



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

October 30, 2014
NTT DATA Corporation

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

NTT DATA

1. Results for the Second Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015
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**Cautionary Statement
Regarding Forward-looking Statements**

- ※ Forecast figures in this document are based on current economic and market conditions. As changes in the global economy and information services market are possible, NTT DATA Group cannot guarantee their accuracy.
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1. Results for the Second Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

Highlights of Results for the 2nd Quarter of FY Ending March 31, 2015

【Billions of yen (except EPS)】

	2015/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY	
New Orders Received	724.4	- 93.7 - 11.5%		286.9	- 13.9 - 4.6%	
Net Sales	695.8	+ 82.8 + 13.5%		359.9	+ 41.1 + 12.9%	
Operating Income	22.0	+ 19.3 +738.3%		16.4	+ 18.9 - %	
Segment Profit (*1)	19.5	+ 19.7 - %		15.1	+ 21.4 - %	
Net Income	7.1	+ 10.8 - %		6.7	+ 12.7 - %	
EPS (yen) (*2)	25.41 yen	+ 38.81 yen - %		24.02 yen	+ 45.44 yen - %	

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

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

P&F and E-IT: Decreased due to a reactionary drop, etc. in the existing large-scaled projects in the previous fiscal year on a non-consolidated basis.

S&T: Decreased due to a reactionary drop, etc. in the existing projects in the previous fiscal year on a non-consolidated basis.

GB: Increased reflecting the expansion of the scope of consolidation, etc. despite a reactionary drop in the large-scaled project in North America in the previous fiscal year.

	2015/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY	
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	334.0	- 105.9 - 24.1%		110.9	- 35.9 - 24.5%	
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	144.3	- 31.2 - 17.8%		53.1	- 10.9 - 17.0%	
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	23.5	- 1.6 - 6.5%		6.7	- 0.3 - 5.5%	
Global Business (GB)	222.2	+ 45.2 + 25.6%		115.7	+ 33.2 + 40.3%	
Consolidated values	724.4	-93.7 -11.5%		286.9	-13.9 -4.6%	

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

P&F: Increased owing to the development of new customer base and the expansion of the existing large-scaled systems on a non-consolidated basis, etc.

E-IT: Increased in the utility and distribution and services, etc. on a non-consolidated basis.

S&T: Decreased due to a reactionary drop, etc. in the existing projects on a non-consolidated basis.

GB: Increased due to the impact of the expansion of the scope of consolidation and the boost in sales by the existing subsidiaries.

	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.–Sep.)	YoY		2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.–Sep.)	YoY		【Billions of yen】
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	330.7	+ 7.0 + 2.2%		173.0	+ 6.5 + 3.9%		
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	131.0	+ 3.9 + 3.1%		68.5	- 1.6 - 2.4%		
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	83.5	- 1.4 - 1.7%		42.3	- 2.7 - 6.1%		
Global Business (GB)	221.5	+73.2 + 49.4%		112.7	+ 37.6 + 50.1%		
Consolidated values	695.8	+82.8 + 13.5%		359.9	+ 41.1 + 12.9%		

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

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

P&F and E-IT: Increased reflecting a decrease in unprofitable projects and a growth in sales in a non-consolidated basis.

S&T: Decreased due to a fall in sales on a non-consolidated basis.

GB: Decreased reflecting the impact of amortization of goodwill as a result of the expanded scope of consolidation.

	2015/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.–Sep.)	YoY		2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.–Sep.)	YoY	【Billions of yen】
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	20.3	+ 9.7 + 92.0%	➔	14.3	+ 13.4 –%	➔
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	2.2	+11.4 –%	➔	2.1	+ 6.3 –%	➔
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	1.7	– 0.4 – 18.9%	➔	0.2	– 0.8 – 75.7%	➔
Global Business (GB)	(3.4) 【3.3】	– 1.1 – 48.2% 【+0.2】	➔	(1.0) 【2.3】	+ 0.2 + 18.0% 【+0.9】	➔
Consolidated values	22.0	+ 19.3 +738.3%	➔	16.4	+ 18.9 –%	➔

