

**【Notes for consolidated financial statements】**

1. Reporting entity

NTT DATA Corporation (hereafter referred to as “NTT DATA”) is a company located in Japan. The consolidated financial statements comprise NTT DATA and its subsidiaries (hereafter referred to as “NTT DATA Group”). NTT DATA Group conducts business mainly in 5 segments: “Public & Social Infrastructure,” “Financial,” “Enterprise & Solutions,” “North America,” and “EMEA & LATAM.”

At the same time, NTT DATA Group belongs to the NTT Group whose ultimate parent company is NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION.

2. Basis of preparation

(1) Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of NTT DATA Group meet the requirements of “Specified Companies Complying with Designated International Accounting Standards” pursuant to Article 1-2 of the “Regulation on the Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements” (Ordinance of Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976). Therefore, according to Article 93 of the Order on Consolidated Financial Statements, they are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereafter referred to as “IFRS”).

This consolidated financial statement was approved by the Board of Directors on June 17, 2020.

(2) Basis for measurement

NTT DATA Group’s consolidated financial statements is prepared based on cost, excluding certain items such as financial instruments measured at fair value, and assets and liabilities recognized in relation to retirement benefit plans, as mentioned in “3. Significant accounting policies.”

(3) Functional currency and presentation currency

NTT DATA Group’s consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the functional currency of NTT DATA, and amounts are rounded to the nearest million yen.

(4) Changes in accounting policies

Effective the beginning of the current fiscal year (April 1, 2019), the NTT DATA Group has adopted IFRS 16 “Leases” (issued in January 2016) (hereinafter referred to as IFRS 16). In adopting IFRS 16, the Group adopts a method to recognize the cumulative impact by the application of the Standard as opening balance of retained earnings on the application start date (retroactive adjustment approach).

In the previous consolidated fiscal year, the Group adopted IAS 17 “Leases” (hereinafter referred to as IAS 17), and lease transactions as the lessee were classified as finance lease transactions when the terms of the lease transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessor, and other lease transactions were classified as operating lease transactions. In addition, lease payments of operating lease transactions over the lease term were recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the current consolidated fiscal year, by the application of IFRS 16, when it is determined that a contract is for a lease or includes a lease at the time of conclusion of the contract, the lease is not classified into finance lease or operating lease. As for all leases except for the lease term of which is within 12 months and the underlying asset of which has a small sum value, a right-of-use asset and the lease liability are recognized on the lease start date on the consolidated statement of the financial position.

In starting to adopt IFRS 16, for contracts signed in the previous consolidated fiscal year or earlier, the Group adopts the expedient measure to take over the previous method of judging whether the transaction is a lease or not.

Impact from the changes in accounting policies

In adopting IFRS 16, at the beginning of the current fiscal year, “right-of-use assets” increased by 127,223 million yen, and “lease liability” rose by 127,187 million yen. There is no impact on the opening balance of retained earnings at the

beginning of the current fiscal year. Moreover, the impact on the income for the consolidated fiscal year is immaterial.

Depreciation associated with a recording of right-of-use assets increased and operating lease was recognized as lease liability. As a result, for the consolidated fiscal year, “depreciation and amortization” of cash flow from operating activities increased by 34,826 million yen, and “interest paid” increased by 2,701 million yen. In addition, “expenditure for payments of lease liability” of cash flow from financing activities rose by 32,752 million yen.

The weighted average of the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied for the opening balance of lease liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in the beginning of the fiscal year at the Group is 2.00%.

The following is the difference between non-cancellable operating leases on the last day of the fiscal year immediately before the IFRS 16 application start date and lease liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as of the application start date.

Non-cancellable operating leases contract (March 31, 2019)	61,734 million yen
Amount discounted using incremental borrowing rate as of April 1, 2019	58,309 million yen
Finance lease obligations recognized as of the end of the previous fiscal year	15,506 million yen
Cancellable operating leases contract, etc.	53,372 million yen
Lease liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as of the date of the start of application (April 1, 2019)	127,187 million yen

### 3. Significant accounting policies

#### (1) Basis for consolidation

##### ① Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies over which NTT DATA Group has control. By “control,” we mean that we have everything from power over investees to exposure or rights to variable returns arising from involvement with the investees, and the ability to affect those returns through power over investees.

Financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in NTT DATA Group’s consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition of control to the date of loss of control. In case accounting policies adopted by a subsidiary differ from those of NTT DATA Group, adjustments are made to financial statements of the subsidiary as required. Debt and credit balance and transactions within the group as well as unrealized gains and losses arising from transactions within the group are removed upon preparation of the financial statements.

Non-controlling interests consist of interests based on the acquisition-date fair value of identifiable assets and assumed liabilities of acquiree on the original date of acquisition of control (hereafter referred to as “identifiable net assets”) and changes of non-controlling interests from the date of acquisition of control. Comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to interests attributable to our shareholders and non-controlling interests, even if the balance of non-controlling interests is negative.

Changes of interests in subsidiaries over which control is not being lost are processed as capital transaction. NTT DATA Group’s interests and the carrying amount of non-controlling interests are adjusted by reflecting the changes of interests in subsidiaries. Difference between the amount after adjusting non-controlling interests and fair value of consideration paid or consideration received are directly recognized as a capital and attributed to our shareholders.

In case NTT DATA Group loses control of a subsidiary, we stop recognizing the subsidiary’s assets and liabilities, non-controlling interests related to the subsidiary and other items of owner’s equity. Gains and losses occurring as a result, are recognized as profit or loss. In case of retaining interests in the former subsidiary, the interests are measured at fair value on the date of loss of control.

##### ② Associates

Associates are companies that NTT DATA Group does not have control or joint control of though we have important influence on their financial and business policies. In case NTT DATA Group holds 20% to 50% of voting rights of other companies, we include these companies as associates in principle. Even if the voting rights held by NTT DATA Group is less than 20%, if we judge that we have important influence, such as by dispatching an officer, the company is included as associates.

Investments in associates are recognized as cost upon acquisition, and are processed using equity method from then on. In applying the equity method, we correct the amount of investment for NTT DATA Group's interests in profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates accounted for by the equity method after the original recognition until the day we lose important influence and include the amount in our consolidated financial statements. In case the loss of the associates accounted for by the equity method exceeds investment amount of NTT DATA Group for the companies, we reduce the amount of long-term investment, which practically is part of the net investment in the companies, to zero, and do not recognize further loss, except in cases in which NTT DATA Group assume legal obligation or constructive obligation for the companies, or make a payment in their places. Unrealized gains arising from transactions between NTT DATA Group and associates are deducted from investment with NTT DATA Group's interests as the upper limit. Unrealized losses are processed in the same way as unrealized gains unless there is no evidence of impairment occurring.

The amount of cost of investment amount for the associates exceeding NTT DATA Group's interests in identifiable net assets recognized on the date of acquisition is included in the carrying amount of investment in the associates. For the said exceeding amount, impairment test is conducted in case there is an objective evidence suggesting the possibility of impairment of investment.

### ③ Reporting date

In the consolidated financial statements, financial statements of subsidiaries whose account closing date differs from NTT DATA Group's because it is impossible in practice to set it on the same date as ours due to relations, etc. with other shareholders, and investment in associates accounted for by the equity method are included. Account closing date of such subsidiaries and associates accounted for by the equity method is basically at the end of December. Adjustments are made for important transactions or impact of events that have occurred between the account closing date of subsidiaries and associates accounted for by the equity method and our account closing date.

## (2) Business combinations

Business combination is processed using acquisition methods on the date of acquisition of control.

Acquisition price of a business combination is measured as a total of the assets transferred in exchange for control of acquired company, assumed liabilities, and the fair value of an equity instrument issued by NTT DATA on the date of acquisition. In case the said acquisition price exceeds the net amount of identifiable net assets of the acquired company, the difference will be recognized as goodwill in the consolidated statements of financial position and gains in case of not exceeding are immediately recognized as profit or loss. Also, in case of a business combination achieved in phases, interests in acquired companies held by NTT DATA Group before are remeasured by the fair value on the date of acquisition, and gains or losses occurred are recognized as profit or loss.

NTT DATA Group selects whether to measure non-controlling interests by fair value or by proportional ratio of the non-controlling interests in identifiable net assets per individual business combination transactions.

In case accounting at the beginning of business combination is not completed by the end of a fiscal year, NTT DATA Group reports items that are not completed with a provisional amount. Regarding facts and situations that existed as of the date of acquisition, which are obtained later for the first time, provisional amount recognized on the date of acquisition is corrected retrospectively, as correction of measurement period, in case they are determined to have had an impact on the recognized amount of business combination should they have been known as of the date of acquisition. The measurement period is one year at the longest from the date of acquisition.

Business combinations related to companies or businesses under common control (business combination in which all combined companies or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same parties, which is not temporary, before and after the business combination) are processed based on carrying amount.

## (3) Foreign currency translation

### ① Foreign currency denominated transactions

The financial statements of NTT DATA Group companies are prepared with the functional currency of the

companies. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currencies (foreign currency) are converted using the exchange rate on the date of transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are translated into the functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date the fair value was measured.

The exchange differences resulting from the translation and settlement are recognized in profit or loss. However, equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and exchange differences resulting from the hedge method of cash flow hedge within effective range are recognized in other comprehensive income.

## ② Foreign operation

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities of a foreign operation (including goodwill and fair value adjustment arising from acquisition) are translated into Japanese yen using the closing rate.

For revenue, expenses, and cash flow, unless exchange rate during the period has not changed significantly, average exchange rate of the corresponding period is used to translate into Japanese yen. Exchange differences resulting from the translation of foreign operation's financial statement are first recognized in other comprehensive income, after which they are accumulated in other items of owner's equity. In case control of or important influence on a foreign operation is lost, accumulated exchange differences related to the foreign operation are reclassified in profit or loss in the reporting period of disposal as part of gains or losses related to the disposal. NTT DATA applies the exemption provision of IFRS 1, and reclassifies all accumulated exchange differences on the date of transition to retained earnings.

## (4) Financial instruments

### ① Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as those measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition and those that are measured with debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost. NTT DATA Group initially recognizes trade and other receivables measured at amortized cost on the day they occurred and on the day of transaction for other financial assets.

If the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset expire, or if the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are thereby transferred, the financial asset is derecognized.

#### (a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that satisfy both of the following conditions are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. After initial recognition, they are measured at an amount resulting from deducting loss allowance from the total book value applying the effective interest method. However, trade receivables that do not include significant financial elements are initially measured at their transaction price.

#### (b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets that satisfy both of the following conditions are classified as debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting and

selling contractual cash flows.

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

At the time of initial recognition, these debt instruments are measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the debt instrument. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and any subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. In the reporting year, there were no debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Of financial assets that are not classified as those measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income and are measured at fair value through profit or loss, subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading can be irrevocably chosen to be presented in other comprehensive income. NTT DATA Group designates this for each financial instrument.

At the time of initial recognition, these equity instruments are measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the equity instrument. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and any subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Cumulative other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings and not to profit or loss, when these financial assets are derecognized. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss.

(d) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets other than those mentioned above are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At the time of initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at fair value, and any transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, with any subsequent changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss.

“Net changes in fair value of financial assets of FVTPL” includes changes in fair value, interest income, dividend income, and foreign exchange translation gain or loss.

② Impairment of financial assets

NTT DATA Group determines the amount of impairment loss for financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (excluding equity instruments), and contract assets, based on the expected credit losses.

In recognizing and measuring the expected credit losses, NTT DATA Group uses reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date on past events, current situations and forecast on economic conditions in the future. NTT DATA Group examines the availability of objective evidence regarding existence of impairment by individual evaluation when it is individually important, and for other cases, by collective evaluation as credit characteristics are the same. Objective evidences indicating that the financial asset is being impaired include default and delinquency by the debtor, a sign, etc. of the debtor's or the issuer's bankruptcy.

If, at the end of the fiscal year, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured using the amount of the expected credit losses from a possible default within 12 months after the reporting date (12-month expected credit losses). On the other hand, if, at the end of the fiscal year, the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured using the amount of the expected credit losses from all possible defaults over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime expected credit losses).

Notwithstanding the above, the amounts of loss allowance for trade and other receivables (lease receivables) and contract assets that do not include significant financial elements are always measured using the amount of the lifetime expected credit losses. The trade receivables, etc. including significant financial elements do not exist.

NTT DATA Group determines that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, in case the payment due date stipulated in the contract in principle is exceeded by 30 days, and in case it is exceeded by 90 days, determines that a default is occurring. In case of a default, or if an evidence of impairment such as significant financial difficulty of an issuer or a debtor exists, the Group determines that the credit is being impaired. In measuring expected credit losses such as debt securities and loan receivables, the Group considers records of past defaults and others as forward looking information.

When it is reasonably determined that the financial asset is uncollectible despite taking various recovery measures, the Group directly amortizes the carrying amount of the financial asset.

### ③ Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as those that are measured at fair value through profit or loss at their initial recognition and those that are measured as amortized cost. NTT DATA Group initially recognizes financial liabilities measured at amortized cost on the date of issuance, and on the transaction date for other financial liabilities.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, i.e., when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled, or expired.

#### (a) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Non-derivative liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measure at amortized cost. At initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value minus any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the liability. After initial recognition, such liabilities are measure at amortized cost applying the effective interest rate method.

#### (b) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition. These financial liabilities are measured at fair value after initial recognition, with any subsequent changes recognized in profit or loss. In the reporting fiscal year, there are no corresponding non-derivative liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

### ④ Derivatives and hedge accounting

NTT DATA Group uses derivatives and non-derivative instruments such as foreign currency deposits, mainly for hedging foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Group does not conduct derivative transactions for purposes other than risk hedging, except for those individually determined according to objectives of the business.

At the inception of a hedging transaction, NTT DATA Group officially designates and documents the hedging relationship and hedging based on risk management policies. This documentation includes hedging instrument, the items being hedged, assessment method of hedging effectiveness, analysis of the cause of non-effective portion and determination method of hedging ratio, etc.

NTT DATA Group continuously evaluates whether the hedge relationship is effective for the future, when and after hedging designation. Specifically, the Group determines that the hedge is effective when all of the following conditions are satisfied.

- Economic relationship exists between hedged item and the hedging instrument
- The impact of credit risk is not significantly superior to value changes arising from the economic relationship
- Hedging ratio is same as the ratio arising from actual quantity of hedged item and hedging instrument

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and subsequent changes are accounted for as follows:

(a) Cash flow hedges

With regard to hedges satisfying requirements regarding hedge accounting, the effective portions of the changes in the fair value of derivatives that are hedging instruments are recognized as other comprehensive income, and are accumulated in other components of equity. The cumulative amount recognized in other components of equity is transferred to profit or loss at the timing when the transaction for hedging impacts profit or loss, but is included in the measurement of the cost of non-financial asset for hedging, in case the hedged item is a forecast transaction. Spot-forward currency difference changes, etc. are accumulated in other components of equity as a hedge cost.

(b) Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, deposits that can be withdrawn as required, and short-term investments that can be readily converted to cash and only have an insignificant risk of changes in value whose term to maturity falls within three months of the acquisition date.

