



Company Presentation for
the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2015

July 31, 2014
NTT DATA Corporation

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

NTT DATA

Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation

1. Results for the First Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015
and Forecasts of Earnings for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015
2. Recent Business Climate and Major Initiatives
3. Appendices

**Cautionary Statement
Regarding Forward-looking Statements**

- ※ Forecast figures in this document are based on current economic and market conditions. As changes in the global economy and information services market are possible, NTT DATA Group cannot guarantee their accuracy.
- ※ Services, products, and other names contained within this handout are trademarks, registered or otherwise, of NTT DATA Corporation or other companies.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

My name is Eiji Yamada, Representative Director and Senior Executive Vice President.







I would like to explain about our business results for the first quarter.



1. Results for the First Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015
and Forecasts of Earnings for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

Let me start with our business results for the first quarter and the full-year forecasts for the consolidated fiscal year under review.

Please turn to page 4.

	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	YoY (Amount)	YoY (Rate)	
New Orders Received	437.4	- 79.7	- 15.4%	
Net Sales	335.9	+ 41.7	+ 14.2%	
Operating Income	5.5	+ 0.3	+ 7.7%	
Segment Profit (*1)	4.4	- 1.7	- 28.3%	
Net Income	0.3	-1.8	- 82.6%	
EPS(yen) (*2)	1.40 yen	- 6.63 yen	- 82.6%	

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

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

Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation

4

First, I would like to explain the overall results for the 1st quarter.

New orders received recorded a year-on-year decrease of ¥79.7 billion due to a reactionary decline from the large-scaled multi-year businesses accounted for in the previous fiscal year.

Meanwhile, net sales grew by ¥41.7 billion year on year.






Operating income increased by ¥300 million year on year whereas income before income taxes and net income fell on a year-on-year basis due mainly to the influence of foreign exchange.

I will explain in detail in the following pages. Please turn to page 5.

New Orders Received

NTT DATA

P&F: Decreased due mainly to reactionary declines in the existing large-scale projects in the public sector in the previous fiscal year.
 E-IT: Decreased due mainly to reactionary declines in the existing large-scale projects in the previous fiscal year.
 S&T: Decreased due mainly to the downsizing of the existing subsidiaries.
 GB : Increased on the back of the expanded scope of consolidation, etc. despite reactionary decline in the large-scale projects in North America.

	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	YoY (Amount)	YoY (Rate)	(Billions of yen)
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	223.1	- 69.9	- 23.9 %	
Enterprise IT Services (E-IT)	91.2	- 20.3	- 18.2 %	
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	16.7	- 1.2	- 6.8 %	
Global Business (GB)	106.4	+ 12.0	+12.7 %	
Consolidated values	437.4	- 79.7	- 15.4 %	

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

Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation

5

Please take a look at new orders received.

New orders received in the Global Business segment ("GB") exceeded the results for the same period last year, whereas those in other segments fell short of the same period last year. This is attributable to a reactionary decline from several large-scaled multi-year businesses that we accounted for in the previous fiscal year, as we explained earlier at the presentation meeting on the financial results for the previous fiscal year.

Similarly, the decreases in new orders received in the P&F and the E-IT segments are attributable to the same reactionary decline, and as you can see in the figure, the GB segments was also exposed to the same reactionary decline despite the effects of including the new subsidiary, everis, in the scope of consolidation, which was equivalent to approximately ¥27.0 billion.

Given that orders on hand have been hovering at an all-time high level, please understand that the numbers of new orders received are seemingly weak, but that is actually a temporary phenomenon.

Please turn to page 6.

P&F: Remained almost unchanged from the previous fiscal year.
 E-IT: Increased due mainly to expanded sales in utilities and distributions/services, etc. on a non-consolidated basis.
 S&T: Increased due mainly to a growth in intragroup sales by the existing subsidiaries.
 GB : Increased due mainly to the impact of expansion of the scale of consolidation and a growth in sales by the existing subsidiaries.

	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	YoY (Amount)	YoY (Rate)	(Billions of yen)
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	157.7	+ 0.5	+0.3%	→
Enterprise IT Services (E-IT)	62.4	+ 5.6	+10.0%	→
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	41.2	+ 1.2	+3.2%	→
Global Business (GB)	108.7	+ 35.6	+48.7%	→
Consolidated values	335.9	+ 41.7	+14.2%	→

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

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

This page shows net sales.

All domestic and overseas segments recorded increases in net sales.

In the P&F segment, as the trend of downsizing the existing integrated IT solutions that had occurred up to the previous fiscal year has ceased, and we view that the shrinkage of the scale of business has bottomed out.

With respect to the E-IT segment, while net sales showed a year-on-year growth of ¥5.6 billion yen (up 10%), they included some temporary contributing positive factors.