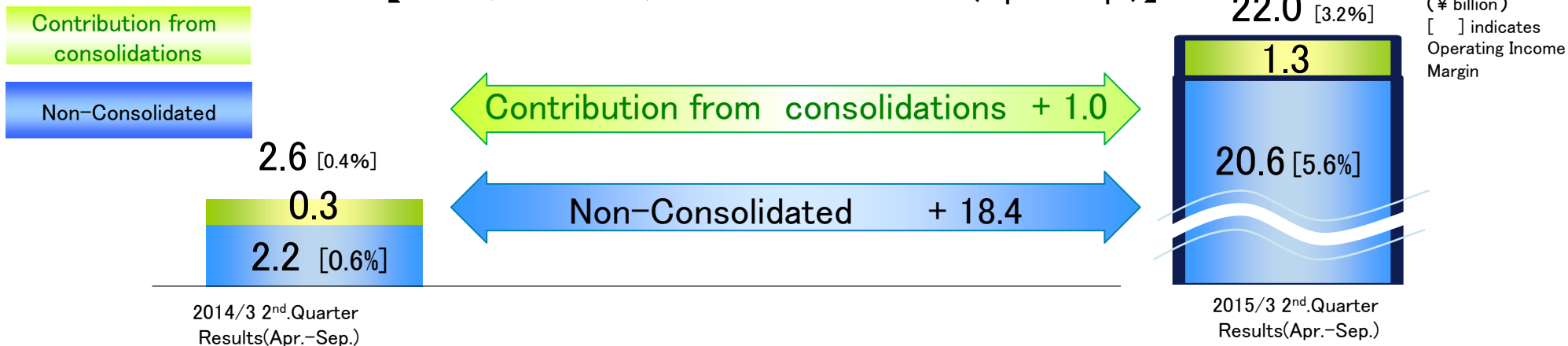
(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions and allocated expenses of the entire company.

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

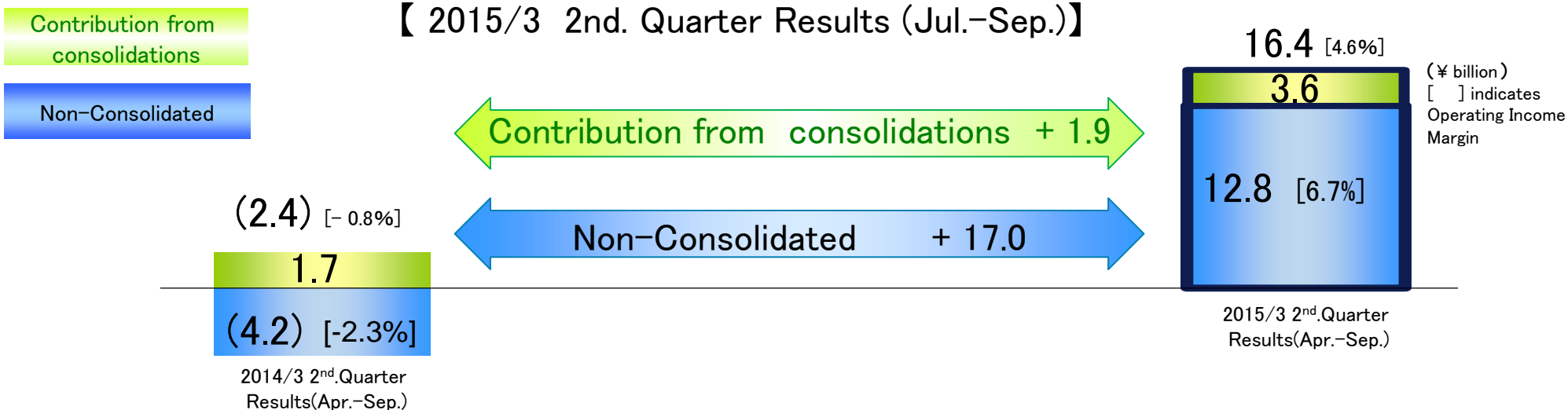
(*) Consolidated values include “Other/Elimination,” which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

Non-consolidated operating income grew as unprofitable projects decreased and net sales increased. As to contribution from consolidations, an increase in operating income was recorded mainly by domestic subsidiaries, etc. despite the impact of amortization of goodwill due to the expansion of the scope of consolidation.