(6) Inventories

Inventories consist of products, work in progress, and supplies, which are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Work in progress is mainly attributable to purchase cost related to equipment sales, etc. and is determined by the specific identification method. The cost of products and supplies is mainly determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Net realizable value is calculated by deducting estimated cost required until completion and that required for selling from estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost model, which deducts accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from cost. The cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset, cost of dismantling and removal of the asset and the cost of restitution.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each component. The depreciable amount is calculated by deducting the residual value of an asset from the cost of the asset. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of major items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Data communication facilities	3 to 8 years
Buildings and structures	10 to 60 years
Machinery and delivery equipment	4 to 15 years
Tools, instrument, and equipment	4 to 15 years

NTT DATA Group reviews the depreciation methods, estimated useful lives, and residual values on each reporting date. Any changes are adjusted as changes in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

(8) Goodwill and intangible assets

① Goodwill

NTT DATA Group measures goodwill arising from acquisition of subsidiaries by deducting accumulated impairment losses from cost. Goodwill is not amortized, but tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment in cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated, and at the same time of each reporting period irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. Please refer to “3. Significant accounting policies, (2) Business combinations” for initial measurement of goodwill, and “3. Significant accounting policies, (11) Impairment” for impairment.

② Research and development expenses

Expenditures for research activities are recognized in profit or loss when they occur. Of expenditures for development activities, all those meeting requirements of asset recognition are measured as the sum of expenditures incurred from the date when requirements for asset recognition are met, to the date when development is completed and are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. NTT DATA Group primarily develops system operated software and computer software.

③ Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured using the cost model, which deducts the accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses from the cost.

Intangible assets individually acquired are measured at cost at initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are recognized separately from goodwill at the time of initial recognition and are measured at fair value as of the date when control is obtained.

Intangible assets whose estimated lives can be determined are mainly software for communication services based on contracts with specific clients and computer software for own use for providing services of NTT DATA Group. Software for data communication services is amortized using the straight-line method over the fee payment period based on the contract with a client, and computer software for own use are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software.

Estimated useful lives of each intangible asset item are as follows:

Software	4 to 14 years
Other intangible assets	7 to 21 years

NTT DATA Group reviews the amortization method, estimated useful lives, and residual values of the assets on every reporting date. Any changes are adjusted as changes in accounting estimates on a prospective basis.

(9) Leases

NTT DATA Group applies IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach, and reports comparative information based on IAS 17 as before. Explanation of accounting policy based on IAS 17 is disclosed individually only when it differs from that based on IFRS 16. For impact due to changes in accounting policies, please see "2. (4) Changes in accounting policies."

① Accounting policies of the previous fiscal year

NTT DATA Group determines whether or not a contract constitutes a lease or contains a lease by considering the actual substance of the contract at the commencement date of the contract.

Lease transactions are classified as finance leases when they transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset, while other lease transactions are classified as operating leases. Substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are deemed to have been transferred if the lease term accounts for the majority of the asset's economic life, or if the present value of the minimum lease payment is approximately equivalent to the full fair value of the asset. The lease term is set as the sum of the non-cancellable period and periods during which renewal option is considered reasonably certain to be exercised on the commencement date of the lease.

(a) As lessee

Lease assets and lease liabilities related to finance lease are initially recognized at the lower value of the fair value of the lease asset at the commencement date and the present value of the total minimum lease payments. After initial recognition, the accounting treatment for the asset will be based on the accounting policies applicable to the asset. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives in case where transfer of ownership is certain by the end of the lease term, or over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the lease asset in cases where transfer is not certain. Lease payments are allocated to finance costs and

repayments of lease liabilities of each term so that they produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability each term. The total lease payment payable over the term of the operating lease is recognized as an expense using the straight-line method over the lease term.

(b) As lessor

NTT DATA Group leases data communication facilities, etc. For finance lease, the net investment in the lease is recognized as a lease receivable (trade and other receivables), and the total lease payment receivable is divided into principal portion and portion equivalent to interest. The portion allocated to interest on the lease payment receivable is calculated using interest method. In case the purpose of a finance lease is mainly to sell a property, the lower of the fair value of the lease asset and the present value discounting total minimum lease payments incurred to lessor by market interest rate is recognized as net sales, and the amount resulting from deducting the present value of unguaranteed residual value from the cost of the lease asset (carrying amount in case it differs from the carrying amount) is recognized as sales cost.

The total lease payment receivable over the term of the operating lease is recognized as revenue using the straight-line method.

② Accounting policies of the current fiscal year

NTT DATA Group determines whether or not a contract constitutes a lease or contains a lease at the commencement date of the contract.

(a) As lessee

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability on the lease start date. The Group uses the cost method for measuring a right-of-use asset, and the book value is gained by deducting the accumulated depreciation and the accumulated impairment loss from the acquisition cost. The acquisition cost is initially measured by adjusting the initially-measured value of the lease liability with the initial direct cost owned by the lessee, prepaid lease fee, etc. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over a service life period from the lease start date or the lease term. Estimated useful lives for a right-of-use asset are determined in the same method applicable to the lessee's own tangible fixed assets.

A right-of-use asset is, if applicable, adjusted in re-measuring specific lease liability.

Lease liability is initially measured at the present value discounting the lease fee that has not been paid at the time of the lease start date based on the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is used as a discount rate because the interest rate of the lease cannot be easily calculated. The payment of the lease fee is accounted for as the payment of calculated interest and repayment of the lease liability based on the effective interest method, and on the consolidated income statement, interest payment is indicated as finance cost.

For short-term leases or leases of small assets, the Company uses an exemption that recognizes the total lease payments as a lease expense on a straight-line bases over the lease term.

(b) As lessor

At the Group, leases are classified as a finance lease transaction when the terms of the lease transfer almost all the risks and economic values of ownership to the lessee on the lease start date, and other lease transactions are classified as operating lease transactions. When the lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to almost all of the fair value of the leased asset, it is judged that the Group has transferred almost all the risks and economic values of the ownership.

(10) Investment property

Investment property is real estate held to earn rentals, or capital gains, or both. It does not include property sold in the ordinary course of business, property used in the production or sales of goods or services, or property used for any other administrative purposes.

NTT DATA Group measures investment properties at cost upon initial recognition, and subsequently uses the cost model, which deducts accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from cost.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the properties. The estimated useful lives are from 10 to 60 years. NTT DATA Group reviews the depreciation method, estimated useful lives, and residual values at every reporting date.

#### (11) Impairment

##### ① Impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment properties

NTT DATA Group determines whether there are any signs indicating the possibility of impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment properties at the end of each year. If there are signs of impairment, the recoverable amounts are estimated. If the recoverable amount of individual assets cannot be estimated, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest unit of an asset group that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups. In NTT DATA Group, an asset group that functions together mainly as a system is deemed as a cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of either the fair value less disposal costs or the value in use. The value in use is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows to present value using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the inherent risk of the asset.

In the event that the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit falls below the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognized as profit or loss.

At the end of each year, NTT DATA Group assesses whether there is any sign that an impairment loss recognized in prior years in assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such sign exists, NTT DATA Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. In the event that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit, the impairment loss is reversed, and is recognized in profit or loss with the upper limit set at the lower of (i) the recoverable amount and (ii) the carrying amount net of amortization or depreciation that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years.

##### ② Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to enjoy the benefits resulting from the synergies of a business combination. Goodwill is tested for impairment whenever there is a sign of impairment in the cash-generating units, and at the same time every reporting period irrespective of whether there is any sign of impairment. At the end of each year, NTT DATA Group determines whether there is any sign indicating the possibility of impairment of goodwill. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount in the impairment test, the impairment loss is deducted from the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units. It is then deducted from the carrying amount of each asset in proportion to the carrying amounts of other assets in the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units.

Impairment losses for goodwill are recognized in profit or loss and are not reversible in the subsequent periods.

#### (12) Employee benefits

##### ① Defined contribution plans

Contribution to the defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses in the period in which an employee provided a service. Unpaid contributions are recognized as liabilities.

##### ② Defined benefit plans

Liabilities recognized in connection with the defined benefit plans (defined benefit liabilities) are determined by deducting the fair value of the plans assets from the present value of the defined benefit obligations as of the end of

the fiscal year.

Defined benefit obligations are calculated by an independent pension actuary using the projected unit credit method. Defined benefit costs are composed of service costs, net interest on the net amount of defined benefit liabilities (assets) and remeasurements of the net amount of defined benefit liabilities (assets). Service costs and net interest are recognized in profit or loss. Net interest amounts are calculated by multiplying the net amount of defined benefit liabilities (assets) at the beginning of the year by a discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized in other components of equity, and are transferred directly from other components of equity to retained earnings without being recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

### ③ Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as expenses upon provision of related services without discount calculation.

NTT DATA Group has contractual obligations to pay bonuses and paid leave expenses and recognizes the estimated amount of payment based on those plans as liability.

## (13) Provisions

Provisions are recognized in cases where NTT DATA Group has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, as well as where it is probable that the obligations will be required to be settled and when it is possible to reliably estimate the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured by discounting the estimated future cash flows to the present value using interest rate that reflects the time value of money and specific risks of the liability, taking into account the risks and uncertainties related to the obligation as of the fiscal year end.

NTT DATA Group mainly recognizes provision for loss on orders received in provision.

### Provision for loss on orders received in provision

In order to prepare for the future loss related to contracts on orders received, an estimated amount of loss related to the contracts on orders received as of the fiscal year end is calculated individually, and recognized as provision for loss on orders received.

## (14) Equity

### ① Common stock

Common stocks issued by NTT DATA are classified as equity, and the issue price is included in capital stock and capital surplus. Incidental costs related to issuance of common stocks are deducted from equity with an amount after deducting tax effect.

### ② Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognized at cost and are also a deduction item of equity. In case treasury shares are sold, consideration received are recognized as increase of equity, and the difference between the carrying amount and consideration received is included in capital surplus.

## (15) Revenues

With regard to transactions covered by IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (hereafter referred to as "IFRS 15"), NTT DATA Group recognizes revenue at the amount which reflects the consideration to which NTT DATA Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transfer of goods or services to clients based on the following five-step approach.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a client

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in the contract.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

With regard to the transaction concerned, NTT DATA Group determines at the start of a contract, whether the performance obligation is to be satisfied over time and performance obligations that are not to be satisfied over time are considered as those to be satisfied at a point in time.

Performance obligations to be satisfied over time are recognized in earnings over the same period based on the progress concerning satisfaction of performance obligations measured at the end of a reporting period if their value of order or total cost incurred until completion can be reliably estimated. For measuring the progress, the input method based on cost incurred (cost-to-cost method) is used. If value of order or total cost incurred until completion cannot be reliably estimated, earnings are recognized at the same amount as portions of cost incurred that are deemed to be highly recoverable (cost recovery method).

As considerations for transactions are received within a year of satisfying performance obligations in principle, an easier method in practice is used, and important financial elements are not adjusted.

#### (16) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income consists of interest income, dividend income, exchange gains, gains on changes in fair value of derivatives, and transfer of amounts recognized in the past in other comprehensive income based on hedge accounting, etc. Interest income is recognized by effective interest method when incurred. Dividend income is recognized on the day the entitlement of NTT DATA Group is determined.

Finance costs consist of interest expenses, interest cost on lease liability, exchange losses, losses on changes of fair value of derivatives, transfer of amounts recognized in the past in other comprehensive income based on hedge accounting, and provision of credit loss valuation allowance etc. Interest expenses are recognized by effective interest method when incurred.

#### (17) Income taxes

Income taxes consist of current taxes and deferred taxes. Income taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except for taxes arising from business combinations and those arising from items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

##### ① Current taxes

Current taxes are estimated income tax payable or refund tax receivable on taxable income or loss of current term adjusted with income tax payable and tax refund receivable until the previous year. Current taxes are measured as the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from, the tax authorities. Tax calculations use the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the fiscal year.

##### ② Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes consist of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that deductible temporary differences and the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized against the future taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. A reassessment of the recoverability of deferred tax asset is conducted at the end of the fiscal year.

Deferred tax assets are not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that does not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates only if it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for taxable temporary differences, with the exception of the

temporary differences listed below:

- temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that does not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit
- taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill
- taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates for which the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate expected to be applied at the time the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the law that has been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the fiscal year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if NTT DATA Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and income taxes are imposed on the same taxpayer by the same taxation authority.

#### (18) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing with the average number of common shares during the reporting period (excluding treasury shares). NTT DATA Group omits description of diluted EPS in each reporting period because it does not issue issuable shares with dilutive effect.

#### (19) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of business activities that earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other operating segments. For the operating results of all operating segments, discrete financial information is available, and the operating results are regularly reviewed by NTT DATA Group's Board of Directors to facilitate the allocation of management resources and the assessment of performance.

#### (20) Put options granted to non-controlling shareholders

Generally, short put options on subsidiary shares that NTT DATA Group has granted to non-controlling interest holders are initially recognized as other financial liabilities at the present value of the redemption amounts, with the same amount deducted from additional paid-in capital. After initial recognition, the options are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, while any subsequent changes in value are recognized as additional paid-in capital.

#### 4. Significant accounting estimates and judgments involving estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements complying with IFRS, management makes judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies as well as the amounts reported for assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best judgments taking into account various factors that are considered reasonable as of the period end, based on past experience and currently available information. However, due to the nature of such judgments, the actual results in the future may differ from these estimates or assumptions.

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are continuously reviewed. The effect of revisions to accounting estimates is recognized in the consolidated accounting period in which the estimate is revised and in the future consolidated accounting periods.

The judgments, estimates, and assumptions that have a significant impact on NTT DATA Group's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

- Determination of the scope of subsidiaries and associates (Note "3. Significant accounting policies, (1) Basis of consolidation," Note "32. Major subsidiaries")
- Estimates of the fair value of assets and liabilities assumed in a business combination (Note "7. Business combinations")
- Fair value measurement of financial instruments (Note "3. Significant accounting policies, (4) Financial

instruments,” Note “30. Financial instruments, (5)”

- Recognition of a right-of-use asset (Note “3. Significant accounting policies, (9) Lease, ② (a),” Note “20. Lease”)
- Impairment of non-financial assets (Note “3. Significant accounting policies, (11) Impairment,” Note “14. Goodwill and intangible assets”)
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations (Note “3. Significant accounting policies, (12) Employee benefits,” Note “21. Employee benefits”)
- Judgment and estimates for recognition and measurement of provisions (Note “3. Significant accounting policies, (13) Provisions,” Note “22. Provisions”)
- Recognition of revenue (Note “3. Significant accounting policies, (15) Revenue,” Note “27. Revenue”)
- Assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note “3. Significant accounting policies, (17) Income taxes,” Note “17. Income taxes”)

5. New standards not yet applied

Of the new standards and new interpretations that were newly issued or revised before the approval date of disclosure of the consolidated financial statements, none has material impact on NTT DATA Group's consolidated financial statement.

## 6. Segment information

### (1) Outline of the reporting segments

The reporting segments of NTT DATA Group submitting the consolidated financial statements are components of the Group for which separate financial information is available and are regularly reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors in order to facilitate the allocation of management resources and the assessment of performance for the segments.

While drastic changes in domestic market and development of IT technologies are anticipated, cross-sectoral collaboration and quick decision-making are required more than ever, in order to meet the diversifying needs of our clients and society. Given such background, NTT DATA has a structure in decision-makings regarding business execution are attempted on the Sector level to increase the flexibility of our organizations.

We have five reporting segments: "Public & Social Infrastructure," "Financial," "Enterprise & Solutions," "North America," and "EMEA & LATAM." Multiple Sectors are integrated in these reporting segments, based on the judgment that they share the economic characteristics from the similarity of the markets, etc. as units responsible for reviewing strategies and creating new businesses aiming for mid- to long-term business growth.

See the outline of each segment below.

For types of products and services, please see "27. Revenue, (1) Details of properties and services." Types of products and services of NTT DATA are same for each reporting segment.

#### (Public & Social Infrastructure)

Providing high-value-added IT services that play important roles in revitalizing social infrastructures such as government, healthcare, communication, and utility systems as well as community revitalization.