Therefore, we leave the full-year forecasts unchanged at a 1% increase year on year.

As to the S&T segment, net sales maintained an upward trend since the previous fiscal year.

Net sales in the GB segment increased ¥35.6 billion, which included approximately ¥22.0 billion due to the inclusion of everis in the scope of consolidation, and ¥6.0 billion from the impact of foreign exchange. Furthermore, the organic growths on a local currency basis contributed to the increases in sales in North America, EMEA and Solutions.

As a result, net sales of the Group as a whole grew ¥41.7 billion year on year, and we view this has been the robust driver toward the achievement of the full-year targets.

Please turn to page 7.

P&F: Decreased due to the impact of unprofitable projects on a non-consolidated basis.
 E-IT: Increased due to a decrease in unprofitable projects and a growth in sales on a non-consolidated basis.
 S&T: Increased due mainly to an increase in intragroup sales by the existing subsidiaries.
 GB: Decreased due mainly to amortization of goodwill in the wake of the expansion of the scope of consolidation.

	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	YoY (Amount)	YoY (Rate)	(Billions of yen)
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	5.9	- 3.7	- 38.4%	
Enterprise IT Services (E-IT)	0.1	+ 5.0	-	
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	1.4	+ 0.4	+38.1%	
Global Business (GB)	(2.3) 【1.0】	- 1.3 【-0.6】	- 135.1% 【- 39.5%】	
Consolidated values	5.5	+ 0.3	+7.7%	

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

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

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

Now, let me go on to operating income.

With regard to the unprofitable business, which is one of our priority issues, the first three-month period of the fiscal year under review recorded an increase of ¥2.0 billion, to ¥7.4 billion.

By business segment, the P&F saw an increase in unprofitable businesses whereas the E-IT segment recorded a decrease, which resulted in the cause of the growth or decline in profits in each segment. The unprofitability of ¥7.4 billion consists mainly of the additional deficits of approximately ¥5.0 billion in the existing six businesses as we have mentioned since the presentation for the previous fiscal year, and the remaining portion comes from several other businesses.

The existing six businesses have already entered a cutover stage, and it will not be long before the remaining three businesses are also completed.

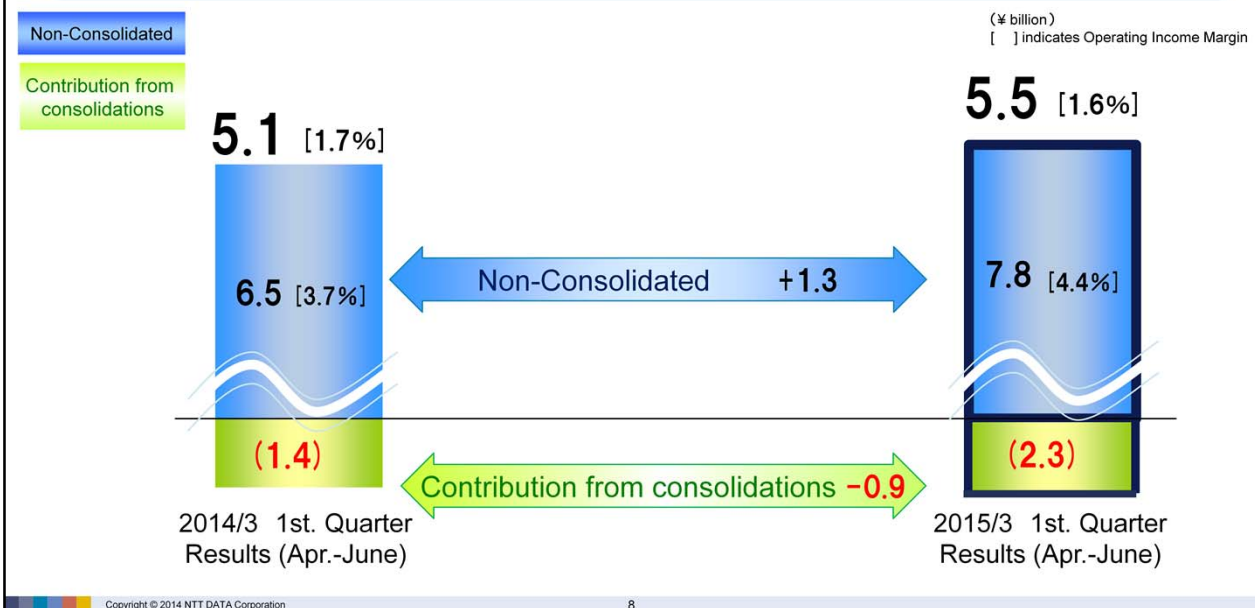
We are assured that we can control the occurrence of additional unprofitable projects by measures taken by the Project Examination Committee, etc. so that no such unprofitable project will affect the achievement of the full-year business forecasts.

