



Company Presentation for
the Second Quarter of the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2014

October 31, 2013
NTT DATA Corporation

**This English text is a translation of
the Japanese original. The Japanese
Original is authoritative.**

NTT DATA

1. Results for the Second Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2014
2. Revisions to the Full-year Forecasts of Business Performance for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2014
3. Measures to Control Unprofitable Businesses
4. Measures toward the Achievement of the Targets Set in the Medium-term Management Plan
5. Appendices

**Cautionary Statement
Regarding Forward-looking Statements**

- ※ Forecast figures in this document are based on current economic and market conditions. As changes in the global economy and information services market are possible, NTT DATA Group cannot guarantee their accuracy.
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1. Results for the Second Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2014

【Billions of yen (except EPS)】

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY	
New Orders Received	818.1	+ 138.3 + 20.4%		300.9	+ 54.1 + 22.0%	
Net Sales	613.0	+ 8.1 + 1.4%		318.8	+ 8.0 + 2.6%	
Operating Income	2.6	- 27.5 - 91.3%		(2.4)	- 19.2 - %	
Segment Profit (*1)	(0.2)	- 25.2 - %		(6.3)	- 19.3 - %	
Net Income	(3.7)	- 17.1 - %		(6.0)	- 12.4 - %	
EPS (yen) (*2)	(13.40)	- 61.31 - %		(21.42)	- 44.30 - %	

(*1) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

(*2) Effective October 1, 2013, a 100-to-one stock split was implemented. Above figures represent the result of a calculation using a total number of shares outstanding after the stock split.

P&F and E-IT : Increased due to a growth in orders receipt of existing large scale systems, etc. on a non-consolidated basis.
 S&T : Increased due to a growth in order receipt by the existing subsidiaries, etc.
 GB : Increased reflecting the expanded orders receipt mainly in North America and Europe and the impact of foreign exchanges, etc.

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY		【Billions of yen】
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	440.0	+ 33.4 + 8.2%	➔	146.9	+ 14.1 + 10.6%	➔	
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	175.5	+ 24.7 + 16.4%	➔	64.0	+ 3.7 + 6.3%	➔	
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	25.1	+ 3.4 + 15.8%	➔	6.9	+ 0.1 + 2.2%	➔	
Global Business (GB)	176.9	+ 76.7 + 76.6%	➔	82.5	+ 35.9 + 77.0%	➔	
Consolidated values	818.1	+ 138.3 + 20.4%	➔	300.9	+ 54.1 + 22.0%	➔	

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

P&F : Decreased due to contractions of existing large scale systems and other factors on a non-consolidated basis, etc.
 E-IT : Decreased due to contractions of system software development for the existing customers on a non-consolidated basis, etc.
 S&T : Increased reflecting a growth in system software development on a non-consolidated basis and revenue growth by the existing subsidiaries from the Group.
 GB : Increased due to a revenue growth mainly in North America and the impact of foreign exchange.

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY	【Billions of yen】
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	323.7	- 10.5 - 3.2%		164.4	- 5.5 - 3.2%	
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	127.0	- 14.7 - 10.4%		70.2	- 3.4 - 4.7 %	
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	85.0	+ 5.7 + 7.2%		45.0	+ 3.7 + 9.2%	
Global Business (GB)	148.2	+ 32.8 + 28.5%		75.1	+ 17.3 + 30.1%	
Consolidated values	613.0	+ 8.1 + 1.4%		318.8	+ 8.0 + 2.6%	

(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions.

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

P&F : Decreased due to the impact of unprofitable businesses despite offsetting negative impacts of contracted sales of the existing large scale systems by new businesses on a non-consolidated basis.

E-IT : Decreased due to negative impacts of unprofitable businesses together with contracted sales on a non-consolidated basis.

S&T : Increased reflecting a revenue growth, etc. on a non-consolidated basis.

GB : Decreased due to a boost in the amortization of goodwill resulting from the impact of foreign exchange as well as an increased cost of offshore developments reflecting the appreciation of the renminbi.

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY		【Billions of yen】
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	10.5	- 12.8 - 54.8%		0.8	- 11.4 - 92.8%		
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	(9.1)	- 14.1 - %		(4.2)	- 7.5 - %		
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	2.1	+ 0.3 + 16.4%		1.0	- 0.2 - 19.7%		
Global Business (GB)	(2.3) 【3.1】	- 1.5 - 191.3% 【- 0.3】		(1.3) 【1.4】	- 0.8 - 216.4% 【- 0.3】		
Consolidated values	2.6	- 27.5 - 91.3%		(2.4)	- 19.2 - %		

(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions and allocated expenses of the entire company.

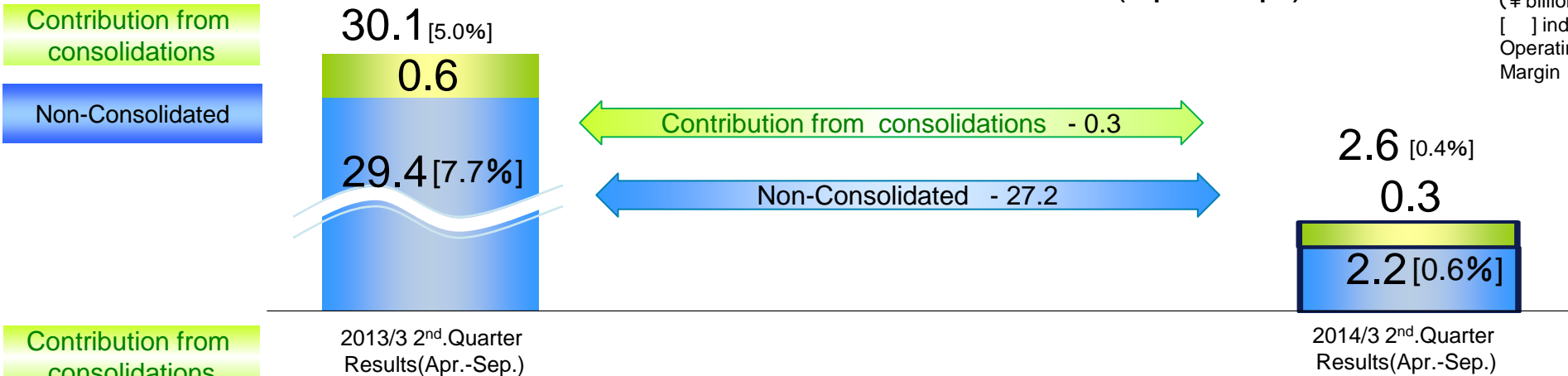
(*) Figures in the bracket under "Global Business Segment" represent operating income after reversal of amortization of goodwill.

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

Non-consolidated operating income decreased due to a contracted sales of the existing large scale systems and the negative impacts of unprofitable businesses.
 Amount of difference between consolidated operating income and non-consolidated operating income shrank due to an increase in amortization of goodwill due to the impact of foreign exchange, etc.

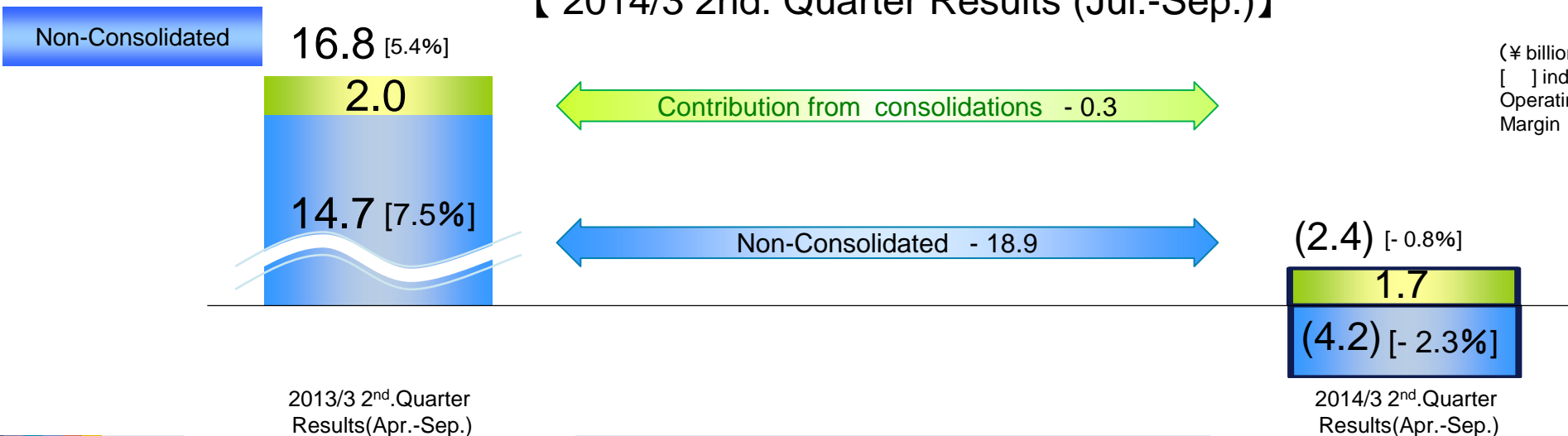
【 2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sep.)】

(¥ billion)
 [] indicates
 Operating Income
 Margin



【 2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)】

(¥ billion)
 [] indicates
 Operating Income
 Margin



Each segment had an impact of increase/decrease mainly in operating income.

(Billions of yen)

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY	
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	8.8	- 14.8 - 62.7%		(1.4)	- 13.8 - %	
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	(9.6)	- 14.5 - %		(5.2)	- 7.9 - %	
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	2.1	+ 0.3 + 22.8%		1.0	- 0.2 - 18.1%	
Global Business (GB)	(3.8)	- 0.7 - 25.4%		(2.1)	+ 0.0 + 2.9%	
Consolidated values	(0.2)	- 25.2 - %		(6.3)	- 19.3 - %	

(*)Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions and allocated expenses of the entire company.

(*)Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.



