolidated subsidiaries. Accordingly, the accounting for JVC shareholdings as an equity method investment is recorded in equity in earnings (losses) of associated companies.

Other

In the factory automation (FA) business, Matsushita aims to contribute to the development of client businesses through innovative manufacturing processes in circuit manufacturing technology. As mobile phones, notebook PCs, digital AV equipment and other products get smaller, thinner, and more sophisticated, Matsushita is working to provide customers with the latest mounting processes and solutions, spanning everything from component insertion to wafer processing, to help increase productivity. In fiscal 2006, Matsushita reported continued steady sales growth in the electronic component mounting business and semiconductor mounting business. In addition, Matsushita developed the Integrated Process Assembly Cell (IPAC), a modular line that combines electronic component and semiconductor mounting in one platform. In fiscal 2007, Matsushita enhanced its product lineup in the electronic component mounting business. This included upgrading its high-speed modular placement machines, introducing new ultra-high-speed models and providing more products for small- and medium-scale manufacturing. In the semiconductor mounting business, the Company launched high-speed die bonders and other products that feature both high precision and high productivity. In fiscal 2008, the electronic component mounting business maintained a leading global position by enhancing its lineup of mainstay high-speed modular placement machines in response to various market needs. In the semiconductor mounting business, Matsushita released new products that enable multiple mounting and mounting of high-brightness LEDs. Moreover, as manufacturing-related needs continue to diversify, the FA business created a global testing framework for supporting prototyping and production method development overseas to help it provide customers with optimized solutions.

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MARKETING CHANNELS

The table below shows a breakdown of Matsushita's net sales by geographical area for the periods indicated:

	Yen (billions) (%)					
	Fiscal year ended March 31,					
	2008		2007		2006	
Japan	4,545	50%	4,616	51%	4,611	52%
North and South America	1,251	14	1,381	15	1,387	16
Europe	1,213	13	1,218	13	1,114	12
Asia and Others	2,060	23	1,893	21	1,782	20
Total	9,069	100%	9,108	100%	8,894	100%

Sales and Distribution in Japan

In Japan, Matsushita's products are sold through several sales channels, each established according to the type of products or customers: Sales of consumer and household products are handled or coordinated by relevant corporate sales divisions, such as the Corporate Marketing Division for Panasonic Brand and the Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand, while sales of general electronic components and certain other devices to manufacturers are handled by the Corporate Industrial Marketing & Sales Division, in each case to stay close to respective customers and meet their specific and ever-diversifying needs. For other products, there are also organizations under the direct control of business domain companies that conduct sales and marketing of their own products, mostly to non-consumer customers, such as industrial and business corporations, public institutions, construction companies and governments through their sales offices and subsidiaries or through outside agencies.

Of the above, the Corporate Marketing Division for Panasonic Brand and the Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand were established in April 2001 as part of Matsushita's domestic consumer sales and distribution structure reorganizations, whereby the former corporate consumer products sales divisions, sales functions within individual product divisions and the Advertising Division were integrated into the two new corporate marketing

divisions to provide greater customer satisfaction by shortening the distance between factories and consumers.

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In fiscal 2005, Matsushita and MEW integrated the sales functions of each of the electrical supplies, building materials and equipment, and home appliances businesses as a part of collaboration between the two companies. Regarding the electrical supplies business, in January 2005, the Corporate Electrical Supplies Sales Division of Matsushita was integrated into MEW and the Corporate Construction Business Promotion Division was newly established within Matsushita. In April 2005, in the building materials and equipment business, the Corporate Housing Equipment Sales Division of Matsushita, excluding the businesses for city gas companies and OEM sales of equipment and instruments, and the Matsushita Housing Equipment & Systems Corporation were transferred and integrated to MEW. Furthermore, in the home appliances business, MEW sales functions for beauty and health products were integrated into Matsushita, whereby Matsushita reorganized the integrated MEW's sales functions and Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand of Matsushita into a new Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Home Appliances and Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Wellness Products. The Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Home Appliances handles such large electric appliances as air conditioners, refrigerators and washing machines, while the Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Wellness Products is responsible for products in fields such as beauty, health, batteries and lamps.

Overseas Operations

Worldwide, Matsushita has 556 consolidated companies as well as 139 companies which are accounted for by the equity method. International marketing and sales of Matsushita's products are handled mainly through its sales subsidiaries and affiliates located in respective countries or regions in coordination with business domain companies and regional headquarter companies. In some countries, however, marketing and sales are handled through independent agents or distributors, depending on regional characteristics. Additionally, certain products are also sold on an OEM basis and marketed under the brand names of third parties.

Overseas sales represented approximately 50% of the Company's total consolidated sales in fiscal 2008.

In order to promote global business development, Matsushita has been expanding its overseas manufacturing operations. The Company's overseas manufacturing is conducted by overseas manufacturing subsidiaries and affiliates under the control of business domain companies in coordination with regional headquarter companies.

In April 2003, a new business performance evaluation system (which had previously been applied at domestic companies only) was extended to overseas operations, whereby the performance of each business domain company is now evaluated based on Capital Cost Management (CCM), which measures capital efficiency, and cash flows, on a global consolidated basis, including overseas companies under its control. This provides incentive to each business domain company to further establish globally optimized operational structures.

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In recent years, the Company established a globally optimized manufacturing structure, taking into consideration cost and proximity to market as well as social, political and environmental factors. Currently, the Company views Asia, China and Eastern Europe as critical to this structure. Specifically, Matsushita has focused on China as a large potential market and a production site to supply global, as well as Chinese markets. As such, the Company has been enhancing production capacity at its Chinese facilities for such borderless products as DVD players, microwave ovens, compressors and components, as well as such new growth products as PDPs.

Matsushita also places an emphasis on promoting localization of research and development of products and technologies to enhance competitiveness of overseas manufacturing sites. Such endeavors included establishment of a second R&D base in China in fiscal 2003 to speed up local-based product development and to build an optimum global R&D network. In January 2004, Matsushita established a software development site in China to minimize escalating software development costs in areas such as digital consumer electronics. In March 2005, Matsushita and MEW established the Chinese Lifestyle Research Center in Shanghai, China to strengthen product planning activity. In Asia, the Company established the Panasonic R&D Center Malaysia in October 2003 as a digital networking multi-media software development base.

Overseas operations are expected to serve as a growth engine for the entire Matsushita Group. Matsushita will therefore further strengthen ties between manufacturing companies in various regions and business domain companies in Japan. Matsushita will also identify strategic products and sales channels for each region and country, and effectively allocate management resources in order to boost sales. In addition to markets in Europe and the United States, Matsushita views the growing BRICs markets as a key to success overseas.

The Company established a Russia Division, India Coordination Department and Brazil Coordination Department in April 2007.

Customers

The largest markets for Matsushita have traditionally been consumer products. However, since the 1980s, the proportion of sales to non-consumer customers, such as industrial and business corporations, governments and other institutions, including large customers such as electric and electronic equipment manufacturers, automotive manufacturers and various other machinery makers, has been rising as Matsushita places increasing emphasis on industrial and commercial products and systems and electronic components. Matsushita's business is not materially dependent on any single customer.

SEASONALITY OF BUSINESS

The Company's business has no significant seasonality in terms of sales or profits. However, for the consumer electronics business, the fiscal third quarter (October to December) is normally a peak period because it falls in the year-end shopping season in Japan and many overseas markets. Additionally, seasonal appliances, such as air conditioners and refrigerators, have different business cycles, sales of which peak in summer. These do not have a material effect upon the Company's overall operations.

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RAW MATERIALS AND SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Matsushita purchases a wide variety of parts and materials from various suppliers globally. The Company applies a multi-sourcing policy not depending upon any one particular source of supply for most essential items. The Company has also been endeavoring to promote a policy of global optimum procurement by concentrating order placements to qualified suppliers from all over the world and purchasing the most competitive parts and materials.

In an attempt to improve operational efficiency and to reduce parts and materials costs, Matsushita has been increasing centralized purchasing at its headquarters for materials commonly used in many product divisions throughout Matsushita, such as steel, plastics, semiconductors and electronic components, while at the same time accelerating the initiatives to standardize parts and materials. Such efforts are coordinated by the Global Sourcing Centre established in April 2003. At the business domain company level, an increasing focus has been put on centralized purchasing for parts and materials commonly used in factories within each business domain company.

To minimize the adverse effects of global price increases of raw materials, Matsushita further strengthened materials cost reduction initiatives including a reduction in the number of parts through the standardization of design, use of Value Engineering techniques, and additional cost reduction activities covering indirect materials.

With an increasing global awareness of CSR values, the Company recently decided to extend its commitment to social responsibility by requiring its suppliers to maintain environmental preservations, quality, safety, information security management, human rights and comply with the related laws and regulations.

By implementing above mentioned activities and strengthening partnership with excellent suppliers, Matsushita aims to reinforce its procurement activities.

PATENT LICENSE AGREEMENTS

Matsushita holds numerous Japanese and foreign patent registrations for its products, and shares technologies with a

number of Japanese and foreign manufacturers. Its technical assistance, or licensing, to other manufacturers has been increasing year by year.

For example, Matsushita's patents related to MPEG2 technology, which is widely used in digital TVs, are licensed to other companies through MPEG LA LLC. Patents which are essential to DVD technology are licensed as a part of the joint licensing program operated by seven Japanese and U.S. companies. Furthermore, the Company's patents relating to CD technology are licensed to many manufacturers. Further, Matsushita has non-exclusive cross-license agreements with Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. for semiconductor technology and with Sharp Corporation for mobile phone technology.

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Matsushita is a licensee under various license agreements which cover a wide range of products, including AV products, computers, communications equipment, semiconductors and other components. Matsushita has non-exclusive patent license agreements with, among others, Thomson Licensing Inc. and Thomson Licensing S.A. covering a broad range of products, including TVs, VCRs and DVD products. Matsushita has non-exclusive patent cross-license agreements with, among others, Texas Instruments Incorporated and International Business Machines Corporation, both covering semiconductors, information equipment and certain other related products. Further, Matsushita has a non-exclusive patent cross-license agreement with Eastman Kodak Company covering digital still camera, camcorder and mobile phones.

The Company considers all of its technical exchange and license agreements beneficial to its operations.

COMPETITION

The markets in which the Company sells its products are highly competitive. Matsushita's principal competitors, across the full range of its products, consist of several large Japanese and overseas manufacturers and a number of smaller and more specialized companies. Advancements toward a borderless economy have also applied pressure to Japanese manufacturers, including Matsushita, in terms of global price competition, especially from Chinese and Korean manufacturers. To counter this, the Company is devising various measures to enhance its competitiveness, with a focus on the development of differentiated products, cost reduction and efficiency improvements. Such measures include the development of products with Matsushita's differentiated technologies, innovation of manufacturing processes through the use of information technology, increasing overseas production for optimum manufacturing allocation from a global perspective, and shortening production and distribution lead time through the expansion of supply chain management (SCM) in cooperation with several overseas and domestic mass-scale retailers and the introduction of cell-style production, as well as developing joint ventures and other cooperative agreements with domestic and overseas partners.

Also, with the development of digital and networking technologies, competition in terms of the so-called de facto standard has become crucial. In response, Matsushita has been strengthening its efforts toward alliances with leaders not only in the electronics industry but also the software, devices, broadcasting, communications services and other diverse industries.

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GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Like other electronics manufacturers, Matsushita is subject to government regulations related to the environment issues.

To comply with recycling laws both in Japan and other countries/regions, Matsushita is actively taking measures. The Company has established an efficient system to collect and recycle used home appliances, comprising air conditioners, TVs, refrigerators and washing machines in compliance with the Law for Recycling of Specified Kinds of Home Appliances in Japan effective April 1, 2001. And the Company established the Matsushita Eco Technology Center Co., Ltd. not only to dismantle used products and recycling scrapped materials, but also to promote research and development of recycling technology. In Europe, the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive designed to promote recycling came into force since August 2005. Preparing for mandatory recycling under the WEEE directive, Matsushita established Ecology Net Europe GmbH (ENE) in Germany in April 2005. The Company promotes construction of networks connecting manufacturers, recycling companies and hauling companies through ENE. In the U.S., Panasonic Corporation of North America, which is a regional company of Matsushita has established a new electronic product recycling management company, Electronics Manufacturers Recycling Management Company, LLC (MRM) with other manufacturers to satisfy requirements enacted in July 2007 in the state of Minnesota. Although MRM's initial focus is to collect products in Minnesota, plans are in development to expand its activities to other states with electronic product recycling mandates. Through these efforts, Matsushita is carrying out its compliance programs not only to meet the requirements demanded by legislations, but also to establish cost efficient systems that will further enhance its competitive edge.

In January 2003, the Company announced that disposed electric equipment that contained polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) might be buried in the ground of its four manufacturing facilities and one former manufacturing facility in Japan. The applicable laws in Japan require that PCB equipment be appropriately maintained and disposed of by July 2016. The Company has accrued estimated total cost of approximately 11 billion yen by March 31, 2008 for necessary actions, such as investigation on whether the PCB equipment is buried at the facilities by excavating, maintaining and disposing the PCB equipment that is already discovered, and soil remediation. Although it represents management's best estimate or minimum of the cost, the payments are not considered to be fixed and determined.

To deal with climate change issues, various kinds of measures have been taken worldwide, especially those for energy efficiency of products. In Japan, the Energy Conservation Law was revised in 1999, and top-runner standard was introduced, which aims to continuously increase energy consumption efficiency. The Program uses a value of the product with the highest energy consumption efficiency on a market at the time of the standard establishment process as a target value for a goal year. An area of targeted products has been expanding, and a standard gets stringent if

necessary. Other countries/regions, such as the European Union, the United States, China, Korea, and Australia also have regulations for energy conservation improvement (energy-saving standards and labeling systems) for home appliances and AV products. Matsushita takes a proactive measure to comply with these requirements, and further promotes development of energy-saving products.

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Also, Matsushita is promoting its initiatives for directives relevant to chemical substances management. In Europe, the RoHS Directive that bans the sales of electrical and electronic equipment using six specified hazardous substances (Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls, Polybrominated diphenyl ethers) from the EU market has come into force in February 2003. The Company completed initiatives for the non-use of the abovementioned six specified hazardous substances in its target products* (31,400 models) by the end of October 2005, in order to reduce possible contamination by these substances after products are disposed of. And the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical Substances (REACH) came into force in June 2007. The REACH requires all chemicals of one ton or more in volume that are manufactured in or imported into the European Union each year to be tested for health and safety and registered with a central European authority. In Japan, the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc of Chemical Substances were introduced in 1973, and revised in 1986 and 2003. It aims for preventing pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties by establishing a system of examination by regulating target substances manufactured, imported and used. In the revised Law for the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources in Japan, it is required for manufacturers to disclose information about targeted chemical substances same as the EU RoHS substances contained in 7 specific products (air conditioners, refrigerators, television sets, personal computers, laundry machines, microwaves, and clothing dryers) by attaching a label. In China, Management Methods on the Control of Pollution from Electronic Information Products, commonly known as China RoHS, took effect from March 1, 2007. This applies to electronic information products imported or manufactured in China, that are sold on the Chinese market. Restricted substances are the same as the 6 EU RoHS substances, and it is required to disclose information about substances contained in products by placing a label on a product packaging. Matsushita is carrying out its compliance programs to meet the requirements of relevant regulations.

The Company is subject to a number of other government regulations in Japan and overseas as mentioned above, but overall, it presently manages to operate its businesses without any significant difficulty or financial burden in coping with them.

- * Excluding products that use materials and components with no feasible alternatives or suppliers, for example products or material/components commonly used in other industries (e.g. housing materials, bicycles). Also excluding components/materials for which applications to be exempted from the RoHS Directive have been submitted to the EU by the end of October 2005.

REPORT ON KEROSENE FAN HEATER RECALL**AND COMPANY'S COUNTERMEASURES**

In 2005, certain kerosene fan heaters, which were manufactured by Matsushita between 1985 and 1992, resulted in

hospitalization, and in some cases death, due to exposure to carbon monoxide exhaust. To prevent a recurrence, in November 2005, the Company established a special committee led by President Nakamura to implement recall efforts, product inspections and repairs of affected models of kerosene fan heaters. Using various media, Matsushita notified customers of the risks involved in the use of these products, while sending out employees (approximately 200,000 in total) to distribute leaflets directly to users, and visit kerosene suppliers.

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Matsushita has made all-out efforts to locate recalled kerosene fan heaters through the cooperation of various parties, and will continue efforts to identify the purchasers and users of all remaining recalled heaters. At the same time, to prevent a recurrence, the Company is carrying out a wide range of initiatives. On May 1, 2006, Matsushita reorganized the aforementioned special committee into a permanent organization, the Corporate FF Customer Support & Management Division, under which Matsushita will continue recall efforts through various public awareness campaigns. Furthermore, the Company will thoroughly review product safety in design and manufacturing processes. Specifically, Matsushita will undertake studies of material deterioration caused by long-term use, together with the development of technologies to prevent risks caused by complex factors involved in the extended use of certain products. Furthermore, the Company will establish a new risk management system to enable prompt action in an emergency, in compliance with its primary principle, the customer comes first. The Company will also reinforce safety education programs for the presidents of all Group companies, the directors of all divisions and the managers responsible for specific operations (such as design, manufacturing, and quality control). In terms of product quality issues, in addition to its commitment to the idea that safety and quality come first from the product design stage, Matsushita will continue to take all possible measures, such as the analysis of product age-related degradation and user environments, to ensure the quality and safety of products.

C. Organizational Structure

In order to maintain production, sales and service activities effectively in broad business areas as a comprehensive electronics manufacturer, Matsushita has been operating under a decentralized divisional management structure with substantial delegation of authority to divisional companies and subsidiaries, with the headquarters focusing on Groupwide strategic functions. In January 2003, Matsushita launched a new business domain-based organizational structure, and introduced new Group management control systems from April 1, 2003. Under this new structure, each business domain company, either an internal divisional company of the parent company or a subsidiary, takes full responsibility in its own business area, thereby establishing an autonomous management structure that expedites self-completive business operations to accelerate growth. On April 1, 2004, MEW, PanaHome and their respective subsidiaries became consolidated subsidiaries of the Company. Accordingly, the Company successfully eliminated overlaps in R&D, manufacturing and sales, thereby creating an optimum Group structure that facilitates the effective use of management resources to achieve growth strategies. JVC (Victor Company of Japan Ltd. and its subsidiaries) became associated companies under the equity method from consolidated subsidiaries in August 2007.

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Matsushita's consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2008 comprise the accounts of 556 consolidated companies, with 139 companies reflected by the equity method.

Principal divisional companies and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2008 are as listed below:

- (1) Internal divisional companies of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.:

<u>Name of internal divisional company</u>
Panasonic AVC Networks Company
Panasonic Automotive Systems Company
Panasonic System Solutions Company
Matsushita Home Appliances Company
Lighting Company
Semiconductor Company
Motor Company

- (2) Principal domestic subsidiaries:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Percentage owned</u>
Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd.	52.1%
Matsushita Plasma Display Panel Co., Ltd.	75.0
Panasonic Communications Co., Ltd.	100.0
PanaHome Corporation	54.6
Panasonic Electronic Devices Co., Ltd.	100.0
Panasonic Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.	100.0
Panasonic Factory Solutions Co., Ltd.	100.0
Matsushita Ecology Systems Co., Ltd.	100.0
Matsushita Refrigeration Company	100.0
Matsushita Battery Industrial Co., Ltd.	100.0
Panasonic Shikoku Electronics Co., Ltd.	100.0
IPS Alpha Technology, Ltd.	44.9

- (3) Principal overseas subsidiaries:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Percentage owned</u>
Panasonic Corporation of North America	U.S.A.	100.0%
Panasonic Europe Ltd.	U.K.	100.0
Panasonic AVC Networks Czech, s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.0
Panasonic Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.0
Panasonic AVC Networks Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.0
Panasonic Communications Philippines Corporation	Philippines	100.0
Panasonic Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	69.8
Panasonic Corporation of China	China	100.0
Panasonic Home Appliances Air-Conditioning (Guangzhou) Co., Ltd.	China	67.8

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D. Property, Plants and Equipment

The Company's principal executive offices and key research laboratories are located in Kadoma, Osaka, Japan.

Matsushita's manufacturing plants are located principally in Japan, other countries in Asia, North and South America and Europe. The Company considers all of its factories well maintained and suitable for current production requirements.

The following table sets forth information as of March 31, 2008 with respect to manufacturing facilities:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Floor Space (thousands of square feet)</u>	<u>Principal Products Manufactured</u>
Osaka	10,641	Plasma TVs, DVD products, washing machines, other home appliances, information equipment, industrial equipment, components, batteries, kitchen fixtures, building products.
Shiga	6,183	Air conditioners, refrigerators, compressors, vacuum cleaners, other home appliances, building products, housing products.
Hyogo	5,999	Plasma TVs, PCs, cooking appliances, components.
Toyama	2,478	Semiconductors, components.
Okayama	2,116	Camcorders, components.
Kyoto	2,053	Semiconductors, components, lighting products.
Ibaraki	2,048	Building products, housing products.
Tochigi	1,925	LCD TVs, building products.
Kanagawa	1,833	Communications, car AV equipment, batteries.
Nara	1,731	Home appliances, gas equipment.
Shikoku	3,016	Video cameras, housing products.
Kyushu	4,002	Information and communications equipment, components, industrial equipment, building products.
North America	3,037	Plasma TVs, home appliances, DVD discs, car audio equipment, communications equipment, components, batteries, automation controls, lighting products.
Europe	3,462	Plasma TVs, LCD TVs, car audio equipment, home appliances, components, information and communications equipment, automation controls, lighting products.
Asia (excluding China)	21,783	Plasma TVs, DVD products, audio equipment, air conditioners, refrigerators, other home appliances, components, semiconductors, information and communications equipment, industrial equipment,

		compressors, batteries, electronic and plastic materials, lighting products.
China	12,584	Plasma TVs, DVD products, audio equipment, air conditioners, washing machines, other home appliances, car audio equipment, communications equipment, semiconductors, industrial equipment, compressors, components, batteries, automation controls, electronic and plastic materials.
Other	21,296	LCD TVs, home appliances, industrial equipment, components, semiconductors, video and audio equipment, batteries, information and communications equipment, lighting products, automation controls, building products.
Total	<u>106,187</u>	

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Substantially all of the above facilities and properties are fully owned by the Company.

In addition to its manufacturing facilities, Matsushita's properties all over the world include sales offices located in various cities with an aggregate floor space of approximately 7.0 million square feet, research and development facilities with an aggregate floor space of approximately 6.4 million square feet, employee housing and welfare facilities with an aggregate floor space of approximately 10.0 million square feet, and administrative offices with an aggregate floor space of approximately 21.4 million square feet.

As of March 31, 2008, Matsushita leased approximately 32.4 million square feet of floor space, most of which was for sales office space.

Substantially all of Matsushita's properties are free of material encumbrances and Matsushita believes such properties are in adequate condition for their purposes and suitably utilized. During fiscal 2008, there was no material problem, regarding both the productive capacity and the extent of utilization of the Company's properties.

In terms of environmental issues, all of the Matsushita Group's properties operate in compliance with governmental and municipal laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Company established a number of internal environmental guidelines which are stricter than those provided by the authority. In case any occasional non-compliance may take place, such as the previously mentioned PCB issue, Matsushita takes immediate and appropriate actions to meet the regulatory requirements and to ensure current good utilization standards.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

The Company is a large accelerated filer as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. There are no written comments which have been provided by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the Company's periodic reports under that Act not less than 180 days before the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 and which remain unresolved as of the date of the filing of this Form 20-F with the Commission.

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Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects**A. Operating Results****Overview**

Matsushita is one of the world's leading producers of electronic and electric products. Matsushita currently offers a comprehensive range of products, systems and components for consumer, business and industrial use based on sophisticated electronics and precision technology, expanding to building materials and equipment, and housing business. Most of Matsushita's products are marketed under Panasonic, its principle brand name, and several other brand names, including National, Technics, and PanaHome. However, upon resolution of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held in June 26, 2008, the Company decided to change its company name to Panasonic Corporation as of October 1, 2008. Upon the company name change, Matsushita will undertake its brand name change from the National brand, used for home appliances and housing equipment in Japan, and Technics brand, used for audio equipment, to the Panasonic brand by the end of fiscal 2010, ending March 31, 2010. Subsequently, the National brand will be abolished and the Technics brand will be used only for specific audio products. Accordingly, the corporate brands will be Panasonic and PanaHome.

Matsushita divides its businesses into five segments: AVC Networks, Home Appliances, Components and Devices, MEW and PanaHome and Other. AVC Networks includes video and audio equipment, and information and communications equipment. Home Appliances includes household equipment. Components and Devices includes semiconductors, general electronic components, batteries and electric motors. MEW and PanaHome includes electrical supplies, home appliances, building materials and equipment, and housing business. Other includes FA equipment and other industrial equipment.

JVC issued and allocated new shares of its common stock to third parties on August 10, 2007. As a result, Matsushita's shareholding of JVC decreased from 52.4% to 36.8%, and JVC and its subsidiaries became an associated company under the equity method from a consolidated subsidiary in the fiscal 2008 second quarter. Given JVC's equity method investment status, the income statement and balance sheet impact of JVC is expected to decrease significantly in future periods and insignificant compared to both existing business segment reporting and consolidated income before income taxes. The provisions of SFAS No.131 in these circumstances are not applicable to insignificant entities and accordingly, sales and profit in the JVC segment are no longer reported subsequent to the date of deconsolidation.