The total amount of the impact of consolidation of everis in the GB segment was a deficit of ¥600 million, including amortization of goodwill and purchase price allocation (PPA), which became the principal negative factor of profits.

However, as this impact is already taken into consideration in the full-year forecasts, we view that the results will be almost in line with our forecasts.

Please turn to page 8.

On a non-consolidated basis, operating income increased due to a rise in gains from the existing projects of consulting supports as well as a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, etc. despite an impact of unprofitable projects. Contribution from consolidations shrank reflecting amortization of goodwill, etc. due to an expansion of the scope of consolidation.



Next, on page 8, we will go on to non-consolidated operating income by Group company.

Summarizing the results of operating income for the period under review, the increase in profit was secured by a growth in non-consolidated net sales and improvement of cost of sales as well as a decrease in SG&A expenses despite the increases in the amount of unprofitable businesses on a non-consolidated basis and amortization of goodwill and PPA in the contribution from consolidations.

Earlier, I said that we had a good start in terms of new orders received and net sales, but at the same time it was a little bit tough start in terms of profits.

Now, please turn to page 9.

- Each segment had an impact of mainly increases/decreases in operating income.
- Decreased due to a decline in foreign exchange gains on a consolidated basis.

(Billions of yen)

	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	YoY (Amount)	YoY (Rate)	
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	6.0	- 4.1	- 40.8%	↓
Enterprise IT Services (E-IT)	0.8	+ 5.2	—	↑
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	1.4	+ 0.4	+ 41.2%	↑
Global Business (GB)	(2.8)	- 1.1	- 72.1%	↓
Consolidated values	4.4	- 1.7	- 28.3%	↓

(*) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

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

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

Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation

9

This slide illustrates segment profits as income before income taxes.

During the 1st quarter under review, the increases/decreases are mostly attributable to the impact of operating income due to the absence of particular factors of changes in non-operating income/loss or extraordinary income/loss.

On a consolidated basis, profits shrank due to the foreign exchange fluctuations to the stronger yen since the end of March, resulting in a decrease of ¥1.7 billion year on year.

This wraps up the summary of the operating results for the 1st quarter.

Next, please have a look at page 10.

Forecasts of Earnings for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

NTT DATA

(Billions of yen [except EPS, Cash dividends per share and %])

	FY ended 2014/3 Full-year Results	FY ending 2015 / 3 Full-year Forecasts	YoY	
New Orders Received	1,400.2	1,320.0	- 80.2 - 5.7%	
Net Sales	1,343.7	1,460.0	+ 116.2 +8.6%	
Operating Income	62.5	85.0	+ 22.4 + 35.8%	
Operating Income Margin	4.7%	5.8%	+ 1.1P	
Segment Profit ^(*)	54.2	75.0	+ 20.7 + 38.2%	
Net Income	23.2	37.0	+ 13.7 + 58.9%	
EPS(yen)	83.02 yen	131.90 yen	+ 48.88 yen + 58.9%	
Cash dividends per share (yen)	60 yen	60 yen	±0 yen	

(*) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation

10

Now, I will explain the full-year business forecasts.

As I mentioned earlier, new orders received and net sales made a good start in the 1st quarter, and we will continue to exert our efforts to achieve the forecasts. On the other hand, profits made relatively tough starts.

In particular, we view that the occurrence of losses in unprofitable businesses accelerated more than expected. However, the completion of the existing six unprofitable businesses has come into view, and we are controlling other new businesses so that they will not fall into unprofitability. Therefore, we believe that we will be able to achieve the full-year operating income target of ¥85.0 billion.

On the back of the robust order receipts continued from the previous fiscal year, we will endeavor to further increase sales and gross profit with the aim of achieving our initial forecasts, concurrently promoting cost reductions earnestly.

That concludes my explanation on the amounts of the operating results.



Next, I will report the recent business climate and specific examples of our major initiatives.
Please turn to page 12.

Public & Financial IT Services

- The social security and tax number system was set forth under the so-called "Number Act," which was enforced in May 2013, and the introduction of the system toward the commencement of utilization in January 2016 is in the works by the government, local governments, financial institutions and private-sector corporations. However, they are facing severe environment of cost-cutting requirements in bidding, etc.
- On the back of the major banks' global business development for supporting the overseas expansion of the Japanese companies mainly in Asia, a growth in IT spending is expected.

National Government

- With the "Declaration on the Creation of the World's Most Advanced IT Nation" revised in June 2014, IT investments are expected to continue to increase, but we face severe market environment on the back of intensified competitions and more demands for cost reductions. Furthermore, procurements relating to "My Number System" to be used as personal identification for social security and taxation have been started by the government, municipalities, financial institutions, private entities, etc. towards its introduction in January 2016.