2. Revisions to the Full-year Forecasts of Business Performance for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2014

Highlights of Earnings Forecasts for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2014

(Billions of yen [except EPS and %])

	FY ended 2013 / 3 Full-year Results (1)	FY ending 2014/3 Initial Forecasts (2)	FY ending 2014/3 Revised Forecasts (3)	YoY (3) - (1)	Versus Initial Forecasts (3) - (2)
New Orders Received	1,197.1	1,220.0	1,300.0	+ 102.8 + 8.6%	+ 80.0 + 6.6%
Net Sales	1,301.9	1,330.0	1,330.0	+ 28.0 + 2.2%	- -
Operating Income	85.6	90.0	60.0	- 25.6 - 30.0%	- 30.0 - 33.3%
Operating Income Margin	6.6%	6.8%	4.5%	- 2.1P	- 2.3P
Segment Profit (*1)	77.0	80.0	47.0	- 30.0 - 39.0%	- 33.0 - 41.3%
Net Income	43.5	45.0	23.0	- 20.5 - 47.1%	- 22.0 - 48.9%
EPS(yen) (*2)	155.14	160.43	82.00	- 73.14 - 47.1%	- 78.43 - 48.9%

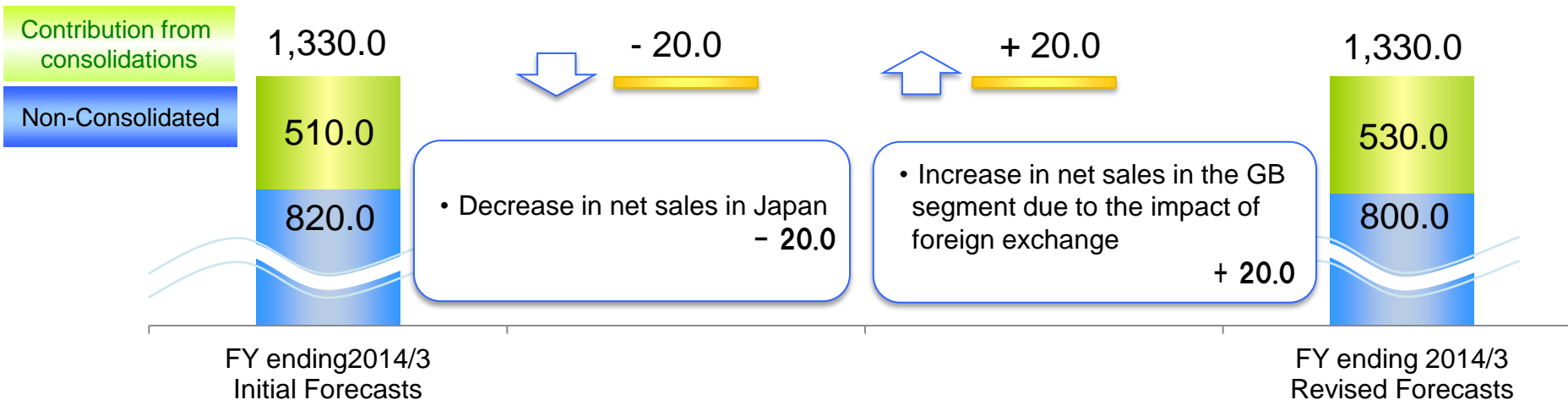
(*1) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

(*2) Although 100-for-1 stock split is scheduled on October 1, 2013 as effective date, figures on this slide are calculated based on the total number of shares issued and outstanding prior to the stock split.

Variable Factors of Net Sales And Operating Income (Compared with Forecasts at Beginning of Fiscal Year)

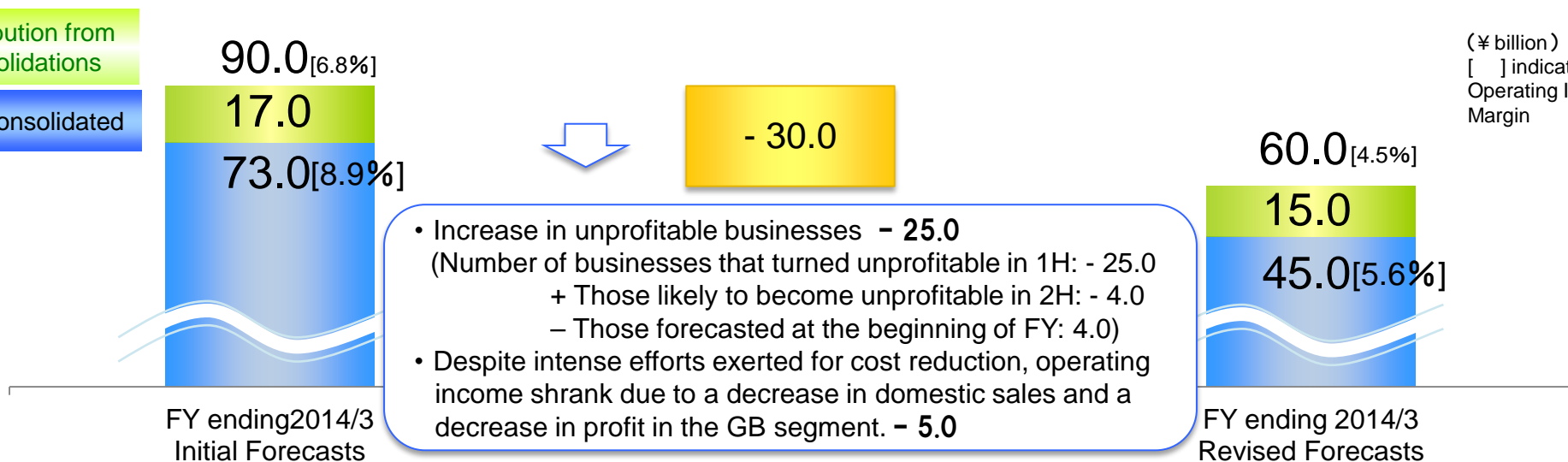
[Variable Factors of Forecasts for the Operating Results: Net Sales]

(Billions of yen)



[Variable Factors of Forecasts for the Operating Results: Operating Income]

(¥ billion)
[] indicates Operating Income Margin



Amount of Orders Received: Comparison with Forecast at Beginning of Fiscal Year

- P&F : Increased reflecting a growth in orders receipt from public and financial sectors on a consolidated basis.
- E-IT : Almost the same level as forecasted at beginning of fiscal year.
- S&T : Increased due to a growth in orders receipt on a non-consolidated basis.
- GB : Increased due to a growth in orders receipt by the existing subsidiaries and the impact of foreign exchange, etc.

(Billions of yen)

	FY ending 2014/3 Initial Forecasts		FY ending 2014/3 Revised Forecasts	Versus Initial Forecasts (amount)	Versus Initial Forecasts (%)
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	631.0	➔	679.0	+ 48.0	+ 7.6%
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	285.0	➔	285.0	-	-
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	36.0	➔	39.0	+ 3.0	+ 8.3%
Global Business (GB)	266.0	➔	296.0	+ 30.0	+ 11.3%
Consolidated values	1,220.0	➔	1,300.0	+ 80.0	+ 6.6%

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

Net Sales Compared with Forecasts at Beginning of Fiscal Year






P&F : Decreased due to a forecast for difficulty of completely offsetting the decrease in sales of the existing large scale systems on a non-consolidated basis.

E-IT : Decreased reflecting the deteriorating environment for orders receipt from the telecommunication industry.

S&T : Increased due to an expansion of scale on a non-consolidated basis.

GB : Increased due to the impact of foreign exchange, etc.

(Billions of yen)

	FY ending 2014/3 Initial Forecasts		FY ending 2014/3 Revised Forecasts	Versus Initial Forecasts (amount)	Versus Initial Forecasts (%)
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	730.0		723.0	- 7.0	- 1.0%
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	304.0		288.0	- 16.0	- 5.3%
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	175.0		178.0	+ 3.0	+ 1.7%
Global Business (GB)	270.0		290.0	+ 20.0	+ 7.4%
Consolidated values	1,330.0		1,330.0	-	-

(*)Figures by segment include inter-company transactions.

(*)Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

Operating Income: Comparison with Forecasts at Beginning of Fiscal Year

P&F and E-IT : Decreased due to the impacts of unprofitable businesses and a fall in gross margin resulting from a shrink of net sales.

S&T : Increased reflecting a growth in sales, etc.

GB : Decreased due to an increase in offshore development costs, etc. in line with the appreciation of the renminbi.

(Billions of yen)

	FY ending 2014/3 Initial Forecasts		FY ending 2014/3 Revised Forecasts	Versus Initial Forecasts (amount)	Versus Initial Forecasts (%)
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	67.0		52.5	- 14.5	- 21.6%
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	14.0		1.0	- 13.0	- 92.9%
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	8.0		8.5	+ 0.5	+ 6.3%
Global Business (GB)	0.0 【10.0】		(2.0) 【9.0】	- 2.0 【- 1.0】	- 【- 10.0%】
Consolidated values	90.0		60.0	- 30.0	- 33.3%






(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions and allocated expenses of the entire company.

(*) Figures in the bracket under "Global Business Segment" represent operating income after reversal of amortization of goodwill.

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

Profits by Business Segment: Comparison with Forecasts at Beginning of Fiscal Year

Increase/decrease in all business segments due mainly to the revisions to the forecasts for operating income.

	FY ending 2014/3 Initial Forecasts		FY ending 2014/3 Revised Forecasts	Versus Initial Forecasts (amount)	Versus Initial Forecasts (%)
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	67.0		50.0	- 17.0	- 25.4%
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	14.0		0.0	- 14.0	- 100.0%
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	6.5		7.5	+ 1.0	+ 15.4%
Global Business (GB)	(3.0)		(5.0)	- 2.0	- 66.7%
Consolidated values	80.0		47.0	- 33.0	- 41.3%

(*)Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions and allocated expenses of the entire company.

(*)Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.