【 2015/3 2nd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.–Sep.)】



【 2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.–Sep.)】



Profits in each segment increased/decreased mainly under the influence of operating income.

(Billions of yen)

	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sep.)	YoY		2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sep.)	YoY	
Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)	20.6	+11.8 + 133.9%		14.5	+ 16.0 -%	
Enterprise IT Services (EIT)	3.0	+12.7 -%		2.2	+ 7.4 -%	
Solutions & Technologies (S&T)	1.3	- 0.8 - 38.1%		(0.1)	- 1.2 -%	
Global Business (GB)	(4.8)	- 0.9 - 25.5%		(1.9)	+ 0.2 + 9.6%	
Consolidated values	19.5	+19.7 -%		15.1	+ 21.4 -%	

(*)Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

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

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



2. Recent Business Climate and the Prospects

- 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, we face severe market environment on the back of intensified competitions and more demands for cost reductions.
- On the back of the major banks’ global business development for supporting the overseas expansion of the Japanese companies mainly in Asia, a growth in IT spending is expected.

National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth strategies and regulatory reform implementation plan formulated by the government designate the health and medical fields as key areas, and the relevant ministries and agencies are preparing the budgets. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appetites for IT spending persists, and consistent investments are 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic economy including regional situations continued to show a recovering trend albeit weaker in growth. While lending activities for small- and medium-sized enterprises are also bouncing back, a substantial boost in IT spending cannot be expected taking into consideration the lingering fierce business environment such as interest rate competitions with neighboring financial institutions. • Trends of improvement of cost efficiency through reorganizations and outsourcing operations, as well as promoting investments in IT strategic domains can be observed.
Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations, etc.	<p>【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.</p> <p>【Securities】: While domestic market situations leveled off compared with the brisk economy seen in the previous year, securities firms will continue IT spending reflecting the changing trend toward the investments in the asset formation amid the lingering global financial uncertainty.</p> <p>【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.”</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.

Enterprise IT Services

Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry

- 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 (renovation of electric power systems), etc. are expected to prompt an increase in IT spending.

Manufacturing Industry

- 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.

Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry

- 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.