Local Government and Community-based Business

- Amid overall belt-tightening, the market environment is becoming harsher due to heightened demands for cost reduction and intensified competitions.
- Interest has been growing in safety and security area, especially disaster prevention systems, and smart community area.
- In relation to the social security and tax number system, it is anticipated that relevant demands will arise from the assignment and notification of the numbers in October 2015 toward the cooperation between the government and local public bodies in 2017.

Healthcare

- The growth strategies and regulatory reform implementation plan formulated by the government designate the health and medical fields as key areas, and the relevant ministries and agencies are preparing the budgets.
- It is anticipated that new services and new industries will be created in response to the realization of future healthy longevity society, and IT investments by the relevant organizations are expected to increase.

Major Banks

- With changes in the appetite for IT spending, an expansion of investments is expected.
- A certain level of needs are anticipated for the fields in which streamlining of the existing operations and the effects of cost reduction can be expected.
- It is expected that the trend of major banks' global development for supporting the overseas expansion of the Japanese companies centering in Asia will bring an increased IT spending.

Regional Banks

- Despite signs of a recovery from a stagnant state in the overall category, cost-cutting intention remain strong, along with ongoing trend toward shared system use and outsourcing.
- Demand is likely to increase for shared systems for strategic purposes (customer information management, etc.) to differentiate themselves from competitors.

Cooperative Financial Institutions

- While domestic economy including regional economy has been on a recovery trend as observed in a sign of recovery in small-business loans, a significant increase in IT spending is unlikely under the prolonged severe management environment resulting from a consumption tax hike and fierce competitions on interest rates with neighboring financial institutions, etc.
- Minimum necessary spending is seen to meet legal requirement and for projects contributing to the improvement of cost efficiency.

Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations, etc.

- [Insurance]: Although the current IT spending is sluggish across the industry, we expect that IT spending related to new channels, new products, streamlining of administrative works, etc. will increase.
- [Securities]: While the outlook of the global financial market is uncertain, the domestic market has been booming. Further IT spending is expected as there have been changes in investment stance as a result of system reforms among other measures.
- [Credit]: Shopping transactions grew 7% to 9% compared with the previous fiscal year. The impact of tax hike seemed marginal. Investment environment has been significantly on an upward trend, in which IT investments are expected to grow in "Cost reduction" and "Boost-the-topline measures."

This page shows the business climate for the P&F segment.

Although recently there has been no significant change in the P&F segment as a whole, let me explain once again the status in some business sectors.

In the public sector, there is no significant change in the outlook for the so-called "Number Act" relating to the social security and tax number system, that the introduction of the system toward the commencement of utilization in January 2016 is in the works by the government, local governments, financial institutions and private-sector corporations.

The Company is also working aggressively to enter the Number Act-related business, but given the entire business environment associated with the national government, we are aware that the environment has turned severer as competitive bidding has been more widespread and demand for cost reduction has become stronger. Therefore, we view that it would take some time until we can record a significant growth in this business.

Meanwhile, in the financial sector, we expect demands from major banks and securities firms will grow steadily.

For example, we can observe the continued trend of major banks' overseas IT investments concurrently with their global developments. Also, in the business for cooperative financial institutions, which we considered a significant growth as difficult, a trend of investments in the IT strategic domain is seen through the measures to improve cost efficiency including a review of organization and outsourcing their operations.

Please turn to page 13.

<p>In the wake of the recovery of the domestic consumption, business confidence shows a recovery trend together with an increase in IT spending coming into view. However, the strength of the growth in IT spending needs to be watched carefully for a while on the back of the risks concerned over the deceleration of growth in emerging markets and rising prices of raw materials, etc.</p>		
Enterprise IT Services	<p>Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the telecom industry, while IT spending cycle in response to the increased traffic due to the rapid dissemination of smartphones seems to be ending, investment in infrastructure and networking facilities continue to pose a priority issue. Further IT spending relating to new services under intensifying competitions can be expected while further cost reduction is required in the IT spending for the existing domains. • In the utilities industry, movements towards efficient energy usage (introduction of smart meters) and system changes (liberalization of power retail business), etc. are expected to prompt an increase in IT spending.
	<p>Manufacturing Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business sentiment seems to be improving on the back of a recovery of domestic consumption and an increase in public investments. As system improvement toward the enhancement of global competitiveness as well as measures for reinforcement of production facilities are consistently implemented, it is expected that the demand for visibility of supply chains and the reconstruction of logistics infrastructure will become apparent. • However, there remain downside risks such as deceleration of economic growth in emerging markets as well as rising raw material prices. Therefore, it is assumed that the IT spending decisions will continue to be made carefully in some business domains.
	<p>Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the domestic consumption recovers, a move toward the reinforcement of competitiveness is notable in the major retail business by means of aggressive opening of new stores and large-scaled capital expenditure, etc. Under these circumstances, it is expected that IT spending toward continuous system renewals will increase in such areas as investments in store-related systems and large-scaled integration of infrastructure, etc. • Demands for IT spending have become obvious toward advancement of customer analyses such as business intelligence and demand forecasting by using company-owned POS data and information obtained from social media. • Demands for IT spending aiming at increasing sales by using Omni-channel strategy including sales promotion activities connecting e-commerce to real stores have been growing steadily.
<p>From a perspective of BCP, demand for reliable network and data centers remains strong.</p>		
Solutions & Technologies	<p>Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demands from financial institutions continue to grow constantly on the back of circuit redundancy as measures for BCP. • As smart devices have become widespread recently, the introduction of wireless LAN is on the increase with respect to networks for corporate customers. Furthermore, demands for networks are expected to grow as Japanese companies expand businesses globally.
	<p>Data Center Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From a BCP perspective, we have continued to receive inquiries from customers about setting up data centers and BCP offices with quake-resistant or seismically isolated structure, in-house power generators, and a fault recovery environment. In addition, demand remains strong for energy-saving services resulting from the power shortage issue as well as global data centers and related support services in line with the globalization of business operations by our customers.