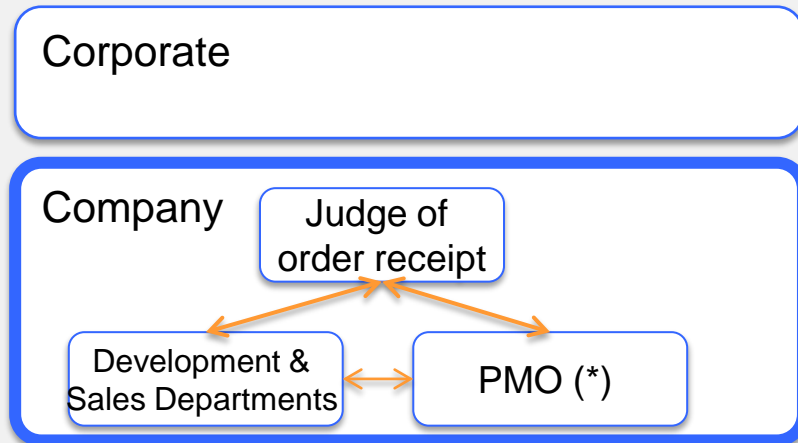
3. Measures to Control Unprofitable Businesses

Current Status of Unprofitable Businesses and Prospects for Future

- Six main unprofitable businesses were found on a non-consolidated basis.
- The main factor of businesses turning unprofitable was insufficient assessment of validness concerning the implementation plan for the new businesses.
- Thoroughgoing measures were implemented for strict observance of delivery time and secured quality to avoid any inconvenience for customers.

	Customer	Characteristics of Business	Causes of unprofitable business	Process flow in which the problem was uncovered	Measures implemented	Prospects	
Public & financial	1	Financial institutions	New technologies & new businesses	Started under a development plan and cost calculations, of which assessment of technical challenges and constraints, and development factors were inadequate.	In the testing process, quality problems such as insufficient inspections of current functions were found.	Early resolution of the quality problems by replacement of PM and significant increase in the number of expert technicians and operation experts.	Resolution of the quality problems are expected by adding quality improvement tests and reviewing the testing plans.
	2						
Enterprise IT services	3	Utility company	New technologies	Started with an expectation of excessive productivity, and a system and cost calculations insufficient of operation experts.	In the testing process, etc., quality problems such as insufficient refinement of external specifications were detected.	Early fixing of the external specifications and early resolution of quality problems by replacing PM and drastic reinforcement of the implementation systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two projects have been already delivered to customers. • Quality problems in the two projects are to be resolved through our efforts to fix the external specifications.
	4		New businesses & new technologies				
	5						
	6	Manu-facturing company					

Before (when judged whether or not an order should be received)



Problems

For new projects, etc., particularly in the strategically critical projects, the assessment of appropriateness for the implementation plan tend to be insufficient.

Judgment of order receipt

The PMO (*) of the company shall inspect the project implementation plan, and present concerns over appropriateness, if any, as input information for judgment of order receipt.

Problems

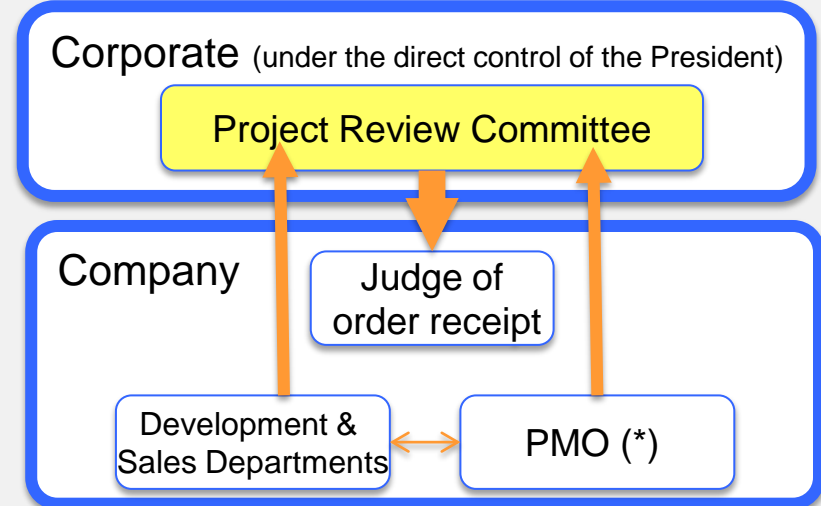
Monitoring which is conducted based on the information of the project may be affected by the project's recognition of current situation.

Development

The whole company and the PMO (*) of the company shall conduct monitoring of the progress to detect a sign of deteriorating quality at an early stage for early responses.

targeted at new projects
larger than a certain scale

New measures (when judged whether or not an order should be received)



Judgment of order receipt

Judgment is conducted by the organization directly controlled by the President over the appropriateness of the implementation plan of the project of important businesses.

- Project Review Committee shall judge the appropriateness of the estimated costs and business structures, etc.
- The approval by the Project Review Committee is required as one of the preconditions for order receipt.

Development

Inspections are conducted by the organization directly controlled by the President until the delivery to customers. (Situations shall be recognized securely.)

- The problem shall be coped with promptly based on the results of inspection.

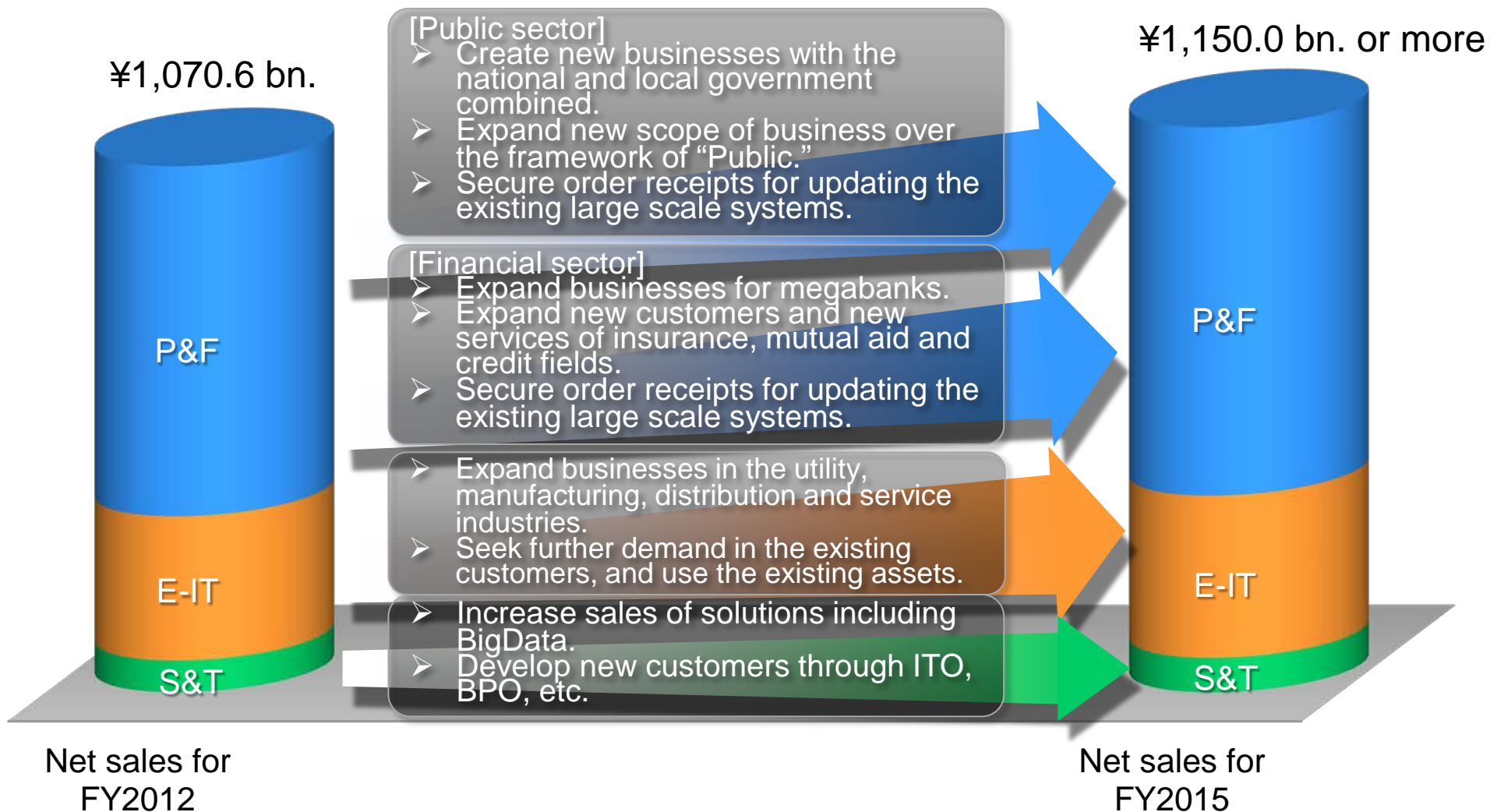
Advanced implementation from August; Full-scale application from October.

(*) Project Management Office: A department specializing in supports for project management.