Economic environment

The Japanese economy over the last three fiscal years continued steady growth. In the year ended March 31, 2006, the overall economic situation in Japan continued a moderate recovery trend due mainly to favorable exports and increased capital investment, as well as favorable consumer spending. In the year ended March 31, 2007, the Japanese economy maintained a recovery trend as a result of favorable exports and increased capital investment. In the year ended March 31, 2008, the Japanese economy for the first half maintained a trend toward recovery with an improvement in consumer spending, but for the second half the Japanese economy slowed down, as a result of negative factors such as rising prices for crude oil and raw materials, and a stronger yen against the U.S. dollar.

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The overseas economy, in the year ended March 31, 2006, was favorable overall with strong growth in the U.S. and China. In the year ended March 31, 2007, the U.S. economy, despite a decrease in housing investment, continued growth with robust consumer spending and an increase in capital investment. Meanwhile, in major European countries, there was a trend toward moderate economic recovery with increased consumer spending. In Asia, the Chinese economy maintained a high growth. In the year ended March 31, 2008, the U.S. economy proved sluggish in the second half of fiscal 2008 since the subprime loan problem in the U.S. led to downturns in both housing investment and consumer spending. Meanwhile, European economy, although economic growth continued for the first half, slowed down in the second half of fiscal 2008, due mainly to a downturn in consumer spending. In Asia, the Chinese economy maintained a high growth rate due mainly to favorable export.

Condition of foreign currency exchange rates and Matsushita's policy

Foreign currency exchange rates fluctuated during the three-year period ended March 31, 2008. In the year ended March 31, 2006, the Japanese yen was weak against the U.S. dollar and the euro. Meanwhile, in the year ended March 31, 2007, the Japanese yen continued to be weak against the U.S. dollar and euro. In the year ended March 31, 2008, there was a sharp increase in the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar. In order to alleviate the effects of currency-related transaction risks, Matsushita has traditionally used several currency risk hedging methods, such as forward foreign-exchange contracts and currency options contracts with leading banks. Matsushita has also increased matching of export and import exchange contracts. As a basic countermeasure against currency exchange risk, the Company has been strengthening production operations outside Japan to meet overseas demand, while reducing dependence on exports from Japan. The Company does not have any material unhedged monetary assets, liabilities or commitments denominated in currencies other than the individual operations' functional currencies.

Initiatives implemented by Matsushita

Under the aforementioned economic environment, Matsushita worked to strengthen manufacturing as its basic approach for steady growth. In order to become a manufacturing-oriented company-one that combines all the business activities of the Group toward the launch of products and contributes to the creation of the customer value. Matsushita promoted wider collaboration across business fields and operating regions, and worked to reform the entire process of product creation, including design, quality control, procurement, logistics, overseas sales and other areas of its operations. Specifically, Matsushita continued to strengthen V-products, which are the core of its growth strategies and make a significant contribution to overall business results in order to boost their market shares. With regard to the strategic plasma display panel (PDP) business, Matsushita started operation of its fourth domestic PDP plant in June 2007, and began construction of its fifth in November 2007. In addition, Matsushita implemented initiatives to achieve double-digit growth in overseas sales of consumer products. To accelerate growth in emerging markets as well as the U.S. and Europe, the Company established a framework to boost sales in Russia, Brazil, and India, and also promoted cutting-edge products.

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Summary of operations

Matsushita's consolidated sales and earnings results during the last three fiscal years, reflecting the aforementioned external and internal conditions, can be summarized as follows:

In fiscal 2006, net sales increased 2% to 8,894 billion yen, led by favorable sales of digital AV equipment and home appliances, especially V-products. The sales increase combined with comprehensive cost reduction efforts contributed to the profit gains, sufficient to offset the negative factors such as rising raw materials prices and ever-intensified global price competition. In addition, the Company incurred 37 billion yen in expenses associated with the implementation of early retirement programs, 85 billion yen as impairment losses associated with the CRT TV-related subsidiaries which face sharp declines in global demand and other businesses and 25 billion yen as expenses associated with a recall of certain kerosene fan heaters, which the Company manufactured and sold in Japan between 1985 and 1992. Meanwhile, the Company recorded a 79 billion yen gain on sale of securities and 23 billion yen gain related to the liquidation of a consolidated subsidiary, MEI Holding Inc. (MHI), a company holding Universal Studios-related shares. Reflecting all these factors, and the adverse effects of equity in losses of 51 billion yen mainly associated with CRT TV-related associated companies, the Company recorded a net income of 154 billion yen.

In fiscal 2007, net sales increased 2% to 9,108 billion yen, due mainly to an increase in sales of digital products such as flat-panel TVs in Japan and overseas. Regarding earnings, despite the effects from rising raw materials prices and ever-intensified global price competition, an increase in sales, cost rationalization and a weaker yen contributed to earnings gains. In addition, the Company recorded gains on the sale of the investments regarding cable broadcasting business and gains on sales of tangible fixed assets, and incurred restructuring expenses, including 14 billion yen associated with the implementation of early retirement programs, and 49 billion yen as impairment losses. Reflecting all these factors, and the increases in provision for income taxes and minority interests due to increased profits in MEW and PanaHome, and the effect of one-time charge incurred in fiscal 2006 at certain subsidiaries, as well as a sharp increase in equity in earnings of associated companies mainly as a result of the consolidation of CRT TV-related associated companies on March 1, 2006, which incurred losses associated with the implementation of large-scale restructuring initiatives a year ago. Accordingly, the Company recorded a net income of 217 billion yen.

In fiscal 2008, net sales amounted to 9,069 billion yen, mostly the same level from the previous year. In real terms except JVC (Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. and its subsidiaries), the Company cited sales gains in all segments, due mainly to favorable sales in digital AV products and white goods. Regarding earnings, despite the effects from rising prices for crude oil and other raw materials, and ever-intensified global price competition, sales gains excluding the effect of JVC and the cost reduction efforts including materials costs and fixed costs led to the earnings gains. In addition, the Company incurred 33 billion yen as expenses associated with the implementation of early retirement programs and 32 billion yen as impairment losses on the investments, as well as 45 billion yen as impairment losses from tangible fixed assets. Reflecting all these factors and a decrease in provision for income taxes, the Company

recorded a net income of 282 billion yen, up 30% from the previous year.

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Key performance indicators

The following are performance measures that Matsushita believes are key indicators of its business results for the last three fiscal years.

	Yen (billions) (%)		
	Fiscal year ended March 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	9,069	9,108	8,894
Income before income taxes to net sales ratio	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%
Research and development costs to net sales ratio	6.1%	6.3%	6.3%
Total assets	7,444	7,897	7,965
Stockholders' equity	3,742	3,917	3,788
Stockholders' equity to total assets ratio	50.3%	49.6%	47.6%
Return on equity	7.4%	5.6%	4.2%
Capital investment	449	418	346
Free cash flow	405	(35)	982

Note: Return on equity is calculated by dividing net income by the average of stockholders' equity at the beginning and the end of each fiscal year.

Matsushita defines Capital investment as purchases of property, plant and equipment (PP&E) on an accrual basis which reflects the effects of timing differences between acquisition dates and payment dates. Matsushita has included the information concerning capital investment because its management uses this indicator to manage its capital expenditures and it believes that such indicator is useful to investors to present accrual basis capital investments in addition to the cash basis information in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Matsushita's management also believes that this indicator provides useful information when it is compared with depreciation expenses, which are shown in Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for purposes of evaluating the replacement of PP&E. This indicator is, however, subject to the limitation that capital investments may not produce future returns (because current expenditures may not provide an efficient use of capital) and may also be subject to impairment. Also, this indicator is subject to the limitation that it may not represent the true cost of maintaining the Company's portfolio of PP&E as it excludes expenditures for repairs and maintenance, operating

leases, and intangible assets that may be integral to the use of PP&E. Matsushita compensates for these limitations by referring to this indicator together with relevant U.S. GAAP financial measures, such as capital expenditures, depreciation and amortization, shown in its consolidated statements of cash flows, to present an accurate and complete picture for purposes of capital expenditure analysis.

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The following table shows a reconciliation of capital investment to purchases of property, plant and equipment:

	Yen (billions)		
	Fiscal year ended March 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Purchases of property, plant and equipment shown as capital expenditures in the consolidated statements of cash flows	419	411	357
Effects of timing difference between acquisition dates and payment dates	30	7	(11)
Capital investment	449	418	346

Matsushita defines *Free cash flow* as the sum of net cash provided by operating activities and net cash provided by investing activities. Matsushita has included the information concerning free cash flow because its management uses this indicator, and it believes that such indicator is useful to investors, to assess its cash availability after financing of its capital projects.

Matsushita's management also believes that this indicator is useful in understanding Matsushita's current liquidity and financing needs in light of its operating and investing activities, i.e., its ability to pay down and draw on available cash. It should be noted, however, that free cash flow Matsushita reports may not be comparable to free cash flow reported by other companies. It should also be noted that free cash flow should not be viewed in a manner that inappropriately implies that it represents the residual cash flow available for discretionary uses, since at any given time Matsushita may be subject to mandatory debt service requirements and may have other non-discretionary expenditures that are not deducted from this indicator. Matsushita compensates for these limitations by referring to this indicator together with relevant U.S. GAAP financial measures shown in its consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated balance sheets, to present an accurate and complete picture for purposes of cash availability analysis.

The following table shows a reconciliation of free cash flow to net cash provided by operating activities:

Yen (billions)
Fiscal year ended March 31,

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	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	466	533	575
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(61)	(568)	407
Free cash flow	<u>405</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>982</u>

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Details of Matsushita's consolidated sales and earnings results were as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2008 compared with 2007**(1) Sales**

Consolidated group sales for fiscal 2008 amounted to 9,069 billion yen, mostly the same level from 9,108 billion yen in the previous fiscal year. Explaining fiscal 2008 results, the Company cited sales gains in all business segments except JVC (Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. and its subsidiaries), due mainly to favorable sales in digital AV products and white goods. (For further details, see (10) Results of Operations by Business Segments of this section.) The electronics industry in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 faced severe business conditions in Japan and overseas, due mainly to ever-rising prices for crude oil and other raw materials, and continued price declines caused by continuously intensifying global competition, mainly in digital products. Under these circumstances, the Matsushita Group worked to accelerate growth strategies in fiscal 2008, the first year of the new three-year mid-term management plan GP3. Specifically, Matsushita continued to strengthen V-products, which are the core of its growth strategies and make a significant contribution to overall business results in order to boost market shares. With regard to the strategic plasma display panel (PDP) business, Matsushita started operation of its fourth domestic PDP plant in June 2007, and began construction of its fifth in November 2007. In addition, Matsushita implemented initiatives to achieve double-digit growth in overseas sales of consumer products. To accelerate growth in emerging markets as well as the U.S. and Europe, the Company established a framework to boost sales in Russia, Brazil and India, and also promoted its cutting-edge products. These initiatives contributed to an increase in sales, as mentioned above.

Domestic sales amounted to 4,545 billion yen, down 2% from 4,616 billion yen a year ago. Although favorable sales were recorded mainly in digital AV products as a result of a significant contribution of V-products, this result is due primarily to the effects of JVC as mentioned above. Overseas sales increased 1% to 4,524 billion yen, from 4,492 billion yen in fiscal 2007, ended March 31, 2007. Despite the effects of JVC, favorable sales in all business segments except JVC led to an increase in overseas sales.

(2) Cost of Sales and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

In fiscal 2008, cost of sales amounted to 6,377 billion yen, mostly the same level from the previous year, while net sales remained the same level. Negative effects such as rising prices for raw materials were offset mainly as a result of the rationalization of materials costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses were down 4% to 2,172 billion yen compared to the previous year, due mainly to comprehensive cost reduction efforts.

(3) Interest Income, Dividends Received and Other Income

In fiscal 2008, interest income increased 12% to 34 billion yen, and dividends received increased 36% to 10 billion yen. In other income, in addition to gains on sales of tangible fixed assets, the Company recorded 15 billion yen gain on the sale of the investments.

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(4) Interest Expense, Goodwill Impairment and Other Deductions

Interest expense decreased 3% to 20 billion yen, owing primarily to a reduction in short-term borrowings. In other deductions, compared with 20 billion yen of restructuring charges in fiscal 2007, the Company incurred 40 billion yen including 33 billion yen as expenses associated with the implementation of early retirement programs, 32 billion yen as write-down of investment securities, and 45 billion yen as other impairment losses on long-lived assets related to fixed assets, compared with the previous year's 49 billion yen including 19 billion yen as other impairment losses on long-lived assets and a loss of 30 billion yen as goodwill impairment. (For further details, see Notes 3, 4, 6, 7, and 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

(5) Income before Income Taxes

As a result of the above-mentioned factors, income before income taxes for fiscal 2008 decreased 1% to 435 billion yen, compared with 439 billion yen in fiscal 2007, while the ratio to net sales were 4.8%, the same level from the previous year.

(6) Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes for fiscal 2008 amounted to 115 billion yen, a significant improvement compared with 192 billion yen in the previous year. The effective tax rate to income before income taxes declined to 26.3%, down 17.4% from 43.7% a year ago. This improvement was due mainly to a strategic merger of domestic device businesses in order to reinforce manufacturing competitiveness such as strengthening of cost competitiveness by seeking streamlining and efficiency of operations which consequently resulted in the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards to which a deferred tax asset valuation allowance was provided for in previous years, an improvement in general profitability of certain subsidiaries which resulted in the reversal of a portion of deferred tax valuation allowance as improvement in future profitability is projected to allow for the utilization of net operating carryforwards in these subsidiaries, and a decrease in tax expenses associated with tax benefits generated through certain business reorganizations. This decrease in the effective rate is a non-recurring event. (For further details, see Notes 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

(7) Minority Interests

Minority interests amounted to 29 billion yen for fiscal 2008, compared with minority interests of 31 billion yen in fiscal 2007. This result was due mainly to decreased profits in Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. and its subsidiaries for the period when these companies were consolidated subsidiaries of Matsushita.

(8) Equity in Losses of Associated Companies

In fiscal 2008, equity in earnings of associated companies amounted to losses of 10 billion yen, from the previous year's gains of 1 billion yen. This result is due mainly to losses in Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. and its subsidiaries which became associated companies under the equity method in August 2007, and lower profit in a joint-venture of LCD panels with Toshiba.

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(9) Net Income

As a result of all the factors stated in the preceding paragraphs, the Company recorded a net income of 282 billion yen for fiscal 2008, an increase of 30% from 217 billion yen in the previous year.

(10) Results of Operations by Business Segment

Results of operations by business segment for fiscal 2008, as compared with the previous fiscal year, were as follows:

	<u>Yen (billions)</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	
Sales:			
AVC Networks	4,320	4,064	6%
Home Appliances	1,316	1,247	6
Components and Devices	1,399	1,378	2
MEW and PanaHome	1,910	1,859	3
JVC	183	646	(72)
Other	1,536	1,484	4
Eliminations	(1,595)	(1,570)	
Total	9,069	9,108	0%
Segment profit:			
AVC Networks	252	220	15%
Home Appliances	87	83	4
Components and Devices	105	100	5
MEW and PanaHome	96	79	22
JVC	(10)	(6)	
Other	64	61	6
Corporate and eliminations	(75)	(77)	
Total	519	460	13%

* The healthcare business was transferred to Panasonic Shikoku Electronics Co., Ltd. on April 1, 2007. Accordingly, the segment information for fiscal 2007 has been reclassified to confirm with the presentation for the year ended March 31, 2008.

AVC Networks sales increased 6% to 4,320 billion yen, compared with 4,064 billion yen in the previous year. Within this segment, sales of video and audio equipment increased, due mainly to strong sales of digital AV products, such as flat-panel TVs and digital cameras. Regarding TVs, the VIERA series recorded a significant increase in sales from the previous year, due primarily to expanding demand for large-sized, full high-definition (HD) models amid the global progress of digital broadcasting. Sales of LUMIX series of digital cameras significantly increased, due mainly to strong sales of new models that feature an automatic iA (Intelligent Auto) mode, which include functions such as a face detection system that automatically chooses settings optimal for each condition. Meanwhile, sales of information and communications equipment also increased as a result of favorable sales of automotive electronics and mobile phones. Sales of automotive electronics such as car AV and the Strada series of car navigation systems remained strong, and sales of mobile phones significantly increased due mainly to strong demand for models with high-resolution screens for watching One Segment broadcasting.

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With respect to this segment, profit improved 15% from 220 billion yen in fiscal 2007, to 252 billion yen for fiscal 2008, which is equivalent to 5.8% against sales. This increase was attributable mainly to expanded sales in flat-panel TVs, digital cameras, automotive electronics equipment and mobile phones, as well as cost rationalization effects. Particularly in plasma TVs, despite price declines under ever-intensified global competition, the Company expanded lineups of full HD models and comprehensive cost reduction efforts including curbing materials costs. These factors, as well as a significant improvement of profitability in mobile phones, led to double-digit profit growth in this segment.

Sales of Home Appliances increased 6% to 1,316 billion yen, compared with 1,247 billion yen in the previous year. Within Home Appliances, sales gains were recorded mainly in air conditioners and refrigerators, as a result of strong sales in high value-added products that leverage Matsushita's proprietary technologies. These products include air conditioners that automatically adjust air flows depending on people's feeling of temperature and refrigerators featuring nano-e crispers that keep vegetables and other cold-sensitive foods fresh with nano-e technology.

Profit in this segment rose 4% from 83 billion yen in fiscal 2007, to 87 billion yen for fiscal 2008, or 6.6% of sales. Despite the adverse effects from rising costs for raw materials including plastic materials, double-digit growth in overseas sales in air conditioners, washing machines and refrigerators as a result of a successful introduction of aforementioned unique products, as well as the effects of various cost rationalization activities, led to increased earnings in this segment.

Sales of Components and Devices increased 2% to 1,399 billion yen, from the previous year's 1,378 billion yen, mainly as a result of favorable sales in general electronic components, semiconductors, batteries. In general electronic components, sales gains were recorded due mainly to favorable sales in angular rate sensors used for increasing precision of car navigation systems and digital cameras, specialty polymer aluminum electrolytic capacitors that are compact and have a high noise reduction function, and light touch switches used for mobile phones. In semiconductors, in addition to favorable sales of image sensors for digital cameras, a significant sales increase was recorded in system LSIs primarily for digital AV equipment. In batteries, although sales of lithium-ion batteries were weak, due mainly to a voluntary replacement of NOKIA brand lithium-ion battery pack units and a decrease in production capacity by the damage from fires in Japan, favorable sales of alkaline dry batteries led to increased sales overall.

With respect to this segment, profit increased 5% from 100 billion yen in fiscal 2007, to 105 billion yen for fiscal 2008, or 7.5% of sales. Despite the negative effects from rising prices for raw materials including coppers and aluminum, sales gains and cost rationalization efforts contributed to increased earnings in this segment. In particular, a significant profit growth was recorded in electronic components and devices, mainly as a result of strong sales in general electronic components for digital AV products and automotive electronics equipment.

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Sales of MEW and PanaHome increased 3% to 1,910 billion yen, compared with 1,859 billion yen a year ago. Despite weak sales of building products as a result of a decrease in residential construction starts, sales at MEW and its subsidiaries increased from the previous year. This result is due primarily to favorable sales in electrical construction materials such as home fire alarms and high energy-efficient lighting fixtures, and electronic and plastic materials such as semiconductor encapsulation materials. At PanaHome Corporation and its subsidiaries, sluggish housing market conditions led to a slight decrease in sales.

With respect to this segment, despite the adverse effects of rising prices for raw materials including coppers and nickels, profit increased 22% to 96 billion yen, which is equal to 5.0% of sales, from 79 billion yen in the previous year, as a result of the aforementioned sales gains in electrical construction materials and electronic and plastic materials, and the comprehensive cost rationalizations including a decrease of direct material costs and fixed costs.

Sales of JVC were 183 billion yen, compared with 646 billion yen in the previous year. Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. and its subsidiaries became associated companies under the equity method from Matsushita's consolidated subsidiaries in August 2007. Accordingly, JVC sales for the period from then on are not included in Matsushita's consolidated results.

With respect to this segment, losses amounted to 10 billion yen, compared with losses of 6 billion yen in fiscal 2007.

Sales in the Other segment amounted to 1,536 billion yen, up 4% from the previous year. Sales gain was recorded in factory automation equipment by expanding lineups of high-speed modular placement machines and providing optimal solutions for its customers.

With respect to this segment, profit was up 6% from 61 billion yen for fiscal 2007, to 64 billion yen, which were equivalent to 4.2% against sales in fiscal 2008. Despite severe market conditions, this result was due mainly to sales gains and cost rationalization.

(11) Sales Results by Region

Sales results by region for fiscal 2008, as compared with the previous fiscal year, were as follows:

	<u>Yen (billions)</u>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
Domestic Sales:	4,545	4,616	(2)%
Overseas Sales:			
North and South America	1,251	1,381	(9)
Europe	1,213	1,218	0
Asia and Others	2,060	1,893	9
Total	4,524	4,492	1
Total	9,069	9,108	0%

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Sales in Japan amounted to 4,545 billion yen, down 2% from 4,616 billion yen in fiscal 2007. However, the Company cited sales gains in all business segments except JVC, including favorable sales of digital AV products and automotive electronics equipment.

Overseas sales were up 1%, to 4,524 billion yen, from 4,492 billion yen in the previous fiscal year. This result, despite the effects of JVC, is due mainly to favorable sales in digital AV products and white goods.

By region, sales in the Americas amounted to 1,251 billion, down 9% from 1,381 billion yen in fiscal 2007. Although sales of flat-panel TVs, digital cameras, PCs and video broadcasting systems were favorable, sales downturns in automotive electronics and batteries, as well as the effects of JVC, led to decreased sales from the previous year for this region.

Sales in Europe amounted to 1,213 billion yen, mostly the same level from the previous year's 1,218 billion yen. Despite the effects of JVC, sales for this region increased, due mainly to favorable sales in flat-panel TVs, digital cameras, and automotive electronics.

In the Asia and Others region, sales increased 9% to 2,060 billion yen, from the previous year's 1,893 billion yen. In Asia (excluding China), strong sales were recorded in flat-panel TVs, digital cameras, air-conditioners and compressors, as well as semiconductors, resulting in overall sales gains. Meanwhile, in China, sales gains were recorded mainly in flat-panel TVs, air-conditioners, semiconductors and electronic components and devices, resulting in overall increased sales.

Year ended March 31, 2007 compared with 2006

(1) Sales

Consolidated net sales for fiscal 2007 increased 2% to 9,108 billion yen, from 8,894 billion yen in the previous year, mainly contributed by a new series of competitive V-products. The electronics industry in the fiscal year under review faced severe business conditions in Japan and overseas, due mainly to rising prices for crude oil and other raw materials and continued price declines caused by ever-intensified global competition, mainly in digital products. Under these circumstances, Matsushita implemented initiatives to accelerate growth strategies and further strengthen management structures. First, Matsushita made all-out efforts to enhance product competitiveness centering on V-products, which were well received by the market and made a significant contribution to an increase in market

share. Regarding plasma TVs in particular, the Company expanded its operations to meet a rapid increase in demand both in Japan and overseas, and succeeded in securing a high market share. In addition, the Company also endeavored to reduce fixed costs by implementing its company-wide cost reduction activities. Furthermore, the collaboration with Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd. (MEW) proved to be successful. The Company endeavored to integrate sales and manufacturing functions with MEW, and implement common brand strategies, as well as reinforce product competitiveness, thereby contributing to increased sales by generating synergies between the both companies. As a result of these initiatives, the Company cited sales gains due mainly to an increase in sales of digital products such as flat-panel TVs in Japan and overseas.

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Domestic sales amounted to 4,616 billion yen, mostly unchanged from 4,611 billion yen a year ago. Despite sales downturns in mobile phones and JVC, sales gains were recorded mainly in automotive electronics equipment and digital AV products such as flat-panel TVs, whereby maintaining the same level from a year ago. Overseas sales were up by 5%, to 4,492 billion yen, compared with 4,283 billion yen in the previous fiscal year, due mainly to increased sales of digital AV products such as flat-panel TVs and digital cameras.

(2) Cost of Sales and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

In fiscal 2007, cost of sales amounted to 6,394 billion yen, up 4% from the previous year mainly as a result of an increase in net sales. Selling, general and administrative expenses were down 3% to 2,254 billion yen compared to the previous year.

(3) Interest Income, Dividends Received and Other Income

In fiscal 2007, interest income increased 8% to 31 billion yen, and dividends received increased 16% to 8 billion yen. In other income, in addition to gains on sales of tangible fixed assets, the Company recorded 27 billion yen gain on the sale of the investments regarding cable broadcasting business.

(4) Interest Expense, Goodwill Impairment and Other Deductions

Interest expense decreased 4% to 21 billion yen, owing primarily to a reduction in short-term and long-term borrowings. In other deductions, compared with 49 billion yen of restructuring charges in fiscal 2006, the Company recorded 20 billion yen including 14 billion yen associated with the implementation of early retirement programs, and 30 billion yen as goodwill impairment compared with the previous year's 50 billion yen, and 19 billion yen as other impairment losses on long-lived assets compared with 16 billion yen a year ago. (For further details, see Notes 3, 4, 6, 7 and 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

(5) Income before Income Taxes

As a result of the above-mentioned factors, as well as increased operating profit, income before income taxes for fiscal 2007 increased 18% to 439 billion yen, compared with 371 billion yen in fiscal 2006, while the ratio to net sales increased 0.6% to 4.8%, compared with 4.2% in the previous year.

(6) Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes for fiscal 2007 amounted to 192 billion yen, compared with 167 billion yen in the previous year. The effective tax rate to income before income taxes declined to 43.7%, from 45.0% a year ago. This is due mainly to a decrease in valuation allowance to deferred tax assets compared with fiscal 2006.