Now, let me explain the E-IT business segment.

Also, in the E-IT segment, there was no significant change recently.

While domestic companies have witnessed an increase in IT investments on the back of improving business sentiment, a careful observation is needed for the time being to see if this situation will lead to significant expansion of investments with concerns over downside risks in the deceleration of economic growth in emerging countries and price hikes of raw materials, etc.

Demands for IT investments by industry show that continued cost reduction needs have been strong in the telecommunication industry in which the absolute amount of IT investments is huge.

Meanwhile, in the manufacturing industry, there have been demands for IT investments in overseas business bases toward the enhancement of global competitive edge, but cautious stance against IT investments remains on the back of the emerging country risks as I mentioned earlier.

On the other hand, we can expect IT investments in the smart meters and the measures against the deregulations of electric power market, whereas demands for IT investments for the purpose of increasing sales are anticipated through omni-channel strategies in the logistics industry.

And the business environment for the S&T segment remains strong on the back of the measures for BCP.

As I have explained consistently, the Company views the business activities of the S&T companies are extremely important with the aim of further expanding the domestic businesses including the P&F and E-IT segments.

Please turn to page 14.

North America	While the US economy has witnessed a slowdown in the economic momentum, it is still on a moderate recovery. The GDP growth rate for 2014 is forecasted at approximately 2%, and corporate expenditure and investment plans have been expanding in many industries. The increase in tax revenue by the federal government, state governments and municipalities is contributing to more and more public investments and improvement of corporate outlook for the future. It is expected that future IT expenditures will be led by software for companies and IT services, particularly the fields that will emerge in line with the change in the technology environment.
EMEA	The macro economy of the overall Eurozone recovered marginally to indicate the GDP growth at approximately 0.2% in the January-March period of 2014. The major drivers included Germany (0.8%) and Spain (0.4%) whereas the growth rates of east European countries remained between 0.1% and 1.1%. While the United Kingdom also recovered to 0.8%, the Netherlands, Portugal and Italy shrank 1.4%, 0.7% and 0.1%, respectively. In 2014, it is expected that the United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Portugal and the Baltic states will continue to observe optimistic outlooks, but France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands will be slow in responding to changing environment. The IT service market shares the same views.
Spain / Latin America	Spain's GDP growth for the January-March period was 0.4%, the highest record in six years as a growth rate on a quarterly basis. South American countries have been growing at an average of 2%, but many European companies operating in South America is under pressure of the weaker local currencies against the euro. The IT service market has been undergoing the same impact.
China	Amid continued political tensions between Japan and China, while the Chinese government needs to superficially keep its tough attitudes toward Japan, it has showed a sign of expecting improvement of relationships by receiving visitations by the Japanese government bureaucracy and top executives of business community. Under these circumstances, the business environment has improved significantly compared with the previous year.
APAC	The overall market environment of APAC has been improving steadily. Although the markets in the maturation process observe growing demands for IT assets services in the financial institutions, investments in public sectors have suspended and consumer demand has decelerated in Thailand due to the political deadlock.
Solutions	In the SAP service business for SME (small- and medium-sized enterprises), while customers' attitudes toward IT investments vary depending on region and type of industry, the growths of SAP solutions and the outsourcing business have been robust. It is expected that new markets will be expanded in the fields of HANA (High-Performance Analytic Appliance), analytics, mobile technology and cloud computing.

Lastly, I will explain the business climate of the global business.

In North America, the economic momentum has weakened, but demands for IT investments remain brisk.