Solutions & Technologies

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

Network

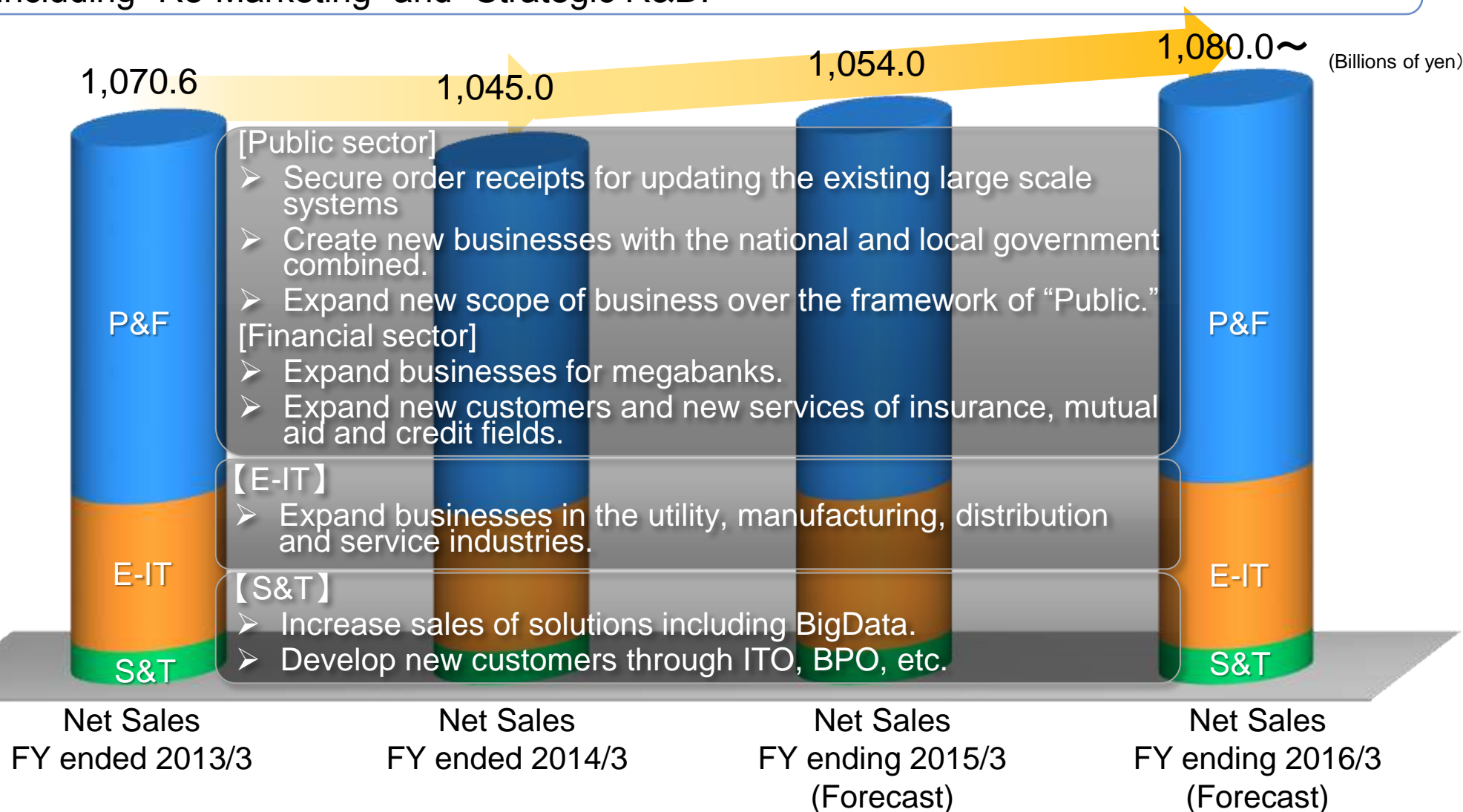
- Demands from financial institutions continue to grow constantly on the back of circuit redundancy as measures for BCP.
- As smart devices have become widespread recently, the introduction of wireless LAN is on the increase with respect to networks for corporate customers. Furthermore, demands for networks are expected to grow as Japanese companies expand businesses globally.