(7) Minority Interests

Minority interests (earnings) amounted to 31 billion yen for fiscal 2007, compared with minority interests (losses) of 1 billion yen in fiscal 2006. This result was due mainly to increased profits in MEW and PanaHome, and effect of one-time charge incurred in fiscal 2006 at certain subsidiaries.

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(8) Equity in Losses of Associated Companies

In fiscal 2007, equity in earnings of associated companies amounted to 1 billion yen, from the previous year's losses of 51 billion yen, mainly as a result of the consolidation of CRT TV-related associated companies on March 1, 2006, which incurred losses associated with the implementation of large-scale restructuring initiatives a year ago.

(9) Net Income

As a result of all the factors stated in the preceding paragraphs, the Company recorded a net income of 217 billion yen for fiscal 2007, an increase of 41% from 154 billion yen in the previous year.

(10) Results of Operations by Business Segment

Results of operations by business segment for fiscal 2007, as compared with the previous fiscal year, were as follows:

	<u>Yen (billions)</u>		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	
Sales:			
AVC Networks	4,064	4,005	1%
Home Appliances	1,247	1,188	5
Components and Devices	1,378	1,368	1
MEW and PanaHome	1,859	1,747	6
JVC	646	703	(8)
Other	1,484	1,315	13
Eliminations	(1,570)	(1,432)	
Total	9,108	8,894	2%
Segment profit:			
AVC Networks	220	193	14%
Home Appliances	83	75	11
Components and Devices	100	81	23
MEW and PanaHome	79	73	9
JVC	(6)	(6)	

Other	61	62	(3)
Corporate and eliminations	(77)	(64)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	460	414	11%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

* The healthcare business was transferred to Panasonic Shikoku Electronics Co., Ltd. on April 1, 2007. Accordingly, the segment information for fiscal 2007 and 2006 has been reclassified to confirm with the presentation for the year ended March 31, 2008.

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AVC Networks sales increased 1% to 4,064 billion yen, compared with 4,005 billion yen in the previous year. Within this segment, sales of video and audio equipment increased, due mainly to strong sales of digital AV products, such as flat-panel TVs and digital cameras. Sales of information and communications equipment decreased as a result of sluggish sales in mobile phones, although sales of automotive electronics equipment were quite favorable.

With respect to this segment, profit improved 14% from 193 billion yen in fiscal 2006, to 220 billion yen for fiscal 2007, which is equivalent to 5.4% against sales. This increase was attributable mainly to expanded sales in flat-panel TVs, digital cameras, PCs and automotive electronics equipment, as well as cost rationalization effects. Particularly in plasma TVs, despite price declines under ever-intensified global competition, the Company accelerated the introduction of large-sized, full HD models and comprehensive cost reduction efforts including curbing materials costs, thereby achieving a profit growth.

Sales of Home Appliances increased 5% to 1,247 billion yen, compared with 1,188 billion yen in the previous year. Within Home Appliances, sales gains were recorded mainly in air conditioners and compressors.

Profit in this segment rose 11% from 75 billion yen in fiscal 2006, to 83 billion yen for fiscal 2007, or 6.7% of sales. Despite the adverse effects from rising costs for raw materials including plastic materials, the successful introduction of unique products, such as tilted-drum washer/dryers and air conditioners equipped with automatic filter cleaning and dust removal functions, and the effects of various cost rationalization activities, led to increased earnings in this segment.

Sales of Components and Devices increased 1% to 1,378 billion yen, from the previous year's 1,368 billion yen. Although sales in semiconductors decreased in fiscal 2007, strong sales in electronic components and devices led to overall sales growth in this segment.

With respect to this segment, profit increased 23% from 81 billion yen in fiscal 2006, to 100 billion yen for fiscal 2007. Despite the negative effects from rising prices for raw materials including coppers and aluminum, profit against sales for this segment rose to 7.2% for fiscal 2007, due mainly to sales gains and cost rationalization efforts. In particular, a significant profit growth was recorded in electronic components and devices, mainly as a result of strong sales in components for digital AV products and automotive electronics equipment.

Sales of MEW and PanaHome increased 6% to 1,859 billion yen, compared with 1,747 billion yen a year ago. Sales at MEW and its subsidiaries increased from the previous year with favorable sales in electrical construction products such as high-performance wiring equipment and home fire alarms, and electronic and plastic materials such as

multilayer printed circuit board materials and semiconductor encapsulation materials. At PanaHome Corporation and its subsidiaries, a sales decline in detached housing as a result of sluggish housing market conditions led to a decrease in overall sales.

With respect to this segment, despite the adverse effects of rising prices for raw materials including coppers and nickels, profit increased 9% to 79 billion yen, which is equal to 4.2% of sales, from 73 billion yen in the previous year, as a result of the aforementioned sales gains and cost rationalization efforts.

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Sales of JVC were 646 billion yen, down 8% from 703 billion yen in the previous year. This result was due mainly to sales downturns in DVD recorders and audio equipment in Japan, as well as sluggish overseas sales of rear-projection TVs, resulting in overall decreased sales compared with a year ago.

With respect to this segment, losses amounted to 6 billion yen, mostly unchanged from losses of 6 billion yen in fiscal 2006. In the JVC segment, there has been a recent negative trend in segment profit. Although JVC has implemented measures to strengthen operational reforms and reinforce product strategies, JVC incurred losses in fiscal 2007, as a result of the aforementioned sales downturns and sharp price declines of digital AV products.

Sales in the Other segment amounted to 1,484 billion yen, up 13% from the previous year.

With respect to this segment, profit was down 3% from 62 billion yen for fiscal 2006, to 61 billion yen, which were equivalent to 4.1% against sales in fiscal 2007.

(11) Sales Results by Region

Sales results by region for fiscal 2007, as compared with the previous fiscal year, were as follows:

	Yen (billions)		Percent change
	2007	2006	
Domestic Sales:	4,616	4,611	0%
Overseas Sales:			
North and South America	1,381	1,387	0
Europe	1,218	1,114	9
Asia and Others	1,893	1,782	6
Total	4,492	4,283	5
Total	9,108	8,894	2%

Sales in Japan amounted to 4,616 billion yen, mostly unchanged from 4,611 billion yen in fiscal 2006. Despite sales downturns in mobile phones and JVC, sales gains were recorded mainly in automotive electronics equipment and

digital AV products such as flat-panel TVs, whereby maintaining the same level from a year ago.

Overseas sales were up by 5%, to 4,492 billion yen, from 4,283 billion yen in the previous fiscal year.

By region, sales in the Americas amounted to 1,381 billion yen, mostly unchanged from 1,387 billion yen in fiscal 2006. Although sales decreased in automotive electronics equipment, a significant year-on-year growth was shown in home appliances, flat-panel TVs, digital cameras, PCs and video broadcasting systems. Accordingly, sales for this region resulted in the same level as the previous year.

Sales in Europe increased 9% to 1,218 billion yen, from the previous year's 1,114 billion yen. Despite decreased sales of audio equipment and mobile phones, sales gains were recorded in flat-panel TVs, digital cameras, as well as microwave ovens, resulting in an overall increase in sales for this region.

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In the Asia and Others region, sales increased 6% to 1,893 billion yen, from the previous year's 1,782 billion yen. In Asia (excluding China), strong sales were recorded in flat-panel TVs and digital cameras, as well as air-conditioners, compressors, lighting equipment, general electronic components and batteries, sufficient to offset decreased sales in semiconductors, JVC and other products, resulting in overall sales gains. Meanwhile, in China, sales gains were recorded mainly for flat-panel TVs, air-conditioners, semiconductors and electronic components and devices, resulting in overall increased sales.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources*Matsushita's Policy on Financial Position and Liquidity*

As its basic policy, Matsushita has long placed emphasis on maintaining sound balance sheets, and on generating as much available funding as possible from internal sources through efforts to raise the operational efficiency or asset turnover ratios, so as not to overly rely on external fund raising. This conservativeness is exemplified in the tradition of maintaining the ratio of stockholders' equity to total assets at a relatively high level and keeping large cash balance. The ratio of stockholders' equity to total assets as of March 31, 2008 rose to 50.3%, and the total of short-term borrowings and long-term debt amounted to 389 billion yen as of March 31, 2008, down by 61 billion yen from a year ago. Cash balance decreased to 1,285 billion yen (the total of cash and cash equivalents of 1,215 billion yen plus time deposits with a maturity of more than three months of 70 billion yen) as of March 31, 2008, compared with the previous year's 1,462 billion yen (the total of cash and cash equivalents of 1,237 billion yen plus time deposits of 225 billion yen). This is due mainly to the repayments of short-term borrowings and repurchase of common stock.

In order to facilitate access to global capital markets, Matsushita obtains credit ratings from the world's two leading credit rating agencies, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) and Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P). In addition, Matsushita maintains credit ratings from Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), a rating agency nationally recognized in Japan, primarily for access to the Japanese capital markets. As of March 31, 2008, Matsushita's debt ratings are: Moody's: Aa2 (long-term); S&P: AA- (long-term, outlook: stable), A-1+ (short-term); and R&I: AA+ (long-term), a-1+ (short-term).

Within the rating classification system of R&I, a-1 is the highest of five categories for short-term debt and indicates a strong degree of certainty regarding debt repayment, with a plus (+) sign added to a rating in that category to indicate an especially high degree of certainty regarding debt repayment; and AA is the second highest of nine categories for long-term debt and indicates a very high degree of certainty regarding debt repayment, with a plus (+) or minus (-) sign added to a rating in that category to indicate its relative standing within that category.

Matsushita believes that its credit ratings include the rating agencies' assessment of the general operating environment, its positions in the markets in which it competes, reputation, movements and volatility in its earnings, risk management policies, liquidity and capital management. An adverse change in any of these factors could result in a reduction of Matsushita's credit ratings, and that could, in turn, increase its borrowing costs and limit its access to the capital markets or require it to post additional collateral and permit counterparties to terminate transactions pursuant to certain contractual obligations.

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With the above-mentioned cash balance, combined with the generally high credit ratings from leading credit rating agencies, Matsushita believes that it has sufficient sources of liquidity for either working capital or long-term investment needs.

As of March 31, 2008, the outstanding balance of short-term borrowings totaled 156 billion yen, and long-term debt was 233 billion yen. Matsushita's borrowings are not significantly affected by seasonal factors. (For further details, see Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.) Most borrowings are at fixed rates.

In recent years, Matsushita has focused on raising capital efficiency upon review of its balance sheet. In fiscal 2007, to meet the needs of more sophisticated global operations, Matsushita established Panasonic Global Treasury Center B.V. in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, a new overseas financial subsidiary with in-house banking functions that facilitate various finance and foreign exchange transactions worldwide. Along with the establishment of the new company, Matsushita has implemented initiatives to further enhance the efficiency of group-wide treasury transactions by introducing a new round-the-clock treasury system.

Regarding cash flows, Matsushita uses free cash flow (see *Overview* *Key performance indicators* in Section A of this Item 5) as an important indicator to evaluate its performance.

Regarding the use of financial instruments for hedging purposes, see Item 11.

Fiscal 2008 Financial Position and Liquidity

The Company's consolidated total assets as of the end of fiscal 2008 decreased to 7,444 billion yen, as compared with 7,897 billion yen at the end of the last fiscal year. This result was due primarily to a decrease in investments and advances, and the deconsolidation of JVC. A steep loss in value in the Japanese stock market in the second half of fiscal 2008 led to a decrease in unrealized holding gains of available-for-sale securities.

The Company's consolidated total liabilities as of March 31, 2008 also decreased 242 billion yen to 3,187 billion yen, attributable to a decrease in retirement and severance benefits and repayments of short-term borrowings. (For further details, see Notes 8 and 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

Minority interests increased 37 billion yen, to 515 billion yen.

Stockholders' equity decreased 174 billion yen to 3,742 billion yen, from the previous year's 3,917 billion yen. Although retained earnings increased by 211 billion yen, total stockholders' equity decreased by 174 billion yen due mainly to the repurchase of the Company's own shares of 103 billion yen as part of Matsushita's strategy to enhance shareholder value, as well as a decrease of 281 billion yen in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), which reflects decreases in cumulative translation adjustments due primarily to the appreciation of the yen against the U.S. dollar and unrealized holding gains of available-for-sale securities, amounting to 129 billion yen and 115 billion yen, respectively.

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	Yen (billions)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31,	
	2008	2007
Purchases of property, plant and equipment shown as capital expenditures in the consolidated statements of cash flows	419	411
Effects of timing difference between acquisition dates and payment dates	30	7
Capital investment	449	418

Capital investment (excluding intangibles) during fiscal 2008 totaled 449 billion yen, up 7% from the previous fiscal year's total of 418 billion yen, as shown on the above table. The Company implemented capital investment primarily to increase production capacity in strategic business areas such as semiconductors and digital AV equipment, particularly plasma TVs, while curbing capital investment in a number of business areas, in line with increasing management emphasis on capital efficiency.

Depreciation (excluding intangibles) during fiscal 2008 amounted to 282 billion yen, up 1% compared with 280 billion yen in the previous fiscal year.

Net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2008 amounted to 466 billion yen, compared with 533 billion yen in the previous fiscal year. This decrease, despite an increase in net income, was attributable mainly to an increase in trade receivables and inventories. Net cash used in investing activities amounted to 61 billion yen, compared with 568 billion yen in fiscal 2007. Despite cash outflows as a result of the purchase of shares of newly consolidated subsidiaries, this improvement is due mainly to a decrease in time deposits and an increase in proceeds from disposition of investments and advances. Net cash used in financing activities was 204 billion yen, compared with 428 billion yen in fiscal 2007. This was due primarily to a decrease in repayments of long-term debt, a decrease in the repurchase of the Company's own shares and proceeds from issuance of shares by subsidiaries. All these activities, as well as a net decrease in cash and cash equivalents of 223 billion yen associated with the effect of exchange rate changes and the effects that JVC and its subsidiaries became associated companies under the equity method from Matsushita's consolidated subsidiaries, resulted in a net decrease of 22 billion yen in cash and cash equivalents during fiscal 2008. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal 2008 totaled 1,215 billion yen, compared with 1,237 billion yen a year ago.

Free cash flow in fiscal 2008 amounted to a cash inflow of 405 billion yen, compared with a cash outflow of 35 billion yen in fiscal 2006. (For a reconciliation of free cash flow to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial

measure and related discussion, see Overview Key performance indicators in Section A of this Item 5.)

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Commitments for Capital Expenditures

As of March 31, 2008, commitments outstanding for the purchase of property, plant and equipment amounted to 108 billion yen.

C. Research and Development

In order to contribute to a ubiquitous networking society and coexistence with the global environment, Matsushita engages in a broad range of R&D activities, including nanotechnologies and other advanced research; digital network software technologies for AV equipment and next-generation mobile communications; component and device technologies such as plasma displays and system LSIs; environmental technologies such as fuel cell cogeneration systems; and various manufacturing technologies.

In fiscal 2008, Matsushita accelerated R&D in priority areas including full HD plasma TVs, Blu-ray disc (BD) recorders, its Integrated Platform, and household fuel cell cogeneration systems. The Company's R&D activities aim to generate added value by maximizing synergies in a wide range of business fields. Matsushita pursues development of unique technologies via a high level of cooperation, not only through in-house production, but also through a sophisticated network of cooperation between materials, components and devices, and finished product divisions. For example, in plasma TVs, Matsushita made advances in technology for achieving higher luminous efficiency and forming ultra-large panels that has doubled luminous efficiency*¹ and provides the same brightness while halving power consumption. It also developed a 150-inch PDP, the world's largest*², which features an 8.84 million-pixel resolution, far surpassing current HD resolution.

Matsushita is also working on a digital AV equipment platform strategy for the HD network era. The Company developed a new generation of Integrated Platform system LSIs compatible with MPEG4-AVC (H.264), and in fiscal 2008 these system LSIs were included in such products as BD recorders, HD camcorders, and VIERA mobile phones that receive one-segment terrestrial digital TV broadcasts.

Aiming to develop products that are both user- and environment-friendly, Matsushita also focused on R&D designed to provide consumers with greater comfort and energy efficiency. Based on research into human physiology and senses, the Company developed air conditioners that automatically adjust air flows depending on people's feeling of temperature, which results in significantly improved energy efficiency.

Matsushita is also working to expand its global R&D network and optimize placement of its development resources. For example, the Company has established a new research facility in Vietnam while also strengthening the development of products such as refrigerators and air conditioners in China and other countries that are more adapted to local lifestyles.

At the same time, the Company aims to efficiently use technology resources by prioritizing R&D projects based on a medium- to long-term vision. It is also accelerating efforts to utilize technology from external sources, via measures like collaboration with academic institutions.

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Research and development costs amounted to 555 billion yen, 578 billion yen and 565 billion yen for the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, representing 6.1%, 6.3% and 6.3% of Matsushita's total net sales for each of those periods.

- *1. Compared to Matsushita's former model (TH-42PZ750SK)
- *2. As of January 8, 2008; Matsushita estimate.

D. Trend Information

The global economic outlook for fiscal 2009, ending March 31, 2009, is uncertain. Although high growth is expected in emerging economies, there are a variety of downside risks, including the subprime loan problem, rising prices for raw materials and energy, including crude oil, and currency rate fluctuations. In the electronics industry, while robust growth is expected due mainly to rising demand before the Beijing Olympics, there are uncertainties in the future business environment, such as larger than-expected price declines and prolonged sluggishness for the housing market in Japan and the U.S.

Under these circumstances, in fiscal 2009, the middle year of the mid-term management plan GP3, Matsushita has to produce successful results and work on getting growth on track. The Company will steadily implement initiatives focused on four major themes: double-digit growth for overseas sales, four strategic businesses, manufacturing innovation and the eco ideas strategy.

To achieve double-digit growth in overseas sales, the Company will promote initiatives in key markets such as the U.S. and Europe, while also working to accelerate growth in the BRICs countries and Vietnam. In addition, Matsushita plans to spur demand relating to the Beijing Olympics and further expand its overseas sales of home appliances products. With regard to four strategic businesses, Matsushita will focus on its digital AV business, automotive electronics business, businesses providing comfortable living and semiconductors and other devices businesses. The Company will work to strengthen product competitiveness in each business, while also expanding synergies through collaboration between these businesses. In flat-panel TVs, in particular, the Company will lead the large-screen TV market with its plasma TVs, and it also plans to begin construction of a LCD panel plant in Himeji, Japan in August 2008. This will help ensure stable procurement of LCD panels, and will also be another step in the transition to a vertically integrated LCD TV business model. As for manufacturing innovation, Matsushita will further pursue cost reductions processes while also strengthening its V-products. As part of its eco ideas strategy, the Company will create more products with industry-leading energy efficiency, while also working aggressively to reduce the CO₂ emissions in production activities. Moreover, Matsushita will work on a wide range of initiatives, in collaboration with local communities, to expand the scope of ecological activities.

In addition, Matsushita will promote initiatives toward future growth with an eye to the next five to ten years. For sustainable growth in the future, Matsushita has to create and foster new businesses as well as strengthening existing products and businesses. Specifically, Matsushita will aim to create new businesses derived from product progress or integration in areas that cut across business domains, such as automotive electronics, mobile AV equipment, and security. Furthermore, Matsushita will pursue new opportunities in areas such as networks, energy and the environment, health and devices.

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Assuming that the Company obtains shareholder approval, Matsushita plans to change its name to Panasonic Corporation on October 1, 2008. The National brand, used in Japan for home appliances and housing equipment and systems, will be abolished by the end of fiscal 2010. From that time forward, all Company products will be sold under the Panasonic brand, even in Japan. This company name change and brand unification clearly indicate the Company's strong will to become a true global company. Moreover, this will unite all employees under the Panasonic name in future efforts to improve global brand value.

From the perspective of shareholder-oriented management, Matsushita will continue to proactively return profits to shareholders. Specifically, the Company will comprehensively provide shareholder return in the form of cash dividends based on the results of the growth strategies, and its own share repurchases.

The discussion above includes forward-looking statements. For details about Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, see page 1.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company established sale-leaseback arrangements for manufacturing machinery and equipment, and warehouses, and sale of receivables without recourse and with recourse, as off-balance sheet arrangements in order to reduce its total assets.

In fiscal 2008, Matsushita sold land, buildings, and machinery and equipment for 109 billion yen, which are used in manufacturing semiconductors and in warehouses, to Sumishin Matsushita Financial Services Co., Ltd. and other third parties. The assets are leased back to Matsushita over a period of one to ten years. Matsushita guarantees a specific value of the leased assets. These leases are classified as operating leases or capital leases for U.S. GAAP purposes. Including the above-mentioned, the amounts of future minimum lease payments under operating lease and capital lease are 212 billion yen and 126 billion yen at March 31, 2008, respectively. (For further details, see Notes 5 and 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

In fiscal 2008, Matsushita sold, without recourse, trade receivables of 443 billion yen to independent third parties for proceeds of 442 billion yen. In fiscal 2008, Matsushita sold, with recourse, trade receivables of 398 billion yen to independent third parties for proceeds of 397 billion yen.

In addition, the Company provides several types of guarantees and similar arrangements. (For further details, see Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

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F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

The two tables below show Matsushita's cash payment obligations and guarantees and other commercial commitments, broken down by the payment amounts due for each of the periods specified below, as of March 31, 2008:

	Yen (millions)				
	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Contractual Obligations:					
Long-Term Debt Obligations	188,081	40,766	18,246	106,271	22,798
Interest Obligations	9,280	2,707	4,649	1,665	259
Capital Lease Obligations	122,267	37,236	50,436	19,868	14,727
Operating Lease Obligations	212,056	55,530	105,762	48,239	2,525
Purchase Obligations	108,148	108,148			
Defined benefit plan contribution	158,882	158,882			
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	798,714	403,269	179,093	176,043	40,309

Note : Contingent payments related to uncertain tax positions of 9 billion yen are excluded from the table above, as it is not possible to reasonably predict the ultimate amount of settlement or timing of payment.

	Yen (millions)
	Total Amounts Committed
Other Commercial Commitments:	
Discounted exported bills	75
Guarantees	16,112
Total Commercial Commitments	16,187

Discounted exported bills generally have contractual lives of less than one year. Loan guarantees are principally provided on behalf of employees, associated companies and customers and generally have long-term contractual lives coinciding with the maturities of the guaranteed obligations. (For further details, see Notes 5, 8, 9, 10 and 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

G. Safe Harbor

Not applicable

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H. Accounting Principles

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies which are important to its financial condition and results of operations, and require management's judgment.

Long-lived Assets

The useful lives of long-lived assets are summarized in Note 1(h) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report and reflect the estimated period that the Company expects to derive economic benefit from their use. In estimating the useful lives and determining whether subsequent revisions to the useful lives are necessary, the Company considers the likelihood of technological obsolescence, changes in demand for the products related to such assets, and other factors which may affect their utilization of the long-lived assets. The effect of any future changes to the estimated useful lives of the long-lived assets could be significant to the Company's results of operations.

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less selling costs. Factors which may contribute to the need for future impairment charges include changes in the use of assets resulting from the Company's restructuring initiatives, technological changes or any significant declines in the demand for related products.

Valuation of Investment Securities

The Company holds available-for-sale securities, equity method securities and cost method securities, included in short-term investments and investments and advances. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value with unrealized holding gains and losses included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net

of applicable taxes.

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Individual securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to earnings for other-than-temporary declines in fair value. Management regularly reviews each investment security for impairment based on criteria that include the extent to which cost exceeds market value, the duration of that market decline and the financial health of and specific prospects for the issuer. Because such specific information may become available after the Company makes the impairment evaluation, and whether the impairment is other-than-temporary depends upon future events that may or may not occur, the Company may be required to recognize an other-than-temporary impairment in the future. Determination of whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary requires judgment. At March 31, 2008, the Company has recorded 527 billion yen of available-for-sale securities, 30 billion yen of cost method securities, 31 billion yen of equity method securities that have market values, and 302 billion yen of equity method securities that do not have market values, advances and others. These investments could be determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired in future periods, depending on changes to the current facts and assumptions. In fiscal 2008, the Company recorded 32 billion yen impairment losses on investment securities.

For further discussion on valuation of investment securities, see Notes 3 and 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report.

Valuation of Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make a sale. The Company routinely reviews its inventories for their salability and for indications of obsolescence to determine if inventories should be written-down to net realizable value. Judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing such allowances in any accounting period. In estimating the net realizable value of its inventories, the Company considers the age of the inventories and the likelihood of spoilage or changes in market demand for its inventories.

Warranties

The Company makes estimates of potential warranty claims related to its goods sold. The Company provides for such costs based upon historical experience and its estimate of the level of future claims. Management makes judgments and estimates in connection with establishing the warranty reserve in any accounting period. Differences may result in the amount and timing of its revenue for any period if management makes different judgments or utilizes different estimates. (For further details, see Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

Valuation of Accounts Receivable and Noncurrent Receivables

The Company reviews its accounts receivable on a periodic basis and provides an allowance for doubtful receivables based on historical loss experience and current economic conditions. In evaluating the collectibility of individual receivable balances, the Company considers the age of the balance, the customers' historical payment history, their current credit-worthiness and adequacy of collateral.

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The Company records noncurrent receivables, representing loans from finance lease transactions, at cost, less the related allowance for impaired receivables. A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When a loan is considered to be impaired, the amount of impairment is measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the fair value of the collateral. Cash receipts on impaired receivables are applied to reduce the principal amount of such receivables until the principal has been recovered and are recognized as interest income thereafter. Management's judgment is required in making estimates of the future cash flows of an impaired loan. Such estimates are based on current economic conditions and the current and expected financial condition of the debtor. (For further details, see Schedule II of Item 18.)