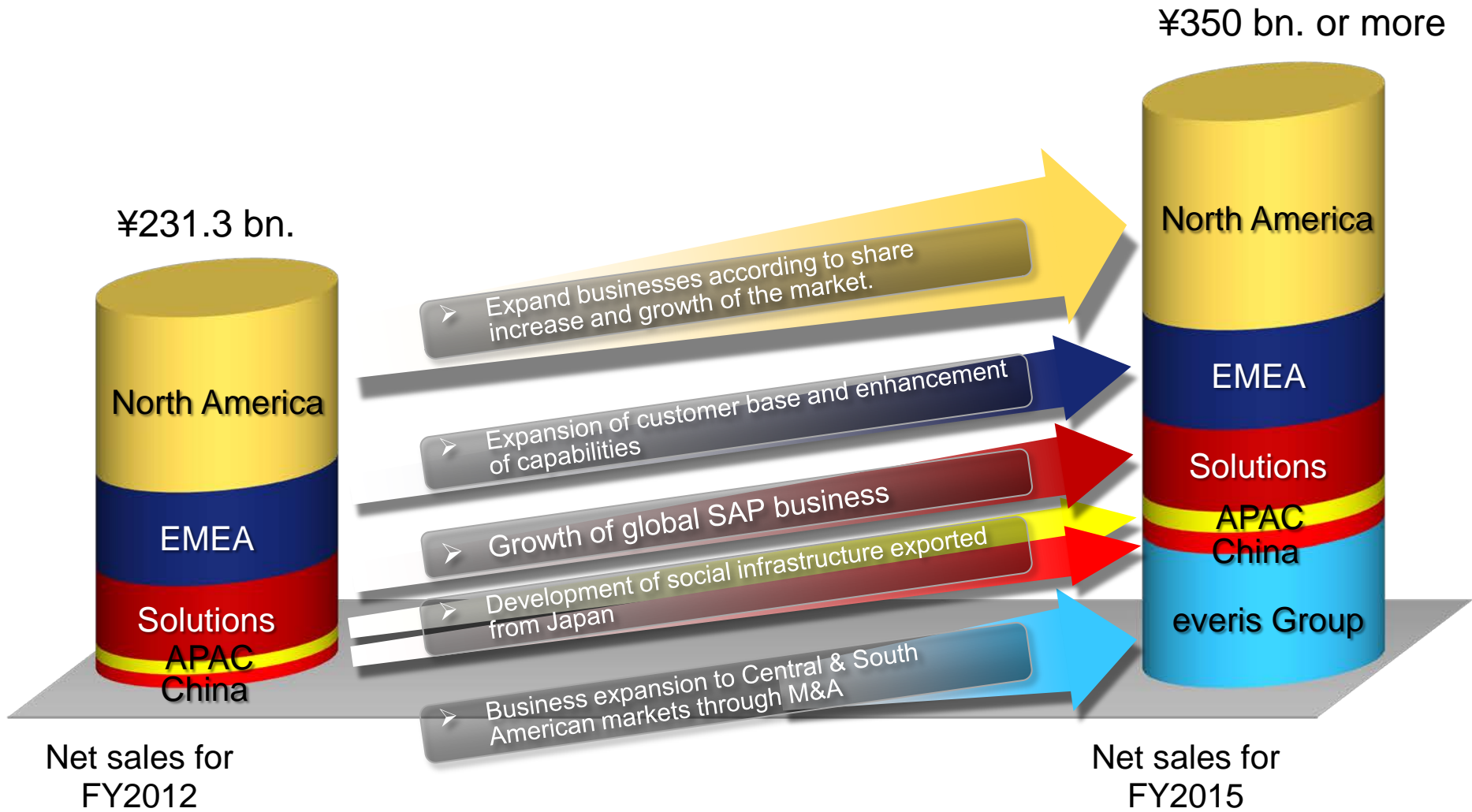


4. Measures toward the Achievement of the Targets Set in the Medium-term Management Plan

■ For the domestic businesses, we will continue to expand our businesses by promoting specific strategies for the respective segments under the Medium-term Management Plan including “Remarketing” and “Strategic R&D.”



■ For overseas businesses, we will continue to expand businesses by promoting our strategies at global levels, and making each operation implement their strategies under the respective business environment.



- To increase profits, we have implemented various measures including the improvement of productivity by automating development, profit increase in the domestic and overseas group companies, and reduction of administrative expense ratio.

Challenge

Improvement of productivity by automating development

Reduction of administrative expense ratio

Profit increase in the domestic group companies

Profit increase in the overseas operations



Countermeasures

- Improvement of productivity by integrating the automatization tool (Terasoluna Suite)

- Measures taken by shared service center (SSC) of the Group, and cost reduction across the group.

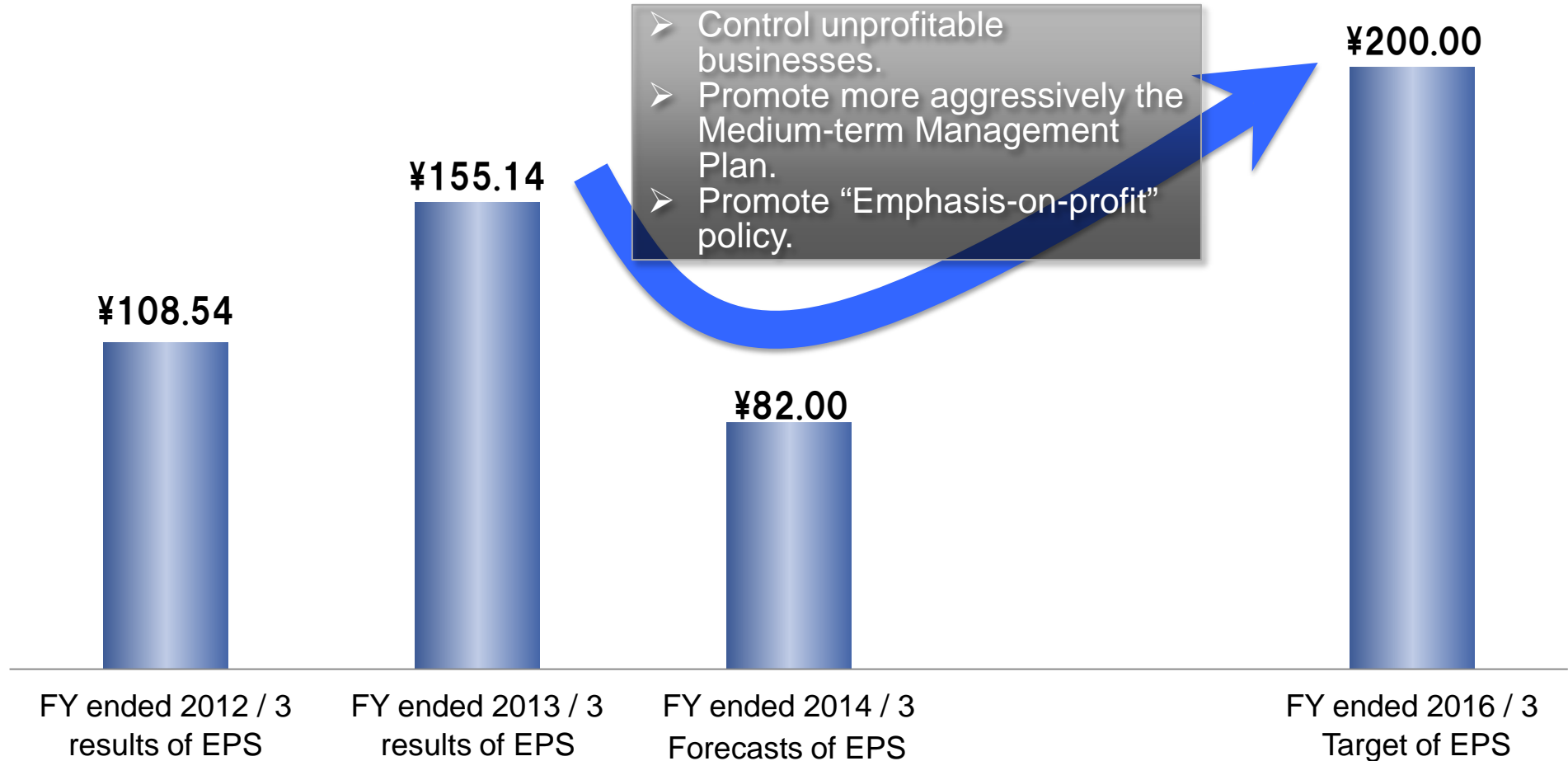
- Promotion of higher competitiveness and management efficiency through acceleration of integration and reorganization.
- Formulation of improvement plan and monitoring of the situations for individual companies requiring management improvement.

EMEA - Management Reinforcement
- Expansion of nearshore resources, etc

China - Review charge rate
- Reduce fixed costs, etc.

■ New measures for controlling unprofitable businesses shall be implemented thoroughly, and the measures listed in the Medium-term Management Plan shall be conducted more aggressively to achieve the target of FY 2015, “Global Top 5” and “EPS: 200 yen” by promoting the measures to improve profits as well.

- Control unprofitable businesses.
- Promote more aggressively the Medium-term Management Plan.
- Promote “Emphasis-on-profit” policy.



■ Main topics for the current second quarter in the respective priority fields of the Medium-term Management Plan are as follows:

<Priority Field (1)>

Expand new business fields;
Enhance product appeals

- We are the only provider of Twitter data in Japan. Over 50 contracts have been already concluded, exceeding the target for the current fiscal year. Will continue to promote the business aggressively.
- It has been determined that Aozora Bank will use our mission-critical system for financial institutions, "BeSTAcLoud[®]," as the first non-regional bank introducing this system.
- "Forensic Laboratory" has been established. We will develop integrated security services in cooperation with NTT Innovation Institute, Inc., the North American R&D center of the NTT Group.

<Priority Field (2)>

Expand, enhance and reinforce
our global businesses

- It has been determined that we will provide outsourcing services of administrative works and information systems to Yum! Brands, Inc., a fast food restaurant operator of KFC, Pizza Hut, etc.
- "PANADES," a flight procedure design system, has been introduced by Lao People's Democratic Republic and Republic of the Union of Myanmar through JICA's grant aid.

**Global Top 5
EPS: 200 yen**

<Priority Field (3)> Pursuit of total optimization

- Accounting systems of 56 domestic group companies shall be unified by the accounting software package "Biz J R-Accounting" of NTTDATA BIZINTEGRAL CORPORATION.
- We will promote the provision of the IT infrastructure to European operation in addition to the North American where consolidation has already advanced.