Data Center Services

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

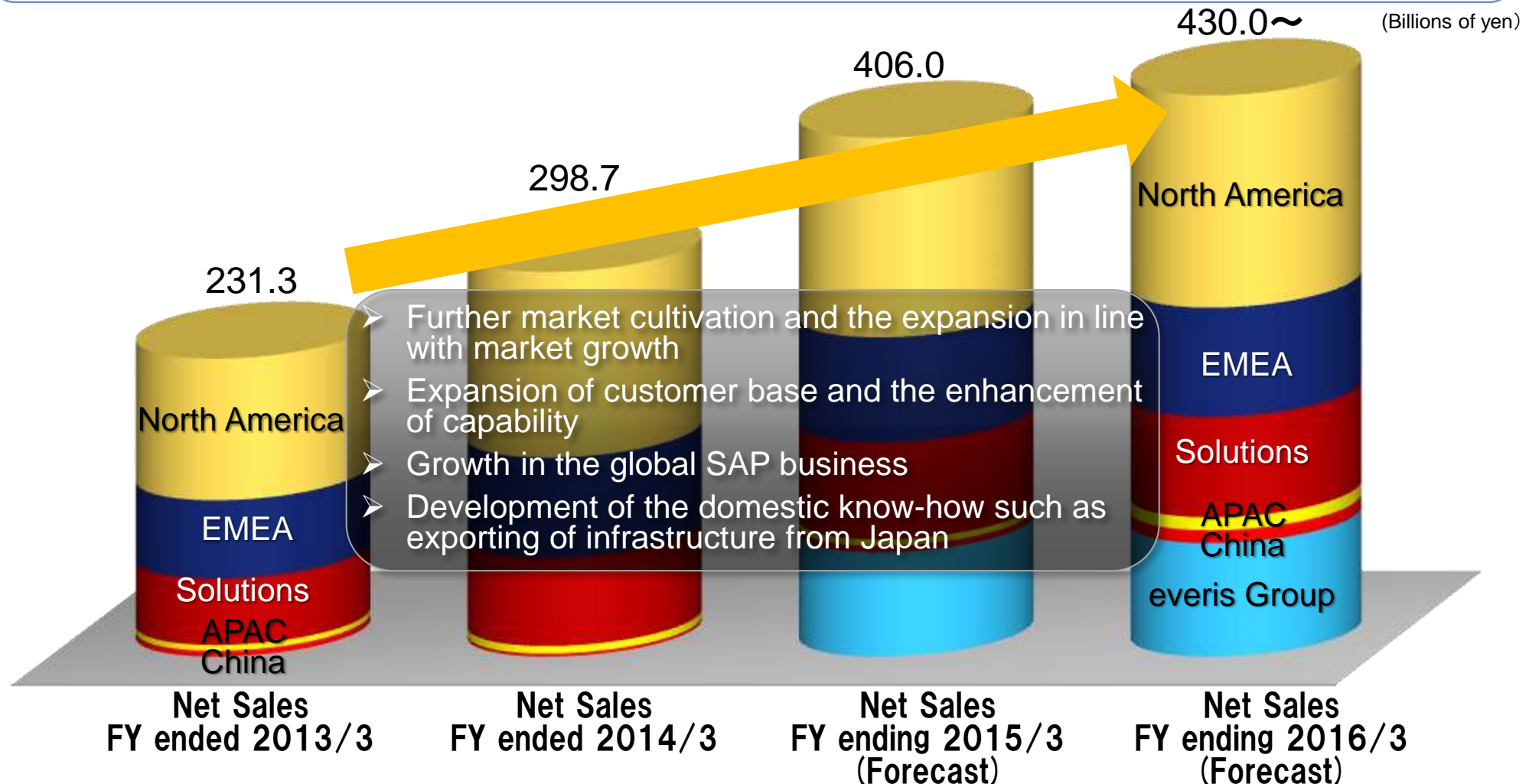
<p>North America</p>	<p>Despite the deceleration of the momentum, the U.S. economy has been on a moderate recovery trend in which corporate spending and investment plans are expanding in many industries. As to IT spending, while in the public sector, the federal government continued to reduce IT spending, it is expected that the future IT spending will be led by software for company use, IT services, particularly the related field that shows development of technological reforms as corporate business confidence picks up.</p>
<p>EMEA</p>	<p>During the April-June period in 2014, the macroeconomic recovery in the entire Eurozone leveled off. While the British economy showed a robust growth, Italy and Germany ended up with contraction, specifically the latter showing a negative growth due to a transient factor. As demands for price reduction from customers continue, the recovery of IT spending in Italy is unlikely on a short-term basis. Meanwhile, it is expected that Germany and the United Kingdom will record a growth in IT service market in 2014.</p>
<p>Spain / Latin America</p>	<p>In Spain and Latin America, while the economy showed a stable growth, IT spending in Spain has observed a continuous trend of budget cuts particularly in the banking and telecommunication sectors. In Latin America, the BPO, or outsourcing service industry recorded a significant growth, but the production cost was negatively affected by the inflation and the shortage of personnel with IT skills.</p>
<p>China</p>	<p>Business for corporations in the Chinese market has continued to grow, and IT companies developing into the Chinese market have aggressively invested in sales and customer-related areas such as e-commerce, CRM and business intelligence. It should be noted, however, that the Chinese government has tightened the application of the antimonopoly act to companies, and there are some cases in which a huge amount of fines were imposed on European and Japanese companies. At present, the impact does not seem very serious, but this has raised concerns on a long-term basis.</p>
<p>APAC</p>	<p>In the April-September period in 2014, the markets of Thailand, India and Indonesia had political impacts, but the economic situations in the overall APAC are expected to grow steadily on a medium-term basis. In the IT industry, new business opportunities are anticipated in the financial service industry, particularly in the payment area. At the same time, the growth potentials will be found in the markets led by the infrastructure industry, export-oriented industry and ODA, albeit small in market size.</p>
<p>Solutions</p>	<p>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.</p>