Valuation of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the goodwill may be impaired, such as an adverse change in business climate. Impairment is recorded if the fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount. The fair value determination used in the impairment assessment requires estimates based on quoted market prices, prices of comparable businesses, present value or other valuation techniques, or a combination thereof, necessitating management to make subjective judgments and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions could result in significant differences to the amounts reported if underlying circumstances were to change. At March 31, 2008, the Company has recorded 430 billion yen of goodwill, part or all of which could be determined to be impaired in future periods, depending on changes to the current facts and assumptions. For further discussion on goodwill and other intangible assets, see Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report.

Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets and Realizability of Uncertain Tax Positions

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions based on the expected future generation of taxable income or assessed sustainability of uncertain tax positions, Matsushita considers whether it is more likely than not that any portion or all of the deferred tax assets or recognized tax position benefit will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets and uncertain tax positions is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible or dependent on assessed sustainability of uncertain tax positions. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment over the valuation of deferred tax assets.

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At March 31, 2008, the Company has recorded gross deferred tax assets of 938 billion yen with a total valuation allowance of 349 billion yen. Included in the gross deferred tax assets is 242 billion yen resulting from net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) of 685 billion yen, which are available to offset future taxable income. In order to fully realize these NOLs, the Company will need to generate sufficient taxable income by the expiration of these NOLs. These NOLs of 601 billion yen expire from fiscal 2009 through 2015 and the substantial majority of the remaining balance expire thereafter or do not expire. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, net of the existing valuation allowance at March 31, 2008 based on available evidence. The Company could be required to increase the valuation allowance if such assumptions would change concluding that the Company would not be able to generate sufficient taxable income. At March 31, 2008, the Company has recorded 9 billion yen of unrecognized tax benefits. For further discussion on valuation of deferred tax assets and realizability of uncertain tax positions, see Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report.

Retirement and Severance Benefits

Retirement and severance benefits costs and obligations are dependent on assumptions used in calculating such amounts. The discount rate and expected return on assets are the most critical assumptions among others, including retirement rates, mortality rates and salary growth.

While management believes that the assumptions used are appropriate, actual results in any given year could differ from actuarial assumptions because of economic and other factors. The resulting difference is accumulated and amortized over future periods and therefore, generally affect the Company's retirement and severance benefit cost and obligations.

The Company determines discount rates by looking to rates of return on high-quality fixed income investments, and the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets by considering the current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets.

Decreases in discount rates lead to increases in benefit obligations which, in turn, could lead to an increase in amortization cost through amortization of actuarial gain or loss, and vice versa. A decrease of 50 basis points in the discount rate is expected to increase the projected benefit obligation by approximately eight percent.

A decline in market stock values generally results in a lower expected rate of return on plan assets, which would result in an increase of future retirement and severance benefit costs.

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Accounting for Derivatives

The Company has limited involvement with derivative financial instruments and does not use them for trading purposes. The Company uses derivative instruments principally to manage foreign currency risks resulting from transactions denominated in currencies other than the Japanese yen. As discussed in Note 1(p) of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report, the Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet at their fair values. Changes in the fair value of a derivative are reported in earnings or other comprehensive income depending on their use and whether they qualify for hedge accounting. The accounting for gains and losses associated with changes in the fair value of the derivative depends on its hedge designation and whether the hedge is highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. The Company evaluates and determines on a continuous basis if the derivative remains highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. If the derivative ceases to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, the Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. Because the derivatives the Company uses are not complex, significant judgment is not required to determine their fair values. Fair values are determined principally by receiving quotations from banks or brokers.

Loss Contingencies

Loss contingencies may from time to time arise from situations such as product liability claims, warranty claims, disputes over intellectual property rights, environmental remediation obligations, and other legal actions. Loss contingencies are recorded as liabilities when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Disclosure is required when there is a reasonable possibility that the ultimate loss will exceed the recorded provision. Contingent liabilities are often resolved over long time periods. In recording liabilities for probable losses, management is required to make estimates and judgments regarding the amount or range of the probable loss. Management continually assesses the adequacy of estimated loss contingencies and, if necessary, adjusts the amounts recorded as better information becomes known.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R). SFAS No. 158's provisions regarding the change in the measurement date of postretirement benefit plans require the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations to be measured as of the date of the fiscal year-end consolidated balance sheet and will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 158's provisions regarding the change in the measurement date of postretirement benefit plans on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. In February 2008, FASB issued Staff Position No. 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which partially delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 by one year for certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*—Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings. SFAS No. 159 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, *Business Combinations* and SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*—an amendment to ARB No. 51. SFAS No. 141R and No. 160 require most identifiable assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests, and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at full fair value and require noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) to be reported as a component of equity, which changes the accounting for transactions with noncontrolling interest holders. SFAS No. 141R and No. 160 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2009. SFAS No. 141R will be applied to business combinations occurring after the effective date. SFAS No. 160 will be applied prospectively to all noncontrolling interests, including any that arose before the effective date. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 141R and No. 160 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. SFAS No. 161 requires disclosures of how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2009. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the new disclosure requirements under SFAS No.161.

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Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees

A. Directors and Senior Management

The Articles of Incorporation of the Company provide that the number of Directors of the Company shall be three or more and that of Corporate Auditors shall be three or more. Directors and Corporate Auditors shall be elected at the general meeting of shareholders.

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for administration of the Company's affairs and monitoring of the execution of business by Directors. Directors may, by resolution of the Board of Directors, appoint a Chairman of the Board of Directors, a Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, a President and Director, and one or more Executive Vice Presidents and Directors, Senior Managing Directors and Managing Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Director, Executive Vice Presidents and Directors, and Senior Managing Directors are Representative Directors and severally represent the Company. A Japanese joint stock corporation with corporate auditors, such as Matsushita, is not obliged under the Company Law of Japan and related laws and ordinances (collectively, the Company Law), to have any outside directors on its board of directors. However, Matsushita has two (2) outside Directors. An outside director is defined as a director of the company who has never engaged in the execution of business of the company or its subsidiaries as a director of any of these corporations, and who has never served as an executive officer, manager or in any other capacity as an employee of the company or its subsidiaries. The term of office of Directors shall, under the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, expire at the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders with respect to the last business year ending within one year from their election.

Corporate Auditors of the Company are not required to be, and are not, certified public accountants. Corporate Auditors may not at the same time be Directors, accounting counselors, executive officers, managers or any other capacity as employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. Under the Company Law, at least half of the Corporate Auditors shall be outside corporate auditors. An outside corporate auditor is defined as a corporate auditor of the company who has never been a director, accounting counselor, executive officer, manager or in any other capacity as an employee of the company or any of its subsidiaries. Each Corporate Auditor has the statutory duty to audit the non-consolidated and consolidated financial statements and business reports to be submitted by a Director to the general meeting of shareholders and, based on such audit and a report of an Accounting Auditor referred to below, to respectively prepare his or her audit report. Each Corporate Auditor also has the statutory duty to supervise Directors' execution of their duties. The Corporate Auditors are required to attend meetings of the Board of Directors and express opinions, if necessary, at such meetings, but they are not entitled to vote. The terms of office shall expire at the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders with respect to the last business year ending within four years from their election. However, they may serve any number of consecutive terms if re-elected.

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Corporate Auditors constitute the Board of Corporate Auditors. The Board of Corporate Auditors has a statutory duty to, based on the reports prepared by respective Corporate Auditors, prepare and submit its audit report to Accounting Auditors and certain Directors designated to receive such report (if such Directors are not designated, the Directors who prepared the financial statements and the business report). A Corporate Auditor may note his or her opinion in the audit report if his or her opinion expressed in his or her audit report is different from the opinion expressed in the audit report of the Board of Corporate Auditors. The Board of Corporate Auditors shall elect one or more full-time Corporate Auditors from among its members. The Board of Corporate Auditors is empowered to establish auditing policies, the manner of investigation of the status of the corporate affairs and assets of the Company, and any other matters relating to the execution of the duties of Corporate Auditors. However, the Board of Corporate Auditors may not prevent each Corporate Auditor from exercising his or her powers.

In addition to Corporate Auditors, an independent certified public accountant or an independent audit corporation must be appointed by general meetings of shareholders as Accounting Auditor of the Company. Such Accounting Auditor has the duties to audit the consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements proposed to be submitted by a Director at general meetings of shareholders and to report their opinion thereon to certain Corporate Auditors designated by the Board of Corporate Auditors to receive such report (if such Corporate Auditors are not designated, all Corporate Auditors) and certain Directors designated to receive such report (if such Directors are not designated, the Directors who prepared the financial statements). The consolidated financial statement is prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and financial information on a non-consolidated (a parent company alone) basis is in conformity with Japanese regulations.

Under the Company Law and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the Company may, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, exempt Directors or Corporate Auditors, acting in good faith and without significant negligence, from their liabilities owed to the Company arising in connection with their failure to perform their duties to the extent permitted by the Company Law. In addition, the Company has entered into liability limitation agreements with each of the outside Directors and outside Corporate Auditors, acting in good faith and without significant negligence, which limit the maximum amount of their liabilities owed to the Company arising in connection with their failure to perform their duties to the extent permitted by the Company Law.

The Company implemented in fiscal 2004 a reform of its corporate management and governance structure by (i) reorganizing the role of the Board of Directors, (ii) introducing Matsushita's own Executive Officer system* in its Group and (iii) strengthening its Corporate Auditor system, all tailored to the Group's new business domain-based, autonomous management structure.

* Matsushita's Executive Officer (*Yakuin*) system is a non-statutory system and different from the corporate executive officer (*Shikkoyaku*) system that large Japanese corporations may adopt at their option under the statutory corporate governance system referred to as "Company with Committees" system stipulated in the Company Law.

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Matsushita's Executive Officer system was introduced to address the diversity of business operations over the entire Group through delegation of authority and to help integrate the comprehensive strengths of all Group companies in Japan and overseas. The Board of Directors appoints Executive Officers mainly from senior management personnel of business domain companies, such as internal divisional companies and subsidiaries, as well as from management personnel responsible for overseas subsidiaries and certain senior corporate staff. The Executive Officers assume responsibility as the Group's executives regarding execution of business. The Executive Officers may be given such titles as Senior Managing Executive Officer, Managing Executive Officer and Executive Officer, depending on the extent of responsibility and achievement of each individual. The terms of office of the Executive Officers shall expire at the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders with respect to the last business year of the Company ending within one year from their election. Each of the Executive Officers has the authority to operate businesses for which such Executive Officer is responsible, under the supervision of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the Board of Directors' decisions on the management of corporate affairs.

The Board of Directors has, at the same time, been reformed in order to concentrate on establishing corporate strategies and supervising the implementation thereof by the Executive Officers. The Company has reduced the number of Directors to facilitate more effective decision-making, and shortened their term of office to one year in order to clarify their responsibilities. Taking into consideration the diversified scope of the Company's business operations, the Company has chosen to continue its policy of having management personnel, who are well-versed in day-to-day operations at operational fronts, be members of the Board of Directors, while outside Directors continue to fully participate in Board meetings.

Meanwhile, the non-statutory full-time Senior Auditors were newly appointed within the Company's internal divisional companies in order to strengthen auditing functions at each business domain company. In addition, the Company has also launched the Group Auditor's Meeting chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Corporate Auditors of the Company in order to promote collaboration among the Company's Corporate Auditors, the non-statutory full-time Senior Auditors of the internal divisional companies and the corporate auditors of the Company's subsidiaries and affiliates. Moreover, as a part of their audit duties, Corporate Auditors maintain a close working relationship with the Internal Audit Group of the Company to ensure effective audits. Furthermore, in order to enhance the effectiveness of audits conducted by Corporate Auditors and ensure the smooth implementation of audits, the Company has established a Corporate Auditor's Office with full-time staff under the direct control of the Board of Corporate Auditors.

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The following table shows information about Matsushita's Directors and Corporate Auditors as of June 26, 2008, including their dates of birth, positions, responsibilities and brief personal records.

Name	Positions, responsibilities and brief personal records
(Date of birth)	
Kunio Nakamura (Jul. 5, 1939)	<u>Chairman of the Board of Directors</u> -Jun. 1993 Director of the Company; -Jun. 2000 President of the Company; -Jun. 2006 Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Masayuki Matsushita (Oct. 16, 1945)	<u>Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors</u> -Feb. 1986 Director of the Company; -Jun. 1990 Managing Director of the Company; -Jun. 1992 Senior Managing Director of the Company; -Jun. 1996 Executive Vice President of the Company; -Jun. 2000 Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Fumio Ohtsubo (Sep. 5, 1945)	<u>President and Director</u> -Jun. 1998 Director of the Company / Vice President, AVC Company; -Jun. 2000 Managing Director of the Company; -Jun. 2003 Senior Managing Director of the Company; -Jun. 2006 President of the Company.
Susumu Koike (Nov. 15, 1945)	<u>Executive Vice President and Director</u> -Jun. 1998 Director of the Company; -Jun. 2000 Managing Director of the Company; -Jun. 2003 Senior Managing Director of the Company / in charge of Technology; -Apr. 2006 Executive Vice President of the Company / in charge of Semiconductor Company.

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Name	Positions, responsibilities and brief personal records
(Date of birth) Shunzo Ushimaru (May 5, 1944)	<u>Executive Vice President and Director</u> -Jun. 2003 Executive Officer of the Company; -Jun. 2004 Managing Executive Officer of the Company; -Apr. 2006 Senior Managing Executive Officer of the Company / in charge of Corporate Marketing Division for Panasonic Brand, Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Home Appliances, Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Wellness Products, Corporate Sales Strategy Division for National/Panasonic Retailers, Commodity Sales, Electrical Supplies Sales, Project Sales and Building Products Sales, Advertising, Panasonic Center, Logistics, Corporate CS Division, Design / Chairman of Corporate Brand Committee and Showroom Strategic Committee; -Jun. 2006 Senior Managing Director of the Company; -Apr. 2007 Executive Vice President of the Company / in charge of Domestic Consumer Marketing.
Koshi Kitadai (Oct. 1, 1945)	<u>Executive Vice President and Director</u> -Jun. 2000 President, Matsushita Electronic Devices Co., Ltd. (now Panasonic Electronic Devices Co., Ltd.); -Jun. 2003 Managing Executive Officer of the Company; -Jun. 2005 Senior Managing Executive Officer of the Company; -Apr. 2007 President, Panasonic Automotive Systems Company / in charge of Corporate Industrial Marketing and Sales. -Jun. 2007 Senior Managing Director of the Company; -Apr.2008 Executive Vice President of the Company / in charge of the Automotive Electronics Business
Toshihiro Sakamoto * (Oct. 27, 1946)	<u>Senior Managing Director</u> -Jun. 2000 Director of the Company / Vice President of AVC Company / in charge of Visual Products Group; -Jun. 2003 In charge of Corporate Planning; -Jun. 2004 Managing Director of the Company; -Apr. 2006 Senior Managing Director / President, Panasonic AVC Networks Company.
Takahiro Mori * (Jun. 16, 1947)	<u>Senior Managing Director</u> -Jun. 2003 Executive Officer of the Company; -Jun. 2005 Managing Director of the Company / in charge of Corporate Communications Division; -Apr. 2006 In charge of Corporate Planning; -Apr. 2008 Senior Managing Director of the Company.

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Name	Positions, responsibilities and brief personal records
(Date of birth)	
Shinichi Fukushima *	<u>Senior Managing Director</u> -Jun. 2003 Director of the Company / in charge of Personnel and General Affairs; -Jun. 2005 Managing Director of the Company; -Apr. 2008 Senior Managing Director of the Company / Representative in Kansai.
(Nov. 13, 1948)	
Yasuo Katsura *	<u>Managing Director</u> -Jun. 2001 President, Matsushita Communication Industrial Co., Ltd. (now Panasonic Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.); -Jun. 2003 Executive Officer of the Company; -Jun. 2004 Managing Executive Officer of the Company / Director of the Tokyo Branch; -Jun. 2007 Managing Director of the Company.
(Sep. 19, 1947)	
Junji Esaka *	<u>Managing Director</u> -Jun. 2003 Executive Officer of the Company; -Feb. 2006 Managing Executive Officer of the Company / in charge of Appliances Business / President of Matsushita Home Appliances Company / in charge of Lighting Company and Healthcare Business Company; -Jun. 2006 Managing Director of the Company.
(Dec. 19, 1946)	
Hitoshi Otsuki *	<u>Managing Director</u> -Jun. 2003 Executive Officer of the Company / Director of Europe Division / Chairman of Panasonic Europe Ltd.; -Apr. 2007 Managing Executive Officer of the Company / in charge of Overseas Operations; -Jun. 2007 Managing Director of the Company.
(Jun. 6, 1947)	
Ikusaburo Kashima *	<u>Managing Director</u> -Jul. 1999 Director General of Price Bureau of Economic Planning Agency; -Jun. 2003 Vice Chairman, Information Technology Promotion Agency; -Jun. 2004 Joined the Company as an Executive Counselor; -Jun. 2005 Director of the Company / Deputy Chief of Overseas Operations; -Apr. 2007 Managing Director of the Company / in charge of Legal Affairs, Corporate Risk Management, Corporate Information Security, Corporate Business Ethics, and Corporate International Affairs.
(Oct. 8, 1948)	
Ikuo Uno	<u>Director</u> -Jul. 1986 Director, Nippon Life Insurance Company; -Apr. 1997 President, Nippon Life Insurance Company; -Apr. 2005 Chairman, Nippon Life Insurance Company; -Jun. 2005 Director of the Company.
(Jan. 4, 1935)	

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Name	Positions, responsibilities and brief personal records
(Date of birth)	
Masayuki Oku (Dec. 2, 1944)	<u>Director</u> -Jun. 1994 Director, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; -Jun. 2003 Deputy President, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; -Jun. 2005 President, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation / Chairman, Board of Directors of Mitsui Sumitomo Finance Group; -Jun. 2008 Director of the Company.
Hidetsugu Otsuru * (Aug. 20, 1943)	<u>Director</u> -Jun. 1998 Director of the Company (resigned in March 1999); -Apr. 1999 President, Matsushita Electronics Corporation; -Jun. 2001 Managing Director of the Company; -Jun. 2002 In charge of Quality Administration and Environmental Affairs; -Jun. 2003 In charge of Facility Management; -Feb. 2006 Director of the Company; -May 2006 In charge of Corporate FF Customer Support & Management Division.
Makoto Uenoyama * (Feb. 14, 1953)	<u>Director</u> -Jun. 2003 General Manager, Corporate Accounting Group; -Apr. 2006 Executive Officer of the Company; -Apr. 2007 In charge of Accounting and Finance; -Jun. 2007 Director of the Company.
Masatoshi Harada * (Feb. 9, 1955)	<u>Director</u> -Apr. 2001 In charge of Personnel; -Jun. 2003 In charge of General Affairs and Social Relations; -Apr. 2008 Executive Officer of the Company / in charge of Personnel and General Affairs; -Jun. 2008 Director of the Company.
Masaharu Matsushita (Sep. 17, 1912)	<u>Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Advisor</u> -Oct. 1947 Director of the Company; -Jan. 1961 President of the Company; -Feb. 1977 Chairman, the Board of Directors; -Jun. 2000 Honorary Chairman, the Board of Directors and Executive Advisor, Member of the Board.

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Name	Positions, responsibilities and brief personal records
<p>(Date of birth)</p> <p>Kenichi Hamada (May 2, 1947)</p>	<p><u>Senior Corporate Auditor</u></p> <p>-Jun. 1999 Director of Kyushu Matsushita Electric Co., Ltd. (now Panasonic Communications Co., Ltd.), and in charge of accounting;</p> <p>-Jun. 2001 Managing Director, Kyushu Matsushita Electric Co., Ltd.;</p> <p>-Jun. 2003 Senior Managing Director, Panasonic Communications Co., Ltd.;</p> <p>-Jun. 2005 Vice President, Panasonic Communications Co., Ltd., and in charge of accounting, compliance, legal affairs group, information systems group, public relations group, and information security (Resigned post on June 25, 2007);</p> <p>-Jun. 2007 Corporate Auditor of the Company.</p>
<p>Masahiro Seyama (Jul.18, 1949)</p>	<p><u>Senior Corporate Auditor</u></p> <p>-Apr. 1999 General Manager, Corporate Planning and Marketing at Corporate Management Division of Central and South America;</p> <p>-Feb. 2001 President, Panasonic do Brasil Ltda / President, Panasonic Components Electronics da Amazonia Ltda.;</p> <p>-Jun. 2005 Director, Latin American operations / President, Panasonic Corporation of Latin America;</p> <p>-Apr. 2008 Executive Senior Councilor in charge of Latin America (Resigned post on June 25, 2008);</p> <p>-Jun. 2008 Corporate Auditor of the Company.</p>
<p>Yasuo Yoshino (Oct. 5, 1939)</p>	<p><u>Corporate Auditor</u></p> <p>-Jul. 1988 Director of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company;</p> <p>-Jul. 1997 Vice President of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company;</p> <p>-Jul. 2001 Chairman of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company;</p> <p>-Jun. 2003 Corporate Auditor of the Company;</p> <p>-Jul. 2007 Advisory of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company.</p>
<p>Ikuo Hata (Aug. 6, 1931)</p>	<p><u>Corporate Auditor</u></p> <p>-Apr. 1992 President of Osaka District Court;</p> <p>-Sep. 1995 Registered as Attorney at law (member of Osaka Bar Association);</p> <p>-Jun. 1998 Deputy Director, Japan Association of Arbitrators;</p> <p>-Jul. 2001 Member of Supreme Court's Building-Related Litigation Commission;</p> <p>-Jun. 2004 Corporate Auditor of the Company;</p> <p>-May 2005 Head of Kinki Regional Office of Japan Lawyer's Association.</p>

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Name	Positions, responsibilities and brief personal records
<p>(Date of birth)</p> <p>Hiroyuki Takahashi</p> <p>(Mar. 1, 1937)</p>	<p>Corporate Auditor</p> <p>-Jun. 1993 Director, Director of Human Resources of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.;</p> <p>-Jun. 1996 Executive Managing Officer of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.;</p> <p>-Jun. 1997 Corporate Auditor of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.;</p> <p>-Oct. 2000 Executive Managing Director and Secretary-General of Japan Corporate Auditors Association;</p> <p>-Oct. 2005 Director of Japan Corporate Auditors Association (retired as Director on June 25, 2006);</p> <p>-Jun. 2006 Corporate Auditor of the Company.</p>

Asterisks (*) denote members of the Board of Directors who concurrently serve as Executive Officers, pursuant to the Executive Officer System which was introduced to facilitate the development of optimum corporate strategies that integrate the Group's comprehensive strengths.

Ikuo Uno and Masayuki Oku are outside directors as stipulated in the Company Law.

Yasuo Yoshino, Ikuo Hata and Hiroyuki Takahashi are outside corporate auditors as stipulated in the Company Law.

There are no family relationships among any Directors or Corporate Auditors except as described below:

Masayuki Matsushita, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors is the son of Masaharu Matsushita, Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Advisor.

The following table shows information about Matsushita's Executive Officers as of June 26, 2008, including their positions and responsibilities.

Name	Positions and responsibilities
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Yoshihiko Yamada Managing Executive Officer
Director, Corporate Management Division for North America /
Chairman, Panasonic Corporation of North America

Ken Morita Managing Executive Officer
Senior Vice President, Panasonic AVC Networks Company /
Director, Visual Products and Display Devices Business Group

Yoshitaka Hayashi Managing Executive Officer
In charge of Global Procurement and Global Logistics

Takae Makita Managing Executive Officer
In charge of Information Systems

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Positions and responsibilities</u>
Kazuhiro Tsuga	Managing Executive Officer President, Panasonic Automotive Systems Company
Takumi Kajisha	Managing Executive Officer In charge of Corporate Communications Division
Kazunori Takami	Managing Executive Officer In charge of Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Home Appliances and Corporate Marketing Division for National Brand Wellness Products
Masashi Makino	Executive Officer Director, Corporate Manufacturing Innovation Division
Joachim Reinhart	Executive Officer COO, Panasonic Europe Ltd.
Ikuo Miyamoto	Executive Officer Director, Corporate Management Division for Asia and Oceania / President, Panasonic Asia Pasific Pte. Ltd.
Hideo Kawasaki	Executive Officer President, Semiconductor Company
Shigeru Omori	Executive Officer Director, Corporate Industrial Marketing & Sales Division
Masaaki Fujita	Executive Officer Senior Vice President, Panasonic AVC Networks Company / Director, PDP TV Business Unit of Visual Products and Display Devices Business Group
Yoshihisa Fukushima	Executive Officer In charge of Intellectual Property
Masatsugu Kondo	Executive Officer

In charge of Alternative Energy Generation Technology

Naoto Noguchi

Executive Officer

President, Matsushita Battery Industrial Co., Ltd.

Osamu Waki

Executive Officer

President, Panasonic Mobile Communications Co., Ltd.