5. Appendices

Overview of Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received for the 2nd Quarter of FY Ending March 31, 2014

(Billions of yen [except Operating Income Margin and %])

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	YoY (%)	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	YoY (%)	2014/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	818.1	20.4	300.9	+22.0	1,300.0
Orders on Hand	1,391.0	9.5			1,208.0

Net Sales	613.0	1.4	318.8	+2.6	1,330.0
Cost of Sales	488.1	6.3	260.8	+10.0	1,029.0
Gross Profit	124.8	-14.1	57.9	-21.2	301.0
SG&A Expenses	122.1	6.0	60.4	+6.5	241.0
Selling Expenses	56.6	8.6	27.7	+7.8	111.0
R&D Expenses	5.9	-2.1	3.0	+6.8	13.0
Other Administrative Expenses	59.6	4.6	29.5	+5.3	117.0
Operating Income	2.6	-91.3	(2.4)	-	60.0
Operating Income Margin	0.4	-4.6	-0.8	-	4.5
Ordinary Income	1.3	-95.0	(4.8)	-	49.0
Special Gains and Losses	(1.5)	12.5	(1.5)	+12.5	(2.0)
Income before Income Taxes	(0.2)	-	(6.3)	-	47.0
Income Taxes and Others	3.5	-69.4	(0.3)	-	24.0
Net Income	(3.7)	-	(6.0)	-	23.0

Capital Expenditures	72.2	34.6	45.1	+41.5	148.0
Depreciation and Amortization/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	69.6	-5.9	33.7	-3.9	147.0

Note: Income Taxes and Others include Income, Residential and Enterprise Taxes, Adjustment to Income Taxes and Minority Interests.

Consolidated Net Sales to Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group

(Unit: ¥ Billions / %)

	2013/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services	326.6	315.6	707.0
Enterprise IT Services	138.4	123.7	278.0
Solutions & Technologies	29.8	32.1	68.0
Global Business	108.9	140.9	275.0

Consolidated New Orders Received by Customer Sector and Service (to Japanese Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group)

(Unit: ¥ Billions)

		2013/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services				
(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	87.0	139.9	221.0
	Local Government and Community-based Business	59.7	61.8	105.0
	Healthcare	9.4	9.0	16.0
	Banks	117.4	103.5	149.0
	Cooperative Financial Institutions	69.2	64.0	78.0
	Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	48.8	50.7	96.0
	Settlement Services	13.1	9.3	13.0
Enterprise IT Services				
(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	69.2	58.8	114.0
	Manufacturing Industry	49.9	68.3	104.0
	Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	23.1	26.9	42.0
Solutions & Technologies				
(Main item)	Network Services	0.9	1.4	2.0
	Data Center Services	13.2	13.8	17.0

Note1: Net Sales and New Orders Received of Solutions & Technologies Company does not include orders taken via other companies.

Consolidated Net Sales by Customer Sector and Service

(to Japanese Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group)

NTT DATA

(Unit: ¥ Billions)

		2013/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services				
(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	60.8	58.2	139.0
	Local Government and Community-based Business	36.3	36.8	102.0
	Healthcare	9.0	6.5	18.0
	Banks	85.0	79.9	159.0
	Cooperative Financial Institutions	43.0	43.5	100.0
	Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	54.2	49.1	104.0
	Settlement Services	36.8	40.0	85.0
Enterprise IT Services				
(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	67.8	48.9	122.0
	Manufacturing Industry	43.1	44.7	95.0
	Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	20.7	21.8	45.0
Solutions & Technologies				
(Main item)	Network Services	10.3	10.9	22.0
	Data Center Services	14.2	15.1	32.0
	Integrated IT Solution	214.8	211.8	420.0
	System & Software Development	156.2	148.6	376.0
	Consulting & Support	208.6	225.6	476.0
	Others	25.0	26.8	58.0
	Net Sales by Products and Services Total	604.8	613.0	1,330.0

Note1 : Net Sales and New Orders Received of Solutions & Technologies Company does not include orders taken via other companies.

Non-Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received

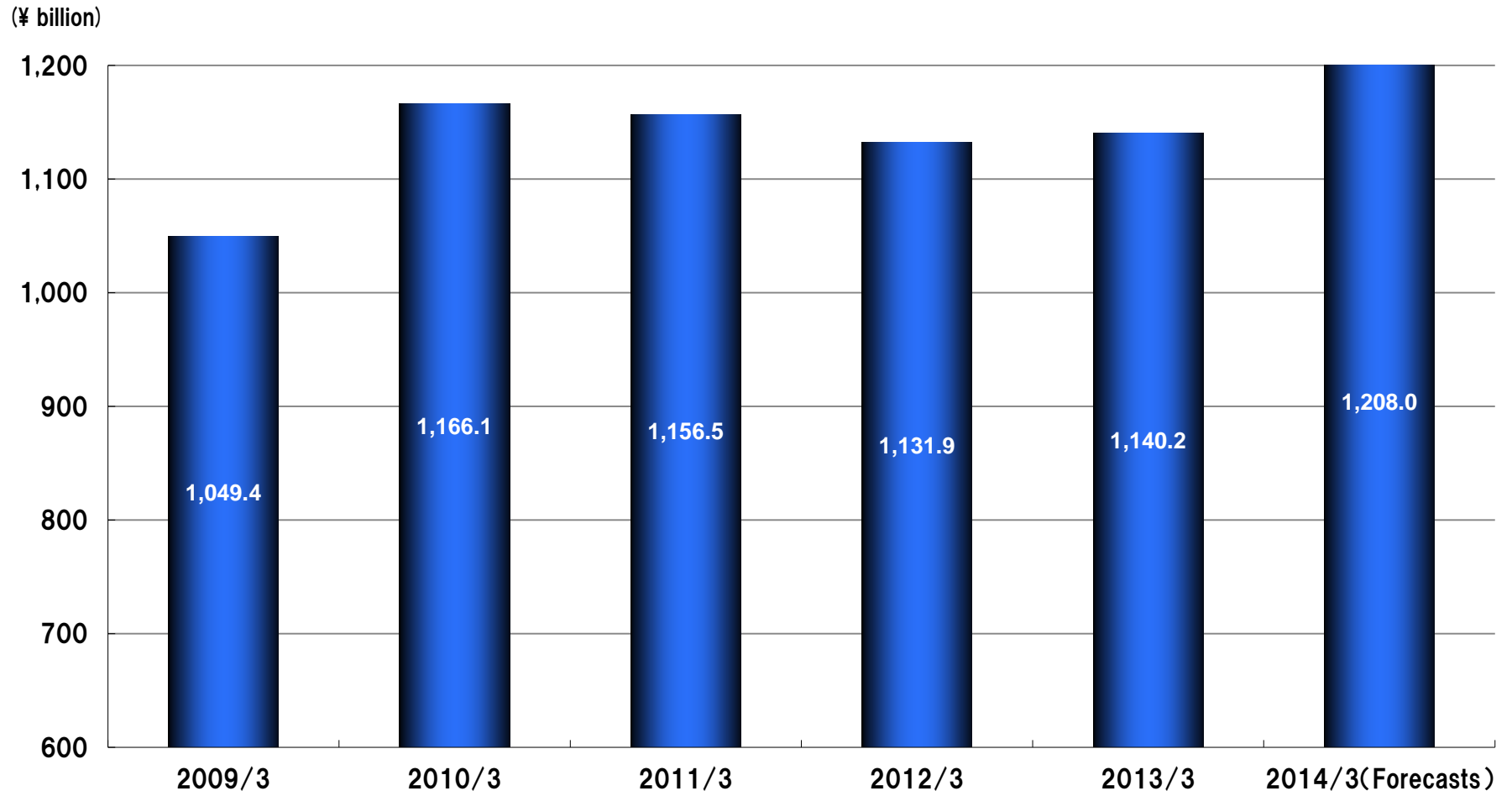
NTT DATA

(Unit: ¥ Billions)

	2013/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2014/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	439.2	496.1	737.0
Orders on Hand	1,044.5	1,096.1	947.0

Net Sales	381.2	361.6	800.0
Cost of Sales	293.8	302.7	640.0
Gross Profit	87.4	58.8	160.0
SG&A Expenses	57.9	56.6	115.0
Selling Expenses	26.0	25.7	53.0
R&D Expenses	5.6	4.8	11.0
Other Administrative Expenses	26.3	25.9	51.0
Operating Income	29.4	2.2	45.0
Operating Income Margin	7.7	0.6	5.6
Ordinary Income	29.3	9.0	46.0
Special Gains and Losses	-	(1.3)	(1.0)
Income before Income Taxes	29.3	7.7	45.0
Income Taxes and Others	9.3	0.1	15.0
Net Income	19.9	7.6	30.0
Capital Expenditures	47.1	63.4	139.0
Depreciation and Amortization/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	64.5	59.4	122.0

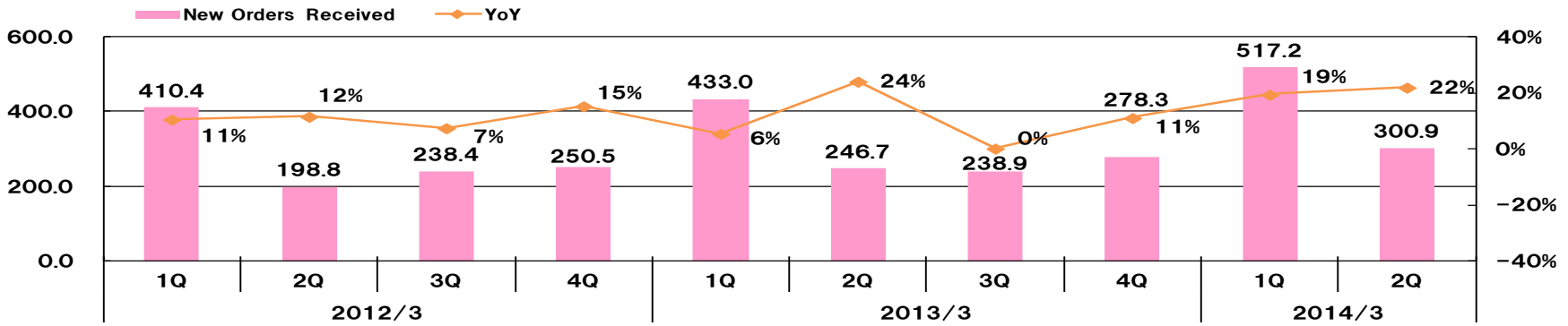
Note: Income Taxes and Others include Income, Residential and Enterprise Taxes, Adjustment to Income Taxes.