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

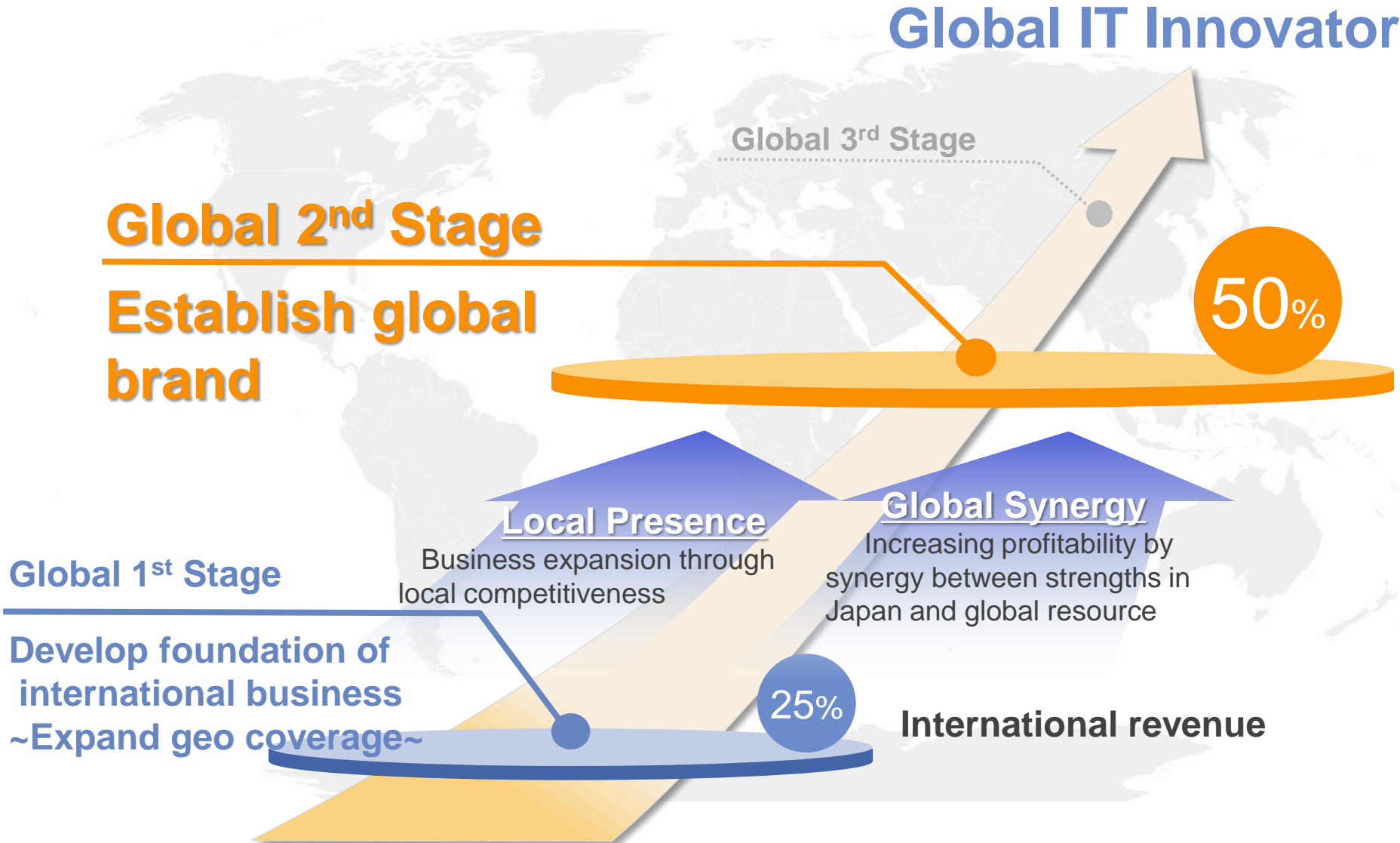


Current Status of Overseas Business and the Prospects

We expect that the target under the Medium-term Management Plan will be achieved one year earlier thanks to a large-scaled M&A, reaching 430 billion yen in the fiscal year ending March 2016. Looking to the “Global 2nd Stage,” we will endeavor to expand business by enhancing competitiveness in each business category, and reinforce profitability by making the most of the strengths of Japan and the synergies of the global resources.