Toshiaki Kobayashi

Executive Officer

President, Panasonic Electronic Devices Co., Ltd.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Positions and responsibilities</u>
Joseph Taylor	Executive Officer COO, Panasonic Corporation of North America
Yoshiiku Miyata	Executive Officer Director, Corporate Management Division for Europe / Chairman, Panasonic Europe Ltd.
Takashi Toyama	Executive Officer President, Panasonic System Solutions Company / Director, Corporate Construction Business Promotion Division / In charge of Corporate eNet Business Division
Jun Ishii	Executive Officer Director, Corporate Marketing Division / In charge of Corporate CS Division / Chairman, Showroom Strategic Committee
Toshiro Kisaka	Executive Officer Director, Corporate Management Division for China and Northeast Asia / Chairman, Panasonic Corporation of China
Yutaka Takehana	Executive Officer In charge of Corporate Risk Management Office, Corporate Information Security Division and Corporate Business Ethics
Masato Tomita	Executive Officer Director, Corporate Management Division for the CIS, the Middle East and Africa
Hideaki Kawai	Executive Officer General Manager, Corporate Finance & IR Group /

In charge of Financial Operations Center

Takeshi Uenoyama Executive Officer

In charge of Device and Environmental Technology

Koji Itazaki Executive Officer

Director, Corporate Procurement Division /

Director, Corporate Global Logistics Division

Shiro Nishiguchi Executive Officer

Director, Corporate Marketing Division for Panasonic Brand

Yoshiyuki Miyabe Executive Officer

In charge of Digital Network & Software Technology

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Name	Positions and responsibilities
Laurent Abadie	Executive Officer President, Panasonic France S.A.

(Directors who concurrently serve as Executive Officers are not included in the above list.)

B. Compensation

The aggregate amounts of remunerations, including equity compensation such as stock options, bonuses, and other financial benefits given in consideration of performance of duties (collectively, the remunerations), paid by the Company during fiscal 2008 to all nineteen Directors and all five Corporate Auditors for services in all capacities were 1,077 million yen and 91 million yen, respectively.

Under the Company Law, the maximum amounts of remunerations of directors and corporate auditors of Japanese joint stock corporations, except for a joint stock corporation with specified committees, must be approved at a general meeting of shareholders if the articles of incorporation of the company do not provide items about remunerations of directors and corporate auditors. Companies must also obtain the approval at a general meeting of shareholders to change such maximum amounts. Therefore, the remuneration of the directors and corporate auditors are subject to the approval of shareholders if the articles of incorporation of the company do not prescribe such items. The maximum total amounts of remunerations for Directors and Corporate Auditors of the Company is therefore determined by a resolution at a general meeting of shareholders, because the Articles of Incorporation of the Company do not provide such items, and thus remunerations of Directors and Corporate Auditors of the Company are under the oversight of shareholders. The remuneration amount for each Director is determined by the Company's Representative Directors who are delegated to do so by the Board of Directors, and the amount of remuneration for each Corporate Auditor is determined upon discussions amongst Corporate Auditors.

Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004, the amounts of the remuneration and bonuses of Directors have reflected each individual's performance based on Capital Cost Management (CCM) and cash flows. From the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008, in order to promote steady growth with profitability, the Company will adopt CCM and sales as indicators which represent profitability and growth, respectively. By implementing this new performance evaluation criteria based on shareholder interest, the Company intends to promote continuous growth and enhance profitability on a long-term basis for the Matsushita Group as a whole. In order to realize a remuneration system with a high level of transparency and acceptability, the Company terminated its retirement benefits for Directors and Corporate

Auditors in June 2006. (For details of the Company's stock option plans for Board members and select senior executives, see Section E of this Item 6.)

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C. Board Practices

For information on the Company's Directors and Corporate Auditors, see Section A of this Item 6.

The Company has made available on the annual report delivered to ADR holders a general summary of the significant differences between its corporate governance practices and those followed by U.S. companies under the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listing standards. The general summary of the significant differences is also available for viewing in the electronic version of the annual report located at the Company's web site below.

(<http://panasonic.net/corporate/governance/index.html>)

The rights of ADR holders, including their rights relating to corporate governance practices, are governed by the Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement (incorporated by reference to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 (File No. 333-12694) filed on October 4, 2000).

D. Employees

The following table lists the number of full-time employees of Matsushita as of March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Employees:			
Domestic	135,563	145,418	144,871
Overseas	170,265	183,227	189,531
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	305,828	328,645	334,402
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Most regular Company employees in Japan, except management personnel, are members of unions that belong to the Matsushita Electric Workers Unions. As is customary in Japan, the Company negotiates annually with the unions and revises annual wage. The annual bonuses of unionized employees are determined in consideration of the Company's performance of the previous year. The Company also renews the terms and conditions of labor contracts, other than those relating to wages and bonuses, every other year. In recent years, the Company has introduced in Japan new

comprehensive employment and personnel systems to satisfy the diverse needs of employees.

Such systems include an individual performance-oriented annual salary system, a regional-based employee remuneration system and an alternative payment system under which employees can receive retirement and fringe benefits up front in addition to their semiannual bonuses. During the last few years, the Company and its several subsidiaries have also implemented special early retirement programs for employees who wished to pursue careers outside the Company. For a quarter century, Matsushita has not experienced any major labor strikes or disputes. The Company considers its labor relations to be excellent.

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E. Share Ownership

- (1) The following table lists the number of shares owned by the Directors and Corporate Auditors of the Company as of June 26, 2008. The total is 18,045,565 shares constituting 0.86% of all issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, excluding its own stock.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Number of Matsushita Shares Owned as of June 26, 2008</u>
Kunio Nakamura	Chairman of the Board of Directors	64,000
Masayuki Matsushita	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors	7,913,351
Fumio Ohtsubo	President and Director	38,000
Susumu Koike	Executive Vice President and Director	32,562
Shunzo Ushimaru	Executive Vice President and Director	35,578
Koshi Kitadai	Executive Vice President and Director	23,041
Toshihiro Sakamoto	Senior Managing Director	25,278
Takahiro Mori	Senior Managing Director	18,060
Shinichi Fukushima	Senior Managing Director	19,005
Yasuo Katsura	Managing Director	16,516
Junji Esaka	Managing Director	176,000
Hitoshi Otsuki	Managing Director	11,000
Ikusaburo Kashima	Managing Director	8,000
Ikuo Uno	Director	0
Hidetsugu Otsuru	Director	28,000
Makoto Uenoyama	Director	11,000
Masayuki Oku	Director	1,000
Masatoshi Harada	Director	5,000
Masaharu Matsushita	Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors and Executive Advisor	9,598,637
Kenichi Hamada	Senior Corporate Auditor	7,354
Masahiro Seyama	Senior Corporate Auditor	11,183
Yasuo Yoshino	Corporate Auditor	3,000
Ikuo Hata	Corporate Auditor	0
Hiroyuki Takahashi	Corporate Auditor	0
Total		18,045,565

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In June 2002, the Company obtained approval at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders regarding the issue of stock acquisition rights as stock options for Board members and select Executive Counselors, pursuant to Articles 280-20 and 280-21 of the former Commercial Code of Japan then in effect. Upon the shareholders' approval, the Board of Directors adopted resolutions to issue at no charge an aggregate of 116 stock acquisition rights, each representing a stock option to purchase 1,000 shares of common stock of the Company, to the then twenty-seven Directors and eight Executive Counselors. The stock acquisition rights are exercisable during the period from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2008. The amount to be paid by qualified persons upon exercise of each stock acquisition right is set at 1,734 yen per share of common stock, which was calculated by a formula approved by shareholders at the said ordinary general meeting of shareholders. As of March 31, 2008, out of the 116 stock acquisition rights, 12 are those which have not been exercised or waived.

In June 2003, the Company introduced new business performance evaluation standards (See Section A of this Item 6.) which affect compensation of Directors and Executive Officers. This new evaluation system is intended to encourage pursuit of sustained growth and enhanced profitability for the Group as a whole, thereby accomplishing the goal of increasing corporate value in the interest of shareholders. Upon the introduction of this incentive type compensation system, stock acquisition rights as stock options for Directors and select senior executives have not been offered since June 2003.

(For more details, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

- (2) The full-time employees of the Company and its major subsidiaries in Japan are eligible to participate in the Matsushita Electric Employee Shareholding Association, whereby participating employees contribute a portion of their salaries to the Association and the Association purchases shares of the Company's common stock on their behalf. The Company provides the subsidy in proportion to the number of points that each employee selects to exchange within certain limitations under the Cafeteria Plan, the Company's flexible benefit plan. Under the Cafeteria Plan, each employee is allotted a certain number of points based on prescribed standards, which he or she may exchange for various benefits, including the Company's subsidy for contributions to the Association, subsidies for rental housing, subsidies for asset building savings, educational assistance, hotel accommodations, etc. As of March 31, 2008, the Association owned 33,869 thousand shares of the Company's common stock constituting 1.61% of all issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, excluding its own stock.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions**A. Major Shareholders**

- (1) To the knowledge of the Company, except as discussed below, no shareholders beneficially own more than five percent of the Company's common stock, which is the only class of stock it has issued.

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As explained in Section B of Item 10, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan and regulations thereunder (collectively, "FIL") requires any person, regardless of his/her residence, who has become, beneficially and solely or jointly, a holder of more than five percent of the total issued shares of common stock of a company listed on any Japanese stock exchange or whose shares are traded on the over-the-counter market in Japan, to file with the Director-General of a competent Local Finance Bureau of Ministry of Finance within five business days (or in the case of certain financial institutions prescribed by FIL, within certain longer periods prescribed by FIL) a report concerning such shareholdings. The Company is aware of the April 7, 2008 filing by Dodge & Cox (an investment advisory company), stating that, as of March 31, 2008, Dodge & Cox and its affiliates owned, beneficially or of record, 7.07% in total of the issued shares of the Company's common stock as calculated pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan.

The shareholders that owned more than five percent of the Company's common stock on the register of shareholders as of March 31, 2008 were Moxley & Co., and The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account), which are securities processing services companies. The Company understands that these shareholders are not the beneficial owners of the Company's common stock, but the Company does not have available further information concerning such beneficial ownership by these shareholders. The ten largest shareholders of record and their share holdings as of the end of the last fiscal year are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Share ownership* (in thousands of shares)</u>	<u>Percentage of total issued shares</u>
Moxley & Co.	185,959	7.58%
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	134,450	5.48
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (trust account)	87,358	3.56
State Street Bank and Trust Co.	68,030	2.77
Nippon Life Insurance Co.	67,000	2.73
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	57,583	2.34
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.	35,106	1.43
Matsushita Electric Employee Shareholding Association	33,869	1.38
Sumitomo Life Insurance Co.	31,382	1.27
State Street Bank and Trust Co. 505103	25,878	1.05

* Holdings of less than 1,000 shares have been omitted.

- (2) As of March 31, 2008, approximately 16.74% of the Company's common stock was owned by 183 United States shareholders, including the ADR Depository's nominee, Moxley & Co., considered as one shareholder of record, owning approximately 7.58% of the total common stock.

- (3) Matsushita is not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by other corporations, by the Japanese government or any foreign government or by any natural or legal person or persons severally or jointly.

- (4) As far as is known to the Company, there is no arrangement, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of Matsushita.

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B. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of the Company's business, it has entered into transactions with certain of its related parties (as described in Item 7.B of Form 20-F), but none of such transactions that were entered into during the year ended March 31, 2008 was material to the Company or to any such related party.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable

Item 8. Financial Information

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

(1) Consolidated Statements

Refer to Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (see Item 18).

Finished goods and materials sent out of Japan are mainly bound for consolidated subsidiaries of the Matsushita Group, and are not, therefore, recorded as exports on a consolidated basis. For this reason, the proportion of exports to total net sales is not significant.

(2) Legal Proceedings

There are some legal actions and administrative investigations against Matsushita. Management is of the opinion that damages, based on the information currently available, if any, resulting from these actions will not have a material effect on Matsushita's results of operations or financial position.

(3) Dividend Policy

Since its establishment, Matsushita has managed its businesses under the concept that returning profits to shareholders is one of its most important policies. Along with the implementation of a mid-term growth strategy since fiscal 2005, the Company has implemented a proactive and comprehensive profit return to shareholders through dividend payments and own share repurchases, upon careful consideration of its consolidated business performance.

From the perspective of return on the capital investment made by shareholders, Matsushita, in principle, distributes profits to shareholders based on its consolidated business performance.

As the result of growth strategies in the Company's mid-term management plan GP3, which runs from fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2010, Matsushita will aim for stable and continuous growth in dividends based on consolidated net income. The Company is also targeting a dividend payout ratio of between 30% and 40% with respect to consolidated net income. Specifically, for fiscal 2008, ended March 31, 2008, Matsushita paid total cash dividends per share of 35.00 yen, comprising an interim dividend of 17.50 yen per share paid on November 30, 2007, and a year-end dividend of 17.50 yen per share. Regarding own share repurchases, the Company plans to use cash flows generated by the GP3 plan to flexibly repurchase its own shares in order to increase shareholder value per share and profitability on capital, while at the same time taking into consideration strategic investments and the Company's financial condition.

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(4) Initiatives to Maximize Shareholder Value

On April 28, 2005, the Board of Directors resolved to adopt a policy related to a Large-scale Purchase of the Company's shares called the Enhancement of Shareholder Value (ESV) Plan. The ESV Plan has been approved at every Board of Directors meeting since then. On April 27, 2007, the Board of Directors resolved to continue the ESV Plan. The Board of Directors also resolved to continue this ESV Plan on April 28, 2008.

With respect to a Large-scale Purchaser who intends to acquire 20% or more of all voting rights of the Company, this policy requires that (i) a Large-scale Purchaser provides sufficient information, such as its outline, purposes or conditions, the basis for determination of the purchase price and funds for purchase, and management policies and business plans which the Large-scale Purchaser intends to adopt after the completion of the Large-scale Purchase, to the Board of Directors before a Large-scale Purchase is to be conducted and (ii) after all required information is provided, the Board of Directors should be allowed a sufficient period of time (a sixty-day period or a ninety-day period) for consideration. The Board of Directors intends to assess and examine any proposed Large-scale Purchase after the information on such purchase is provided, and subsequently to disclose the opinion of the Board of Directors in order to assist shareholders in making their decisions. The Board of Directors may negotiate with the Large-scale Purchaser regarding purchase conditions or suggest alternative plans to shareholders, if it is deemed necessary.

If a Large-scale Purchaser does not comply with the rules laid out in the ESV Plan, Matsushita's Board of Directors may take countermeasures against the Large-scale Purchaser to protect the interests of all shareholders. Countermeasures include the implementation of stock splits, issuance of stock acquisition rights or any other measures that the Board of Directors is permitted to take under the Company Law in Japan, other laws and the Company's Articles of Incorporation. If a Large-scale Purchaser complies with the Large-scale Purchase rules, the Board of Directors does not intend to prevent the Large-scale Purchase at its own discretion, unless it is clear that such Large-scale Purchase will cause irreparable damage or loss to Matsushita.

The Board of Directors will make decisions relating to countermeasures by referring to advice from outside professionals, such as lawyers and financial advisers, and fully respecting the opinions of outside directors and statutory corporate auditors.

If the Board of Directors decides after considering the interest of all shareholders that it would be appropriate to confirm the desires of the shareholders before taking the countermeasures stated above, the Company will hold a general meeting of shareholders. If the Board of Directors decides to hold such a meeting, the Company will disclose the fact that a general meeting of shareholders will be held and the reasons therefor.

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The Board of Directors will adopt specific countermeasures which it deems appropriate at that time. If the Board of Directors elects to make a stock split for shareholders as of a certain record date, the maximum ratio of the stock split shall be five-for-one. If the Board of Directors elects to issue stock acquisition rights in a rights offering, the Company will issue one stock acquisition right for every share held by shareholders on a specified record date. One share shall be issued on the exercise of each stock acquisition right. If the Board of Directors elects to issue stock acquisition rights as a countermeasure, it may determine the exercise period and exercise conditions of the stock acquisition rights, as well as the conditions that allow the Company to acquire stock acquisition rights by swapping Company stock with a party other than the Large-scale Purchaser, in consideration of the effectiveness thereof as a countermeasure, such as the condition that shareholders do not belong to a specific group of shareholders including a Large-scale Purchaser.

The Company recognizes that the aforementioned countermeasures may cause damage or loss, economic or otherwise, to a prospective Large-scale Purchaser who does not comply with the Large-scale Purchase Rules. Matsushita does not anticipate that taking such countermeasures will cause shareholders, other than the Large-scale Purchaser, economic damage or loss of any rights, however, in the event that the Board of Directors determines to take a specific countermeasure, the Board of Directors will disclose such countermeasure in a timely and appropriate manner, pursuant to relevant laws and stock exchange regulations.

The term of office of directors is one year, and they are elected at the annual general meeting of shareholders in June. Matsushita's Board of Directors intends to review the Large-scale Purchase Rules, as necessary, for reasons including amendments to applicable legislation. Any such review would be conducted strictly in the interests of all shareholders.

For further details about the ESV Plan, please see the press release issued on April 28, 2008 at the Company's Web site: <http://panasonic.co.jp/corp/news/official.data/data.dir/en080428-3/en080428-3.html>

B. Significant Changes

No significant changes have occurred since the date of the annual financial statements included in this annual report.

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Item 9. The Offer and Listing**A. Offer and Listing Details**

The primary market for the Company's common stock (Common Stock) is the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE). The Common Stock is traded on the First Section of the TSE and is also listed on two other stock exchanges (Osaka and Nagoya) in Japan. In the United States, the Company's American Depositary Shares (ADSs) have been listed on and traded in the NYSE in the form of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). There may from time to time be a differential between the Common Stock's price on exchanges outside the United States and the market price of ADSs in the United States.

Matsushita delisted its shares from Amsterdam Stock Exchange in June 2006 and Frankfurt Stock Exchange in August 2006.

ADRs were originally issued pursuant to a Deposit Agreement dated as of April 28, 1970, as amended from time to time (Deposit Agreement), among the Company, the Depository for ADRs, and the holders of ADRs. The current Depository for ADRs is JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., which succeeded to this business from Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York upon their merger. Effective December 11, 2000, Matsushita again revised its ADR Deposit Agreement and executed a 10:1 ADS ratio change. As a result, one ADS now represents one share of Common Stock. ADRs evidence ADSs that represent the underlying Common Stock deposited under the Deposit Agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, as agent of the Depository.

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the reported high and low prices of the Company's Common Stock on the TSE, and the reported high and low composite prices of the Company's ADSs on the NYSE:

Fiscal Year ended March 31	Tokyo Stock Exchange		New York Stock Exchange	
	Price per Share of Common Stock (yen)		Price per American Depositary Share (dollars)*	
	High	Low	High	Low
2004	1,660	860	15.72	7.33
2005	1,694	1,372	16.17	12.45
2006	2,650	1,485	22.68	14.19

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2007	2,870	2,080	25.14	17.70
2008	2,585	1,912	22.59	16.63
2007				
1st quarter	2,870	2,155	25.14	18.96
2nd quarter	2,550	2,080	21.66	17.70
3rd quarter	2,670	2,150	22.15	18.52
4th quarter	2,495	2,250	21.28	19.14
2008				
1st quarter	2,585	2,295	21.22	19.08
2nd quarter	2,470	1,912	20.17	16.63
3rd quarter	2,395	1,965	21.66	17.27
4th quarter	2,380	1,960	22.59	18.23

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Most recent 6 months	Tokyo Stock Exchange		New York Stock Exchange	
	Price per Share of Common Stock (yen)		Price per American Depositary Share (dollars)*	
	High	Low	High	Low
December 2007	2,395	2,210	21.66	19.62
January 2008	2,290	1,960	21.47	18.23
February 2008	2,380	2,075	22.59	19.44
March 2008	2,240	1,964	22.10	19.69
April 2008	2,445	2,000	23.72	19.71
May 2008	2,510	2,260	24.38	22.14

* The prices of ADSs are based upon reports by the NYSE, with all fractional figures rounded up to the nearest two decimal points.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable

C. Markets

See Section A of this Item 9.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable

E. Dilution

Not applicable

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable

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Item 10. Additional Information

A. Share Capital

Not applicable

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Organization

The Company is a joint stock corporation (*kabushiki kaisha*) incorporated in Japan under the Company Law (*kaishaho*) of Japan (Company Law). The Company is registered in the Commercial Register (*shogyo tokibo*) maintained by the Moriguchi Branch Office of the Osaka Legal Affairs Bureau.

Objects and purposes

Article 3 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company provides that its purpose is to engage in the following lines of business:

1. manufacture and sale of electric machinery and equipment, communication and electronic equipment, as well as lighting equipment;
2. manufacture and sale of gas, kerosene and kitchen equipment, as well as machinery and equipment for building and housing;
3. manufacture and sale of machinery and equipment for office and transportation, as well as for sales activities;
4. manufacture and sale of medical, health and hygienic equipment, apparatus and material;

5. manufacture and sale of optical and precision machinery and equipment;
6. manufacture and sale of batteries, battery-operated products, carbon and manganese and other chemical and metal products;
7. manufacture and sale of air conditioning and anti-pollution equipment, as well as industrial machinery and equipment;
8. manufacture and sale of other machinery and equipment;
9. engineering and installation of machinery and equipment related to any of the preceding items as well as engineering and performance of and contracting for other construction work;
10. production and sale of software;

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11. sale of iron and steel, nonferrous metals, minerals, oil, gas, ceramics, paper, pulp, rubber, leather, fibre and their products;
12. sale of foods, beverages, liquor and other alcoholics, agricultural, livestock, dairy and marine produces, animal feed and their raw materials;
13. manufacture and sale of drugs, quasi-drugs, cosmetics, fertilizer, poisonous and deleterious substance and other chemical products;
14. manufacture and sale of buildings and other structures and components thereof;
15. motion picture and musical entertainment business and promotion of sporting events;
16. export and import of products, materials and software mentioned in each of the preceding items (other than item 9);
17. providing repair and maintenance services for the products, goods and software mentioned in each of the preceding items for itself and on behalf of others;
18. provision of information and communication services, and broadcasting business;
19. provision of various services utilizing the Internet including Internet access and e-commerce;
20. business related to publishing, printing, freight forwarding, security, maintenance of buildings, nursing care, dispatch of workers, general leasing, financing, non-life insurance agency and buying, selling, maintaining and leasing of real estate;
21. investment in various businesses;
22. accepting commission for investigations, research, development and consulting related to any of the preceding items; and
23. all other business or businesses incidental or related to any of the preceding items.

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Directors

Each Director (other than an outside Director) has executive powers and duties to manage the affairs of the Company and each Representative Director, who is elected from among the Directors by the Board of Directors, has the statutory authority to represent the Company in all respects. Under the Company Law, the Directors must refrain from engaging in any business competing with the Company unless approved by the Board of Directors and any Director who has a special interest in the subject matter of a resolution to be taken by the Board of Directors cannot vote on such resolution. Under the Company Law, the maximum total amounts of remunerations must be approved at a general meeting of shareholders. The Company must also obtain the approval at a general meeting of shareholders to change such maximum amounts. Within such authorized amounts, the remuneration amount for each Director is determined by Representative Director who is delegated to do so by the Board of Directors, and the amount of remuneration for each Corporate Auditor is determined upon discussions amongst the Corporate Auditors.

Except as stated below, neither the Company Law nor the Company's Articles of Incorporation make special provisions as to the Directors' or Corporate Auditors' power to vote in connection with their own compensation or retirement age, the borrowing power exercisable by a Representative Director (or a Director who is given power by a Representative Director to exercise such power), or requirements to hold any shares of Common Stock of the Company. Under the Company Law, the Company is required to obtain resolutions of the Board of Directors in specific circumstances, e.g. for a company to acquire or dispose of material assets; to borrow a substantial amount of money; to appoint or dismiss important employees and to establish, change or abolish material corporate organizations such as a branch office; to determine such material conditions for offering of corporate bonds as set forth in the ordinances of the Ministry of Justice; to establish and maintain the internal control system to secure legitimate performance of duties of Directors as set forth in the ordinances of the Ministry of Justice; and to exempt a Director or Corporate Auditor from the liability for his/her actions under Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Company Law pursuant to Article 426, Paragraph 1 of the Company Law.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors of the Company require a resolution of the Board of Directors for the Company to borrow a large amount of money or to give a guarantee in a large amount. There is no statutory requirement as to what constitutes a large amount in these contexts. However, it has been the general practice of the Company's Board of Directors to adopt a resolution for a borrowing in an amount not less than 10 billion yen or its equivalent.

Common Stock

General

Except as otherwise stated, set forth below is information relating to the Company's Common Stock, including brief summaries of the relevant provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation and Share Handling Regulations, as currently in effect, and of the Company Law and related legislation.

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Under the Company Law, generally, shares may be transferred only by delivering share certificates.

In order to assert shareholders' rights against the Company, a shareholder must have its name and address registered on the Company's register of shareholders, in accordance with the Company's Share Handling Regulations. The registered beneficial holder of deposited shares underlying the American Depositary Shares (ADSs) is the Depository for the ADSs. Accordingly, holders of ADSs will not be able to directly assert shareholders' rights against the Company.

A law to establish a new central clearing system for shares of listed companies and to eliminate the issuance and use of certificates for such shares was promulgated in June 2004 and the relevant part of the law will come into effect within five years of the date of the promulgation. Currently, the effective date has not yet been determined but is expected to be January 5, 2009. On the effective date, the new central clearing system will be established and the shares of all Japanese companies listed on any Japanese stock exchange, including the shares of common stock of the Company, will be subject to the new central clearing system. On the same day, the Company will be deemed to become a company which shall not issue share certificates for its shares and all existing share certificates will become null and void and the companies are not required to withdraw those share certificates from shareholders. Thereafter, the transfer of such shares will be effected through entry in the records maintained under the new central clearing system. Only shares deposited with Japan Securities Depository Center Inc. (JASDEC) will be immediately transferable under the new central clearing system. Upon the effective date, any requirement, reference and discussion relating to share certificates included in this section *Common stock* will not be applicable.

Authorized capital

Article 6 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company provides that the total number of shares authorized to be issued by the Company is four billion nine hundred and fifty million (4,950,000,000) shares.