#### (Financial)

Providing high-value-added IT services for improving operational efficiency of financial institutions.

#### (Enterprise & Solutions)

Providing high-value-added IT services supporting business activities of manufacturing/retail and logistics, service, and other industries, as well as payment services and platform solutions for credit cards, etc. linked with IT services of each area.

#### (North America)

Providing high-value-added IT services taking into account the market characteristics of business in North America.

#### (EMEA & LATAM)

Providing high-value-added IT services taking into account the market characteristics of business in EMEA and LATAM regions.

### (2) Calculation method of net sales and profit or amount of loss, assets, liabilities and other items of each reporting segment

The method of accounting treatments of the reported business segments of NTT DATA Group are same as those described in Note "3. Significant accounting policies."

Profits of the reporting segments are based on operating incomes.

Internal sales, etc. between segments are determined based on the amount calculated by adding appropriate profit to the cost.

## (3) Information on reportable segments

For the year ended March 31, 2019 (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Unit: million yen)

	Reportable segment						Other (Note 1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated financial statement amount (Note 3)
	Public & Social Infrastructure	Financial	Enterprise & Solutions	North America	EMEA & LATAM	Total				
Net sales										
Sales to outside clients	399,581	491,579	379,234	416,484	433,858	2,120,735	42,132	2,162,867	758	2,163,625
Intersegment sales and others	80,354	67,556	150,582	5,436	6,275	310,204	74,082	384,286	(384,286)	—
Total	479,935	559,135	529,816	421,920	440,133	2,430,939	116,214	2,547,153	(383,528)	2,163,625
Operating income or loss (the number shown in brackets)	43,872	52,930	48,514	3,489	7,895	156,700	2,436	159,136	(11,420)	147,716
								Financial income		6,848
								Financial costs		7,825
								Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using equity method		175
								Income before income taxes		146,914

(Unit: million yen)

	Reportable segment						Other (Note 1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated financial statement amount (Note 3)
	Public & Social Infrastructure	Financial	Enterprise & Solutions	North America	EMEA & LATAM	Total				
Depreciation and amortization	20,447	76,670	20,969	21,203	12,766	152,055	1,653	153,709	(493)	153,216
Investments in non-current assets	21,821	83,303	37,139	12,151	16,137	170,550	1,939	172,490	6,724	179,214

(Note) 1. Classification of "Other" includes China & APAC regions and subsidiaries that mainly engage in supporting the business of our head office departments.

- (1) Adjustment of operating income or loss (the number shown in brackets) totaling (11,420) million yen mainly consists of intersegment transaction eliminations and companywide expenses not allocated to each segment.
- (2) Adjustment of depreciation and amortization totaling (493) million yen mainly consists of intersegment transaction eliminations and companywide expenses not allocated to each segment.
- (3) Adjustment of investments in non-current assets totaling 6,724 million yen mainly consists of intersegment transaction eliminations and companywide expenses not allocated to each segment.
- Operating income or loss (the number shown in brackets) is adjusted with current operating income under consolidated income statements.
- Investments in non-current assets do not include long-term prepaid expenses, financial instruments, deferred tax assets, assets related to retirement benefits, etc. that are not managed per segment.

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Unit: million yen)

	Reportable segment						Other (Note 1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated financial statement amount (Note 3)
	Public & Social Infrastructure	Financial	Enterprise & Solutions	North America	EMEA & LATAM	Total				
Net sales										
Sales to outside clients	413,742	505,475	427,982	419,312	449,685	2,216,196	49,917	2,266,112	696	2,266,808
Intersegment sales and others	86,414	74,887	160,596	6,699	5,758	334,353	82,033	416,386	(416,386)	—
Total	500,156	580,363	588,578	426,010	455,442	2,550,549	131,950	2,682,499	(415,690)	2,266,808
Operating income or loss (the number shown in brackets)	52,802	50,374	53,534	3,241	(14,408)	145,542	2,575	148,118	(17,181)	130,937
								Financial income		6,026
								Financial costs		17,117
								Share of profit or loss of entities for using equity method		308
								Income before income taxes		120,155

(Unit: million yen)

	Reportable segment						Other (Note 1)	Total	Adjustments (Note 2)	Consolidated financial statement amount (Note 3)
	Public & Social Infrastructure	Financial	Enterprise & Solutions	North America	EMEA & LATAM	Total				
Depreciation and amortization	19,126	84,815	40,317	29,225	19,574	193,057	1,998	195,055	630	195,685
Investments in non-current assets	47,233	83,912	32,858	7,428	14,159	185,589	1,431	187,020	6,823	193,843

(Note) 1. Classification of "Other" includes China & APAC regions and subsidiaries that mainly engage in supporting the business of our head office departments.

- (1) Adjustment of operating income or loss (the number shown in brackets) totaling (17,181) million yen mainly consists of intersegment transaction eliminations and companywide expenses not allocated to each segment.
- (2) Adjustment of depreciation and amortization totaling 630 million yen mainly consists of intersegment transaction eliminations and companywide expenses not allocated to each segment.
- (3) Adjustment of investments in non-current assets totaling 6,823 million yen mainly consists of intersegment transaction eliminations and companywide expenses not allocated to each segment.
- Operating income or loss (the number shown in brackets) is adjusted with current operating income under consolidated income statements.
- Investments in non-current assets do not include long-term prepaid expenses, financial instruments, deferred tax assets, assets related to retirement benefits, etc. that are not managed per segment.

#### (4) Information on the regions

##### ① Net sales

(Unit: million yen)

Region	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Japan	1,287,260	1,364,843
North America	385,584	393,899
Europe	376,099	380,672
Other	114,682	127,395
Total	2,163,625	2,266,808

(Note) 1 Net sales is shown for each region based on the location of clients.

2 Main countries in each region are as follows:

North America: United States, Canada

Europe: Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, etc.

Other: Australia, Brazil, Chile, etc.

Net sales for outside clients in United States in the previous and current consolidated fiscal year are 378,294 million yen and 381,469 million yen respectively. There is no single country or a region of which the net sales for outside clients is significant, except for Japan and United States, in the previous and current consolidated fiscal year.

##### ② Non-current assets

(Unit: million yen)

Region	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Japan	594,797	708,533
North America	465,973	530,568
Europe	134,136	179,156
Other	24,260	29,139
Total	1,219,164	1,447,396

(Note) 1 Non-current assets are shown for each region based on the location of NTT DATA Group companies.

2 Main countries in each region are as follows:

North America: United States, Canada

Europe: Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, etc.

Other: Australia, Brazil, Chile, etc.

Non-current assets of North America at the end of previous consolidated fiscal year and the end of current consolidated fiscal year are 460,834 million yen and 523,514 million yen, respectively. There is no single country or a region of which the non-current assets are significant, except for Japan and United States, at the end of the previous and current consolidated fiscal years.

3 Non-current assets do not include financial instruments, deferred tax assets, and assets related to retirement benefits.

#### (5) Information on key clients

Description is omitted because there is no outside client for which net sales accounts for 10% or more of consolidated net sales.

## 7. Business combination

For the year ended March 31, 2019 (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

There is no applicable business combination.

For the year ended March 31, 2020 (from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

Cognosante Consulting, LCC

### 1) Outline of business combination

On April 1, 2019, NTT DATA, the company submitting consolidated financial statements, acquired equity interest of Cognosante Consulting, LLC, the consulting division of Cognosante based in Virginia, U.S.A., to obtain 100% of voting rights and control of the company through NTT DATA Services, the subsidiary in North America. The outline of this deal is shown below.

Name of the acquired company	Cognosante Consulting, LLC
Name of the company after business combination	NTT DATA State Health Consulting, LLC
Main business	Providing healthcare-related agencies of the U.S. state governments with support for development of IT strategies and planning, quality assurance services, services to assist their project management, and others
Main reason for the business combination	The acquisition will enable NTT DATA Services to provide industry-focused professional consulting services in the healthcare-related field to which state governments allocate the largest portion of their budgets. Also, NTT DATA Services will accelerate its efforts to roll out services by acquiring the expertise of Cognosante Consulting, LLC based on their enriched experience of providing services for 48 state governments for nearly 30 years through the business combination.
Date of acquisition	April 1, 2019
Method adopted by the acquirer company to take control of the acquired company	Acquisition of equity interest in exchange for cash payment
Percentage of the voting rights acquired	100%

### 2) Consideration of the transfer

The fair value in consideration of the transfer as of the day of acquisition is as follows.

	(Unit: million yen)
	Date of acquisition (April 1, 2019)
Cash	31,542
<b>Total acquisition price</b>	<b>31,542</b>

(Note) The consideration of the transfer has fluctuated due to the adjustment of the acquisition consideration during the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year. Variable amounts are shown in "4) Fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, and goodwill on the day of acquisition".

### 3) Amount and item of acquisition-related costs

The item and amount of acquisition-related costs are as follows.

	(Unit: million yen)
Item	Amount
Advisory expenses	2
Legal expenses	176
Others	57
<b>Total acquisition-related cost</b>	<b>236</b>

(Note) The expenses are included and processed in "selling general and administrative expenses" on Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Income.

4) Fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, and goodwill on the day of acquisition

The details and fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, and goodwill on the day of acquisition is as follows.

	(Unit: million yen)
	Date of acquisition (April 1, 2019)
Assets	
Trade and other receivables (Note 1)	1,748
Intangible assets (Note 2) (Note4)	8,384
Other (Note4)	196
Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	453
Contract liabilities	218
Other	46
Net assets	9,612
Goodwill (Note 3) (Note4)	21,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,542</b>

- (Note)
1. They are all accounts receivable, out of which nothing significant is estimated as unrecoverable.
  2. They include identifiable assets of 8,359 million yen.
  3. Goodwill mainly represents the synergy effect and excess earning power expected to be obtained by integrating with NTT DATA Group.
  4. The allocation of the consideration for acquisition for fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities on the day of acquisition, which was recorded in the consolidated financial statements at a provisional amount, have been completed as of the end of FY2019. The details and amounts of the adjustments during the measurement period recognized at the end of the FY2019 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)
Goodwill (before the adjustments)	19,268
Amounts of the adjustments	
Changes in consideration for transfer due to adjustment of consideration for acquisition	(12)
Increase (decrease) in intangible assets	2,722
Others	(48)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,662</b>
Goodwill (after the adjustments)	21,930

5) Impact on NTT DATA Group's performance

The period of results recognized in the current fiscal year is from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020, with net sales of 9,862 million yen and net income of 2,713 million yen.

As the business combination took place at the beginning of a fiscal year, pro forma information does not exist.

## NET ESOLUTIONS CORPORATION

### 1) Outline of business combination

On December 23, 2019, NTT DATA, the company submitting consolidated financial statements, acquired equity interest of NET ESOLUTIONS CORPORATION ("NETE") based in Virginia, U.S.A., to obtain 100% of voting rights and control of the company through NTT DATA Services, the subsidiary in North America. The outline of this deal is shown below.

Name of the acquired company	NET ESOLUTIONS CORPORATION
Main business	Application development, Data analytics, Digital services, and others
Main reason for the business combination	With the acquisition, NTT DATA Services will add approximately 300 talents with specialized know-how in the federal healthcare field. Thus, the Company will enhance its advantage in the field which is expected to continue growing going forward, and accelerate its efforts to roll out services in North America. Also, the Company will help promote clients' digital transformation by combining the strengths of both NTT DATA and NETE, such as specialized expertise and digital services in the U.S. public sector and healthcare field through the business combination.
Date of acquisition	December 23, 2019
Method adopted by the acquirer company to take control of the acquired company	Acquisition of equity interest in exchange for cash payment
Percentage of the voting rights acquired	100%

### 2) Consideration of the transfer

The fair value in consideration of the transfer as of the day of acquisition is as follows.

(Unit: million yen)

	Date of acquisition (December 23, 2019)
Cash	23,437
Contingent consideration	548
<b>Total acquisition price</b>	<b>23,985</b>

(Note) The share transfer agreement consists of a clause that requires the price to be adjusted when the transfer is completed. Under this agreement, NTT DATA Group will revise the acquisition price and the goodwill amount by deeming that such payment was made upon the acquisition.

### 3) Amount and item of acquisition-related costs

The item and amount of acquisition-related costs are as follows.

(Unit: million yen)	
Item	Amount
Advisory expenses	2
Legal expenses	119
Other	79
Total acquisition-related cost	200

(Note) The expenses are included and processed in "selling general and administrative expenses" on Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Income.

### 4) Fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, and goodwill on the day of acquisition

The details and fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, and goodwill on the day of acquisition is as follows.

(Unit: million yen)	
	Date of acquisition (December 23, 2019)
Assets	
Trade and other receivables (Note 1)	2,033
Intangible assets (Note 2)	8,440
Other	1,568
Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	899
Contract liabilities	1,364
Other	62
Net assets	9,715
Goodwill (Note 3)	14,269
Total	23,985

Since identifiable assets and liabilities are now under evaluation and acquisition cost allocation is not completed, the value of goodwill and assets which were recorded at the end of this quarter is provisional based on the estimation with currently accessible information.

- (Note)
1. They are all accounts receivable, out of which nothing significant is estimated as unrecoverable.
  2. All identifiable.
  3. Goodwill mainly represents the synergy effect and excess earning power expected to be obtained by integrating with NTT DATA Group.

### 5) Impact on NTT DATA Group's performance

The period of results recognized in the current fiscal year is from December 23, 2019 to March 31, 2020, with net sales of 3,189 million yen and net income of 91 million yen.

According to the pro forma information assuming that the business combination took place at the beginning of the current fiscal year, net sales is 12,405 million yen and net loss is 34 million yen.

The pro forma information indicates the estimated amounts that have not been audited.

## 8. Cash and cash equivalents

### (1) Relation between the balance of cash and cash equivalents and consolidated cash flow statement

The balance of cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statement of financial position at the end of previous and current consolidated fiscal years and on the consolidated cash flow statement are the same.

Cash and cash equivalents is classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

### (2) Relation between expenditures from acquiring subsidiaries and acquired assets and liabilities

Details of assets and liabilities and relation between cost of shares and expenditures following the acquisitions (net amount)

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Current assets	5,938	9,156
Non-current assets	2,196	20,043
Goodwill	8,467	49,074
Current liabilities	(3,145)	(5,438)
Non-current liabilities	(473)	(1,228)
Non-controlling interests	(2,010)	(4,031)
Other	(11)	(91)
Cost of shares	10,961	67,485
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,704)	(972)
Unpaid equivalent	-	(548)
Subtraction: expenditure from acquisition of subsidiaries	9,257	65,965

### (3) Non-cash transaction

See Note "20. Leases" for an increase due to the acquisition of the right-of-use assets in the current consolidated fiscal year.

## 9. Trade and other receivables

Details of trade and other receivables at the end of previous and current consolidated fiscal years are as shown below.

Trade and other receivables (excluding lease receivables) is classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Also, in the NTT DATA Group, the amount of Notes and accounts receivables - trade is a claim amount that has occurred from contracts with clients.

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Notes and accounts receivables – trade	489,398	502,994
Accounts receivables	43,708	54,852
Other	16,020	14,329
Total	549,126	572,175

## 10. Inventories

Details of inventories at the end of previous and current consolidated fiscal years are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Merchandise and manufactured goods	3,094	2,253
Work in process	9,787	8,608
Raw materials and supplies	2,412	2,866
Total	<u>15,294</u>	<u>13,727</u>

## 11. Other financial assets

### (1) Details of other financial assets

Details of other financial assets at the end of previous and current consolidated fiscal years are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Term deposits	8,403	11,937
Bonds	3,917	3,159
Loans receivables	3,876	1,088
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	21,026	22,863
Other	8,005	4,904
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial assets	1,978	1,769
Equity financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Stock	131,037	109,786
Total	<u>178,244</u>	<u>155,507</u>
Current assets	9,440	13,296
Non-current assets	168,803	142,211
Total	<u>178,244</u>	<u>155,507</u>

### (2) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

NTT DATA Group designates investments held for the purpose of increasing mid- to long-term revenue by maintaining/strengthening business relationship with investee companies as financial instruments measured at fair value through other financial comprehensive income.