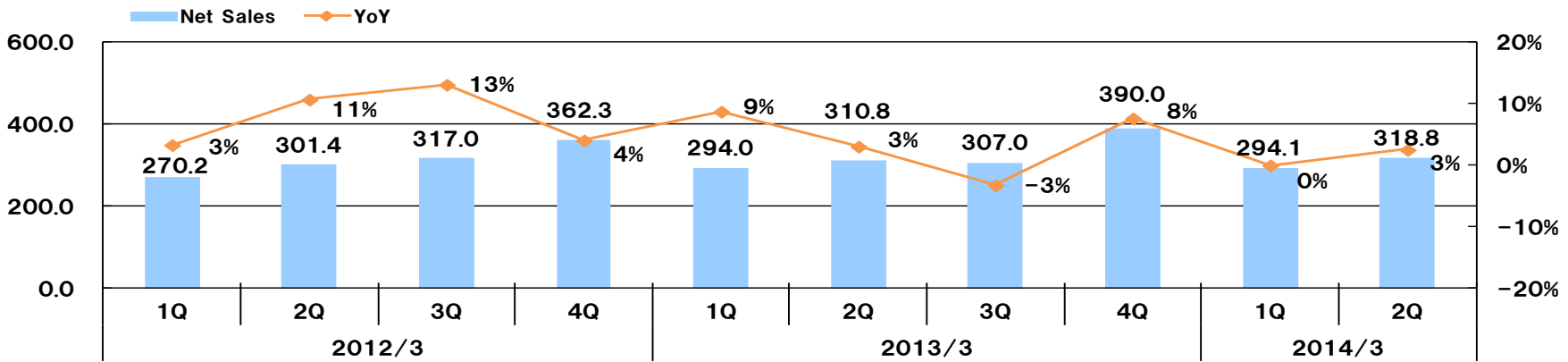
Trends in Quarter (Consolidated)

(Unit: ¥ Billions)

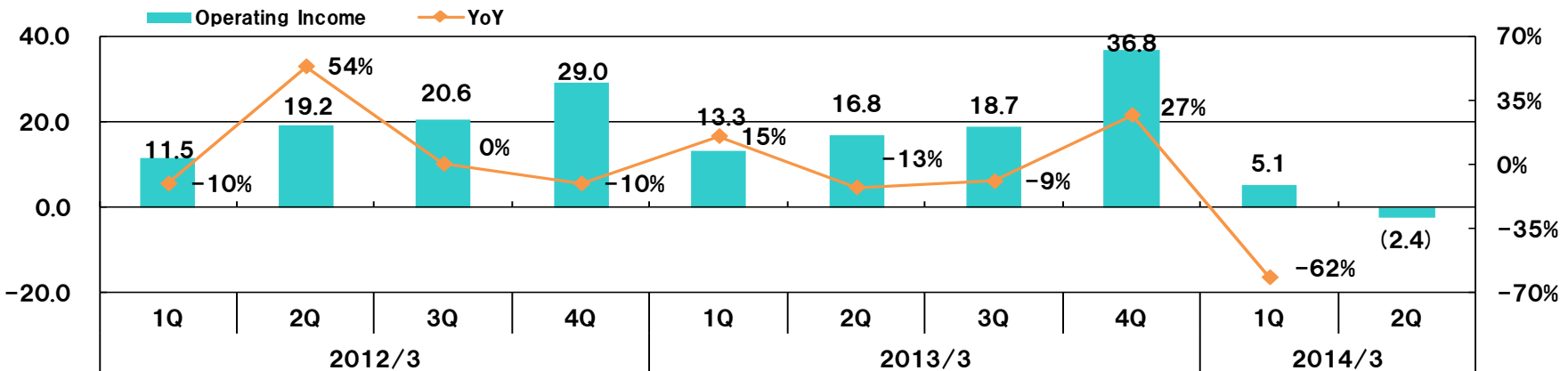
New Orders Received



Net Sales



Operating Income



- The social security and tax number system was set forth under relevant laws in May 2013, and the introduction of the system is in the works by relevant Ministries and Agencies.
- On the back of the major banks' global business development for supporting the overseas expansion of the Japanese companies mainly in Asia, a growth in IT spending is expected.

National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The social security and tax number system was set forth under relevant laws in May 2013, and the introduction of the system is in the works by relevant Ministries and Agencies. • A declaration of "Becoming the World's Leading IT Society" was formulated in June 2013, to proceed with efforts towards the realization of society in which the world's leading IT will be used by 2020. Consequently, the impact of IT investments can be expected.
Local Government and Community-based Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amid overall belt-tightening, cost-cutting demand is increasingly for bidding, etc. while there are moves toward use of shares system as a way to reduce IT outlay. • Interest has been growing in safety and security area, especially disaster prevention systems and smart community area.
Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth strategies and regulatory reform implementation plan formulated by the government designate the health and medical fields as key areas, and the relevant ministries and agencies are preparing the budgets. • Furthermore, based on the discussion of the National Council on Social Security System Reform, it is anticipated that movements toward legislation and the impact on IT spending by the relevant organizations will be reinforced.
Major Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sign of an increase in IT spending has been observed. • A certain level of needs are anticipated for the fields in which streamlining of the existing operations and the effects of cost reduction can be expected. • It is expected that the trend of major banks' global development for supporting the overseas expansion of the Japanese companies centering in Asia will bring an increased IT spending.
Regional Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite signs of a recovery from a stagnant state in the overall category, cost-cutting demands remain strong, along with ongoing trend toward shared system use and outsourcing. • Demand is likely to increase for shared systems for strategic purposes (customer information management, etc.) to differentiate themselves from competitors.
Cooperative Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite an upward trend in domestic economy including regional economies, operating environment remains severe and a full-blown growth in IT spending is not expected. • Minimum necessary spending is seen to meet legal requirement and for projects contributing to the improvement of cost efficiency.
Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Insurance]: Although the current IT spending is sluggish across the industry, we expect that IT spending related to new channels, new products, streamlining of administrative works, etc. will increase. • [Securities]: While the outlook of the global financial market is uncertain, the domestic market has been booming. Further IT spending is expected as there have been changes in investment stance as a result of system reforms among other measures. • [Credit]: Search for new businesses after the Money Lending Business Act continues. Focuses are placed on multi-functional electronic terminals, reinforcement of franchised outlets, points, etc.

While there has been anticipation towards an increase in capital expenditure on the back of promising business sentiment mainly among large enterprises, it is still unclear if such sentiment will lead to an expansion of the domestic IT spending as some companies remain cautious about spending.

Enterprise IT Services

Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry

- In the telecom industry, while IT spending to respond to an increase in data traffic in line with the rapid expansion of smartphone usage has run its course, IT spending for new services can be expected to remain strong. Meanwhile, in the existing service field, there has been further cost-cutting demand as a result of the intensified market competition.
- In the utilities industry, movements towards efficient energy usage (introduction of smart meters) and system changes (separation of electrical power generation from power distribution and transmission), etc. are expected to prompt an increase in IT spending.

Manufacturing Industry

- In spite of gradual improvement of earnings mainly among large companies, strong demand persists for the curtailment of IT spending.
- Amid increasing globalization of Japanese companies, there have been increasing demands for global solution delivery.

Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry

- Strong demands have remained for IT spending aimed at boosting sales through new marketing methods such as sales promotion activities connecting the Internet and brick-and-mortar stores.
- Reflecting strong appetite of overseas business expansion (especially in the APAC region) by Japanese companies, demands for overseas IT spending have come into view.

Solutions & Technologies

From a perspective of BCP, demand for reliable network and data centers remains strong.

Network

- Demand for financial institutions remains steady. Demand for corporate customers is also on an upward trend in the introduction of wireless LAN, etc. Demand for NW is also expected to grow on the back of global business expansion by the Japanese companies.
- Needs are expected in association with redundant systems from the Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and shift from wired WAN/LAN to wireless systems. Furthermore, additional investments in networks can be expected from the growth in the unified communication area including video conferencing.

Data Center Services

From a BCP perspective, we have continued to receive inquiries from customers about setting up data centers and BCP offices with quake-resistant or seismically isolated structure, in-house power generators, and a fault recovery environment. In addition, demand remains strong for energy-saving services resulting from the power shortage issue as well as global data centers and related support services in line with the globalization of business operations by our customers.

North America

The overall U.S. economy remains solid as observed in the robust employment statistics as well as in IT services. Meanwhile, close attention should be paid the impacts of the federal sequester measures and the partial shutdown of governmental organizations, etc. , which continues to be unclear.

EMEA

The GDP growth rate after the economic slump from 2012 through the 1st half of 2013 recovered slightly, and is expected to turn positive gradually in the 2nd half of 2013. By country, the GDP of the United Kingdom and Germany is likely to recover little by little. The Italian GDP is anticipated to continue a downward trend in the 2nd half of FY 2013, and to level out in FY 2014. Pressures on IT cost-cuts and price reduction will persist as customers remain cautious about IT spending in all industry sectors.

China

In the Chinese economy, despite the slowdown of exports, the domestic markets maintains vigorous purchasing activities of the public. The Chinese government accepts the stable growth. Some experts do not believe that shadow banking issue will significantly affect the entire Chinese economy.

APAC

Overall market conditions in APAC remain robust. In the market in its high-growth period (i.e. GDP per capita: from USD3,000 to less than USD15,000), there is buoyant demand for IT services including sales and leasing of hardware from financial institutions. In the market in its stabilized period (i.e. GDP per capita: USD15,000 or more) on the other hand, there is significant demand for application development and outsourcing services.

Solutions

In the SME (small and medium-sized enterprises) market, SAP solutions and outsourcing businesses have shown strong growth although customers' stance toward IT spending vary depending on regions and industries.