In EMEA, no significant change has been observed: Italy has little sign for the recovery of IT service market whereas the United Kingdom and Germany expect a positive growth.

And the IT service market in Spain and Latin America, while the economy is expected to record a positive growth, we have to watch carefully the situations of weaker local currencies of the South American countries against the euro.

The term "Solutions" here means the Group companies engaging in the SAP business, and their IT service market continues to grow steadily.

This concludes the explanations for the business climate. Next, let me show you some recent topics of the Group.

Please turn to page 15.

Public & Financial IT Services

1

Received an order of the 6th NACCS*-related business.

- Received an order from Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. of a complete set of "Construction and lease of equipment, maintenance of equipment and operational assistance for the 6th Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (the 6th NACCS)."

2

Commenced full-fledged provision of "BeSTAcldoud" to the FIDEA Group.

- Commenced full-fledged provision of "BeSTAcldoud," a new mission critical center for individual financial institution based on "BeSTA," the standard banking application, to the FIDEA Group (THE SHONAI BANK,LTD. and The Hokuto Bank, Ltd.).

Enterprise IT Services

3

Expanded system construction of Smart Meter operation and management for power companies

- System construction of Smart Meter operation and management for power companies was adopted by other power companies following Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated("TEPCO") in the previous fiscal year. This system will be used not only for the management and operation of Smart Meter to be introduced in the operating regions of the target power companies but also utilized as information control platform for new services to be provided under electricity deregulations such as "Visualization Service of electricity consumption" which is currently under consideration.

4

Number of companies that introduced "intra-mart," the system platform, reached 3,300.

- The system platform "intra-mart" provided by NTT DATA INTRAMART CORPORATION, a subsidiary, which enables the customers to construct operation systems in a short period and at a low cost, was adopted by more than 600 companies in the previous fiscal year, and the number of companies that adopted the system rose significantly to 3,300. The number expanded due to the reputation for the workflows established since the beginning of launch and abundant applications that meet the market needs.

* Note: Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS) is a public and private multi-user system operated by Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System, Inc. (NACCS Center), which processes online administrative procedures (customs clearance, quarantine, entrance into and leave from ports, etc.) and cargo control operations, etc. covering the scope from upstream to downstream.

First of all, in the P&F segment, the Company received orders of the 6th system construction and maintenance, etc. of Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System ("NACCS"), which is a system shared by public and private sectors for administrative procedures of export and import as well as freight management. In addition, we launched a full-fledged provision of services of "BeSTAcldoud," a new banking system center, to FIDEA Holdings Co., Ltd.

Next, let me move on to the E-IT segment.

Just at this time last year, I reported the conclusion of the basic agreement on the operation management system for smart meter of the Tokyo Electric Power Company. And in this fiscal year, other electric power companies adopted this smart meter system. We will further develop this system for other electric power companies by making the most of the know-how that we have accumulated in building this system.

Furthermore, as to "intra-mart," a corporate infrastructure construction solution, the number of companies that introduced this solution has reached 3,300.

This result is attributable to the product capability with well-established reputation since the launch in 1998, in addition to the introduction of new product lineups as well as the rapid dissemination into the market of "Bizintegral," an intra-mart-based ERP.

Please turn to page 16.

Solutions & Technologies	5	<p>Launched “BIZXAAS Omni-Channel”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started the provision of “BIZXAAS Omni-Channel” enabling centralized management of information on products, customers, inventories, order receipts, which was individually managed by EC websites and real stores. This realizes more sophisticated marketing by reducing losses in sales opportunities due to shortage of inventory and costs for system liaisons in adding new channels.
	6	<p>Established “Shinagawa Data Center” with superior business continuity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the existing data center, we have newly established “Shinagawa Data Center” with superior disaster-resistance and business continuity. Concurrently, we have established “IT Outsourcing Operation Center” as the base of aggregation of data center operations, where the IT infrastructure of information systems can be operated and managed on a one-stop basis.
Global Business	7	<p>Received from HM Treasury an order of IT system, a part of Core ICT 2015 Programme (Note)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTT DATA UK, a subsidiary, received from HM Treasury an order of IT services, a part of Core ICT 2015 programme. With contract period of three years, NTT DATA will provide services of coordination of other suppliers relating to the Core ICT 2015 services of HM Treasury, cloud hosting and application management.
	8	<p>Converted GISA GmbH of Germany into a subsidiary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through itelligence AG of Germany, a subsidiary, we converted GISA GmbH, a provider of SAP hosting services mainly in the energy and public services and IT consulting service, etc. in the eastern Germany, into a subsidiary. Consequently, we will promote the enhancement of business and expansion of market shares in the relevant field by creating synergy effects with itelligence AG.