Major investments designated as equity financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Recruit Holdings Co., Ltd.	99,572	79,267
Other	31,466	30,519
Total	131,037	109,786

(3) Derecognition of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

According to the review of business policies, etc., equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are being sold (derecognized). The cumulative profit and loss that had been recognized upon sale as fair value and other comprehensive income are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020	
Fair value	Cumulative profit and loss recognized as other comprehensive income	Fair value	Cumulative profit and loss recognized as other comprehensive income
751	290	10,297	6,134

(Note) Cumulative profit and loss that had been recognized as other comprehensive income are transferred to retained earnings when derecognized.

12. Other assets

Details of other current assets and other non-current assets at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 and the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Prepaid expenses	77,574	89,144
Net defined benefit asset	8,834	10,199
Advance payments	2,033	1,980
Income taxes receivable	-	20,623
Other	22,421	22,386
Total	110,862	144,332
Current assets	67,369	87,509
Non-current assets	43,493	56,823
Total	110,862	144,332

### 13. Property, plant and equipment

#### (1) Changes

Changes in costs, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses and carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

##### ① Costs

	(Unit: million yen)							
	Data communi- cation facility	Buildings and structures	Machinery and delivery equipment	Tools, instrument, and equipment	Land	Construction in progress	Other (Note2)	Total
As of April 1, 2018	303,807	296,178	107,734	62,690	44,370	46,417	11,389	872,584
Acquisition (Note1)	47,070	15,647	13,477	11,980	18	(17,471)	13,585	84,306
Acquisition in business combination	-	588	63	87	-	-	10	748
Sale or disposal	(74,098)	(14,016)	(6,024)	(5,443)	(2,099)	(36)	(778)	(102,494)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3	(576)	(219)	(506)	(18)	82	(168)	(1,403)
Other	(89)	582	(177)	250	(7)	(1,073)	(187)	(700)
As of March 31, 2019	276,692	298,402	114,854	69,059	42,264	27,919	23,850	853,040
Impact of applying IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,850)	(23,850)
Acquisition (Note)	39,564	10,307	8,146	10,600	-	2,556	-	71,172
Acquisition in business combination	-	475	324	104	-	-	-	902
Sale or disposal	(33,143)	(3,791)	(8,018)	(4,747)	(126)	(214)	-	(50,039)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1)	(2,086)	(2,894)	(652)	(389)	(149)	-	(6,171)
Other	26	515	(447)	(476)	1	(1,556)	-	(1,937)
As of March 31, 2020	283,138	303,822	111,965	73,888	41,750	28,555	-	843,117

(Note)

1. Acquisition is shown in net amount including transfer from construction in progress following completion in addition to costs from external purchase.
2. As Other includes right-of-use assets, it is excluded by Impact of applying IFRS 16. See Note "20. Lease" for details.

② Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

	(Unit: million yen)							
	Data communi- cation facility	Buildings and structures	Machinery and delivery equipment	Tools, instrument, and equipment	Land	Construction in progress	Other (Note3)	Total
As of April 1, 2018	(213,443)	(189,580)	(71,499)	(42,462)	(1,077)	—	(6,125)	(524,186)
Depreciation (Note1)	(30,411)	(8,565)	(12,290)	(6,323)	—	—	(3,195)	(60,783)
Impairment losses (Note2)	-	(15)	-	(183)	—	—	-	(198)
Sale or disposal	73,204	3,640	5,798	5,179	—	—	741	88,561
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(0)	211	426	271	—	—	54	962
Other	(4)	(1,033)	(233)	(288)	—	—	(121)	(1,679)
As of March 31, 2019	(170,654)	(195,343)	(77,798)	(43,806)	(1,077)	—	(8,646)	(497,323)
Impact of applying IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,646	8,646
Depreciation (Note1)	(33,218)	(8,888)	(11,156)	(6,985)	—	—	-	(60,248)
Impairment losses (Note2)	-	(104)	(47)	(34)	—	—	-	(185)
Sale or disposal	32,745	3,331	7,496	4,488	67	—	-	48,128
Foreign currency translation adjustment	0	766	1,931	349	—	—	-	3,045
Other	-	(308)	(156)	206	—	—	-	(258)
As of March 31, 2020	(171,127)	(200,545)	(79,731)	(45,783)	(1,010)	—	-	(498,195)

(Note) 1 Depreciation is included in “cost of sales” and “selling general and administrative expenses” of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2 Impairment losses are included in “cost of sales” and “selling general and administrative expenses” of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3 As Other includes right-of-use assets, it is excluded by Impact of applying IFRS 16. See Note “20. Lease” for details.

③ Carrying amount

	(Unit: million yen)							
	Data communi- cation facility	Buildings and structures	Machinery and delivery equipment	Tools, instrument, and equipment	Land	Construction in progress	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2018	90,364	106,598	36,234	20,228	43,293	46,417	5,263	348,398
As of March 31, 2019	106,039	103,059	37,056	25,253	41,187	27,919	15,205	355,717
Impact of applying IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,205)	(15,205)
As of March 31, 2020	112,011	103,276	32,234	28,105	40,740	28,555	-	344,922

(Note) As Other includes right-of-use assets, it is excluded by Impact of applying IFRS 16. See Note “20. Lease” for details.

(2) Commitments

Please see Note "34. Commitments" for commitments regarding acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(3) Property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral

Amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for liabilities on borrowings and others is stated in Note "18. Corporate bonds and loans."

#### 14. Goodwill and intangible assets

##### (1) Changes

Changes in costs, accumulated amortization, and accumulated impairment losses and carrying amounts of goodwill and intangible assets are as follows:

##### ① Costs

	(Unit: million yen)				
	Goodwill	Software	Software in progress	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2018	395,546	1,046,100	78,502	168,438	1,688,587
Acquisition (Note)	-	104,472	1,176	831	106,479
Acquisition in business combination	12,883	936	229	41	14,089
Sale or disposal	(21)	(65,178)	(164)	(229)	(65,592)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	8,475	(398)	(98)	4,040	12,018
Other changes	(210)	(2,041)	(1,343)	1,305	(2,289)
As of March 31, 2019	416,673	1,083,890	78,302	174,427	1,753,291
Impact of applying IFRS 16	-	-	-	(622)	(622)
Acquisition (Note)	-	124,194	(9,556)	1,016	115,653
Acquisition in business combination	44,929	68	-	25,322	70,319
Sale or disposal	(14)	(56,281)	(435)	(91)	(56,820)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(9,943)	(1,684)	(290)	(4,539)	(16,455)
Other changes	(4)	(586)	(83)	(1,066)	(1,739)
As of March 31, 2020	451,640	1,149,603	67,938	194,446	1,863,627

(Note) 1 Acquisition is shown in net amount including transfer from construction in progress following completion in addition to costs from external purchase.

2 Internal development cost of software in NTT DATA Group is shown together as it is basically the same as the total cost of software and software in progress.

3 As Other includes right-of-use assets, it is excluded by Impact of applying IFRS 16. See Note "20. Lease" for details.

② Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses

	(Unit: million yen)				
	Goodwill	Software	Software in progress	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2018	(59,659)	(807,464)	—	(54,165)	(921,287)
Amortization	—	(84,096)	—	(12,516)	(96,612)
Impairment losses	—	(536)	—	—	(536)
Sale or disposal	—	64,363	—	193	64,556
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	337	—	(418)	(80)
Other changes	—	1,983	—	143	2,126
As of March 31, 2019	(59,659)	(825,412)	—	(66,763)	(951,834)
Impact of applying IFRS 16	—	—	—	487	487
Amortization	—	(88,293)	—	(11,637)	(99,931)
Impairment losses	(964)	(108)	—	(617)	(1,690)
Sale or disposal	—	55,223	—	39	55,262
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	930	—	1,808	2,738
Other changes	—	54	—	18	72
As of March 31, 2020	(60,624)	(857,607)	—	(76,665)	(994,895)

(Note) 1 Amortization is included in “cost of sales” and “selling general and administrative expenses” of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2 Impairment losses are included in “cost of sales” and “selling general and administrative expenses” of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3 As Other includes right-of-use assets, it is excluded by Impact of applying IFRS 16. See Note “20. Lease” for details.

③ Carrying amount

	(Unit: million yen)				
	Goodwill	Software	Software in progress	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2018	335,887	238,636	78,502	114,274	767,299
As of March 31, 2019	357,014	258,478	78,302	107,664	801,457
Impact of applying IFRS 16	-	-	-	(135)	(135)
As of March 31, 2020	391,017	291,996	67,938	117,781	868,732

(Note) As Other includes right-of-use assets, it is excluded by Impact of applying IFRS 16. See Note “20. Lease” for details.

Carrying amount of internally generated intangible assets related to software as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 is 245,037 million yen and 277,396 million yen respectively. Also, as Software in progress in the NTT DATA Group occurs mainly from internal development, most of the carrying amount is from internal generation.

(2) Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

There is no significant intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

(3) Impairment test of goodwill

NTT DATA Group conducts impairment tests for goodwill each fiscal year and as required when there is a sign of impairment. The recoverable amount in the impairment tests is calculated at the higher of either the value in use or the fair value less disposal costs.

The value in use is calculated by discounting estimated amount of cash flow based on the business plan and growth rate approved by management to present value. Business plan is created using external and internal information based on evaluation of management regarding forecast of the business and past performance.

Growth rate is determined by considering the long-term average growth rate of the market in the region that the cash-generating unit belongs. Discount rate is calculated based on weighted average cost of capital before tax of the cash-generating unit.

① Details of carrying amount of goodwill by segment

Goodwill generated by a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units (or their group) that benefit from the business combination on the date of acquisition. The details of the carrying amount of goodwill by segment are as follows. There are no cash-generating units that belong to more than one segment.

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Enterprise & Solutions	8,435	7,722
North America	285,872	316,018
EMEA & LATAM	59,642	63,045
Other	3,064	4,232
Total	357,014	391,017

② Cash-generating units containing significant goodwill

The cash-generating unit containing significant goodwill is related NTT DATA Services which belongs to North America Segment.

The carrying amount of goodwill is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)			
Name of cash-generating unit	Segment	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
NTTDATA Services	North America	285,872	316,018

The recoverable amounts of NTTDATA Services is calculated based on the fair value less disposal costs.

The fair value less disposal costs is calculated using discounted cash flow method. With discounted cash flow method, an estimated amount of 8 years' worth cash flow based on business plan approved by management is discounted to present value, and permanent growth rate is calculated as 3.1% and weighted average cost of capital before tax is calculated as 9.6%. The measurement of fair value is classified as Level 3 based on the significant assumptions (inputs) in the evaluation methods used. Also, in the previous fiscal year, comparable company method was used to calculate the fair value, but it is not used in the current fiscal year because we did not have enough information on comparable companies applying IFRS 16.

The recoverable amounts of NTT DATA Services exceeded the carrying amounts by 133,992 million yen as of March 31, 2020. However, in case the weighted average cost of capital before tax increases by 1.6%, there would be a possibility of an impairment loss.

(4) Commitments

See Note "34. Commitments" for commitments regarding acquisition of intangible assets.

## 15. Investment property

### (1) Changes

Changes in costs, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses and carrying amounts/fair value of investment property in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

#### ① Costs

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	47,742	48,820
Acquisition	318	514
Acquisition in business combination	—	-
Sale or disposal	(77)	(101)
Transfer between accounts	844	(26)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(2)	5
Other changes	(6)	3
Balance at the end of the year	<u>48,820</u>	<u>49,214</u>

#### ② Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	(20,358)	(21,489)
Depreciation	(642)	(704)
Impairment losses	—	-
Sale or disposal	63	85
Transfer between accounts	(566)	20
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	(6)
Other changes	13	(6)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(21,489)</u>	<u>(22,101)</u>

(Note) Depreciation is included in “cost of sales” of the consolidated statement of profit or loss. (See Note “28. Cost of sales and selling general and administrative expenses”)

#### ③ Carrying amount and fair value

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Carrying amount	27,331	27,113
Fair value	<u>76,730</u>	<u>81,920</u>

Fair value of investment property is mainly an amount calculated based on market prices reflecting prices of comparable assets based on evaluation by an independent external appraisal expert. The measurement applies to Level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

(2) Revenues and expenses from investment property

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Rental income	4,328	4,527
Direct operating expenses from which rental income was generated	3,959	4,051

The amount of revenue related to investment property and following direct operating expenses is included in “net sales” and “cost of sales” respectively on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(3) Investment property pledged as collateral

The amount of investment property pledged as collateral for liabilities on borrowings and others is described in Note “18. Corporate bonds and loans.”

16. Investments accounted for using the equity method

The carrying amount of NTT DATA Group’s share in individually non-significant associates is as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Associates	6,573	8,366
Total	6,573	8,366

Shares in net income/loss, other comprehensive income, and comprehensive income total from continued operations of individually non-significant associates are as follows:

Associates	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
NTT DATA Group’s share		
Net income/loss from continued operations	175	308
Other comprehensive income	(213)	(122)
Comprehensive income total	(38)	186

17. Income taxes

(1) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Details and changes of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by major factor in the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets		
Defined benefit liabilities	66,088	68,757
Overdepreciation	14,287	16,102
Unused tax losses	17,545	9,002
Deferred revenues	21,016	23,927
Unpaid bonus	8,455	8,593
Accrued vacation payable	12,374	13,752
Other	38,684	38,983
Total	178,449	179,117
Offset to deferred tax liabilities	(85,761)	(87,040)
Net deferred tax assets	92,688	92,077
Deferred tax liabilities		
Net changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 1)	(34,256)	(27,874)
Intangible assets identified from business combination	(13,824)	(14,243)
Difference of investment book value for associates following business restructuring	(3,400)	(3,400)
Property, plant and equipment	(14,074)	(17,877)
Other	(20,206)	(23,645)
Total	(85,761)	(87,040)
Offset to deferred tax assets	178,449	179,117
Net deferred liabilities	92,688	92,077

Changes in net deferred tax assets are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	88,047	92,688
Recognized as net income/loss	13,432	(4,365)
Recognized as other comprehensive income	(5,917)	6,171
Acquisition in business combination	333	(1,590)
Recognized as direct capital	(3,160)	-
Other (Note)	(47)	(826)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>92,688</u>	<u>92,077</u>

(Note) Other include foreign currency translation adjustments.

Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets are recognized as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows. The deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits are presented on tax basis.

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Deductible temporary differences	2,637	1,234
Unused tax losses		
Expiration date within 5 years	3,186	3,026
Expiration date over 5 years and within 20 years	1,042	1,022
Indefinite periods	3,997	8,826
Unused tax credits	-	-
Total	<u>10,862</u>	<u>14,108</u>

The probability of realizing deferred tax assets will depend on whether taxable profit will be available during the periods in which deductible temporary differences will reverse or unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. In this assessment, NTT DATA considers the expected level of future taxable profit, tax planning opportunities, and the expected timing of the reversal of deferred tax liabilities. The probability of realizing deferred tax assets depends mainly on the future taxable profit, and NTT DATA considers that sufficient taxable profit will be available on an ongoing basis. However, when the estimated future taxable profit for the deferrable period is reduced, the net amount of deferred tax assets expected to be realized may be reduced.

There is no significance in the temporary differences in which deferred tax liabilities related to investments in consolidated subsidiaries and associates as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are not recognized.