Expansion of new markets is also expected in the HANA (high-speed database), BI/BA (business intelligence/business analytics) analytics, mobile technology and cloud-computing fields.

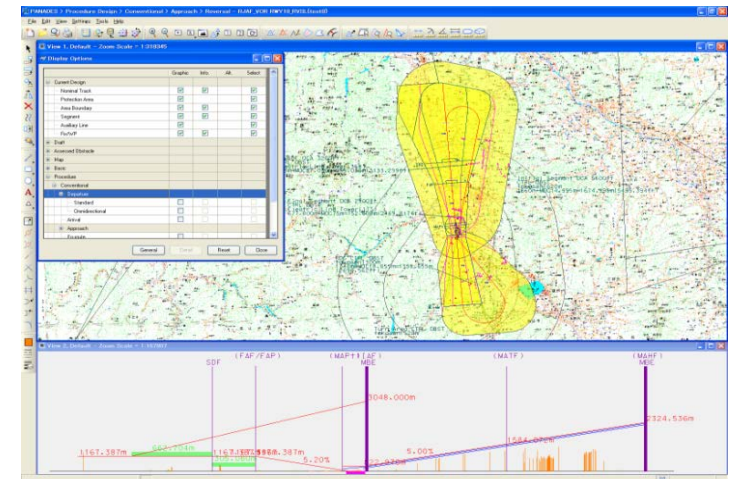
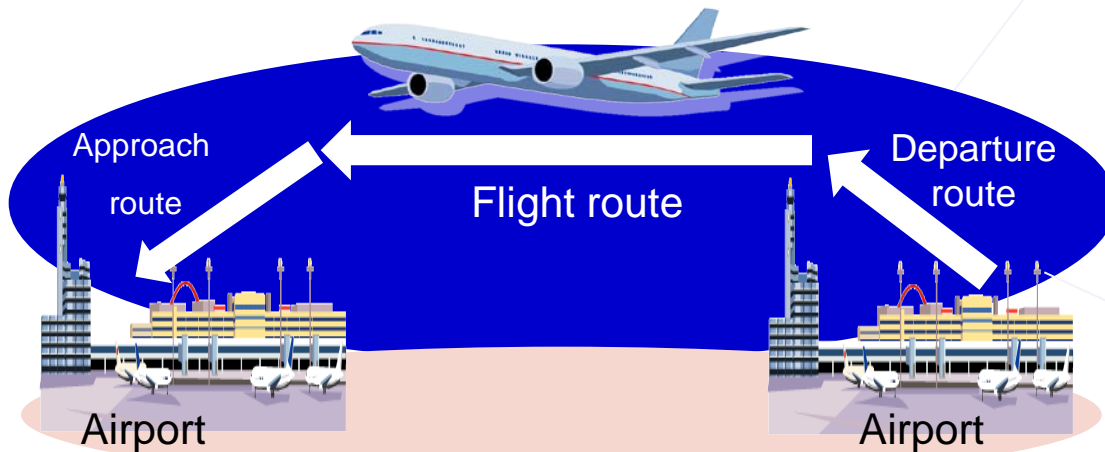
“PANADES” flight route design system to be introduced in Laos and Myanmar.

- Laos: Received order from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); introduction decided in July 2013
- Myanmar: Received order from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); introduction decided in September 2013

The fifth foreign country that decided the introduction, following Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam.

PANADES

A software package product for designing airline flight routes based on international standards, aimed at global markets



Features

- Equipped with functionality for automatically processing most complex calculations in flight route design
- Automatically creates flight zones from minimal parameters

Advantages

- Shortens flight route design time
- Achieves high-quality, reliable design results
- Improves flight route safety

Status and Perspectives of the Participating Banks in the Integrated Services Center

- In the “NTT Data Regional Bank Integrated Services Center,” the provision of services for Oita Bank started in May 2013. In the same month, “STELLA CUBE®” started services to Sendai Bank.
- Aozora Bank decided in July 2013 to use “BeSTAcld®.”
- Further cost advantage is pursued by the joint development between the Regional Bank Integrated Services Center, the joint database center (Bank of Yokohama, Hokuhoku Financial Group, 77 Bank), “STELLA CUBE®” and “BeSTAcld®.”

BeSTA※

NTT DATA Regional Bank Integrated Services Center (15 banks)

- Oita Bank began using in May. 2013
- Nishi-Nippon City Bank began using in Jan.2013

In service

Shared System(4 banks)

- A basic agreement among four banks was concluded with regard to the participation by 77 Bank in May 2012
- Following the Bank of Yokohama, used by Hokuriku Bank and Hokkaido Bank starting May 2011

In service

STELLA CUBE (8 banks)

- Sendai Bank and Tohoku Bank began using in May. 2013
- A basic agreement with Kirayaka Bank was concluded in July 2012
- Service provided to 7 banks, 1 more intending to join

In service

BeSTAcld

- Use by Aozora Bank was decided in July 2013.
- A basic agreement with FIDEA Holdings (Shonai Bank and Hokuto Bank) was concluded on the use of the system in March 2012.

In progress

NTT DATA has won contracts that account for an approximate 30% share of regional banks and second-tier regional banks, the largest for core systems in the industry.

Aozora Bank decided to use BeSTAcld® as the first non-regional bank.

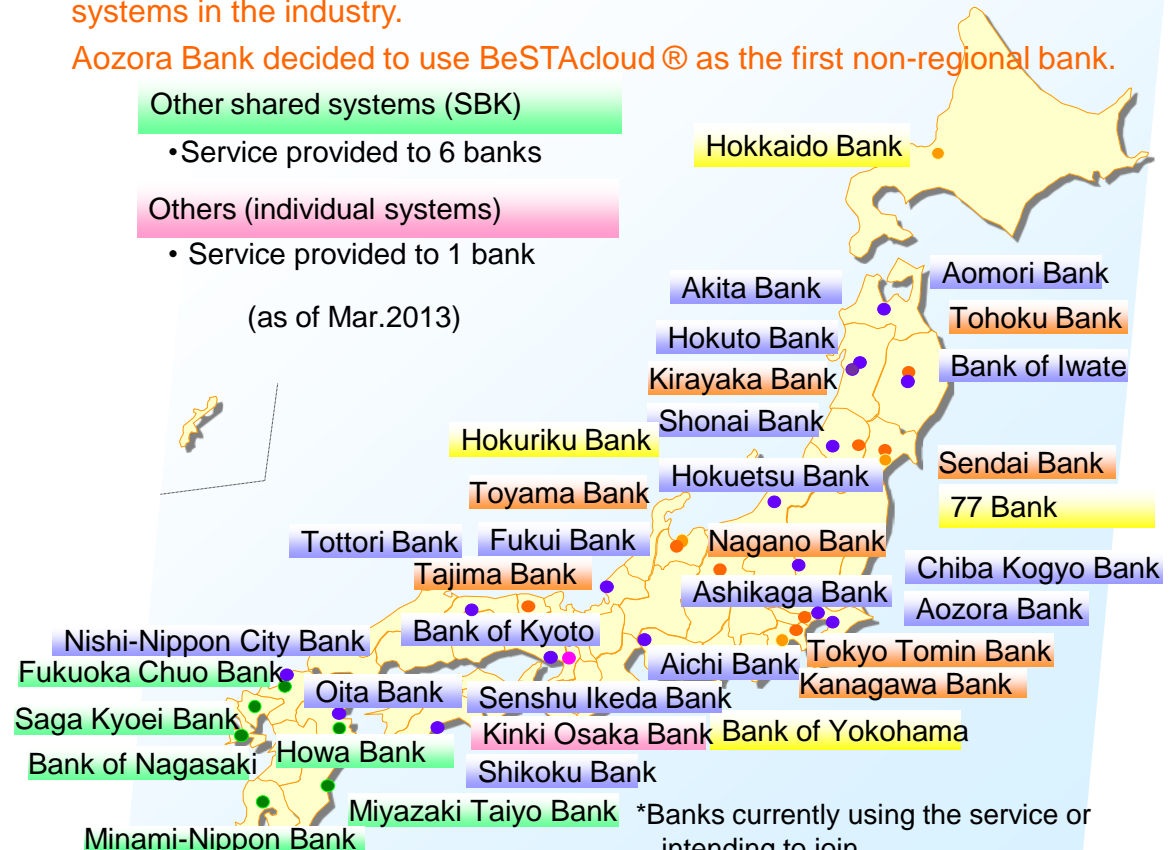
Other shared systems (SBK)

- Service provided to 6 banks

Others (individual systems)

- Service provided to 1 bank

(as of Mar.2013)