As of March 31, 2008, 2,453,053,497 shares of Common Stock were issued. All shares of Common Stock of the Company have no par value.

Distribution of Surplus

Distribution of Surplus - General

Under the Company Law, dividends shall be paid by way of distribution of Surplus (Surplus is defined in Restriction on Distributions of Surplus) in cash or in kind.

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The Company may make distributions of Surplus to the shareholders any number of times per business year, subject to certain limitations described in *Restriction on Distributions of Surplus*. Distributions of Surplus need, in principle, to be declared by a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders, but the Company may also authorize distributions of Surplus by a resolution of the Board of Directors as long as its non-consolidated annual financial statements for the last business year fairly present its asset and financial situation, as required by ordinances of the Ministry of Justice.

Distributions of Surplus may be made in cash or in kind in proportion to the number of shares of Common Stock of the Company held by respective shareholders. A resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, authorizing a distribution of Surplus must specify the kind and aggregate book value of the assets to be distributed, the manner of allocation of such assets to shareholders, and the effective date of the distribution. If a distribution of Surplus is to be made in kind, the Company may, pursuant to a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, grant a right to the shareholders to require the Company to make such distribution in cash instead of in kind. If no such right is granted to shareholders, the relevant distribution of Surplus must be approved by a special resolution of a general meeting of shareholders (see *Voting Rights* with respect to a special resolution).

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, year-end dividends and interim dividends may be distributed to shareholders of the record as of March 31 and September 30 each year respectively, in proportion to the number of shares of the Common Stock of the Company held by respective shareholders following approval by the general meeting of shareholders or the Board of Directors. The Company is not obliged to pay any dividends in cash which have not been received within three years from the commencement of payment thereof. In Japan, the ex-dividend date and the record date for dividends precede the date when the amount of the dividends to be paid is determined by the Company. The shares of common stock generally goes ex-dividend on the third business day prior to the record date for dividends.

Distribution of Surplus *Restriction on Distributions of Surplus*

In making a distribution of Surplus, the Company must, until the sum of its additional paid-in capital and legal reserve reaches one-quarter of its stated capital, set aside to its additional paid-in capital and/or legal reserve an amount equal to one-tenth of the amount of Surplus so distributed.

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The amount of Surplus at any given time must be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$A + B + C + D - (E + F + G)$$

In the above formula:

A = the total amount of other capital surplus and other retained earnings, each such amount being that appearing on the non-consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the last business year

B = (if the Company has disposed of its treasury stock after the end of the last business year) the amount of the consideration for such treasury stock received by the Company less the book value thereof

C = (if the Company has reduced its stated capital after the end of the last business year) the amount of such reduction less the portion thereof that has been transferred to additional paid-in capital or legal reserve (if any)

D = (if the Company has reduced its additional paid-in capital or legal reserve after the end of the last business year) the amount of such reduction less the portion thereof that has been transferred to stated capital (if any)

E = (if the Company has cancelled its treasury stock after the end of the last business year) the book value of such treasury stock

F = (if the Company has distributed Surplus to its shareholders after the end of the last business year) the total book value of the Surplus so distributed

G = certain other amounts set forth in ordinances of the Ministry of Justice, including (if the Company has reduced Surplus and thereby increased its stated capital, additional paid-in capital or legal reserve after the end of the last fiscal year) the amount of such reduction and (if the Company has distributed Surplus to the shareholders after the end of the last business year) the amount set aside from such Surplus to additional paid-in capital or legal reserve (if any) as

required by ordinances of the Ministry of Justice.

The aggregate book value of Surplus to be distributed by the Company may not exceed a prescribed distributable amount (the Distributable Amount), as calculated on the effective date of such distribution. The Distributable Amount at any given time shall be equal to the amount of Surplus less the aggregate of the followings:

- (a) the book value of its treasury stock;
- (b) the amount of consideration for any of treasury stock disposed of by the Company after the end of the last business year; and

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- (c) certain other amounts set forth in ordinances of the Ministry of Justice, including (if the sum of one-half of goodwill and the deferred assets exceeds the total of stated capital, additional paid-in capital and legal reserve, each such amount being that appearing on the non-consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the last business year) all or certain part of such exceeding amount as calculated in accordance with the ordinances of the Ministry of Justice.

The Company, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, elected to become a company with respect to which consolidated balance sheets should be considered in the calculation of the Distribution Amount (*renketsu haito kisei tekiyo kaisha*) as described below. If a company has become at its option a company with respect to which consolidated balance sheets should also be considered in the calculation of the Distributable Amount, a company shall, in calculating the Distributable Amount, further deduct from the amount of Surplus the excess amount, if any, of (x) the total amount of stockholders' equity appearing on the non-consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the last business year and certain other amounts set forth by ordinances of the Ministry of Justice over (y) the total amount of stockholders' equity and certain other amounts set forth by ordinances of the Ministry of Justice appearing on the consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the last business year.

If the Company has prepared interim financial statements as described below, and if such interim financial statements have been approved by the board of directors or, if so required by the Company Law, by a general meeting of shareholders, then the Distributable Amount must be adjusted to take into account the amount of profit or loss, and the amount of consideration for any of the treasury stock disposed of by the Company, during the period in respect of which such interim financial statements have been prepared. The Company may prepare non-consolidated interim financial statements consisting of a balance sheet as of any date subsequent to the end of the last business year and an income statement for the period from the first day of the current business year to the date of such balance sheet. Interim financial statements so prepared by the Company must be audited by the Corporate Auditors and the Accounting Auditor, as required by ordinances of the Ministry of Justice.

Stock splits

The Company may at any time split shares in issue into a greater number of shares by resolution of the Board of Directors, and may in principle amend its Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares to be issued in proportion to the relevant stock split pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors rather than a special shareholders resolution (as defined in "Voting Rights") as is otherwise required for amending the Articles of Incorporation.

In the event of a stock split, generally, shareholders will not be required to exchange share certificates for new share certificates, but certificates representing the additional shares resulting from the stock split will be issued to

shareholders. When a stock split is to be made, the Company must give public notice of the stock split, specifying the record date therefor, at least two weeks prior to such record date.

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Consolidation of shares

The Company may at any time consolidate shares in issue into a smaller number of shares by a special shareholders resolution (as defined in **Voting Rights**). When a consolidation of shares is to be made, the Company must give public notice and notice to each shareholder that, within a period of not less than one month specified in the notice, share certificates must be submitted to the Company for exchange. The Company must disclose the reason for the consolidation of shares at the general meeting of shareholders.

General meeting of shareholders

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company for each fiscal year is normally held in June in each year. In addition, the Company may hold an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders whenever necessary by giving notice of convocation thereof at least two weeks prior to the date set for the meeting.

Notice of convocation of a shareholders meeting setting forth the place, time, purpose thereof and certain matters set forth in the Company Law and the ordinances of the Ministry of Justice, must be mailed to each shareholder having voting rights (or, in the case of a non-resident shareholder, to his or her standing proxy or mailing address in Japan) at least two weeks prior to the date set for the meeting. Under the Company Law, such notice may be given to shareholders by electronic means, subject to the consent of the relevant shareholders. The record date for exercising voting rights at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders is March 31 of each year.

Any shareholder or group of shareholders of the Company holding at least three percent of the total number of voting rights for a period of six months or more may require the convocation of a general meeting of shareholders for a particular purpose by showing such a purpose and reason for convocation to a Representative Director. Unless such shareholders meeting is convened promptly or a convocation notice of a meeting which is to be held not later than eight weeks from the day of such demand is dispatched, the requiring shareholder may, upon obtaining a court approval, convene such shareholders meeting.

Any shareholder or group of shareholders of the Company holding at least 300 voting rights or one percent of the total number of voting rights for a period of six months or more may propose a matter to be considered at a general meeting of shareholders by showing such matter to a Representative Director at least eight weeks prior to the date of such meeting.

Under the Company Law, any of minimum percentages, time periods and number of voting rights necessary for exercising the minority shareholder rights described above may be decreased or shortened if the articles of incorporation of a joint stock corporation so provide.

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Voting rights

So long as the Company maintains the unit share system (see Item 10.B. Memorandum and Articles of Association **Common Stock Unit share system** below; currently 1,000 shares constitute one unit) a holder of shares constituting one or more full units is entitled to one voting right per unit of shares subject to the limitations on voting rights set forth in the following two sentences. Any corporate or certain other entity, one-quarter or more of whose total voting rights are directly or indirectly owned by the Company, may not exercise its voting rights with respect to shares of Common Stock of the Company that it owns. In addition, the Company may not exercise its voting rights with respect to its shares that it owns. If the Company eliminates from its Articles of Incorporation the provisions relating to the unit of shares, holders of Common Stock will have one voting right for each share they hold. Except as otherwise provided by law or by the Articles of Incorporation, a resolution can be adopted at a general meeting of shareholders by a majority of the number of voting rights of all the shareholders entitled to exercise their voting rights represented at the meeting. The Company Law and the Company's Articles of Incorporation provide, however, that the quorum for the election of Directors and Corporate Auditors shall not be less than one-third of the total number of voting rights of all the shareholders entitled to exercise their voting rights. The Company's shareholders are not entitled to cumulative voting in the election of Directors. Shareholders may exercise their voting rights through proxies, provided that the proxies are also shareholders holding voting rights. The Company's shareholders also may cast their votes in writing, or exercise their voting rights by electronic means pursuant to the method determined by the Board of Directors.

The Company Law and the Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that in order to amend the Articles of Incorporation and in certain other instances, including:

- (1) acquisition of its own shares from a specific party other than its subsidiaries;
- (2) consolidation of shares;
- (3) any offering of new shares at a specially favorable price (or any offering of stock acquisition rights to acquire shares of capital stock, or bonds with stock acquisition rights at specially favorable conditions) to any persons other than shareholders;
- (4) the removal of a Corporate Auditor;
- (5) the exemption of liability of a Director, Corporate Auditor or Accounting Auditor to a certain extent set forth in the Company Law;

- (6) a reduction of stated capital with certain exceptions in which just a usual resolution of shareholders is required or a shareholders' resolution is not required;
- (7) a distribution of in-kind dividends which meets certain qualifications;
- (8) dissolution, liquidation, merger, consolidation, or corporate split with certain exceptions in which a shareholders' resolution is not required;
- (9) the transfer of the whole or a material part of the business;

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- (10) the taking over of the whole of the business of any other corporation with certain exceptions in which a shareholders' resolution is not required; or
- (11) share exchange or share transfer for the purpose of establishing 100% parent-subsidary relationships with certain exceptions in which a shareholders' resolution is not required;

the quorum shall be one-third of the total voting rights of all the shareholders and the approval by at least two-thirds of the voting rights of all the shareholders entitled to exercise their voting rights represented at the meeting is required (the special shareholders resolutions).

Pursuant to the terms of the Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement relating to American Depositing Receipts (ADRs) evidencing ADSs, each ADS representing one share of Common Stock of the Company, as soon as practicable after receipt of notice of any meeting of shareholders of the Company, the Depository (currently JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) will mail to the record holders of ADRs a notice which will contain the information in the notice of the meeting. The record holders of ADRs on a date specified by the Depository will be entitled to instruct the Depository as to the exercise of the voting rights pertaining to the shares of Common Stock of the Company represented by their ADSs. The Depository will endeavor, in so far as practicable, to vote the number of shares of Common Stock of the Company represented by such ADSs in accordance with such instructions. In the absence of such instructions, the Depository has agreed to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by the Company to vote in favor of any proposals or recommendations of the Company. However, such proxy may not be given with respect to any matter which the Company informs the Depository that the Company does not wish such proxy given, or for any proposal that has, in the discretion of the Depository, a materially adverse effect on the rights of shareholders of the Company.

Issue of additional shares

Holders of the Company's shares of Common Stock have no pre-emptive rights under the Company Law. Authorized but unissued shares may be issued at such times and upon such terms as the Board of Directors determines, subject to the limitations as to the offering of new shares at a specially favorable price mentioned under *Voting rights* above. The Board of Directors may, however, determine that shareholders shall be given subscription rights regarding a particular issue of new shares, in which case such rights must be given on uniform terms to all shareholders as at a record date at least two weeks prior to which public notice must be given. Each of the shareholders to whom such rights are given must also be given notice of the expiry thereof at least two weeks prior to the date on which such rights expire.

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Subject to certain conditions, the Company may issue stock acquisition rights or bonds with stock acquisition rights by a resolution of the Board of Directors. Holders of stock acquisition rights may exercise their rights to acquire a certain number of shares within the exercise period as prescribed in the terms of their stock acquisition rights. Upon the exercise of stock acquisition rights, the Company will be obliged to issue the relevant number of new shares or alternatively to transfer the necessary number of treasury stock held by it. The Company may determine by a resolution of the Board of Directors at the time of offerings that a transfer of the stock acquisition rights shall require the approval of the Company. Whether the Company will determine such a matter in future stock acquisition rights offerings will depend upon the circumstances at the time of such offerings.

Liquidation rights

In the event of a liquidation of the Company, the assets remaining after payment of all debts and liquidation expenses and taxes will be distributed among shareholders in proportion to the respective numbers of shares of Common Stock held.

Record date

As mentioned above (see Item 10.B. Memorandum and Articles of Association Common Stock *Distribution of Surplus* *Distribution of Surplus* *General*), March 31 is the record date for the Company's year-end dividends. So long as the Company maintains the unit share system, the shareholders and beneficial shareholders who are registered as the holders of one or more units of shares in the Company's registers of shareholders and/or that of beneficial shareholders at the end of each March 31 are entitled to exercise shareholders' rights at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders with respect to the business year ending on such March 31. September 30 is the record date for interim dividends. In addition, the Company may set a record date for determining the shareholders and/or beneficial shareholders entitled to other rights and for other purposes by giving at least two weeks' prior public notice.

The shares generally goes ex-dividends or ex-rights on Japanese stock exchanges on the third business day prior to a record date (or if the record date is not a business day, the fourth business day prior thereto), for the purpose of dividends or rights offerings.

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Acquisition by the company of its common stock

Under the Company Law and the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company may acquire its own shares of Common Stock (i) from a specific shareholder other than any of its subsidiaries (pursuant to a special resolution of a general meeting of shareholders), (ii) from any of its subsidiaries (pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors), or (iii) by way of purchase on any Japanese stock exchange on which the Company's shares of Common Stock are listed or by way of tender offer (as long as its non-consolidated annual financial statements and certain documents for the last business year fairly present its asset and profit or loss status, as required by ordinances of the Ministry of Justice) (in either case pursuant to an ordinary resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or a resolution of the Board of Directors). In the case of (i) above, any other shareholder may make a request to the Company that such other shareholder be included as a seller in the proposed purchase, provided that no such right will be available if the purchase price or any other consideration to be received by the relevant specific shareholder will not exceed the last trading price of the shares on the relevant stock exchange on the day immediately preceding the date on which the resolution mentioned in (i) above was adopted (or, if there is no trading in the shares on the stock exchange or if the stock exchange is not open on such day, the price at which the shares are first traded on such stock exchange thereafter).

Shares acquired by the Company may be held for any period or may be cancelled by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The Company may also transfer such shares to any person, subject to a resolution of the Board of Directors and to other requirements similar to those applicable to the issuance of new shares, as described in "Issue of additional shares and pre-emptive rights" above. The Company may also utilize its treasury stock for the purpose of transfer to any person upon exercise of stock acquisition rights or for the purpose of acquiring another company by way of merger, share exchange or corporate split through exchange of treasury stock for shares or assets of the acquired company.

Unit share system

The Articles of Incorporation of the Company provide that 1,000 shares constitute one unit of shares of Common Stock. Although the number of shares constituting one unit is included in the Articles of Incorporation, any amendment to the Articles of Incorporation reducing (but not increasing) the number of shares constituting one unit or eliminating the provisions for the unit of shares may be made by a resolution of the Board of Directors rather than by a special shareholders resolution, which is otherwise required for amending the Articles of Incorporation. The number of shares constituting one unit, however, cannot exceed 1,000. In May 2008, the Board of Directors resolved to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, reducing the number of shares constituting one unit from 1,000 shares to 100 shares, with effect as from February 1, 2009.

Under the unit share system, shareholders shall have one voting right for each unit of shares that they hold. Any number of shares less than a full unit will carry no voting rights.

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Unless the Company's Board of Directors adopts a resolution to eliminate the provision for the unit shares from the Articles of Incorporation or the shareholders amend the Articles of Incorporation by a special shareholders resolution to eliminate the provision not to issue share certificates for less than a unit of shares, a share certificate for any number of shares constituting less than one unit will in general not be issued. As the transfer of shares normally requires the delivery of the share certificates therefore, shares constituting less than one unit for which no share certificates are issued is not transferable.

A holder of shares constituting less than one unit may require the Company to purchase such shares at their market value in accordance with the provisions of the Share Handling Regulations of the Company. In addition, the Articles of Incorporation of the Company provide that a holder of shares constituting less than one unit may request the Company to sell to such holder such amount of shares which will, when added together with the shares constituting less than one unit held by such holder, constitute one unit of stock, in accordance with the provisions of the Share Handling Regulations of the Company.

A holder who owns ADRs evidencing less than 1,000 ADSs or, 100 ADSs on and after February 1, 2009, will indirectly own less than one full unit of shares of Common Stock. Although, as discussed above, under the unit share system holders of less than one unit have the right to require the Company to purchase their shares or sell shares held by the Company to such holders, holders of ADRs evidencing ADSs that represent other than integral multiples of units are unable to withdraw the underlying shares of Common Stock representing less than one unit and, therefore, are unable, as a practical matter, to exercise the rights to require the Company to purchase such underlying shares or sell shares held by the Company to such holders unless the Company's Articles of Incorporation are amended to eliminate the provision not to issue share certificates for the numbers of shares less than a unit. As a result, access to the Japanese markets by holders of ADRs through the withdrawal mechanism will not be available for dispositions of shares of Common Stock in lots less than one unit. The unit share system does not affect the transferability of ADSs, which may be transferred in lots of any size.

Sale by the Company of shares held by shareholders whose location is unknown

The Company is not required to send a notice to a shareholder if a notice to such shareholder fails to arrive at the registered address of the shareholder in the Company's register of shareholders or at the address otherwise notified to the Company continuously for five years or more.

In addition, the Company may sell or otherwise dispose of shares of Common Stock for which the location of the shareholder is unknown. Generally, if (i) notices to a shareholder fail to arrive continuously for five years or more at the shareholder's registered address in the Company's register of shareholders or at the address otherwise notified to the

Company, and (ii) the shareholder fails to receive distribution of Surplus on the shares continuously for five years or more at the address registered in the Company's register of shareholders or at the address otherwise notified to the Company, the Company may sell or otherwise dispose of the shareholder's shares by a resolution of the Board of Directors and after giving at least three months' prior public and individual notice, and hold or deposit the proceeds of such sale or disposal of shares at the then market price of the shares for the shareholder, the location of which is unknown.

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Reporting of substantial shareholdings, etc.

The Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan and regulations thereunder requires any person, regardless of his/her residence, who has become, beneficially and solely or jointly, a holder of more than five percent of the total issued shares with voting rights of common stock of a company listed on any Japanese stock exchange or whose shares are traded on the over-the-counter market in Japan, to file with the Director-General of a competent Local Finance Bureau of Ministry of Finance within five business days a report concerning such shareholdings.

A similar report must also be filed in respect to any subsequent change of one percent or more in any such holding or any change in material matters set out in reports previously filed, with certain exceptions. For this purpose, shares issuable to such person upon conversion of convertible securities or exercise of share subscription warrants or stock acquisition rights are taken into account in determining both the number of shares with voting rights held by such holder and the issuer's total issued share capital with voting rights. Any such report shall be filed with the Director General of the relevant Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance through the Electronic Disclosure for Investors Network (EDINET) system. Copies of such report must also be furnished to the issuer of such shares.

Except for the general limitations under Japanese anti-trust and anti-monopoly regulations on holding shares of common stock of a Japanese corporation which leads or may lead to a restraint of trade or a monopoly, except for the limitations under the Foreign Exchange Regulations as described in D. Exchange Controls below, and except for general limitations under the Company Law or the Company's Articles of Incorporation on the rights of shareholders applicable regardless of residence or nationality, there is practically no limitation under Japanese laws and regulations applicable to the Company or under its Articles of Incorporation on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold the shares of Common Stock of the Company or exercise voting rights thereon.

There is no provision in the Company's Articles of Incorporation that would have an effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company and that would operate only with respect to merger, consolidation, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving the Company. However, the Board of Directors resolved to adopt the ESV Plan which provides certain rules which a Large-scale Purchaser who intends to acquire 20% or more of all voting rights of the Company must comply with. (For details, please see (4) Initiatives to Maximize Shareholder Value in Section A of Item 8.)

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Daily price fluctuation limits under Japanese stock exchange rules

Stock prices on Japanese stock exchanges are determined on a real-time basis by the balance between bids and offers. These stock exchanges are order-driven markets without specialists or market makers to guide price formation. In order to prevent excessive volatility, these stock exchanges set daily upward and downward price range limitations for each listed stock, based on the previous day's closing price. Although transactions may continue at the upward or downward limit price if the limit price is reached on a particular trading day, no transactions may take place outside these limits. Consequently, an investor wishing to sell at a price above or below the relevant daily limit on these stock exchanges may not be able to effect a sale at such price on a particular trading day, or at all.

C. Material Contracts

All contracts concluded by the Company during the two years preceding the date of this annual report were entered into in the ordinary course of business.

D. Exchange Controls

The Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan and its related cabinet orders and ministerial ordinances (the Foreign Exchange Regulations) govern the acquisition and holding of shares of Common Stock of the Company by exchange non-residents and by foreign investors. The Foreign Exchange Regulations currently in effect may affect transactions between exchange non-residents to purchase or sell shares in certain circumstances, even if such transactions are being made outside Japan using currencies other than Japanese yen.

Exchange non-residents are:

- (i) individuals who do not reside in Japan; and
- (ii) corporations whose principal offices are located outside Japan.

Generally, branches and other offices of non-resident corporations that are located within Japan are regarded as residents of Japan. Conversely, branches and other offices of Japanese corporations located outside Japan are regarded as exchange non-residents.

Foreign investors are:

- (i) individuals who are exchange non-residents;
- (ii) corporations that are organized under the laws of foreign countries or whose principal offices are located outside of Japan; and
- (iii) corporations (1) of which 50% or more of their shares are held by individuals who are exchange non-residents and/or corporations (a) that are organized under the laws of foreign countries or (b) whose principal offices are located outside of Japan or (2) a majority of whose officers, or officers having the power of representation, are individuals who are exchange non-residents.

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In general, the acquisition of shares of a Japanese company (such as the shares of Common Stock of the Company) by an exchange non-resident from a resident of Japan is not subject to any prior filing requirements. In certain circumstances, however, the Minister of Finance may require prior approval of an acquisition of this type. While prior approval, as described above, is not required, in the case where a resident of Japan transfers shares of a Japanese company (such as the shares of Common Stock of the Company) for consideration exceeding 100 million yen to an exchange non-resident, the resident of Japan who transfers the shares is required to report the transfer to the Minister of Finance within 20 days from the date of the transfer, unless the transfer was made through a bank or financial instruments firms licensed under Japanese law.

If a foreign investor acquires shares of a Japanese company that is listed on a Japanese stock exchange (such as the shares of Common Stock of the Company) or that is traded on an over-the-counter market in Japan and, as a result of the acquisition, the foreign investor, in combination with any existing holdings, directly or indirectly holds 10% or more of the issued shares of the relevant company, the foreign investor must file a report of the acquisition with the Minister of Finance and any other competent Ministers having jurisdiction over that Japanese company within 15 days from and including the date of the acquisition. However, in certain circumstances, such as where a business of a Japanese company falls under any business related to the national security of Japan or to maintenance of public safety, etc. which is listed in a schedule included in the Foreign Exchange Regulations, or where the foreign investor is in a country that is not listed in an exemption schedule included in the Foreign Exchange Regulations, a prior notification of the acquisition must be filed with, and the proposed acquisition must be subject to an examination process by, the Minister of Finance and any other competent Ministers, who may then modify or prohibit the proposed acquisition. In such circumstances, the foreign investor must wait until the examination process is completed, which ordinarily takes 30 days after the filing in principle although such waiting period may be shortened or extended to up to 5 months. The Company believes that certain businesses of the Company fall under businesses listed in the above-mentioned schedule in the Foreign Exchange Regulation, and thus, a foreign investor must file a prior notification of the acquisition with, and must be subject to an examination process by, the Minister of Finance and any other competent Ministers.

Under the Foreign Exchange Regulations, dividends paid on and the proceeds from the sale in Japan of shares of Common Stock of the Company held by non-residents of Japan may generally be converted into any foreign currency and repatriated abroad.

E. Taxation

The discussion below is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the ownership and disposition of shares of Common Stock and ADSs. Prospective purchasers and holders of the shares of Common Stock or ADSs should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular

situations.

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The following is a summary of the principal Japanese national and U.S. federal tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares of Common Stock or ADSs by an Eligible U.S. Holder and a U.S. Holder (each as defined below), as the case may be, that holds those shares or ADSs as capital assets (generally, property held for investment). This summary does not purport to address all material tax consequences that may be relevant to holders of shares of Common Stock or ADSs, and does not take into account the specific circumstances of any particular investors, some of which (such as tax-exempt entities, banks, insurance companies, broker-dealers, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, investors liable for alternative minimum tax, investors that own or are treated as owning 10% or more of the Company's voting stock, investors that hold shares of Common Stock or ADSs as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion or constructive sale transaction or other integrated transaction, persons that hold shares of Common Stock or ADSs through a partnership or other pass-through entity and Eligible U.S. Holders and U.S. Holders, as the case may be, whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar) may be subject to special tax rules. This summary is based on the national or federal tax laws of Japan and of the United States as in effect on the date hereof, as well as on the current income tax convention between the United States and Japan (the Treaty), all of which are subject to change (possibly with retroactive effect) and to differing interpretations.