(2) Income tax expenses

Details of income tax expenses recognized in net income/loss in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax expenses		
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020	62,643	55,365
Impact from The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	-	(19,347)
Current tax expenses total	62,643	36,018
Deferred tax expenses		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(12,658)	2,711
Recognition of deductible temporary differences not recognized in the past (derecognition of recognized deductible temporary differences)	(345)	1,747
Recognition of tax loss which was not recognized in the past	(424)	(93)
Changes in tax rates	(5)	-
Total deferred tax expenses	(13,432)	4,365
Total income tax expenses	49,210	40,383

Please see Note "25. Equity and other components of equity" for income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income.

Following the enactment of "Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)" in the U.S. on March 27, 2020, carryback of loss brought forward from the previous term in the fiscal year starting January 1, 2018 at U.S. subsidiaries of NTT DATA was admitted.

As a result, the amount of current tax expenses decreased by 19,347 million yen.

(3) Details of differences between applicable tax rate and average actual tax rate

Details of differences between the applicable tax rate and average actual tax rate in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Ratio against income before income taxes	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Applicable tax rate	30.62 %	30.62 %
Difference between applicable tax rate of overseas subsidiaries	(0.04 %)	0.46 %
Items permanently not included in tax loss	2.11 %	3.89 %
Effect of reassessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets	0.20 %	3.86 %
Tax credit by R&D tax reduction	(0.49 %)	(2.00 %)
Impact from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act	- %	(6.43 %)
Adjustment related to uncertainty of income tax	0.92 %	1.66 %
Other	0.18 %	1.55 %
Average actual tax rate	33.50 %	33.61 %

Almost all the income before income taxes and tax expenses of NTT DATA Group were recorded in Japan. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, NTT DATA was subject to national corporate tax of 23.20%, local corporate inhabitant tax of approximately 16.30%, and local deductible corporate enterprise tax of approximately 3.78%. NTT DATA's domestic subsidiaries were subject to national corporate tax of 23.20%, local corporate inhabitant tax of approximately 16.30%, and local deductible corporate enterprise tax of approximately 3.78%. The statutory effective tax rate was approximately 30.62%. The rates of corporate inhabitant tax and corporate enterprise tax differ depending on the municipality. Foreign subsidiaries are subject to local corporate taxes.

## 18. Corporate bonds and loans

### (1) Details of corporate bonds, short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings

Corporate bonds, short-term borrowings and long-term borrowing are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Details of corporate bonds, short-term borrowings and long-term borrowings as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Short-term borrowings	73,771	71,992
Long-term borrowings (incl. those scheduled for repayment within one year)	397,164	475,869
Corporate bonds (incl. current portion)	110,087	50,093
Total	581,023	597,955
Current liabilities	134,586	157,094
Non-current liabilities	446,437	440,861
Total	581,023	597,955

### (2) Reconciliation of changes in liabilities relating to cash flows from financing activities

(Unit: million yen)

	Short-term borrowings	Commercial paper	Corporate bonds and long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Derivative (assets) liabilities held for hedging liabilities
Balance on April 1, 2018	46,846	20,000	519,428	—	—
Cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 9	—	—	(7,350)	—	6,495
Total amount of changes from cash flows from financing activities	27,674	4,000	(10,909)	—	—
Total amount of liability changes without cash flow	(749)	—	6,083	—	(6,330)
Business combinations	24	—	451	—	—
Foreign currency translation differences	(773)	—	5,626	—	—
Fair value changes	—	—	—	—	(6,330)
Other	—	—	6	—	—
Balance on March 31, 2019	73,771	24,000	507,252	—	164
Cumulative effect of adopting IFRS 16	—	—	—	142,692	—
Total amount of changes from cash flows from financing activities	(500)	(24,000)	21,780	(35,702)	—
Total amount of liability changes without cash flow	(1,279)	—	(3,069)	54,373	1,246
Business combinations	11	—	69	917	—
Foreign currency translation differences	(1,291)	—	(3,144)	(2,480)	—
Fair value changes	—	—	—	—	1,246
New leases	—	—	—	55,936	—
Other	—	—	6	—	—
Balance on March 31, 2020	71,992	—	525,963	161,363	1,410

The above reconciliation includes only changes in the balances of liabilities arising from financing activities and does not include changes in the balances of capital arising from financing activities.

(3) Assets pledged as collateral

Corporate bonds and assets pledged as collateral are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Cash and deposits	57	49
Trade receivables	1,245	1,143
Buildings, etc. (Note)	10,390	10,007
Machinery and delivery equipment	612	706
Tools, instrument, and equipment	70	64
Land	25	24
Stocks	270	270
Long-term borrowings	540	540
Total	<u>13,210</u>	<u>12,803</u>

(Note) The item includes investment property.

Corresponding liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Corporate bonds	100	100
Short-term borrowings	99	—
Long-term borrowings (incl. those scheduled for repayment within one year)	2,039	1,818
Total	<u>2,239</u>	<u>1,918</u>

19. Trade and other payables

Details of trade and other payables as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows.

Trade and other payables as of March 31, 2019 was classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, except for accrued vacation payable.

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Notes and accounts payable - trade	144,862	138,224
Accrued expenses	60,718	63,500
Accrued vacation payable	50,488	52,363
Accounts payable - other	40,586	44,780
Deposits received	35,991	39,388
Other	26,368	21,253
Total	<u>359,013</u>	<u>359,508</u>

## 20. Leases

As of March 31, 2019

### (1) As lessor

Finance lease transactions

NTT DATA Group leases communication devices, servers, etc. which is classified as finance lease transaction. The total future minimum lease payment receivable and present value of future minimum lease payment receivable based on lease finance and their adjustments are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	Total future minimum lease payment receivable	Present value of future minimum lease payment receivable
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	8,797	8,545
Over 1 year and within 5 years	7,594	7,410
Over 5 years	66	66
Total lease payment receivable	16,457	16,020
Deduction: charge for future financial income	(437)	
Present value of minimum lease payment receivable	16,020	

### (2) As lessee

#### ① Operating lease transactions

NTT DATA Group leases real estate such as office buildings, communication equipment, office appliances, etc. by operating lease transactions.

The future minimum lease payment payable based on non-cancellable operating leases is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2019
Within 1 year	13,151
Over 1 year and within 5 years	31,361
Over 5 years	17,222
Total	61,734

Lease payment payable related to operating lease transactions is 12,225 million yen.

As of March 31, 2020

### (1) As lessor

Finance lease transactions

NTT DATA Group leases communication devices, servers, etc. which is classified as finance lease transaction. Sales profit/loss, financial revenue for net investment in the lease and net investment in the lease based on lease finance and their adjustments are as follows:

Revenues related to finance lease transactions are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Sales profit/loss	2,142
Financial revenue for net investment in the lease	378

Maturity analysis of lease payment receivables related to finance lease transactions is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2020
Within 1 year	5,687
Over 1 year and within 2 years	4,141
Over 2 years and within 3 years	2,368
Over 3 years and within 4 years	1,733
Over 4 years and within 5 years	882
Over 5 years	33
Total	14,844
Less: unearned financial revenue	515
Net investment in the lease	14,329

(2) As lessee

In NTT DATA Group, real estate such as office buildings, communication equipment, office appliances, etc. are judged as lease or including lease, and the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized on the day the lease starts.

In the Group, there is no significance in contracts including contingent rent and residual value guarantee or leases that have not yet started event though the contract has been signed.

Details of right-of-use assets as of March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	Type of underlying assets						Total
	Data communication facilities	Buildings and structures	Machinery and delivery equipment	Tools, instrument, and equipment	Land	Other	
As of March 31, 2020	1,717	142,415	13,667	1,103	1,022	82	160,005

Costs and cash out flow related to lease in the current fiscal year are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2020
Depreciation of the right-of-use assets	
Data communication facilities are underlying asset	738
Buildings and structures are underlying asset	31,107
Machinery and delivery equipment are underlying asset	6,045
Tools, instrument, and equipment are underlying asset	235
Land is underlying asset	114
Other	59
Depreciation of the right-of-use assets total	38,298
Interest paid on lease liabilities	3,364
Cash out flow related to lease	46,769
Increased amount of right-of-use assets	66,180

## 21. Employee benefits

### (1) Defined benefit plans

#### ① Lump-sum payments on retirement and contract-type corporate pension plans

The employees of NTT DATA Group are generally entitled to lump-sum payments on retirement determined by reference to the employee's basic rate of pay, length of service, and other conditions.

NTT DATA and certain subsidiaries sponsor non-contributory contract-type corporate pension plans, which provide pensions from funds equivalent to 28% of the lump-sum payments on retirement. The employees have an option to receive the benefit in a lump-sum payment.

NTT DATA Group has transferred from the contract-type corporate pension plans to a defined contribution pension plan regarding the future contributions made on or after April 1, 2014. The Group's contract-type corporate pension plan continues to remain for the contributions made until March 31, 2014.

#### ② NTT Kigyō-Nenkin-Kikin (NTT Corporate Defined Benefit Pension Plan ("NTT CDBP")) (former NTT Welfare Pension Plan) and NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT CDBP (former NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT Welfare Pension Plan)

##### (i) NTT CDBP (former NTT Welfare Pension Plan)

NTT CDBP is a pension plan to which both NTT Group and its employees make contributions, to add employees' own additional benefits to the basic pension and the welfare pension under the public pension scheme.

##### (ii) NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT CDBP (former NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT Welfare Pension Plan)

NTT Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP is a transitionally managed pension plan to liquidate the former NTT Mutual Aid Plan pursuant to the Law to Partially Amend the Japanese Welfare Pension Insurance Law and other legislations. This aims to provide pension benefits based on the former Public Corporation Employee Mutual Aid Association Law, following the integration of the former NTT Mutual Aid Plan into the welfare pension insurance in April 1997.

NTT Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP is a public welfare pension scheme and falls under a multiple-employer defined benefit plan.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law and other legislations, NTT Group pays contributions determined by the Japanese government every year based on the pay-as-you-go system to NTT Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP (former NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT Welfare Pension Plan). Such contributions are made pursuant to the former Public Corporation Employee Mutual Aid Association Law to cover the costs of pension benefits for the period of service in and prior to June 1956 for employees who worked at NTT, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION, and/or its former government organizations (the Ministry of Communications in the area of telecommunications and the Ministry of Telecommunications) and retired in July 1956 or later.

For NTT CDBP and NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT CDBP in (ii) above, defined benefit obligations are calculated separately from lump-sum payments on retirement and contract-type corporate pension plans in (i) above.

Also, some of the subsidiaries have introduced their own unique plans other than above.

These defined benefit plans are exposed to actuarial risks (investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk, and inflation risk).

③ Reconciliation of defined benefit obligations and net amount of plan assets and defined benefit liabilities (assets)

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligations and net amounts of plan assets and defined benefit liabilities (assets) in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Changes in defined benefit obligations		
Present value at the beginning of the year	380,844	390,719
Service cost	21,349	22,004
Net amount of interest cost	2,543	2,207
Remeasurements		
- Changes in demographic assumptions	(457)	123
- Changes in financial assumptions	7,042	(8,265)
- Other	(3,915)	442
Benefit payments (lump-sum payments on retirement and pension)	(14,324)	(14,371)
Effect of business combinations and disposal	—	265
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(794)	(1,200)
Other	(1,570)	5,291
Balance of present value at the end of the year	390,719	397,214
Changes in plan assets		
Fair value at the beginning of the year	187,927	197,061
Interest income	1,311	1,118
Remeasurements		
- Income related to plan assets excluding interest income	1,846	(6,402)
Employer contributions	13,447	8,931
Benefit payments (pension)	(6,667)	(6,473)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(477)	(554)
Other	(325)	5,877
Fair value at the end of the year	197,061	199,559
Net amount of defined benefit liabilities (assets) recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position	193,657	197,655

④ Defined benefit obligations and plan assets

Relation between the present value of defined benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets and the net amount of defined benefit liabilities (assets) recorded in consolidated financial statements is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligations	390,719	397,214
Fair value of plan assets	(197,061)	(199,559)
Total	193,657	197,655
Defined benefit liabilities	202,491	207,854
Net defined benefit asset	(8,834)	(10,199)

(Note) Assets related to retirement benefits are included in "other non-current assets" on the consolidated statement of financial position.

⑤ Details of the fair value of plan assets

The details of the fair value of plan assets as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2019		As of March 31, 2020	
	Quoted market value in an active market		Quoted market value in an active market	
	Available	NA	Available	NA
Cash and cash equivalents	14,739	210	11,913	252
Equity securities	24,106	1,738	21,578	1,537
Domestic	16,114	1,738	15,172	1,537
Overseas	7,992	—	6,406	—
Debt instruments	46,644	16,325	42,172	21,194
Domestic	44,762	16,179	40,300	21,038
Overseas	1,882	147	1,872	157
Beneficiary certificates of securities investment trust	—	26,486	—	24,905
Pooled funds	—	25,274	—	28,836
Life insurance company general accounts	—	29,232	—	34,036
Other	—	12,308	—	13,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,489</b>	<b>111,573</b>	<b>75,663</b>	<b>123,896</b>

⑥ Important actuarial assumption used in calculating the present value of defined benefit obligations

The important actuarial assumption as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.1%~0.5%	0.2%~0.6%

⑦ Effects of defined benefit plan on the amount, period and uncertainties of future cash flow of a company

(i) Sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligations

The effects on defined benefit obligations in case one of the important actuarial assumptions changed within the range of reasonable possibility on the reporting date, assuming that there is no change in other assumptions as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

		As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Discount rate	In case of 0.5% increase	(25,934)	(35,135)
	In case of 0.5% decrease	29,682	39,672

(Note) In reality, the change does not necessarily occur with one independent assumption, so the result in the future may differ from the analysis above.

(ii) Funding policy

NTT DATA Group's funding policy takes into account various factors such as allowable limit of deductible expenses in terms of tax, funded status of plan assets, and actuarial calculations. Contributions for plan assets are intended for covering the benefits for services to be provided in the future in addition to the benefits for services that have already been provided.

In order to be able to maintain financial balance over the future, NTT CDBP and the contract-type corporate pension plans stipulate that the amount of the premium be recalculated every five years and every three years, respectively, as of the end of the fiscal year. However, if there is a significant change in the environment surrounding the pension finance, NTT DATA Group will review the financial status as necessary.

(iii) Management policy with respect to pension assets

NTT DATA Group's management policy with respect to pension assets is formulated with the objective of ensuring steady disbursement of benefit in future periods. Therefore, the long-term aim of asset management is to secure the total profits deemed necessary to ensure sound pension financing. To achieve this, NTT DATA Group selects various investments and takes into consideration their expected return and risks, and the correlation among the selected investments. The Group then sets the target of allocation ratio for plan assets and endeavors to maintain that ratio. The target allocation ratio for plan assets is determined from a mid- to long-term perspective and is reviewed annually. In the event that there is a significant change in the investment environment, the Group reviews the target allocation ratio for plan assets as necessary.

(iv) Expected contribution amount in the following fiscal year

NTT DATA Group estimates that the contribution for defined benefit plan for the following fiscal year is 8,533 million yen.

Duration of defined benefit obligations as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are 16.4 years and 16.5 years, respectively.

(2) Defined contribution plans

The amount recognized as expenses regarding defined contribution plan in the previous fiscal and the current fiscal year are 7,207 million yen and 7,676 million yen, respectively.

(3) Employee benefit expenses

The employee benefit expenses included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss were 869,335 million yen in the previous fiscal year and 907,270 million yen in the current fiscal year. The employee benefit expenses include employees' salary and allowance, legal welfare expenses, retirement benefit expenses, etc.

The employee benefit expenses are included and shown in "cost of sale" and "selling general and administrative expenses."