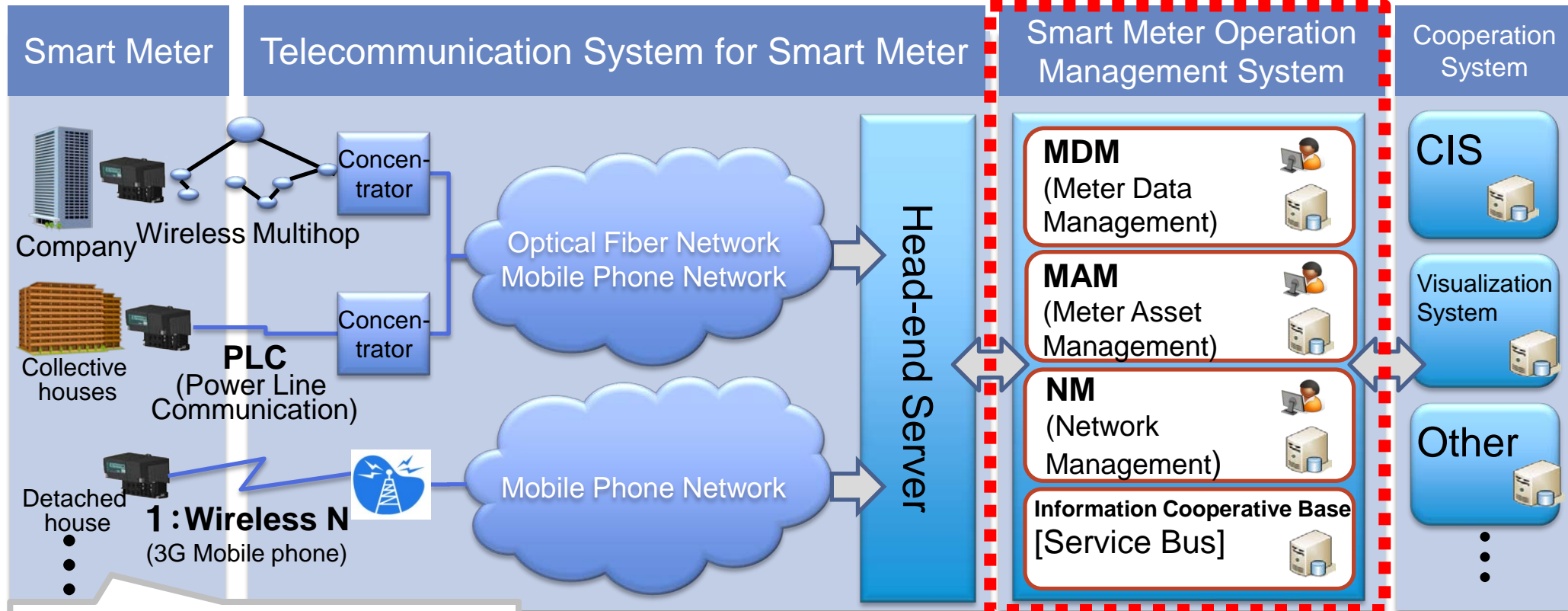


* BeSTA (Banking application Engine for Standard Architecture)
A banking application developed by NTT DATA applicable to various banks across banking business categories.

As a business partner (integrator), we completed the basic investigation, and are now designing the basics for the construction of TEPCO* 's smart meter operation management system.

* Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated

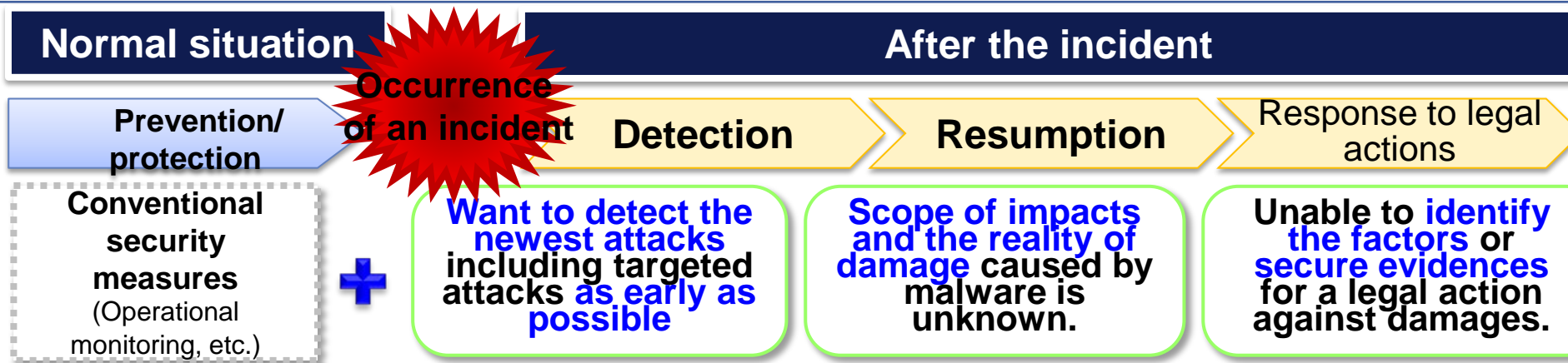
NTT Data's Scope of Development



Smart meters will be introduced to all the 27 million households within the operating area of TEPCO by the end of March 2024.

Main system functions	MDM (Meter Data Management) : Management of meter data collected
	MAM (Meter Asset Management) : Information management of facilities including meters
	NM (Network Management) : Network status management of meters
	Information Cooperative Base [Service Bus] : Base for cooperation between systems

- We have established “Forensic Laboratory,” an organization specializing in advanced R&D of the digital forensic field.
- We will develop technologies and tools with the aims of realizing and enhancing swift “detection” of highly sophisticated cyber attacks, which conventional security measures centering on “prevention and protection” cannot block, and “resumption and recovery.”
- We will promote on a global basis our integrated security services ranging from operational monitoring to response to incidents.
- Work in collaboration with NTT Innovation Institute, Inc., an NTT Group’s North American R&D center.



Provide technologies, tools and know-how.

The latest information on cyber attacks is gathered



NTT Data, Inc., a U.S. subsidiary, has established a service delivery center in the U.S., in which BPO^(Note 1) and ITO^(Note2) of work process and information systems are provided to customers. Outsourcing services of information system relating to finance, general affairs, personnel, etc. are provided to Yum! Brands, Inc., a global fast food restaurant operator of KFC, Pizza Hut, etc.



- Outsourcing services of applications, cloud, business processes for financing, administration, personnel and salary management, etc.
- A delivery center was established in Louisville, Ky.

[Future development]

- By closely collaborating among the NTT Group companies, we will support the global development of Yum! Brands, Inc.

Notes 1. BPO (Business Process Outsourcing): An outsourcing service of part of customer's businesses to realize efficient and flexible operations.
2. ITO (Information Technology Outsourcing): An outsourcing service of customer's information system operations to realize IT infrastructures that are highly flexible and capable of swiftly responding to changes.

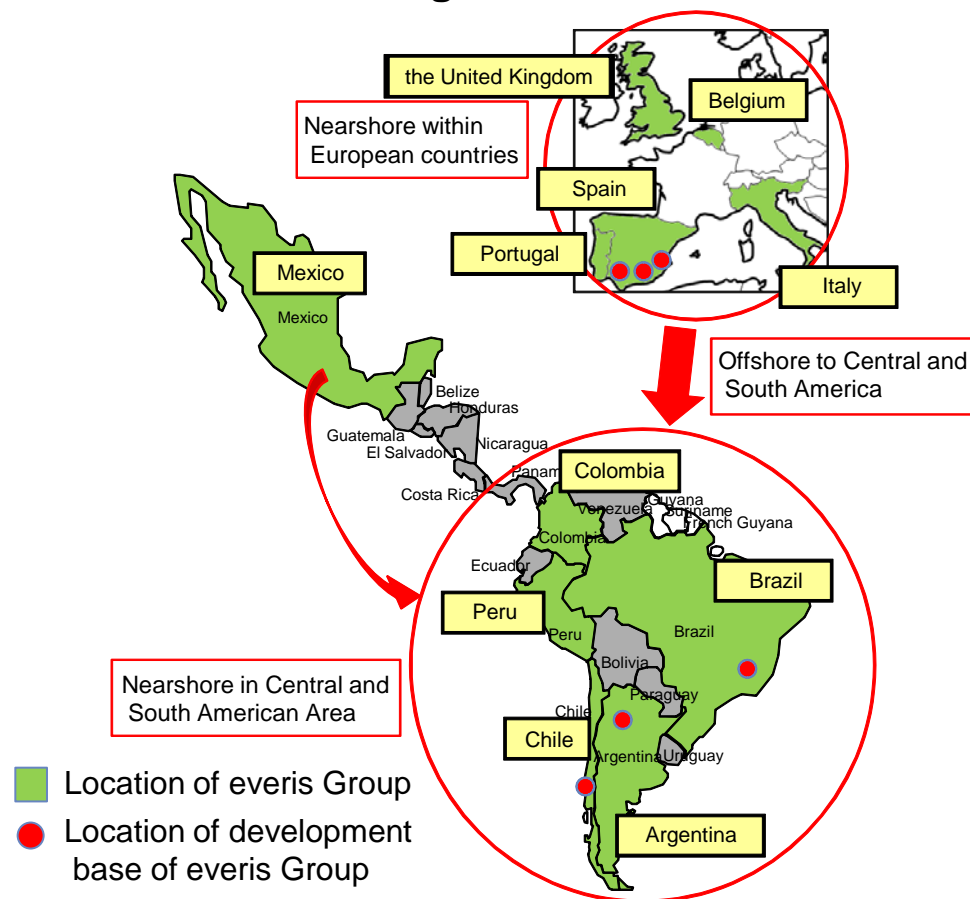
◇ Outline of everis

- Company name: everis Group
- Outline of business: Consulting services, application development, SI, maintenance and operation, and integrated IT services mainly in outsourcing businesses such as AMO/BPO.
- Establishment: 1996
- Location of the head office: Madrid in Spain
- Capital stock: Approx. €6 thousand (Approx. 780,000 yen) (as of March 31, 2013)
- Number of employees: About 10,625 (as of March 31, 2013)
- Characteristics: - Main customers are major banks, major insurance companies, major telecommunication companies, government organizations, utility companies, major global manufacturers, etc. in Spain and Central and South America (See Information of business bases). Provides a wide range of IT services to both public and private sectors.
- everis has CMMI Level 5-certified nearshore and offshore High Performance Centers in three locations in Spain and three locations in South America (Brazil, Chile and Argentina), organizing systems to develop and conduct maintenance of high quality and inexpensive applications, and provide various outsourcing services.

◇ Objectives

- Through the foray into the Spanish market, and obtaining high-growth business bases in the main countries of Central and South America, we aim to enhance our capabilities of providing services in the said areas, and presence of the Group.
- General IT service provision capabilities will be enhanced from upstream to downstream by obtaining an IT service provider with a strength in consulting services.
- By using the nearshore and offshore development centers of everis, price competitiveness and service quality will be improved with respect to software development, SI and various outsourcing services.
- Use by NTT Group companies of high performance centers located mainly in Central and South America.

<Status of Main High Performance Centers>



<Net Sales and Total Assets> (Million euro)

	FY ended March 2013
Net sales	591
Total assets	324



NTT DATA

Global IT Innovator