In addition, this summary is based in part upon the representations of the Depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement for ADSs and in any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. Holder is any beneficial owner of shares of Common Stock or ADSs that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is:

- (i) a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- (ii) a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State, or the District of Columbia;
- (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax without regard to its source; or
- (iv) a trust that is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and the control of one or more U.S. persons, or that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

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An Eligible U.S. Holder is a U.S. Holder that:

- (i) is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Treaty;
- (ii) does not maintain a permanent establishment in Japan (a) with which shares of Common Stock or ADSs are effectively connected or (b) of which shares of Common Stock or ADSs form part of the business property; and
- (iii) is eligible for benefits under the Treaty, with respect to income and gain derived in connection with the shares of Common Stock or ADSs.

This summary does not address any aspects of U.S. federal tax law other than income taxation, and does not discuss any aspects of Japanese tax law other than national income taxation, inheritance and gift taxation. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, state and local and Japanese and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares of Common Stock or ADSs. In particular, where relevant, investors are urged to confirm their status as Eligible U.S. Holders with their tax advisors and to discuss with their tax advisors any possible consequences of their failure to qualify as Eligible U.S. Holders. In general, taking into account the earlier assumption, for purposes of the Treaty and for U.S. federal income and Japanese income tax purposes, beneficial owners of ADRs evidencing ADSs will be treated as the owners of the shares of Common Stock represented by those ADSs, and exchanges of shares of Common Stock for ADRs, and exchanges of ADRs for shares of Common Stock, will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or Japanese income tax.

Japanese taxation

The following is a summary of the principal Japanese tax consequences (limited to national taxes) to non-residents of Japan or non-Japanese corporations without permanent establishments in Japan (non-resident Holders) who are holders of shares of Common Stock of the Company or ADRs evidencing ADSs representing shares of Common Stock of the Company.

Generally, non-resident Holders of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation are subject to Japanese withholding tax on dividends paid by a Japanese corporation. The Company withholds taxes from dividends it pays as required by Japanese law. Stock splits in themselves are not subject to Japanese income tax in general.

In the absence of an applicable treaty, convention or agreement reducing the maximum rate of Japanese withholding tax or allowing exemption from Japanese withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by Japanese corporations to non-resident Holders is 20%. However, with respect to dividends paid on listed shares issued by a Japanese corporation (such as the shares of Common Stock of the Company) to non-resident Holders, except for any individual shareholder who holds 5% or more of the total issued shares of the relevant Japanese corporation, the aforementioned 20% withholding tax rate is reduced to (i) 7% for dividends due and payable on or before March 31, 2009, and (ii) 15% for dividends due and payable on or after April 1, 2009. At the date of this annual report, Japan has income tax treaties, conventions or agreements whereby the above-mentioned withholding tax rate is reduced, in most cases to 15% or 10% for portfolio investors (15% under the income tax treaties with, among other countries, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and 10% under the income tax treaties with France, the U.K. and the United States).

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Under the Treaty, the maximum rate of Japanese withholding tax which may be imposed on dividends paid by a Japanese corporation to an Eligible U.S. Holder that is a portfolio investor is generally limited to 10% of the gross amount actually distributed, and dividends paid by a Japanese corporation to an Eligible U.S. Holder that is a pension fund is exempt from Japanese taxation by way of withholding or otherwise unless such dividends are derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by such pension fund.

If the maximum tax rate provided for in the income tax treaty applicable to dividends paid by the Company to any particular non-resident Holder is lower than the withholding tax rate otherwise applicable under Japanese tax law or any particular non-resident Holder is exempt from Japanese income tax with respect to such dividends under the income tax treaty applicable to such particular non-resident Holder, such non-resident Holder who is entitled to a reduced rate of or exemption from Japanese withholding tax on payment of dividends on the Company's shares of Common Stock is required to submit an Application Form for Income Tax Convention Regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax on Dividends in advance through the Company to the relevant tax authority before such payment of dividends. A standing proxy for non-resident Holders of a Japanese corporation may provide this application service. With respect to ADSs, this reduced rate or exemption is applicable if the Depositary or its agent submits two Application Forms (one before payment of dividends, the other within eight months after the Company's fiscal year-end or semi-fiscal year-end) to the Japanese tax authorities. To claim this reduced rate or exemption, any relevant non-resident Holder of ADSs will be required to file a proof of taxpayer status, residence and beneficial ownership (as applicable) and to provide other information or documents as may be required by the Depositary. A non-resident Holder who is entitled, under an applicable income tax treaty, to a reduced treaty rate lower than the withholding tax rate otherwise applicable under Japanese tax law or an exemption from the withholding tax, but failed to submit the required application in advance will be entitled to claim the refund of withholding taxes withheld in excess of the rate under an applicable tax treaty (if such non-resident Holder is entitled to a reduced treaty rate under the applicable income tax treaty) or the whole of the withholding tax withheld (if such non-resident Holder is entitled to an exemption under the applicable income tax treaty) from the relevant Japanese tax authority. The Company does not assume any responsibility to ensure withholding at the reduced treaty rate or not withholding for shareholders who would be eligible under an applicable tax treaty but do not follow the required procedures as stated above.

Gains derived from the sale of shares of Common Stock or ADSs outside Japan by a non-resident Holder holding such shares or ADSs as a portfolio investor are, in general, not subject to Japanese income or corporation tax. Eligible U.S. Holders are not subject to Japanese income or corporation tax with respect to such gains under the Treaty, subject to a certain filing requirement under Japanese law.

Japanese inheritance and gift taxes at progressive rates may be payable by an individual who has acquired from an individual shares of Common Stock or ADSs as a legatee, heir or donee even though neither the acquiring individual nor the deceased nor donor is a Japanese resident.

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Holders of shares of Common Stock of the Company or ADSs should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect of these taxes and, in the case of U.S. Holders, the possible application of the Estate and Gift Tax Treaty between the U.S. and Japan.

U.S. federal income taxation

The following is a summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of shares of Common Stock or ADSs by a U.S. Holder. This summary is based on United States tax laws, including the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and on the Treaty all of which are subject to change possibly with retroactive effect.

This section does not apply to a person who is a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, including a dealer in securities, a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for its securities holdings, a tax-exempt organization, a life insurance company, a person liable for alternative minimum tax, a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the voting stock of the Company, a person that holds shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction, or a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This summary is not a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant with respect to a U.S. holder's shares or ADSs. Each beneficial owner of shares or ADSs should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state and local and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of shares and ADSs in its particular circumstances.

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Taxation of dividends

Under the United States federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company (PFIC) rules discussed below, the gross amount of any dividends received by a U.S. Holder (before reduction for Japanese withholding taxes) to the extent paid out of the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) will be subject to U.S. federal taxation. Dividends paid to non-corporate U.S. Holders in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable at a maximum tax rate of 15% provided that the U.S. Holders held the shares of Common Stock or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements. Dividends the Company pays with respect to the shares of Common Stock or ADSs generally will be qualified dividend income. The U.S. Holder must include any Japanese tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though it does not in fact receive it. The dividend is taxable to the U.S. Holder when the U.S. Holder, in the case of shares of Common Stock, or the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, receives the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. The amount of the dividend the U.S. Holder must include in its income will be the U.S. dollar value of the Japanese yen payments made, determined at the spot Japanese yen/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend is includible in the U.S. Holder's income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the U.S. Holder includes the dividend payment in income to the date the U.S. Holder converts the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's basis in the shares of Common Stock or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, the Japanese tax withheld in accordance with the Treaty will be creditable against the U.S. Holder's United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 15% tax rate. For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the dividend will be income from sources outside the United States. Dividends paid in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2007 generally will be passive or financial services income, and dividends paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006 will, depending on the U.S. Holder's circumstances, be passive or general income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to a U.S. Holder.

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Taxation of capital gains

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, upon a sale or other disposition of shares of Common Stock or ADSs, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and the U.S. Holder's tax basis (determined in U.S. dollars) in such shares of Common Stock or ADSs. Generally, such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for such shares of Common Stock or ADSs is greater than 1 year. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. Holder that is recognized in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15%. Any such gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Transfers of retained earnings and sales of shares of Common Stock to the Company

A transfer of retained earnings or legal reserve to stated capital is generally treated as a dividend payment for Japanese tax purposes subject to withholding tax. A sale of shares of Common Stock or ADSs to the Company results in a deemed dividend for Japanese tax purpose to the selling shareholders to the extent that the sales price exceeds the aggregate of the stated capital and the capital surplus attributable to the shares sold. Transfers of retained earnings or legal reserves to stated capital and deemed dividends that may result from sales of shares of Common Stock to the Company are not generally taxable events that give rise to foreign source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes and U.S. Holders would not be able to use the foreign tax credit arising from any Japanese withholding tax imposed on such transactions unless they can apply the credit (subject to limitations) against U.S. tax due on other foreign source income in the appropriate category for foreign tax credit purposes.

Passive foreign investment company considerations

The Company believes that shares of Common Stock and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination made annually and thus may be subject to change. If the Company were to be treated as a PFIC (unless a U.S. Holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the shares of Common Stock or ADSs), gain realized on the sale or other disposition of shares of Common Stock or ADSs would in general not be treated as capital gain, and a U.S. Holder would be treated as if such holder had realized such gain and certain excess distributions ratably over the holder's holding period for the shares of Common Stock or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. With certain exceptions, shares of Common stock or ADSs will be treated as stock in a PFIC if the Company were a PFIC at any time during the U.S. Holder's holding period in the shares of Common Stock or ADSs.

Dividends that such U.S. Holder receives from the Company will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if the Company is treated as a PFIC with respect to such U.S. Holder either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

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F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable

H. Documents on Display

According to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Company is subject to the requirements of informational disclosure. The Company files various reports and other information, including its annual report on Form 20-F, with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. These reports and other information may be inspected at the public reference room at the Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C. 20549. You can also obtain a copy of such material by mail from the public reference room of the Securities and Exchange Commission at prescribed fees. You may obtain information on the operation of the Securities and Exchange Commission public reference room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States at 1-800-SEC-0330.

Also, documents filed via the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system (EDGAR) are available at the website of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (<http://www.sec.gov>).

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable

J. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable

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Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk, including changes of foreign exchange rates, interest rates and prices of marketable securities and commodities. In order to hedge the risks of changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, the Company uses derivative financial instruments. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. Although the use of derivative financial instruments exposes the Company to the risk of credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties, the Company believes that such risk is minor because of the high credit rating of the counterparties.

Equity Price Risk

The Company holds available-for-sale securities included in short-term investments and investments and advances. In general, highly-liquid and low risk instruments are preferred in the portfolio. Available-for-sale securities included in investments and advances are held as longer term investments. The Company does not hold marketable securities for trading purposes.

Maturities, costs and fair values of available-for-sale securities were as follows at March 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Yen (millions)			
	2008		2007	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Due within one year	47,262	47,414	93,089	93,179
Due after one year through five years	34,991	35,456	82,799	83,226
Due after five years through ten years	2,200	2,197	3,922	3,994
Equity securities	333,057	441,839	293,314	607,271
Total	417,510	526,906	473,124	787,670

Foreign Exchange Risk

The primary purpose of the Company's foreign currency hedging activities is to protect against the volatility associated with foreign currency transactions. The Company primarily utilizes forward exchange contracts and options with a duration of less than a few months. The Company also enters into foreign exchange contracts from time to time to hedge the risk of fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates associated with long-term debt that is denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign exchange contracts related to such long-term debt have the same maturity as the underlying debt.

The following table provides the contract amounts and fair values of foreign exchange contracts, primarily hedging U.S. dollar and euro revenues, at March 31, 2008 and 2007. Amounts related to foreign exchange contracts entered into in connection with long-term debt denominated in foreign currencies which eliminate all foreign currency exposures, are shown in the table of Interest Rate Risk.

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	Yen (millions)			
	2008		2007	
	Contract amount	Fair value	Contract amount	Fair value
Forward:				
To sell foreign currencies	312,390	11,682	409,216	(842)
To buy foreign currencies	185,267	(2,388)	323,478	(706)
Cross currency swaps	32,717	(874)	14,388	(159)

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk of changes in prices of commodities including various non-ferrous metals used in the manufacturing of electronic components and devices. The Company enters into commodity future contracts to offset such exposure.

The following table provides the contract amounts and fair values of commodity futures, at March 31, 2008 and 2007.

	Yen (millions)			
	2008		2007	
	Contract amount	Fair value	Contract amount	Fair value
Commodity futures:				
To sell commodity	129,425	(9,746)	86,023	(11,243)
To buy commodity	294,884	28,325	210,890	33,996

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates principally to its debt obligations. The Company has long-term debt primarily with fixed rates. Fixed-rate debt obligations expose the Company to variability in their fair values due to changes in interest rates. To manage the variability in the fair values caused by interest rate

changes, the Company enters into interest rate swaps when it is determined to be appropriate based on market conditions. Interest rate swaps change fixed-rate debt obligations to variable-rate debt obligations by entering into fixed-receiving, variable-paying interest rate swap contracts. The hedging relationship between interest rate swaps and hedged debt obligations is highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair values resulting from interest rate risk. The following tables provide information about the Company's derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates at March 31, 2008 and 2007. For debt obligations, the table presents principal cash flows by expected maturity dates, related weighted average interest rates and fair values of financial instruments. For interest rate swaps, the table presents notional principal amounts and weighted average interest rates by expected maturity dates. Notional principal amounts are used to calculate the contractual payments to be exchanged under the contracts.

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Long-term debt, including current portion:

		Yen (millions)							
		Carrying amount and maturity date (as of March 31, 2008)							
	Average interest rate	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	There- after	Fair value
Straight bond	1.6%	100,000				100,000			101,944
Straight bonds issued by subsidiaries	1.0%	50,150	30,000			150		20,000	50,410
Unsecured loans	2.0%	33,920	10,410	8,895	8,937	4,180	1,498		34,042
Secured yen loans by subsidiaries	2.6%	4,011	356	216	198	232	211	2,798	4,011
Total		188,081	40,766	9,111	9,135	104,562	1,709	22,798	190,407

		Yen (millions)							
		Carrying amount and maturity date (as of March 31, 2007)							
	Average interest rate	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	There- after	Fair value
Straight bond	1.6%	100,000					100,000		101,345
Straight bonds issued by subsidiaries	1.3%	80,000	10,000	30,000	20,000			20,000	80,165
Unsecured loans	1.2%	30,580	16,596	11,243	2,658	58	20	5	30,516
Secured yen loans by subsidiaries	2.1%	4,681	22	561	221	274	236	3,367	4,681
Total		215,261	26,618	41,804	22,879	332	100,256	23,372	216,707

Interest rate swaps:

Yen (millions)

Notional amount and maturity date (as of March 31, 2007)

Average receive rate	Average pay rate	Notional amount and maturity date (as of March 31, 2007)					There-after	Fair value
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
3.82%	3.93%	6,136						

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable

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PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

None

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of its principal executive and principal financial officers, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of March 31, 2008. Based on that evaluation, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of that date.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Management, with the participation of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, evaluated the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934) using the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2008. KPMG AZSA & Co., an independent registered public accounting firm, which audited the Company's financial statements included herein, has issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, which is also included herein.

Evaluation of Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

No change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934) occurred during the year ended March 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Matsushita's Board of Corporate Auditors has determined that Kenichi Hamada, a Senior Corporate Auditor of Matsushita, is an audit committee financial expert as such term is defined by Item 16A of Form 20-F. Mr. Hamada meets the independence requirements imposed on corporate auditors under the Company Law of Japan.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

Matsushita has adopted a Code of Ethics applicable to the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and other Executive Officers. The Code of Ethics is attached as an exhibit to the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 on Form 20-F.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Fees and services by the Company's principal accountant

The following table shows the aggregate fees accrued or paid to KPMG AZSA & Co. and its member firms (KPMG), the Company's principal accountant for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007:

<u>Yen (millions)</u>	
<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>

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Audit fees	2,635	2,910
Audit-related fees	541	582
Tax fees	148	278
All other fees	27	148
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	3,351	3,918
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Audit fees are fees for professional services for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-related fees are fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported under the Audit fees category, such as assistance in review of internal controls related to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, due diligence and issuance of certificated documents. Tax fees are fees for professional services rendered mainly for tax compliance, tax advice, tax consulting associated with international transfer prices and expatriate employee tax services. All other fees are fees for those services not reported under the Audit fees, Audit-related fees, and Tax fees categories, such as professional advices related to environmental regulations.

No services were provided for which pre-approval was waived pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

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Policy of the Company's Board of Corporate Auditors on pre-approval of audit or non-audit services

In accordance with paragraph (c)(7)(i) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X and the related adopting release of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Company's Board of Corporate Auditors must pre-approve the engagement of the Company's principal accountant, currently KPMG, by Matsushita or its subsidiaries to render audit or non-audit services. Also, paragraph (c)(4) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X provides that an accountant is not independent from an audit client if the accountant provides certain non-audit services to the audit client. Under the policy adopted by the Company's Board of Corporate Auditors, all audit or non-audit services provided by KPMG must be specifically pre-approved by the Board of Corporate Auditors. Such pre-approval is considered at the monthly meetings of the Board of Corporate Auditors. Any service that either falls into a category of services that are not permitted by the applicable law or regulation or is otherwise deemed by the Board of Corporate Auditors to be inconsistent with the maintenance of the principal accountant's independence is rejected. Management's requests for proposed engagement of the principal accountant to render services that require immediate approval, if considered necessary, are pre-approved by a designated member of the Board of Corporate Auditors, and then reported to the Board of Corporate Auditors at its next meeting.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

With respect to the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 relating to listed company audit committees, which apply to the Company through Section 303A.06 of the New York Stock Exchange's Listed Company Manual, the Company relies on an exemption provided by paragraph (c)(3) of that Rule available to foreign private issuers with boards of corporate auditors meeting certain requirements. For a New York Stock Exchange-listed Japanese company with a board of corporate auditors, the requirements for relying on paragraph (c)(3) of Rule 10A-3 are as follows:

The board of corporate auditors must be established, and its members must be selected, pursuant to Japanese law expressly requiring such a board for Japanese companies that elect to have a corporate governance system with corporate auditors.

Japanese law must and does require the board of corporate auditors to be separate from the board of directors.

None of the members of the board of corporate auditors is elected by management, and none of the listed company's executive officers is a member of the board of corporate auditors.

Japanese law must and does set forth standards for the independence of the members of the board of corporate auditors from the listed company or its management.

The board of corporate auditors, in accordance with Japanese law or the listed company's governing documents, must be responsible, to the extent permitted by Japanese law, for the appointment, retention and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm engaged (including, to the extent permitted by Japanese law, the resolution of disagreements between management and the auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the listed company, including its principal accountant which audits its consolidated financial statements included in its annual reports on Form 20-F.

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To the extent permitted by Japanese law:

the board of corporate auditors must establish procedures for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the listed company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters, and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by the listed company's employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;

the board of corporate auditors must have the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisers, as it determines necessary to carry out its duties; and

the listed company must provide for appropriate funding, as determined by its board of corporate auditors, for payment of (i) compensation to any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the listed company, (ii) compensation to any advisers employed by the board of corporate auditors, and (iii) ordinary administrative expenses of the board of corporate auditors that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties.

In the Company's assessment, its Board of Corporate Auditors, which meets the requirements for reliance on the exemption in paragraph (c)(3) of Rule 10A-3 described above, is not materially less effective than an audit committee meeting all the requirements of paragraph (b) of Rule 10A-3 (without relying on any exemption provided by that Rule) at acting independently of management and performing the functions of an audit committee as contemplated therein.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The following table sets forth, for each of the months indicated, the total number of shares purchased by or on behalf of the Company or any affiliated purchaser, the average price paid per share, the number of shares purchased as part of the repurchase plan announced on April 27, 2007 as described above and the maximum number of shares or approximate Japanese Yen value that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs.

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<u>Period</u>	<u>(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased (Shares)</u>	<u>(b) Average Price Paid per Share* (Yen)</u>	<u>(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan (Shares)</u>	<u>(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan (Shares)</u>
April 1 - 30, 2007	92,107	2,403		50,000,000
May 1 - 31, 2007	4,225,006	2,435	4,107,000	45,893,000
June 1 - 30, 2007	12,071,930	2,536	11,828,000	34,065,000
July 1 - 31, 2007	229,650	2,367		
August 1 - 31, 2007	9,675,271	2,085	9,591,000	24,474,000
September 1 - 30, 2007	42,885	2,020		
October 1 - 31, 2007	79,243	2,079		
November 1 - 30, 2007	9,241,899	2,219	9,006,000	15,468,000
December 1 - 31, 2007	125,733	2,310		
January 1 - 31, 2008	90,413	2,171		
February 1 - 29, 2008	68,361	2,262		
March 1 - 31, 2008	9,464,648	2,125	9,412,000	6,056,000
Total	45,407,146	2,276	43,944,000	

* The amounts less than yen are rounded to the nearest whole of a yen.

On April 27, 2007, the Company announced that the Board of Directors resolved to repurchase its own shares from the market, pursuant to Article 459, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Company Law of Japan as follows:

Class of shares	: Common stock
Aggregate number of shares to be repurchased	: Up to 50 million shares
Aggregate amount to be repurchased	: Up to 100 billion yen
Period of repurchase	: Between May 1, 2007 and late March 2008

Under the Company Law of Japan, a holder of shares consisting less than a full unit may require the Company to purchase such shares at their market value (see Common Stock Unit share system in Section B of Item 10). During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company purchased 1,178,912 shares for a total purchase price of 2,744,835,185 yen upon such requests from holders of shares consisting less than one full unit.

The Directors, Corporate Auditors, Executive Officers and Executive Counselors in Japan are eligible to participate in the Matsushita Electric Directors and Executive Officers Shareholding Association, which is an affiliated purchaser,

and the Association purchases shares of the Company's common stock on their behalf. During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Association purchased 112,234 shares for a total purchase price of 249,990,520 yen.

The information for the period November 1 - 30, 2007 in the above table includes the purchase by the Company of 172,000 shares of its common stock from a certain shareholder at a price of 2,155 yen per share in November 2007. This purchase relates to the merger of a wholly-owned Japanese subsidiary into the Company, which was conducted through the procedures provided under the Company Law of Japan and became effective on October 1, 2007. This shareholder followed the procedures provided under the Company Law to require the Company to purchase his shares of its common stock.

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PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

Not applicable

Item 18. Financial Statements

Index of Consolidated Financial Statements of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries:

	Page
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	120
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	122
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	124
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	125
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	127
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	129

Schedule for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006:

<u>Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	171
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All other schedules are omitted as permitted by the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission as the required information is presented in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto, or the schedules are not applicable.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as listed in the accompanying index. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule as listed in the accompanying index. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria), and our report dated June 30, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG AZSA & Co.

Osaka, Japan

June 30, 2008

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.:

We have audited Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries Internal Control over Financial Reporting as of March 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and the related financial statement schedule of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2008, and our report dated June 30, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

KPMG AZSA & Co.