## 22. Provisions

### (1) Reconciliation tables related to provisions

Details and changes of provisions in the current fiscal year are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)		
	Provision for loss on order received	Other	Total
Balance at beginning of the year (April 1, 2019)	9,947	6,049	15,996
Increase during the term	10,866	1,818	12,685
Changes from business combinations	—	—	—
Decrease during the term (used for purpose)	(17,239)	(1,584)	(18,823)
Decrease during the term (reversal)	(117)	(1,221)	(1,338)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(12)	(104)	(116)
Balance at the end of the year (March 31, 2020)	3,445	4,959	8,404

The balance of current and non-current liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Current liabilities	12,434	4,273
Non-current liabilities	3,562	4,131
Total	15,996	8,404

### (2) Details of provisions

Provisions are recognized in cases where NTT DATA Group has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, as well as where it is probable that the obligations will be required to be settled and when it is possible to reliably estimate the amount of the obligation.

Using the time value of money and the interest rate reflecting the specific risks of the liabilities, provisions are measured by discounting the estimated future cash flows to the present value, taking into account the risks and uncertainties related to the obligations as of the fiscal year end.

#### Allowance for losses on contracts

This is related to software built-to-order, and the amount of allowance is calculated by estimating the development effort and unit cost expected to occur in the future. During the period in which outflow of economic benefit is expected, it is affected by status, etc. of future projects, but usually is expected to be within one year from the end of a fiscal year. There is no compensation expected at this time.

### (3) Changes in accounting estimates

In the current consolidated fiscal year, a defect that could not have been anticipated at the time of the previous review of total costs was found. As a result, the possibility of outflow of economic benefits has increased, and we have changed the estimated cost. Accordingly, the additional provision for loss on order received which is within the “cost of sales” increased 3,951 million yen in Public & Social Infrastructure Segment and 5,336 million yen in Financial Segment.

23. Other financial liabilities

Details of other financial liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Commercial paper	24,000	—
Other	3,764	4,793
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial liabilities	2,197	3,288
Lease obligations	15,506	—
Put option offered to non controlling interest	5,158	8,678
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,625</b>	<b>16,759</b>
Current liabilities	28,717	4,604
Non-current liabilities	21,908	12,155
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,625</b>	<b>16,759</b>

24. Other liabilities

Details of other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Consumption tax payable	10,782	13,266
Real estate tax payable	4,828	5,175
Other	29,751	20,699
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,361</b>	<b>39,140</b>
Current liabilities	32,898	29,674
Non-current liabilities	12,463	9,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,361</b>	<b>39,140</b>

25. Equity and other components of equity

(1) Common stock

Changes in the total number of authorized shares and the total number of issued shares in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

	(Shares)		
	Total number of authorized shares (common stock with no par value)	Total number of issued shares (common stock with no par value)	Treasury stock (common stock with no par value)
April 1, 2018	5,610,000,000	1,402,500,000	953
Stock split under resolution of the Board of Directors	-	-	-
Repurchase of treasury stock based on less-than-one-unit share purchase demand	-	-	-
March 31, 2019	5,610,000,000	1,402,500,000	953
Stock split under resolution of the Board of Directors	-	-	-
Repurchase of treasury stock based on less-than-one-unit share purchase demand	-	-	-
March 31, 2020	5,610,000,000	1,402,500,000	953

(2) Additional paid-in capital and retained earnings

Additional paid-in capital consists of amount generated from capital transaction, which is not included in common stock, and consists of capital reserve and other additional paid-in capital (mainly disposal difference of treasury stock). Under Japanese Companies Act, one half or more of the amount related to payment for issuing stock must be capitalized to common stock and the remaining to capital reserve. The Companies Act requires that one tenth of dividend of other additional paid-in capital and other retained earnings be reserved as capital reserve and legal retained earnings, respectively, until the total of capital reserve and legal retained earnings reaches one fourth of the common stock. Capital reserve, legal retained earnings, other additional paid-in capital, and other retained earnings are admitted to be reclassified between accounts by resolution of a general meeting of shareholders under a certain condition.

Retained earnings consists of legal retained earnings and other retained earnings (mainly accumulated amount of net income/loss of each reporting period). Under Companies Act, on the day dividend with retained earnings as a source is paid out, one tenth of the amount of surplus which decreases due to dividend of surplus must be reserved as capital reserve or legal retained earnings, until the total of capital reserve and legal retained earnings reaches one fourth of common stock. Legal retained earnings can be withdrawn by resolution of general meeting of shareholders.

The distributable amount which becomes the dividend resources of NTT DATA is calculated based on the Company's non-consolidated financial statements prepared according to corporate accounting standards generally recognized as fair and appropriate by Japanese Companies Act and in Japan.

### (3) Capital management

NTT DATA Group has set a mid- to long-term increase of corporate value through management by keeping soundness of financial base and capital efficiency in mind, as well as stable shareholder return as the basic policies.

D/E ratio and ROE are the main indicators used by NTT DATA Group for capital management.

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Debt Equity Ratio (Times)(Note 1)	0.65	0.64
Ratio of net income to equity attributable to shareholders of NTT DATA (ROE)(Note 2)	10.7%	8.1%

(Note) 1 Interest-bearing debt / Shareholders' equity (Total equity — Non-controlling interests)

Of liabilities recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position, interest-bearing debt includes corporate bonds and loans.

2 Net income attributable to shareholders of NTT DATA / Equity attributable to shareholders of NTT DATA (average of beginning and end of the year)

### (4) Put options granted to non-controlling interests

See "3. Significant accounting policies (20) Put options granted to non-controlling interests."

Put options are classified into three levels of fair value hierarchy.

### (5) Other components of equity

Details and changes in other components of equity in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

	Net change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedge	Hedge cost	Remeasurement of net amount of defined benefit liabilities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Total
April 1, 2018	57,755	71	-	-	(18,961)	38,865
Cumulative effect of adoption of IFRS 9	3,182	(464)	636	-	-	3,354
Other comprehensive income	11,756	(731)	100	(1,271)	11,060	20,913
Non-controlling interests transfer	(35)	3	-	208	153	330
Transfer to retained earnings	(290)	-	-	1,063	-	773
March 31, 2019	72,368	(1,120)	736	-	(7,748)	64,236
Other comprehensive interests	(8,328)	(142)	18	1,076	(23,846)	(31,222)
Non-controlling interests transfer	58	(1)	-	13	143	213
Transfer to retained earnings	(6,134)	-	-	(1,089)	-	(7,223)
March 31, 2020	57,965	(1,263)	754	-	(31,451)	26,005

(6) Other comprehensive income

Details of other comprehensive income and amount of related tax effects as well as amounts reclassified to profit in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Net change in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note)		
Amounts arising during the period	17,320	(12,007)
Amounts reclassified to profit	—	—
Before tax effect	17,320	(12,007)
Tax effect	(5,563)	3,679
After tax effect	11,756	(8,328)
Cash flow hedge		
Amounts arising during the period	6,330	(1,389)
Amounts reclassified to profit	(7,392)	1,271
Basis adjustment	(3)	(67)
Before tax effect	(1,066)	(185)
Tax effect	335	42
After tax effect	(731)	(142)
Hedge cost		
Amounts arising during the period	522	387
Amounts reclassified to profit	(373)	(369)
Before tax effect	149	18
Tax effect	(49)	(0)
After tax effect	100	18
Remeasurement of net amount of defined benefit liabilities		
Amounts arising during the period	(632)	1,298
Amounts reclassified to profit	—	—
Before tax effect	(632)	1,298
Tax effect	(639)	(222)
After tax effect	(1,271)	1,076
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Amounts arising during the period	11,273	(23,723)
Amounts reclassified to profit	—	—
Before tax effect	11,273	(23,723)
Tax effect	—	—
After tax effect	11,273	(23,723)
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method		
Amounts arising during the period	(213)	(122)
Amounts reclassified to profit	—	—
After tax effect	(213)	(122)
Total other comprehensive income (after tax)	20,913	(31,222)

26. Dividend

Dividends paid are as follows:

① Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividend (millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
June 19, 2018 General Meeting of Shareholders	Common shares	10,519	Retained earnings	7.5	March 31, 2018	June 20, 2018
November 2, 2018 Board of Directors	Common shares	11,921	Retained earnings	8.5	September 30, 2018	December 3, 2018

② Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividend (millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
June 20, 2019 General Meeting of Shareholders	Common shares	11,921	Retained earnings	8.5	March 31, 2019	June 21, 2019
November 1, 2019 Board of Directors	Common shares	12,622	Retained earnings	9.0	September 30, 2019	December 2, 2019

③ Dividends during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 with effective date during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividend (millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
June 17, 2020 General Meeting of Shareholders	Common shares	12,622	Retained earnings	9.0	March 31, 2020	June 18, 2020

## 27. Revenue

### (1) Details of goods and services

#### Consulting

In consulting business, we provide services such as consulting for improving clients' business that either involves transfer of deliverables to clients including requirements definition, market research, etc. that does not accompany system software development or that does not involve transfer of deliverables to clients. In case of involving transfer of deliverables, since the benefits are transferred to clients according to the progress of the deliverables, revenues are recognized over the course of the installation period depending on the progress of installation. As cost is deemed to arise in proportion to degree of installation progress, we use cost-to-cost method based on the cost occurred for estimating the progress.

Contract consideration is normally paid upon delivery. In case of not involving transfer of deliverables, considerations for the services are collected according to results, such as the number of days service was provided or with fixed amount depending on the actual usage of service by clients. Revenue is recognized when the clients have used the services.

#### Integrated IT Solutions

NTT DATA Group owns the facility assets and provides services to clients.

In order-based integrated IT solution businesses, we provide services covering the full life cycle of clients' systems, from requirements definition to maintenance/operation. NTT DATA Group makes capital investments and owns the facilities as assets according to orders from clients and recognizes the revenue according to the contract period mainly at a fixed amount.

In plan-based integrated IT solutions businesses, we provide services mainly in payment area. NTT DATA Group makes capital investments and holds the facilities as assets by anticipating the use of multiple clients, collects considerations for the services as usage fee according to the actual usage by the clients. The revenue is recognized when clients have used the service.

#### System software development

We are entrusted with plans, designs, development, etc. for clients' information systems and deliver them to the clients.

As deliverables are transferred to clients according to the progress of system software development, revenues are recognized over the course of the installation period depending on the progress of installation. As cost is deemed to arise in proportion to degree of installation progress, we use cost-to-cost method based on the cost occurred for estimating the progress. Contract consideration is normally paid upon delivery.

When losses are expected to arise, allowance for losses is recorded in the consolidated fiscal year in which the date the losses became apparent belongs.

#### Maintenance support

In maintenance support business, we provide technology support for system development, etc. that does not involve transfer of deliverables to clients, such as AMO (\*1), ITO (\*2), and BPO (\*3) services, or services in which we perform maintenance and operation. We collect considerations for the services according to results such as the number of days services were provided to clients or with a fixed amount depending on the actual usage by customers, and the revenue is recognized when the clients have used the services.

\*1 Application Management Outsourcing: outsourcing service for operation and maintenance of clients' custom applications.

\*2 IT Outsourcing: one stop service for maintenance and operation of internal systems, etc. used by clients.

\*3 Business Process Outsourcing: outsourcing service implementing efficient business operation by undertaking part of clients' operations

### Other services

Service such as leasing facilities other than information device mainly including buildings, power, line equipment and fee collection agent.

### (2) Change of major service categories

Taking into account the recent changes in business environment, we changed the major service categories in order to appropriately indicate the status of our business. The major change is that we have broken down what we used to call “consulting support” into “consulting” and “maintenance support.”

Also, for the breakdown of net sales of the previous fiscal year, we have disclosed the one we created based on the service category after the change.

### (3) Breakdown of net sales

Net sales is broken down into major services. The relation between breakdown of net sales and each reportable segment is as follows:

Almost all the net sales of NTT DATA Group is a revenue recognized from contracts with clients. Lease revenues based on IAS 17 in the previous fiscal year and on IFRS 16 in the current fiscal year are included in the net sales in the table below because they have no significance.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Unit: million yen)

	Reportable segment					Other	Total
	Public & Social Infra-structure	Financial	Enterprise & Solutions	North America	EMEA & LATAM		
Consulting	8,531	9,444	16,279	24,210	169,728	5,697	233,891
Integrated IT Solutions	69,040	268,460	85,253	117,070	44,475	560	584,858
System Software Development	155,210	90,696	116,516	127,527	87,869	24,275	602,093
Maintenance Support	158,314	117,698	119,964	147,677	111,256	11,831	666,739
Other services	8,486	5,281	41,223	-	20,530	525	76,045
Total	399,581	491,579	379,234	416,484	433,858	42,889	2,163,625

(Note) The amount after deducting internal transactions among group companies are shown.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 (from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Unit: million yen)

	Reportable segment					Other	Total
	Public & Social Infra-structure	Financial	Enterprise & Solutions	North America	EMEA & LATAM		
Consulting	7,520	13,892	21,979	40,412	182,292	6,205	272,300
Integrated IT Solutions	72,613	280,698	97,147	116,891	45,411	241	613,000
System Software Development	152,482	82,998	124,266	112,302	84,618	31,208	587,875
Maintenance Support	171,762	121,981	138,533	149,707	112,558	12,105	706,645
Other services	9,364	5,907	46,057	-	24,805	855	86,988
Total	413,742	505,475	427,982	419,312	449,685	50,613	2,266,808

(Note) The amount after deducting internal transactions among group companies are shown.

(4) Contract balance

NTT DATA Group records contract assets for considerations for system development services, etc. in progress. The contract assets are reclassified to trade receivable as soon as the right to payment becomes unconditional. The Group also records contract liabilities for consideration received in advance from clients.

The balance of contract assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Contract assets	81,929	74,828
Contract liabilities	218,774	256,740
Of recognized revenues, those that were included in the balance of contract liabilities as of the beginning of the year	110,620	90,822

There is no significance in the amount of revenue recognized from performance obligation satisfied in the past periods in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020.

(5) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation

Revenues expected to be recognized in the future related to unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows. NTT DATA Group does not apply the practical expedient of Paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and includes performance obligations related to contracts expected to be satisfied within 1 year.

	(Unit: million yen)	
	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Within 1 year	1,088,137	1,121,204
Over 1 year and within 2 years	467,821	521,624
Over 2 years and within 3 years	363,770	372,659
Over 3 years	537,361	620,848
Total	2,457,088	2,636,335

(6) Contract costs

There are no significant assets recognized from contract costs in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020.

In case the amortization period of the assets to be recognized is within 1 year, the practical expedient is applied and incremental costs of obtaining a contract is recognized as expenses at the time they are incurred.

28. Cost of sales and selling general and administrative expenses

Details of cost of sales and selling general and administrative expenses by characteristics in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Employees' salaries and allowances	729,888	758,461
Outsourcing expenses	597,280	622,338
Depreciation and amortization cost	153,216	195,685
Cost of goods	152,628	169,796
Research and development expenses (Note)	15,094	21,793
Legal welfare expenses	47,741	53,368
Welfare expenses	39,096	39,187
Rent expenses	36,964	4,224
Traveling expenses	31,321	30,170
Communications and transportation expenses	28,775	36,817
Other	183,906	204,033
Total	2,015,908	2,135,871

(Note) Research and development expenses recognized as expenses, are all included in selling general and administrative expenses.