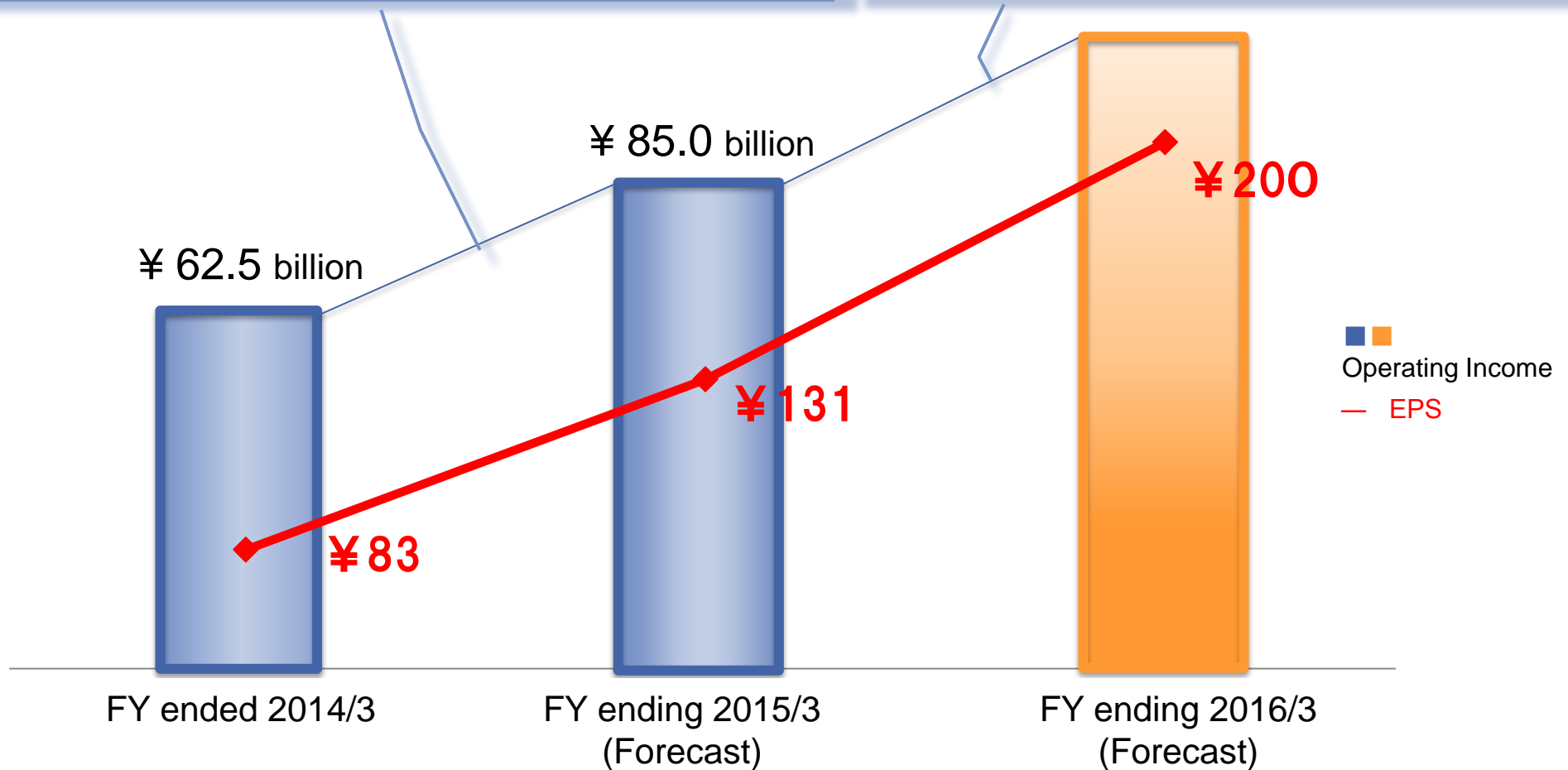
Global IT Innovator



Measures to achieve EPS 200 yen









- ✓ Elimination of unprofitable projects: +¥15.0 billion~
- ✓ Increase in profits in line with a growth in sales, cost reductions: +¥5.0 billion ~
- ✓ Improvement of overseas business: ~ +¥2.0billion

- ✓ Elimination of unprofitable projects
- ✓ Increase in profits in line with a growth in sales, cost reductions
- ✓ Improvement of overseas business



Forecasts of Earnings for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

(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.