Osaka, Japan

June 30, 2008

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2008 and 2007

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Yen (millions)</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 8)	1,214,816	1,236,639
Time deposits (Note 8)	70,108	225,458
Short-term investments (Notes 4 and 17)	47,414	93,179
Trade receivables (Note 15):		
Related companies (Note 3)	33,874	29,114
Notes	58,484	68,472
Accounts	1,013,693	1,072,485
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(20,868)	(29,061)
Net trade receivables	<u>1,085,183</u>	<u>1,141,010</u>
Inventories (Note 2)	864,264	949,399
Other current assets (Notes 6, 10 and 17)	517,409	553,164
Total current assets	<u>3,799,194</u>	<u>4,198,849</u>
Investments and advances:		
Associated companies (Note 3)	153,668	143,201
Other investments and advances (Notes 4, 8 and 17)	688,488	1,062,881
Total investments and advances	<u>842,156</u>	<u>1,206,082</u>
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 5, 6 and 8):		
Land	308,365	371,154
Buildings	1,559,357	1,633,747

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Machinery and equipment	2,592,229	3,126,397
Construction in progress	120,026	105,487
	<u>4,579,977</u>	<u>5,236,785</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	2,822,604	3,594,492
	<u>1,757,373</u>	<u>1,642,293</u>
Other assets:		
Goodwill (Note 7)	429,902	379,324
Intangible assets (Note 7)	128,917	115,631
Other assets (Notes 9 and 10)	486,072	354,779
	<u>1,044,891</u>	<u>849,734</u>
Total other assets	7,443,614	7,896,958
	<u>7,443,614</u>	<u>7,896,958</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

March 31, 2008 and 2007

Liabilities, Minority Interests and Stockholders Equity	Yen (millions)	
	2008	2007
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings, including current portion of long-term debt (Notes 5, 8 and 17)	156,260	223,190
Trade payables:		
Related companies (Note 3)	71,384	86,799
Notes	37,172	51,588
Accounts	831,998	796,590
	940,554	934,977
Total trade payables		
Accrued income taxes (Note 10)	58,943	61,524
Accrued payroll	134,255	139,719
Other accrued expenses (Note 18)	784,538	863,428
Deposits and advances from customers	78,494	83,676
Employees deposits	355	406
Other current liabilities (Notes 9, 10 and 17)	407,560	434,947
	2,560,959	2,741,867
Total current liabilities		
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt (Notes 5, 8 and 17)	232,346	226,780
Retirement and severance benefits (Note 9)	238,396	280,958
Other liabilities (Note 10)	154,964	179,458
	625,706	687,196
Total noncurrent liabilities		
Minority interests	514,620	551,154

Stockholders' equity:

Common stock (Note 11):

Authorized -4,950,000,000 shares

Issued -2,453,053,497 shares (2,453,053,497 shares in 2007)	258,740	258,740
Capital surplus (Note 11)	1,217,865	1,220,967
Legal reserve (Note 11)	90,129	88,588
Retained earnings (Note 11)	2,948,065	2,737,024
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Notes 4, 9, 12 and 16):		
Cumulative translation adjustments	(228,792)	(99,538)
Unrealized holding gains of available-for-sale securities	45,442	160,831
Unrealized gains of derivative instruments	4,326	862
Pension liability adjustments	5,127	44,942
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(173,897)	107,097
Treasury stock, at cost (Note 11):		
351,936,341 shares (306,769,039 shares in 2007)	(598,573)	(495,675)
Total stockholders' equity	3,742,329	3,916,741
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 18)		
	7,443,614	7,896,958

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income

Years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Yen (millions)		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenues, costs and expenses:			
Net sales:			
Related companies (Note 3)	371,216	250,863	204,740
Other	8,697,712	8,857,307	8,689,589
	<u>9,068,928</u>	<u>9,108,170</u>	<u>8,894,329</u>
Total net sales	9,068,928	9,108,170	8,894,329
Cost of sales (Notes 3 and 15)	(6,377,240)	(6,394,418)	(6,155,297)
Selling, general and administrative expenses (Note 15)	(2,172,207)	(2,254,211)	(2,324,759)
Interest income	34,371	30,553	28,216
Dividends received	10,317	7,597	6,567
Other income (Notes 4, 5 and 16)	70,460	114,545	147,399
Interest expense	(20,357)	(20,906)	(21,686)
Goodwill impairment (Note 7)		(30,496)	(50,050)
Other deductions (Notes 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15 and 16)	(179,279)	(121,690)	(153,407)
	<u>434,993</u>	<u>439,144</u>	<u>371,312</u>
Income before income taxes	434,993	439,144	371,312
Provision for income taxes (Note 10):			
Current	128,181	119,465	96,341
Deferred	(13,608)	72,398	70,748
	<u>114,573</u>	<u>191,863</u>	<u>167,089</u>
Income before minority interests and equity in earnings (losses) of associated companies	320,420	247,281	204,223
Minority interests	28,637	31,131	(987)
Equity in earnings (losses) of associated companies (Note 3)	(9,906)	1,035	(50,800)

Net income	281,877	217,185	154,410
	Yen		
Net income per share of common stock (Note 13):			
Basic	132.90	99.50	69.48
Diluted	132.90	99.50	69.48

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Yen (millions)		
	2008	2007	2006
Common stock (Note 11):			
Balance at beginning of year	258,740	258,740	258,740
Balance at end of year	258,740	258,740	258,740
Capital surplus (Note 11):			
Balance at beginning of year	1,220,967	1,234,289	1,230,701
Transfer from legal reserve and retained earnings due to merger of a subsidiary			798
Sale of treasury stock	59	96	62
Increase in capital surplus and transfer to minority interests arising on conversion of bonds by a subsidiary			2,728
Decrease from issuance of new shares by a subsidiary	(3,161)		
Other		(13,418)	
Balance at end of year	1,217,865	1,220,967	1,234,289
Legal reserve (Note 11):			
Balance at beginning of year	88,588	87,526	87,838
Transfer from retained earnings	1,541	1,062	438
Transfer to capital surplus due to merger of a subsidiary			(750)
Balance at end of year	90,129	88,588	87,526
Retained earnings (Note 11):			
Balance at beginning of year	2,737,024	2,575,890	2,461,071

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Net income	281,877	217,185	154,410
Cash dividends	(69,295)	(54,989)	(39,105)
Transfer to legal reserve	(1,541)	(1,062)	(438)
Transfer to capital surplus due to merger of a subsidiary			(48)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at end of year	2,948,065	2,737,024	2,575,890
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 12):			
Balance at beginning of year	107,097	(26,119)	(238,377)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(280,994)	72,085	212,258
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS No.158, net of tax		61,131	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at end of year	(173,897)	107,097	(26,119)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Yen (millions)		
	2008	2007	2006
Treasury stock (Note 11):			
Balance at beginning of year	(495,675)	(342,705)	(255,721)
Repurchase of common stock	(103,112)	(153,179)	(87,150)
Sale of treasury stock	214	209	166
Balance at end of year	(598,573)	(495,675)	(342,705)
Disclosure of comprehensive income (loss) (Note 12):			
Net income	281,877	217,185	154,410
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Translation adjustments	(129,254)	62,793	83,311
Unrealized holding gains (losses) of available-for-sale securities	(115,389)	15,525	72,698
Unrealized gains (losses) of derivative instruments	3,464	(464)	(5,077)
Minimum pension liability adjustments		(5,769)	61,326
Pension liability adjustments	(39,815)		
Total comprehensive income	883	289,270	366,668

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Yen (millions)		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities (Note 15):			
Net income	281,877	217,185	154,410
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	320,534	317,685	309,399
Net gain on sale of investments	(14,402)	(40,154)	(47,449)
Provision for doubtful receivables	6,008	3,203	8,409
Deferred income taxes	(13,608)	72,398	70,748
Write-down of investment securities (Notes 3 and 4)	31,842	3,148	35,292
Impairment loss on long-lived assets (Notes 6 and 7)	44,627	49,175	66,378
Minority interests	28,637	31,131	(987)
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables	(56,677)	50,012	(31,042)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(37,372)	474	36,498
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	39,602	64,074	(57,990)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables	(41,568)	(61,630)	112,340
Increase (decrease) in accrued income taxes	5,765	9,773	3,872
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other current liabilities	9,973	(39,774)	37,108
Increase (decrease) in retirement and severance benefits	(128,937)	(108,559)	(73,180)
Increase (decrease) in deposits and advances from customers	(15,915)	(12,223)	(13,304)
Other	5,672	(23,361)	(35,084)
	466,058	532,557	575,418
Cash flows from investing activities (Note 15):			
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	697	31,014	41,867
Purchase of short-term investments		(4,509)	(54,967)
Proceeds from disposition of investments and advances	313,947	142,074	849,409
Increase in investments and advances	(160,423)	(290,046)	(385,865)

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Capital expenditures	(418,730)	(411,309)	(356,751)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	151,279	182,892	168,631
(Increase) decrease in time deposits	166,750	(223,801)	141,289
Purchase of shares of newly consolidated subsidiaries	(68,309)		
Proceeds from sale of shares of subsidiaries and dividends received		40,548	63,083
Other	(46,582)	(34,671)	(59,605)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(61,371)	(567,808)	407,091
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Yen (millions)		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash flows from financing activities (Note 15):			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(5,815)	(5,826)	15,037
Increase (decrease) in employees' deposits	(252)	(13,951)	(104,835)
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,344	33,636	30,653
Repayments of long-term debt	(46,750)	(217,414)	(328,243)
Dividends paid	(69,295)	(54,989)	(39,105)
Dividends paid to minority interests	(19,807)	(16,285)	(16,281)
Repurchase of common stock (Note 11)	(103,112)	(153,179)	(87,150)
Sale of treasury stock (Note 11)	273	305	228
Proceeds from issuance of shares by subsidiaries	39,866		
Other			5,128
	(203,548)	(427,703)	(524,568)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(129,521)	32,197	39,699
Effect of changes in consolidated subsidiaries (Note 15)	(93,441)		
	(21,823)	(430,757)	497,640
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,236,639	1,667,396	1,169,756
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	1,214,816	1,236,639	1,667,396

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

(1) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

(a) **Description of Business**

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. (hereinafter, the Company, including consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires) is one of the world's leading producers of electronic and electric products. The Company currently offers a comprehensive range of products, systems and components for consumer, business and industrial use based on sophisticated electronics and precision technology, expanding to building materials and equipment, and housing business. Most of the Company's products are marketed under Panasonic and several other trade names, including National, Technics and PanaHome. Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. and its subsidiaries became associated companies under the equity method from August 2007. Victor and JVC were not included in the above trade names.

Sales by product category in fiscal 2008 were as follows: AVC Networks 44%, Home Appliances 14%, Components and Devices 13%, MEW and PanaHome* 19%, JVC 2%, and Other 8%. A sales breakdown in fiscal 2008 by geographical market was as follows: Japan 50%, North and South America 14%, Europe 13%, and Asia and Others 23%.

The Company is not dependent on a single supplier, and has no significant difficulty in obtaining raw materials from suppliers.

* MEW stands for Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd. and PanaHome stands for PanaHome Corporation.

(b) **Basis of Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements**

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries maintain their books of account in conformity with financial accounting standards of Japan, and its foreign subsidiaries in conformity with those of the countries of their domicile.

The consolidated financial statements presented herein have been prepared in a manner and reflect adjustments which are necessary to conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

(c) **Principles of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its majority-owned, controlled subsidiaries. The Company also consolidates entities in which controlling interest exists through variable interests in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003),

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46R). Investments in companies and joint ventures over which we have the ability to exercise significant influence (generally through an ownership interest of between 20% to 50%) are included in Investments and advances Associated companies in the consolidated balance sheets. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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(d) Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue principally through the sale of consumer and industrial products, equipment, and supplies. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, and title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer or services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Revenue from sales of products is generally recognized when the products are received by customers. Revenue from sales of certain products with customer acceptance provisions related to their functionality is recognized when the product is received by the customer and the specific criteria of the product functionality are successfully tested and demonstrated.

The Company enters into arrangements with multiple elements, which may include any combination of products, equipment, installation and maintenance. The Company allocates revenue to each element based on its relative fair value if such element meets the criteria for treatment as a separate unit of accounting as prescribed in the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables. Product revenue is generally recognized upon completion of installation or upon shipment if installation is not required. Maintenance revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance agreement.

The Company's policy is to accept product returns only in the case that the products are defective. The Company issues contractual product warranties under which it guarantees the performance of products delivered and services rendered for a certain period of time. A liability for the estimated product warranty related cost is established at the time revenue is recognized, and is included in Other accrued expenses. Estimates for accrued warranty cost are primarily based on historical experience and current information on repair cost.

Historically, the Company has made certain allowances related to sales to its consumer business distributors. Such allowances are generally provided to compensate the distributors for a decline in the product's value, and are classified as a reduction of revenue on the consolidated statements of income. Estimated price adjustments are accrued when the related sales are recognized. The estimate is made based primarily on the historical experience or specific arrangements made with the distributors.

The Company also occasionally offers incentive programs to its distributors in the form of rebates. These rebates are accrued at the later of the date at which the related revenue is recognized or the date at which the incentive is offered, and are recorded as reductions of sales in accordance with EITF Issue 01-09, Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer (Including a Reseller of the Vendor's Products).

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore are excluded from revenues in the consolidated statements of income.

(e) **Leases (See Note 5)**

The Company accounts for leases in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 13, Accounting for Leases. Leases of the assets under certain conditions are recorded as capital leases in property, plant and equipment in the consolidated balance sheets.

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(f) Inventories (See Note 2)

Finished goods and work in process are stated at the lower of cost (average) or market. Raw materials are stated at cost, principally on a first-in, first-out basis, not in excess of current replacement cost.

(g) Foreign Currency Translation (See Note 12)

Foreign currency financial statements are translated in accordance with SFAS No. 52, Foreign Currency Translation, under which all assets and liabilities are translated into yen at year-end rates and income and expense accounts are translated at weighted-average rates. Adjustments resulting from the translation of financial statements are reflected under the caption, Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of stockholders' equity.

(h) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation is computed primarily using the declining balance method based on the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	5 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 10 years

(i) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (See Note 7)

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Goodwill and Intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, and are instead reviewed for impairment at least annually based on assessment of current estimated fair value of the intangible asset. The goodwill impairment test is a two-step test. Under the first step, the fair value of the reporting unit is compared with its carrying value (including goodwill). If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an indication of goodwill impairment exists for the reporting unit and the enterprise must perform the second step of the impairment test (measurement). If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, the second step does not need to be performed. Under the second step, an impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill over the implied fair value of that goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation in business combinations. The residual fair value after this allocation is the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill. Fair value of the reporting unit is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. SFAS No. 142 also

requires that intangible assets with estimable useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment based on an assessment of the undiscounted cash flows expected by the asset. An impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

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(j) Investments and Advances (See Notes 3, 4 and 12)

Investments and advances primarily consist of investments in and advances to associated companies, cost method investments, available-for-sale securities, and long-term deposits. Cost method investments and long-term deposits are recorded at historical cost.

The equity method is used to account for investments in associated companies in which the Company exerts significant influence, generally having a 20% to 50% ownership interest, and corporate joint ventures. The Company also uses the equity method for some subsidiaries if the minority shareholders have substantive participating rights. Under the equity method of accounting, investments are stated at their underlying net equity value after elimination of intercompany profits. The cost method is used when the Company does not have significant influence.

The excess of cost of the stock of the associated companies over the Company's share of their net assets at the acquisition date, included in the equity investment balance, is recognized as equity method goodwill. Such equity method goodwill is not being amortized and is instead tested for impairment as part of the equity method investment.

The Company accounts for debt and equity securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities.

SFAS No. 115 requires that certain investments in debt and equity securities be classified as held-to-maturity, trading, or available-for-sale securities. The Company classifies its existing marketable equity securities other than investments in associated companies and all debt securities as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value with unrealized holding gains or losses included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable taxes.

Realized gains and losses are determined on the average cost method and reflected in earnings.

On a continuous basis, but no less frequently than at the end of each semi-annual period, the Company evaluates the carrying amount of each of the investments in associated companies, cost method investments and available-for-sale securities for possible other-than-temporary impairment. Factors considered in assessing whether an indication of other-than-temporary impairment exists include the period of time the fair value has been below the carrying amount or cost basis of investment, financial condition and prospects of each investee, and other relevant factors.

Investments in associated companies, cost method investments and available-for-sale securities are reduced to fair value by a charge to earnings when impairment is considered to be other than temporary. Impairment is measured based on the amount by which the carrying amount or cost basis of the investment exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined based on quoted market prices, discounted cash flows or other valuation techniques as appropriate.

(k) **Allowance for Doubtful Receivables**

An allowance for doubtful trade receivables and advances is provided at an amount calculated based on historical experience, while specific allowances for doubtful trade receivables and advances are provided for the estimated amounts considered to be uncollectible after reviewing individual collectibility.

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(l) Income Taxes (See Note 10)

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company accounts for the accounting uncertainty in tax positions in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of SFAS No. 109 (FIN 48) from April 1, 2007. The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company records interests and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in Provision for income taxes Current in the consolidated statements of income.

(m) Advertising (See Note 15)

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

(n) Net Income per Share (See Notes 11 and 13)

The Company accounts for net income per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share. This statement establishes standards for computing net income per share and requires dual presentation of basic and diluted net income per share on the face of the statements of income for all entities with complex capital structures.

Under SFAS No. 128, basic net income per share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each period, and diluted net income per share assumes the dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock.

(o) **Cash Equivalents**

Cash equivalents include all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less.

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(p) Derivative Financial Instruments (See Notes 12, 16 and 17)

Derivative financial instruments utilized by the Company are comprised principally of foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and commodity futures used to hedge currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk.

The Company accounts for derivative instruments in accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, as amended. The Company recognizes derivatives in the consolidated balance sheets at their fair value in Other current assets, Other assets, Other current liabilities or Other liabilities. On the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Company ordinarily designates the derivative as either a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment (fair-value hedge), a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (cash-flow hedge), or a foreign-currency fair-value or cash-flow hedge (foreign-currency hedge). The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company also formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that is designated and qualifies as a fair-value hedge, along with the loss or gain on the hedged asset or liability or unrecognized firm commitment of the hedged item that is attributable to the hedged risk, are recorded in earnings. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is highly effective and that is designated and qualifies as a cash-flow hedge are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), until earnings are affected by the variability in cash flows of the designated hedged item. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are highly effective as hedges and that are designated and qualify as foreign-currency hedges are recorded in either earnings or other comprehensive income (loss), depending on whether the hedge transaction is a fair-value hedge or a cash-flow hedge. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of a derivative instrument that qualifies as either a fair-value hedge or a cash-flow hedge is reported in earnings.

(q) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets (See Note 6)

The Company accounts for impairment or disposition of long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and purchased intangibles subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the carrying

amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

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(r) **Restructuring Charges (See Note 14)**

The Company accounts for costs associated with exit or disposal activities in accordance with SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. Pursuant to SFAS No. 146, liabilities for restructuring costs are recognized when the liability is incurred, which may be subsequent to the date when the Company has committed to a restructuring plan.

(s) **Stock-Based Compensation (See Note 11)**

SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123R) addresses accounting and disclosure requirements with measurement of the cost of employee service using a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans.

The Company had continuously applied the intrinsic-based-method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations to account for this stock option plans until fiscal 2006. The Company accounted for the disclosure in accordance with SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of SFAS No. 123, until fiscal 2006. The Company adopted SFAS No. 123R for the year ended March 31, 2007. The effect of adopting SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective method for the year ended March 31, 2007 was not material.

(t) **Segment Information (See Note 19)**

The Company accounts for segment information in accordance with SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information.

(u) **Use of Estimates**

Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(v) **New Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R). SFAS No. 158's provisions regarding the change in the measurement date of postretirement benefit plans require the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligations to be measured as of the date of the fiscal year-end consolidated balance sheet and will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 158's provisions regarding the change in the measurement date of postretirement benefit plans on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. In February 2008, FASB issued Staff Position No. 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157, which partially delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 by one year for certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be recognized in earnings. SFAS No. 159 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141R) and SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment to ARB No. 51. SFAS No. 141R and No. 160 require most identifiable assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests, and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at full fair value and require noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) to be reported as a component of equity, which changes the accounting for transactions with noncontrolling interest holders. SFAS No. 141R and No. 160 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2009. SFAS No. 141R will be applied to business combinations occurring after the effective date. SFAS No. 160 will be applied prospectively to all noncontrolling interests, including any that arose before the effective date and the disclosure requirement will be applied retrospectively. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 141R and No. 160 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. SFAS No. 161 requires disclosures of how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 will be effective for the Company as of April 1, 2009. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the new disclosure requirements under SFAS No. 161.

(w) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior years' notes to consolidated financial statements in order to conform with the presentation used for the year ended March 31, 2008.

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(2) Inventories

Inventories at March 31, 2008 and 2007 are summarized as follows:

	Yen (millions)	
	2008	2007
Finished goods	499,316	576,401
Work in process	132,894	126,134
Raw materials	232,054	246,864
	864,264	949,399

(3) Investments in and Advances to, and Transactions with Associated Companies

Certain financial information in respect of associated companies in aggregate at March 31, 2008 and 2007, and for the three years ended March 31, 2008 is shown below. The most significant of these associated companies are Victor Company of Japan, Ltd. (JVC), Toshiba Matsushita Display Technology Co., Ltd. (TMD) and Sumishin Matsushita Financial Services Co., Ltd. (SMFC). At March 31, 2008, the Company has a 36.8% equity ownership in JVC, a 40.0% equity ownership in TMD and a 34.0% equity ownership in SMFC.

The Company formerly consolidated JVC and its subsidiaries. On August 10, 2007, JVC issued and allocated new shares of its common stock to third parties. As a result, the Company's shareholding of JVC decreased from 52.4% to 36.8%, and JVC and its subsidiaries became associated companies under equity method. JVC is engaged in both hardware and entertainment software businesses. Financial information associated with JVC subsequent to the date of deconsolidation is included in the aggregate information below, however, financial information through the date of deconsolidation is not included.

The Company formerly accounted for the investment in IPS Alpha technology, Ltd. (IPS) and its subsidiary under the equity method, and began to consolidate IPS and its subsidiary on March 31, 2008, in accordance with FIN 46R, as a result of modification of Joint-Venture agreement. IPS, a variable interest entity, is engaged in manufacturing LCD panels. At March 31, 2008, the amount of total assets of IPS and its subsidiary is 237,259 million yen and the Company has a 44.9% equity ownership interest in IPS. Financial information associated with IPS for the year ended March 31, 2008, and as of and for the year ended March 31, 2007 is included in the aggregate information below,

however, financial information as of March 31, 2008 is not included.

The Company formerly accounted for the investment in MT Picture Display Co., Ltd. (MTPD) and its subsidiaries under the equity method, and began to consolidate MTPD on March 1, 2006 in accordance with FIN 46R, as a result of certain restructuring activities of MTPD. On March 30, 2007, the Company acquired a 35.5% equity interest of MTPD from Toshiba Corporation for a nominal value and as a result, the Company has a 100% voting interest in MTPD. MTPD is engaged in manufacturing and distributing cathode ray tubes. The impact of consolidating MTPD is not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements. Financial information associated with MTPD through February 28, 2006 is included in the aggregate information below, however, financial information as of and for the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007, and for the one month ended March 31, 2006 is not included.

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	Yen (millions)	
	2008	2007
Current assets	1,082,483	918,573
Other assets	584,566	632,511
	1,667,049	1,551,084
Current liabilities	809,544	765,051
Other liabilities	417,241	345,855
Net assets	440,264	440,178
Company's equity in net assets	170,330	165,778

	Yen (millions)		
	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	1,968,527	1,352,107	1,227,057
Gross profit	377,989	216,002	195,141
Net loss	(52,915)	(7,595)	(70,381)

Purchases and dividends received from associated companies for the three years ended March 31, 2008 are as follows:

	Yen (millions)		
	2008	2007	2006
Purchases from	424,242	301,859	261,458
Dividends received	5,434	3,365	1,496

Retained earnings include undistributed earnings of associated companies in the amount of 32,519 million yen and 30,557 million yen, as of March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

During the years ended March 31, 2008 and 2006, the Company incurred a write-down of 23,668 million yen and 30,681 million yen, respectively, for other-than-temporary impairment of investments and advances in associated companies. The fair values of the investments and advances in associated companies were based on quoted market

price or discounted cash flows by using appropriate discounted rate based on our cost of capital rate. An impairment charge was recorded to reduce the carrying value of the assets to fair value. The write-down is included in other deductions in the consolidated statements of income.

Investments in associated companies include equity securities which have quoted market values at March 31, 2008 and 2007 compared with related carrying amounts as follows:

	Yen (millions)	
	2008	2007
Carrying amount	30,644	3,311
Market value	35,921	6,129

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(4) Investments in Securities

The Company classifies its existing marketable equity securities other than investments in associated companies and all debt securities as available-for-sale.

The cost, fair value, gross unrealized holding gains and gross unrealized holding losses of available-for-sale securities included in short-term investments, and investments and advances at March 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Yen (millions)			
	2008			
	Cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized holding gains	Gross unrealized holding losses
Current:				
Japanese and foreign government bonds	40,002	40,140	138	
Convertible and straight bonds	7,010	7,024	14	
Other debt securities	250	250		
	<u>47,262</u>	<u>47,414</u>	<u>152</u>	
Noncurrent:				
Equity securities	333,057	441,839	124,342	15,560
Japanese and foreign government bonds	24,745	25,151	406	
Convertible and straight bonds	6,843	6,992	177	28
Other debt securities	5,603	5,510		93
	<u>370,248</u>	<u>479,492</u>	<u>124,925</u>	<u>15,681</u>

	Yen (millions)			
	2007			
	Cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized holding	Gross unrealized holding
			gains	losses

			<u>gains</u>	<u>losses</u>
Current:				
Japanese and foreign government bonds	64,836	64,882	46	
Convertible and straight bonds	18,004	18,048	44	
Other debt securities	10,249	10,249		
	<u>93,089</u>	<u>93,179</u>	<u>90</u>	
Noncurrent:				
Equity securities	293,314	607,271	314,488	531
Japanese and foreign government bonds	64,614	64,904	296	6
Convertible and straight bonds	15,392	15,464	85	13
Other debt securities	6,715	6,852	137	
	<u>380,035</u>	<u>694,491</u>	<u>315,006</u>	<u>550</u>

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Maturities of investments in available-for-sale securities at March 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	Yen (millions)			
	2008		2007	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Due within one year	47,262	47,414	93,089	93,179
Due after one year through five years	34,991	35,456	82,799	83,226
Due after five years through ten years	2,200	2,197	3,922	3,994
Equity securities	333,057	441,839	293,314	607,271
	417,510	526,906	473,124	787,670

Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were 106,466 million yen, 84,806 million yen and 135,907 million yen, respectively. The gross realized gains for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were 7,415 million yen, 12,452 million yen and 63,757 million yen, respectively. The gross realized losses on sale of available-for-sale securities for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were 148 million yen, 313 million yen and 199 million yen, respectively. The cost of securities sold in computing gross realized gains and losses is determined by the average cost method.

During the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company incurred a write-down of 8,002 million yen, 939 million yen and 458 million yen, respectively, for other-than-temporary impairment of available-for-sale securities, mainly reflecting the aggravated market condition of certain industries in Japan. The write-down is included in other deductions in the consolidated statements of income.

Gross unrealized holding losses on investment securities and the fair value of the related securities, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at March 31, 2008 and 2007, are as follows:

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	Yen (millions)					
	2008					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
Equity securities	82,481	15,560			82,481	15,560
Convertible and straight bonds	1,824	28			1,824	28
Other debt securities	5,407	93			5,407	93
	89,712	15,681			89,712	15,681