29. Finance income and finance costs

Details of finance income and finance costs in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows:

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Finance income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Interest income	2,800	3,183
Other	56	0
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Dividend income	1,746	1,676
Financial assets derecognized during the period	12	57
Financial assets held as of the end of the fiscal year	1,734	1,619
Other finance income	2,246	1,167
Total finance income	6,848	6,026
Finance costs		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Provision for loss allowance	55	6,720
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Interest expenses	4,633	4,375
Other	1	-
Exchange differences (net amount)	1,911	1,517
Other finance costs	1,225	4,505
Total finance costs	7,825	17,117

### 30. Earnings per share

Basically, earnings per share in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are calculated based on net income attributable to the shareholders of NTT DATA and the average number of common shares during the period shown below.

Diluted earnings per share is not recorded because there is no potentially dilutive shares with dilutive effect.

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Net income attributable to shareholders of NTT DATA (Unit: million yen)	93,616	75,148
Amount not attributable to ordinary shareholders (Unit: million yen)	—	—
Net income used for calculating earnings per share (Unit: million yen)	93,616	75,148
Outstanding shares (share)	1,402,500,000	1,402,500,000
Impact of treasury shares (share)	953	953
Average number of common shares during the period (share)	1,402,499,047	1,402,499,047

### 31. Financial instruments

#### (1) Financial risk management

NTT DATA Group is exposed to various financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk, exchange risk, interest rate risk, and stock price fluctuation risk) in the course of its business activities. To prevent and mitigate such financial risks, NTT DATA Group manages risks in accordance with certain policies.

With regard to derivative transactions, NTT DATA Group limits and performs them within the actual demand by taking specified procedures for trade execution in accordance with the derivative transaction management rules.

#### (2) Credit risk management

In conducting business, NTT DATA Group is exposed to clients' credit risks in trade and other receivables and other financial assets (deposits, stocks, receivables and derivatives among others.)

In the Company, with regard to trade receivables, the person in charge of the trade receivables of each sector, etc. conducts regular monitoring of the collection status of individual clients to manage due dates as well as the credit balance in accordance with credit management rules, etc., and at the same time, delays in trade receivables are reported to the Corporate Management Committee on a quarterly basis so that early and secured collections can be achieved. Consolidated subsidiaries also conduct credit risk control using similar methods to those of the Company.

When using derivatives, the Company conducts transactions only with highly rated financial institutions, judging that there is little default risk (credit risk) of the counterparties.

Through the above risk management procedures, NTT DATA Group aims to prevent or mitigate credit risks and is not exposed to any excessive credit risk.

Credit risk management of the NTT DATA Group is as described below.

#### Maximum credit risk exposure

The carrying amounts after impairment of financial assets shown in the consolidated financial statements are maximum credit risk exposures of financial assets of NTT DATA Group, without taking into account the appraisal value of acquired collateral.

① Trade and other receivables and contract assets

Credit risk exposure and loss allowance related to trade and other receivables and contract assets as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as shown below:

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: million yen)

Overdue period	Total carrying amounts	Required allowance rate	Loss allowance	Credit impairment
Within 30 days	603,083	0.0%	110	N
30 – 90 days	15,016	0.8%	114	N
More than 90 days	15,055	17.1%	2,577	Y
Total	633,154		2,801	

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: million yen)

Overdue period	Total carrying amounts	Required allowance rate	Loss allowance	Credit impairment
Within 30 days	593,778	0.1%	787	N
30 – 90 days	30,745	0.8%	258	N
More than 90 days	29,895	21.2%	6,346	Y
Total	654,419		7,390	

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the amount of provision for loss was recorded as a result of an increase in the credit risk of certain financial assets held by customers in the EMEA and Latin America segment due to a significant deterioration in their financial conditions. As a result of this change, expected credit losses of 4,925 million yen was recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

NTT DATA Group measures loss allowance with the following method for above financial receivables.

Measurement of expected credit losses for 12 months and lifetime

See “3. Significant accounting policies (4) Financial instruments ② (b) Impairment of financial assets.”

Forward-looking information

In measuring expected credit losses, we use the provision rate with forward-looking information taken into account in the history of past losses from bad debt.

Changes in the estimation technique or important assumptions during the reporting period

There is no change in the estimation technique or important assumptions during the reporting period.

②Other financial assets (debt securities, loan receivable, etc.)

Credit risk exposure and loss allowance related to other financial assets (debt securities, loan receivable, etc.) as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as shown below:

As of March 31, 2019

	Total carrying amounts	Loss allowance	Credit impairment
Other financial assets (debt securities, loan receivable, etc.)	46,055 -	827 -	N Y
Total	46,055	827	

As of March 31, 2020

	Total carrying amounts	Loss allowance	Credit impairment
Other financial assets (debt securities, loan receivable, etc.)	44,757 9,122	805 9,122	N Y
Total	53,879	9,927	

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the amount of provision for loss was recorded as a result of an increase in the credit risk of certain financial assets held by customers in the EMEA and Latin America segment due to a significant deterioration in their financial conditions. As a result of this change, expected credit losses of 6,720 million yen was recorded in financial costs in the consolidated statements of income.

NTT DATA Group measures loss allowance with the following method for above financial receivables.

Measurement of expected credit losses for 12 months and lifetime

See “3. Significant accounting policies (4) Financial instruments ② (b) Impairment of financial assets.”

Forward-looking information

In measuring expected credit losses, we take into account records of occurrence of past default events as a forward-looking information.

Changes in the estimation technique or important assumptions during the reporting period

There is no change in the estimation technique or important assumptions during the reporting period.

Reconciliation of loss allowance in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are shown below.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Unit: million yen)

Classification	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Related to assets that are not credit impaired financial assets	Related to credit impaired financial assets	Related to trade receivables or contract assets	
Balance on April 1, 2018	734	-	-	2,641	3,375
Increase	93	-	-	1,425	1,518
Decrease	-	-	-	(1,264)	(1,264)
Balance on March 31, 2019	827	-	-	2,801	3,628

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 (from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Unit: million yen)

Classification	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses			Total
		Related to assets that are not credit impaired financial assets	Related to credit impaired financial assets	Related to trade receivables or contract assets	
Balance on April 1, 2019	827	-	-	2,801	3,628
Increase	-	-	9,122	5,575	14,698
Decrease	(22)	-	-	(986)	(1,008)
Balance on March 31, 2020	805	-	9,122	7,390	17,318

There is no significant collateral or credit enhancement as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020.

### (3) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is mainly the risk that NTT DATA Group faces in fulfilling its obligations related to financial liabilities that are settled by cash or other financial assets. The Group aims to secure stable, low-cost funds when raising funds to support business activities.

NTT DATA Group manages liquidity risks by certain means, for example, formulating and updating monthly funding plans. The Company also makes use of bank loans and NTT Group Finance for financing and has received ratings of long-term bonds and commercial paper from two rating institutions in Japan for more stable financing. Accordingly, the Company has secured enough funding liquidity which could substitute cash and cash equivalents.

NTT DATA Group has introduced a group cash management system, which aims to improve the fund efficiency by letting the Company centrally manage the Group's funds and lend needed funds to each group company.

Balance of financial liabilities by due date as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are shown below. Trade and other receivables are not included in the table because they are usually settled within one year.

As of March 31, 2019

	(Unit: million yen)							
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 2 years	Over 2 years and within 3 years	Over 3 years and within 4 years	Over 4 years and within 5 years	Over 5 years
Corporate bonds and loans	581,023	607,786	141,386	91,865	66,145	70,886	67,808	169,696
Commercial paper	24,000	24,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lease obligations	15,506	18,739	4,015	3,003	1,973	1,327	1,116	7,306
Derivative financial liabilities	2,197	2,197	365	1,792	40	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>622,725</b>	<b>652,721</b>	<b>169,766</b>	<b>96,659</b>	<b>68,158</b>	<b>72,213</b>	<b>68,924</b>	<b>177,002</b>

As of March 31, 2020

	(Unit: million yen)							
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 2 years	Over 2 years and within 3 years	Over 3 years and within 4 years	Over 4 years and within 5 years	Over 5 years
Corporate bonds and loans	597,955	614,693	161,486	65,589	70,318	79,192	2,453	235,656
Lease liabilities	161,363	177,290	41,903	31,876	24,414	19,583	15,793	43,719
Derivative financial liabilities	3,288	3,288	1,826	26	-	-	-	1,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>762,606</b>	<b>795,271</b>	<b>205,215</b>	<b>97,492</b>	<b>94,731</b>	<b>98,776</b>	<b>18,246</b>	<b>280,811</b>

#### (4) Market risks

Market risks refer to risks concerning fluctuations in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices and affect NTT DATA Group's earnings or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

With regard to foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, NTT DATA Group basically hedges foreign exchange risk by possessing foreign currency liability in the same currency or other currency which links with the currency in question, making forward exchange contracts, currency swap transactions, currency option transactions, or combinations of them. With regard to variable rate assets and liabilities, the Company basically hedges interest rate risk by possessing liabilities which are linked to the industry interest rate, interest rate swap transactions, interest rate option transactions, or combinations of them.

With regard to stocks, their market risk is managed by grasping their fair value and checking the financial position of the issuers regularly. Derivatives are used in accordance with risk control rules and the Finance Department of the Company manages them centrally. The use of derivatives by consolidated subsidiaries is subject to prior discussion with the Company.

##### ① Foreign exchange risk management

NTT DATA Group conducts corporate activities globally and is subject to risk of foreign exchange fluctuations as the group companies based in various regions of the world conduct trade, financing, and investment in non-functional currencies. To maintain economic value of cash flows in non-functional currencies, NTT DATA Group manages foreign exchange fluctuation risks by using contracts such as forward exchange contract. NTT DATA Group considers that these transactions effectively offset the impact of exchange fluctuations. Main hedged currencies are US dollars and Euros.

##### (a) Currency risk exposure

Currency risk exposures of NTT DATA Group as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows. The amount of foreign exchange risk hedged by derivatives is excluded.

(Unit: million yen)

Currency	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
USD	18,218	6,078
Euro	66,934	48,487

##### (b) Sensitivity analysis of currency exchange

Estimated amount of increase in profit before taxes assuming that Japanese yen depreciated by 1 yen as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 is as follows. The amount of decrease in profit before taxes assuming that the Japanese yen appreciated by 1 yen is the same amount.

(Unit: million yen)

Currency	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
USD	153	56
Euro	537	405

② Interest rate risk management

In conducting business activities, NTT DATA Group pays interest accrued by raising funds necessary for working capital and capital investment among others. With regard to borrowings with interest rate risks, NTT DATA Group usually hedges such interest rate risks by using an interest rate swap.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

Interest rate risk exposures of NTT DATA Group as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Short-term borrowings	51,188	67,076

(b) Sensitivity analysis of interest rate

There is no significance in the effect on profit before taxes in case interest rate of financial instruments with floating interest rates held by NTT DATA Group as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 changed by 1%.

③ Equity price fluctuation risk control

NTT DATA Group is exposed to equity price fluctuation risks as it holds marketable shares especially those of clients and associates as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020. Based on its risk control strategy, NTT DATA Group manages equity price fluctuation risks by regularly monitoring fair value and unrealized profit and loss for each investee.

Sensitivity analysis of equity price

The impact on other comprehensive income (before considering tax effect) in case market price declined by 10% for securities traded in an active market assuming that all other variables are unchanged is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
Impact on other comprehensive income (before considering tax effect) ( ( ) shows negative amount)	(11,246)	(9,113)

(5) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is defined as “a price that is assumed to be received for selling an asset or a price that is assumed to be paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants on the day of the measurement.” In IFRS, there are 3 levels of fair values. Inputs used for measuring fair values are prioritized according to observability. Each input are as follows:

Level 1: market price of the same asset and liability in an active market

Level 2: observable input other than the market price included in Level 1 regarding asset and liability

Level 3: unobservable input regarding asset and liability

Reclassification between the levels of fair values is recognized as having occurred at the end of each quarter.

Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value

Financial instruments that are not measured at fair value as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows. Other financial instruments are not included in the table as their carrying amounts are largely equivalent to their fair values.

(Unit: million yen)

	As of March 31, 2019		As of March 31, 2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Long-term loans (incl. those to be repaid within a year)	397,164	422,535	475,869	481,997
Corporate bonds (incl. those to be redeemed within a year)	110,087	111,690	50,093	51,147

Assets and liabilities measured ordinarily at fair value

Assets and liabilities measured ordinarily at fair value as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows.  
NTT DATA Group continues to measure other financial assets (securities) and derivatives at fair value.

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: million yen)

	Fair value			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other financial assets:				
Stocks, etc.	131,441	112,462	—	18,979
Derivative financial assets	1,978	—	1,978	—
Total	133,419	112,462	1,978	18,979
Other financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial liabilities	2,197	—	2,197	—
Total	2,197	—	2,197	—

There is no reclassification between Level 1 and Level 2.

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: million yen)

	Fair value			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other financial assets:				
Stocks, etc.	110,312	91,133	—	19,179
Derivative financial assets	1,769	—	1,769	—
Total	112,081	91,133	1,769	19,179
Other financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial liabilities	3,288	—	3,288	—
Total	3,288	—	3,288	—

There is no reclassification between Level 1 and Level 2.

Reconciliation of Level 3 assets and liabilities measured ordinarily at fair value as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Unit: million yen)

Classification	Balance at the beginning of the year	Gain/Loss	Increase by purchase	Decrease by selling	Other	Balance at the end of the year
		Other comprehensive income				
Other financial assets						
Stocks, etc.	20,752	(176)	729	(2,980)	654	18,979

(Note) 1 "Balance at the beginning of the year" shows the value after applying IFRS 9.

2 "Gain/loss" included in "other comprehensive income" is related to equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as of the final day of the reporting period, and is included in "changes in fair value of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income" of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

3 There are no significant reclassifications in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 (from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Unit: million yen)

Classification	Balance at the beginning of the year	Gain/Loss	Increase by purchase	Decrease by selling	Other	Balance at the end of the year
		Other comprehensive income				
Other financial assets						
Stocks, etc.	18,979	(157)	968	(618)	7	19,179

(Note) 1 "Gain/loss" included in "other comprehensive income" is related to equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as of the final day of the reporting period, and is included in "changes in fair value of financial assets measured through other comprehensive income" of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2 There are no significant reclassifications in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

#### (6) Measurement method of fair values

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows. In case a market price could be obtained in estimating fair values of a financial instrument, the market price is used. For the fair value of a financial instrument whose market price cannot be obtained, estimation is made using a method of discounting future cash flow or other appropriate methods.

"Trade and other receivables," "trade and other payables," and "short-term loan"

Carrying amounts are largely equivalent to their fair values.

"Other financial assets (current)" and "other financial assets (non-current)"

Fair values of marketable securities are measured with a market price of the same asset in an active market.

Other financial assets include common stock issued by unlisted companies not accounted for by equity method such as clients. Fair values of unlisted common stocks are calculated using assessment model based on discount future cash flow, revenue, profitability and net asset, similar industry comparison and other assessment methods.

Derivatives are interest rate swap contracts, currency option transactions and forward exchange contracts. Their fair values are assessed based on observable market data, and are classified as Level 2. Also, appraisal value is regularly verified using observable market data such as foreign exchange rate.

“Long-term loan” (including those to be repaid within a year) and “corporate bonds” (including those to be redeemed within a year)

Fair values of long-term loans (including those to be paid within a year) and corporate bonds (including those to be redeemed within a year) are estimated based on the future discount cash flow using interest rate used in case NTT DATA Group borrows an equivalent new loan.

Fair values are assessed and verified based on observable market data and classified as Level 2.

“Other financial liabilities (current)” and “other financial liabilities (non-current)”

Derivatives are interest swap contracts, currency option transactions and forward exchange contracts. Their fair value is assessed based on observable market data, and is classified as Level 2. Also, appraisal value is regularly verified using observable market data such as foreign exchange rate.