* Note: Core ICT 2015 programme
Measures of IT infrastructure and services and renovations of applications promoted by HM Treasury with the aim of encouraging participations by new small- and medium-sized suppliers and provision of efficient services through competitions.

Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation 16

Next, in the S&T segment, we launched the provision of “BizXaaS Omni-channel,” which helps realize sophisticated marketing. This is a cloud-computing management service of centralizing information of company’s own products, inventory and order receipts through various channels, in addition to the conventional service of consolidating consumer information. We will endeavor to distribute this product by using our know-how accumulated through our track records of system construction experiments in retail, logistics and manufacturing industries, EC systems, POS systems and call center systems.

Furthermore, we have established “Shinagawa Data Center” as a safe and secure urban data center against major disasters. Through this data center, we will expand the provision of private cloud-computing service and IT outsourcing business for major companies facing challenges in operation and management of IT infrastructure.

Lastly, I will explain with respect to the Global Business segment,

In the United Kingdom, we received orders of systems for the part of the Core ICT 2015 programs from HM (Her Majesty) Treasury through NTT DATA UK.

In Germany, we have converted GISA GmbH into a subsidiary through itelligence AG. GISA is a provider of SAP hosting services, IT consulting, etc. centering on energy and public sector.

These are just a few examples, and we believe that we will be able to steadily build up track records in our global strategy.

Although we could not achieve a significant increase in profits during the fiscal year under review due to losses arising from the unprofitable businesses, we have realized steadily the growth in businesses as shown in the topics that I mentioned earlier, and the achievements in order receipts and net sales. Thus, we will firmly pursue the achievement of the full-year target for the current fiscal year and the medium-term targets.

This concludes my explanation. Thank you very much for your kind attention.



3. Appendices

Overview of Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received for the 1st Quarter of FY Ending March 31, 2015

NTT DATA

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

	2014/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	YoY (%)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	517.2	437.4	-15.4	1,320.0
Orders on Hand	1,384.9	1,467.4	+6.0	1,303.0
Net Sales	294.1	335.9	+14.2	1,460.0
Cost of Sales	227.2	260.3	+14.6	1,100.0
Gross Profit	66.8	75.5	+12.9	360.0
SG&A Expenses	61.7	70.0	+13.4	275.0
Selling Expenses	28.8	31.1	+7.9	127.0
R&D Expenses	2.8	3.1	+7.8	13.0
Other Administrative Expenses	30.0	35.7	+19.2	135.0
Operating Income	5.1	5.5	+7.7	85.0
Operating Income Margin	1.7	1.6	-0.1	5.8
Ordinary Income	6.1	4.4	-28.3	75.0
Special Gains and Losses	-	-	-	-
Income before Income Taxes	6.1	4.4	-28.3	75.0
Income Taxes and Others	3.9	4.0	+2.9	38.0
Net Income	2.2	0.3	-82.6	37.0
Capital Expenditures	27.1	26.2	-3.3	140.0
Depreciation and Amortisation/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	35.8	38.2	+6.7	160.0

(Billions of yen)

	2014/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June)	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services	153.4	154.2	714.0
Enterprise IT Services	55.2	61.4	271.0
Solutions & Technologies	15.2	14.6	68.0
Global Business	69.7	105.2	406.0

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

NTT DATA

(Billions of yen)

		2014/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services				
(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	101.5	59.5	120.0
	Local Government and Community-based Business	40.7	39.3	105.0
	Healthcare	5.9	6.1	15.0
	Banks	61.2	49.9	150.0
	Cooperative Financial Institutions	50.3	34.2	78.0
	Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	28.1	28.9	98.0
	Settlement Services	4.5	4.2	13.0
Enterprise IT Services				
(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	32.9	31.5	107.0
	Manufacturing Industry	53.6	35.9	92.0
	Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	16.2	18.4	48.0
Solutions & Technologies				
(Main item)	Network Services	1.1	0.5	2.0
	Data Center Services	11.4	11.8	21.5

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

Consolidated Net Sales by Customer Sector and Service

(to Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group)

NTT DATA

(Billions of yen)

		2014/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services				
(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	27.5	29.2	145.0
	Local Government and Community-based Business	16.0	17.4	100.0
	Healthcare	3.3	2.6	17.0
	Banks	41.1	38.3	168.0
	Cooperative Financial Institutions	21.8	24.4	97.0
	Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	23.0	21.9	98.0
	Settlement Services	20.0	19.8	82.0
Enterprise IT Services				
(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	20.6	24.5	105.0
	Manufacturing Industry	21.6	20.6	98.0
	Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	8.6	11.9	50.0
Solutions & Technologies				
(Main item)	Network Services	5.4	5.2	21.0
	Data Center Services	7.2	6.8	33.0
Integrated IT Solution				
	System & Software Development	103.1	110.2	432.0
	Consulting & Support	68.7	75.1	436.0
	Others	108.8	132.8	539.0
	Others	13.3	17.5	53.0
Net Sales by Products and Services Total		294.1	335.9	1,460.0

Note: Net Sales and New Orders Received of Solutions & Technologies does not include orders taken via other segments.