Quantitative information concerning assets classified as Level 3

In NTT DATA Group, financial instruments classified as Level 3 are mainly comprised of unlisted stocks. The fair value of unlisted stocks is measured with available data using assessment methods and inputs that can most appropriately reflect the nature, characteristics, and risks of financial instruments concerned. The result of the measurement is reviewed and approved by an appropriately authorized person.

With regard to financial instruments classified as Level 3, increase and decrease of an important fair value in case unobservable input is changed to an alternative and reasonable assumption are not anticipated.

#### (7) Derivative transactions and hedging

Derivative and hedging transactions

NTT DATA Group has several financial instruments including long-term borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Such financial instruments are exposed to market risks from changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. NTT DATA Group formulates risk management policies for mitigating such risks using derivatives such as forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swap agreements, currency swap agreements, currency option agreements, and forward contracts in principle. The Group does not conduct derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

Risk management of foreign exchange fluctuations

NTT DATA Group concludes forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swap agreements, mainly in order to hedge the risks from changes in foreign currency rates related to foreign currency-denominated long-term borrowings. Such contracts and agreements have the same maturity as the underlying debt.

Risk management of interest rate fluctuations

Market risks from interest rate fluctuations that NTT DATA Group is exposed to are mainly related to obligations. Interest rate swap agreements are concluded to convert underlying debt of floating interest rate into payables of fixed interest rate. These instruments are executed with creditworthy financial institutions.

Derivative transactions and hedging in NTT DATA Group are as follows:

Cash flow hedge

As a cash flow hedge, NTT DATA Group designates forward exchange, currency swap and interest rate swap to fix the changes in the cash flows of foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables, foreign currency-denominated firm commitments, foreign currency-denominated forecast transactions, and floating rate loans.

Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is not applied as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as shown below. These transactions are conducted for the purpose of economically hedging the currency exchange risks arising mainly from foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables. Hedge accounting is not applied to these transactions because most of them are for small amounts and short-term.

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: million yen)

	Notional principal		Carrying amount	
	Total amount	Portion exceeding 1 year in the left	Assets	Liabilities
Forward exchange contracts	59,421	167	352	276
Currency swap	305	—	—	1

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: million yen)

	Notional principal		Carrying amount	
	Total amount	Portion exceeding 1 year in the left	Assets	Liabilities
Forward exchange contracts	91,648	10,299	647	782
Currency swap	316	—	—	2

Items designated as hedging instruments as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: million yen)

	Notional principal		Carrying amount		Line item	Change in the value of the hedging instrument
	Total amount	Portion exceeding 1 year in the left	Assets	Liabilities		
Cash flow hedges						
Foreign exchange risk						
Forward exchange contracts	11,157	1,588	26	163	(Note 2)	188
Foreign currency-denominated deposit	33,731	-	33,730	-	(Note 3)	(1)
Interest rate risk						
Interest rate swap	8,881	8,881	8	-	(Note 2)	(89)
Foreign exchange/interest rate risk						
Interest rate currency swap	112,120	112,120	1,592	1,757	(Note 2)	6,330

(Note) 1 The average rate from forward exchange contracts and foreign currency-denominated deposit is 111.04 yen per dollar. Average interest rate of interest rate swap is 2.69%. Average rate of interest rate currency swap is 109.64 per dollar and average interest rate is minus 0.08%.

2 "Other financial assets (current)," "other financial assets (non-current)," "other financial liabilities (current)," and "other financial liabilities (non-current)"

3 "Cash and cash equivalents"

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: million yen)

	Notional principal		Carrying amount		Line item	Change in the value of the hedging instrument
	Total amount	Portion exceeding 1 year in the left	Assets	Liabilities		
Cash flow hedges						
Foreign exchange risk						
Forward exchange contracts	12,126	1,578	224	56	(Note 2)	(19)
Foreign currency-denominated deposit	1,272	-	1,249	-	(Note 3)	(23)
Interest rate risk						
Interest rate swap	8,706	-	-	142	(Note 2)	(150)
Foreign exchange/interest rate risk						
Interest rate currency swap	109,918	71,828	897	2,307	(Note 2)	(1,246)

(Note) 1 The average rate from forward exchange contracts and foreign currency-denominated deposit is 110.18 yen per dollar. Average interest rate of interest rate swap is 2.69%. Average rate of interest rate currency swap is 109.64 per dollar and average interest rate is minus 0.08%.

2 "Other financial assets (current)," "other financial assets (non-current)," "other financial liabilities (current)," and "other financial liabilities (non-current)"

3 "Cash and cash equivalents"

The items designated as hedged items in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

As of March 31, 2019

(Unit: million yen)

	Change in the value of the hedging instrument	Cash flow hedge reserve related to ongoing hedges
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign exchange risk		
Foreign currency-denominated forecast transaction	(158)	158
Foreign currency-denominated finalized transactions, etc.	(29)	29
Interest rate risk		
Floating interest rate long-term loans	89	-
Foreign exchange/interest rate risk		
Floating interest rate foreign currency-denominated long-term loans	(6,274)	932

As of March 31, 2020

(Unit: million yen)

	Change in the value of the hedging instrument	Cash flow hedge reserve related to ongoing hedges
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign exchange risk		
Foreign currency-denominated forecast transaction	70	(70)
Foreign currency-denominated finalized transactions, etc.	(29)	29
Interest rate risk		
Floating interest rate long-term loans	150	-
Foreign exchange/interest rate risk		
Floating interest rate foreign currency-denominated long-term loans	1,404	1,304

The result of applying hedge accounting, which had impact on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Unit: million yen)

	Gain or loss on hedges recognized in the period in other comprehensive income (Note)	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment (Note)	Basis adjustments (Note)	Major line item in consolidated statement of profit or loss for reclassification adjustment
Cash flow hedges				
Foreign exchange risk	65	(302)	(3)	Finance cost
Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange/interest rate risk	6,265	(7,090)	-	Finance cost

(Note) Amount before tax effect.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 (April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Unit: million yen)

	Gain or loss on hedges recognized in the period in other comprehensive income (Note)	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment (Note)	Basis adjustments (Note)	Major line item in consolidated statement of profit or loss for reclassification adjustment
Cash flow hedges				
Foreign exchange risk	15	403	(67)	Finance cost
Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange/interest rate risk	(1,404)	868	-	Finance cost

(Note) Amount before tax effect.

In the previous and the current fiscal year, hedge ineffectiveness recognized as profit or loss is not material.

## 32. Major subsidiaries

### (1) NTT DATA Group structure

The consolidated financial statements of NTT DATA Group as of March 31, 2020 consist of NTT DATA and 318 consolidated subsidiaries (307 companies as of March 31, 2019).

Status of major consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2020 is as follows:

Name	Main business	Location	Reportable segment	Percentage of voting rights (%)
				As of March 31, 2020
NTT DATA i CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Public & Social Infrastructure	100.0
NTT DATA KYUSHU Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Public & Social Infrastructure	100.0
NTT DATA TOKAI Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Public & Social Infrastructure	100.0
NTT DATA KANSAI CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Public & Social Infrastructure	100.0
NTT DATA SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES INC.	System design/development	Japan	Financial	97.1
NTT DATA CUSTOMER SERVICE Corporation	System operation/maintenance	Japan	Financial	100.0
NTT DATA FINANCIAL CORE CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Financial	100.0
NTT DATA FORCE CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Financial	90.0
NTT DATA FRONTIER CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Financial	69.8
NTT DATA SOFIA Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Financial	85.0
NTT DATA Getronics Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Financial	100.0
XNET Corporation	Sales of systems	Japan	Financial	51.0
Japan Information processing Service Co., Ltd.	System design/development	Japan	Financial	80.0
NTT DATA SMS CORPORATION	System operation	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	100.0
NTT DATA INTRAMART CORPORATION	Sales of packaged software	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	(Note 1) 47.9
NTT DATA DATA WAVE CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	80.1
NTT DATA BUSINESS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	100.0
NTT DATA ENGINEERING SYSTEMS Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	100.0
NTT DATA CCS CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	60.0
NTT DATA MSE CORPORATION	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	(Note 1) 45.0
JSOL Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	50.0
NTT DATA NJK Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	100.0
NTT DATA Global Solutions Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	100.0
NTT DATA MHI Systems Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	51.0
QUNIE CORPORATION	Consulting	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	100.0

Name	Main business	Location	Reportable segment	Percentage of voting rights (%)
				As of March 31, 2020
Netyear Group Corporation	SIPS (Strategic Internet Professional Services) business	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	(Note 1) 48.5
NTT DATA Smart Sourcing Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Enterprise & Solutions	100.0
NTT DATA, Inc.	Consulting System design/development	United States	North America	100.0
NTT Data International L.L.C.	Supervision of North American operating subsidiaries	United States	North America	100.0
NTT DATA Enterprise Services Holding, Inc.	Consulting System design/development	United States	North America	100.0
NTT DATA Consulting, Inc.	Consulting System design/development	United States	North America	100.0
NTT DATA Services International Holdings B.V.	Consulting System design/development	Nederland	North America	100.0
NTT DATA Services Holdings Corporation	Consulting System design/development	United States	North America	100.0
NTT DATA Services, LLC	Consulting System design/development	United States	North America	100.0
NTT DATA EMEA LTD.	Supervision of European operating subsidiaries	United Kingdom	EMEA & LATAM	100.0
EVERIS PARTICIPACIONES, S.L.U.	Consulting System design/development	Spain	EMEA & LATAM	100.0
EVERIS Spain, S.L.U.	Consulting System design/development	Spain	EMEA & LATAM	100.0
EVERIS Aeroespecialy Defensa, S.L.U.	Consulting System design/development	Spain	EMEA & LATAM	100.0
itelligence AG	Consulting System design/development	Germany	EMEA & LATAM	100.0
NTT DATA EUROPE GmbH & CO. KG	Supervision of APAC operating subsidiaries	Germany	EMEA & LATAM	100.0
NTT DATA MANAGEMENT SERVICE Corporation	Administrative agent business	Japan	Other	70.0
NTT DATA INTELLILINK Corporation	System design/development	Japan	Other	100.0
NTT DATA ASIA PACIFIC PTE. LTD.	Supervision of APAC operating subsidiaries	Singapore	Other	100.0
NTT DATA BEEN (China) Information Technology Co.,Ltd.	Supervision of China operating subsidiaries	China	Other	100.0

(Note) 1 Though our share is less than 50/100, the company is consolidated because we have the power as a result of considering distribution status of the voting rights, power to appoint directors, etc., and judging that we have substantial control.

2 There has been no material changes in the percentages of ownership of the consolidated subsidiaries since fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(2) Structured entities

Consolidated structured entities

NTT DATA owns a property management company as a consolidated structured entity. This management company was established for the purpose of mainly undertaking operations related to taking over of specified assets according to asset securitization plans based on Act on Securitization of Assets, as well as their management and disposal. It is designed so that the voting rights or similar rights are not determinant in evaluating control, but NTT DATA judged that it has control over its management.

NTT DATA has not provided, nor intends to provide, any significant financial support or other significant support to the consolidated structured entities without contractual obligation.

### 33. Related parties

#### (1) Transactions with related parties

Transactions and balances of receivables and payables between NTT DATA Group and related parties are as follows:

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Unit: million yen)

Type	Names of related parties	Business or occupation	Transaction	Amount	Outstanding balance
Subsidiary of the parent company	NTT FINANCE CORPORATION	Total leasing	Settlement of transactions between NTT group companies	59,253	14,388
			Fund deposit (Note 3)	39,526	382
			Interest income in association with fund deposit	2	—
			Fund borrowing	40,000	259,216
			Fund borrowing (Note 3)	4,737	20,440
			Interest in association with fund borrowing	2,291	—
Officer	Yo Honma	President and CEO, Representative Director of NTT DATA Chairman of Japan Electronic Payment Promotion Organization	System development income	10	—
			Income from other businesses such as building leases	7	—
Officer	Shigeki Yamaguchi	Senior Executive Vice President and Representative Director of NTT DATA Representative Board Member of Japan ID Connect with Secure Authentication Promotional association, a general incorporated association	Payment of annual membership fee	1	—
Officer	Toshio Iwamoto	Chief Corporate Advisor of NTT DATA	System development income	10	—
			Income from other businesses such as building leases	7	—
		Chairman of Japan Electronic Payment Promotion Organization (Note 4)	Payment of annual membership fee	3	—
		Chief Corporate Advisor of NTT DATA Chairman of the Japanese Association of Healthcare Information Systems Industry (Note 4)	Payment of annual membership fee	5	—

(Note) 1 Consumption tax is included in both transaction amounts and balance at the end of the period for transaction settlements between NTT group companies but not in other transactions.

2 Terms of transactions and the method of deciding the terms are same as those of transactions with other business partners.

3 For transaction amount of fund deposits and borrowings, average balance of deposits and short-term loans are shown.

4 Transactions while still in office as President & CEO and Representative Director until June 19, 2018.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 (from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020)

(Unit: million yen)

Type	Names of related parties	Business or occupation	Transaction	Amount	Outstanding balance
Subsidiary of the parent company	NTT FINANCE CORPORATION	Total leasing	Settlement of transactions between NTT group companies	61,947	16,582
			Fund deposit (Note 3)	29,529	—
			Interest income in association with fund deposit	1	—
			Fund borrowing	81,965	340,290
			Fund borrowing (Note 3)	3,291	36,965
			Interest in association with fund borrowing	2,097	—
Officer	Yo Honma	President and CEO, Representative Director of NTT DATA Chairman of Japan Electronic Payment Promotion Organization	System development/service usage income	92	—
			Income from other businesses such as building leases	28	—
			Payment of annual membership fee	3	—
Officer	Shigeki Yamaguchi	Senior Executive Vice President and Representative Director of NTT DATA Representative Board Member of Japan ID Connect with Secure Authentication Promotional association, a general incorporated association	Payment of annual membership fee	1	—

(Note) 1 Consumption tax is included in both transaction amounts and balance at the end of the period for transaction settlements between NTT group companies but not in other transactions.

2 Terms of transactions and the method of deciding the terms are same as those of transactions with other business partners.

3 For transaction amount of fund deposits and borrowings, average balance of deposits and short-term loans are shown.

## (2) Remuneration for key management

Remuneration for key management in fiscal years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows. Remuneration for key management is the remuneration for directors of NTT DATA.

	(Unit: million yen)	
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2020
Short-term remuneration	751	482
Long-term incentive	390	—
Total	1,141	482

## (3) Parent company

Name	Main business	Location	Percentage of ownership	
			As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
NTT, Inc.	Governance, strategy development, policy promotion, etc. of NTT Group	Japan	54.2%	54.2%

(4) Ultimate parent company

Name	Main business	Location	Percentage of ownership	
			As of March 31, 2019	As of March 31, 2020
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION	Regional telecommunications operations, long-distance / international telecommunications operations, mobile telecommunications, data communications, etc.	Japan	54.2%	54.2%

34. Commitments

As of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020, commitments for acquiring assets after the reporting date amounted to 3,002 million yen and 1,293 million yen. These are mainly for unperformed contracts related to the purchase of property, plant and equipment.

35. Contingent liabilities

There are no material contingent liabilities.

36. Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events.

(2) 【Other】

Quarterly information of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, etc.

(Accumulated period)		1Q	2Q	3Q	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019
Net sales	(million yen)	527,276	1,077,819	1,642,037	2,266,808
Income before income taxes (current FY)	(million yen)	30,802	62,941	92,344	120,155
Net income attributable to shareholders of NTT DATA (current FY)	(million yen)	20,975	40,181	57,863	75,148
Net income per share (current FY)	(Yen)	14.96	28.65	41.26	53.58

(Accounting period)		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Net income per share	(Yen)	14.96	13.69	12.61	12.32

(Note) The figures are rounded off to the nearest million yen.