Non-Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received

NTT DATA

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

	2014/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 1st. Quarter Results (Apr.-June.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	334.6	248.2	623.0
Orders on Hand	1,097.3	1,121.1	958.0
Net Sales	175.0	179.4	795.0
Cost of Sales	139.6	144.2	610.0
Gross Profit	35.3	35.2	185.0
SG&A Expenses	28.8	27.3	117.0
Selling Expenses	13.0	12.6	56.0
R&D Expenses	2.4	2.6	11.0
Other Administrative Expenses	13.3	12.1	50.0
Operating Income	6.5	7.8	68.0
Operating Income Margin	3.7	4.4	8.6
Ordinary Income	14.9	13.5	65.0
Special Gains and Losses	-	-	-
Income before Income Taxes	14.9	13.5	65.0
Income Taxes and Others	2.7	2.2	21.0
Net Income	12.1	11.3	44.0
Capital Expenditures	23.1	21.8	115.0
Depreciation and Amortisation /Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	29.1	30.0	132.0

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

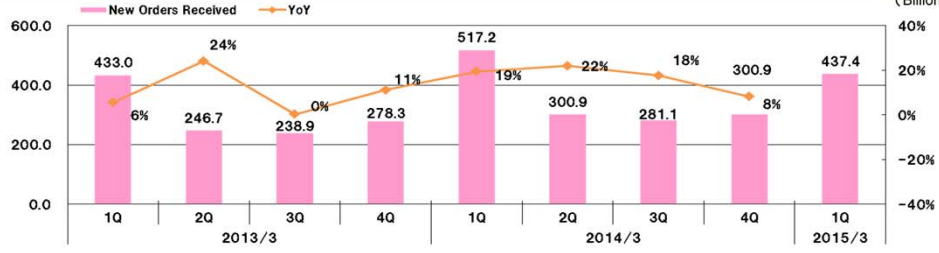
Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation

22

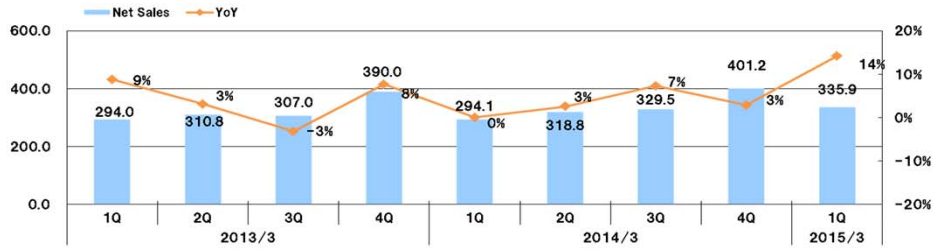
Trends in Quarter (Consolidated)

(Billions of yen /%)

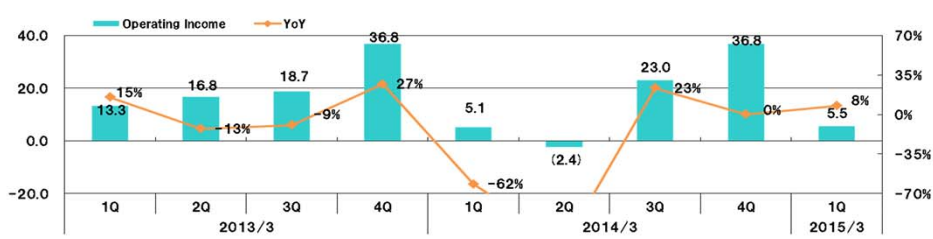
New Orders Received

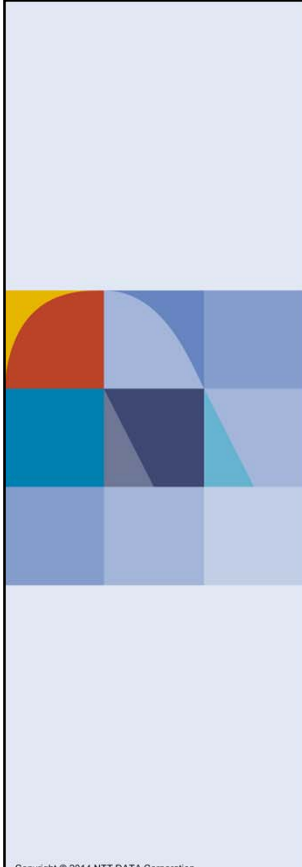


Net Sales



Operating Income





NTT DATA

Global IT Innovator

Copyright © 2014 NTT DATA Corporation