Target figures for the Medium-term Management Plan (FY Ending March 2016)

Global Top 5

Net Sales: 1.5 trillion yen or more

(An increase of 250 billion yen
from FY ended 2012/3)

EPS: 200 yen

(An 85% increase
from FY ended 2012/3)



3. Appendices

Overview of Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received for the 2nd Quarter of FY Ending March 31, 2015

(Billions of yen [except Operating Income Margin])

	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sept.)	YoY (%)	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Jul.-Sept.)	YoY (%)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	724.4	-11.5	286.9	-4.6	1,320.0
Orders on Hand	1,418.5	+2.0			1,303.0
Net Sales	695.8	+13.5	359.9	+12.9	1,460.0
Cost of Sales	535.5	+9.7	275.1	+5.5	1,100.0
Gross Profit	160.3	+28.4	84.7	+46.3	360.0
SG&A Expenses	138.2	+13.2	68.2	+13.0	275.0
Selling Expenses	63.6	+12.3	32.4	+16.8	127.0
R&D Expenses	6.2	+5.3	3.1	+3.0	13.0
Other Administrative Expenses	68.4	+14.8	32.6	+10.4	135.0
Operating Income	22.0	+738.3	16.4	-	85.0
Operating Income Margin (%)	3.2	+2.8	4.6	-	5.8
Ordinary Income	19.5	-	15.1	-	75.0
Special Gains and Losses	-	+100.0	-	+100.0	-
Income before Income Taxes	19.5	-	15.1	-	75.0
Income Taxes and Others	12.4	+249.5	8.3	-	38.0
Net Income	7.1	+289.7	6.7	-	37.0
Capital Expenditures	58.1	-19.5	31.9	-29.2	140.0
Depreciation and Amortisation/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	77.0	+10.6	38.7	+14.8	160.0

Consolidated Net Sales by Customer Sector and Service (to Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group)

(Billions of yen)

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services	315.6	322.3	714.0
Enterprise IT Services	123.7	128.7	271.0
Solutions & Technologies	32.1	29.7	68.0
Global Business	140.9	214.3	406.0

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

(Billions of yen)

		2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sep.)	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sep.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services				
(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	139.9	76.1	120.0
	Local Government and Community-based Business	61.8	64.2	105.0
	Healthcare	9.0	9.1	15.0
	Banks	103.5	71.4	150.0
	Cooperative Financial Institutions	64.0	53.8	78.0
	Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	50.7	51.9	98.0
	Settlement Services	9.3	5.4	13.0
Enterprise IT Services				
(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	58.8	52.4	107.0
	Manufacturing Industry	68.3	54.8	92.0
	Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	26.9	28.8	48.0
Solutions & Technologies				
(Main item)	Network Services	1.4	0.9	2.0
	Data Center Services	13.8	13.8	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)

(Billions of yen)

		2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sep.)	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sep.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services				
(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	58.2	62.2	145.0
	Local Government and Community-based Business	36.8	38.6	100.0
	Healthcare	6.5	6.1	17.0
	Banks	79.9	78.1	168.0
	Cooperative Financial Institutions	43.5	51.0	97.0
	Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	49.1	45.2	98.0
	Settlement Services	40.0	39.8	82.0
Enterprise IT Services				
(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	48.9	48.7	105.0
	Manufacturing Industry	44.7	46.0	98.0
	Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	21.8	25.2	50.0
Solutions & Technologies				
(Main item)	Network Services	10.9	9.9	21.0
	Data Center Services	15.1	14.0	33.0
Integrated IT Solution		211.8	223.0	432.0
System & Software Development		148.6	170.7	436.0
Consulting & Support		225.6	275.6	539.0
Others		26.8	26.3	53.0
Net Sales by Products and Services Total		613.0	695.8	1,460.0

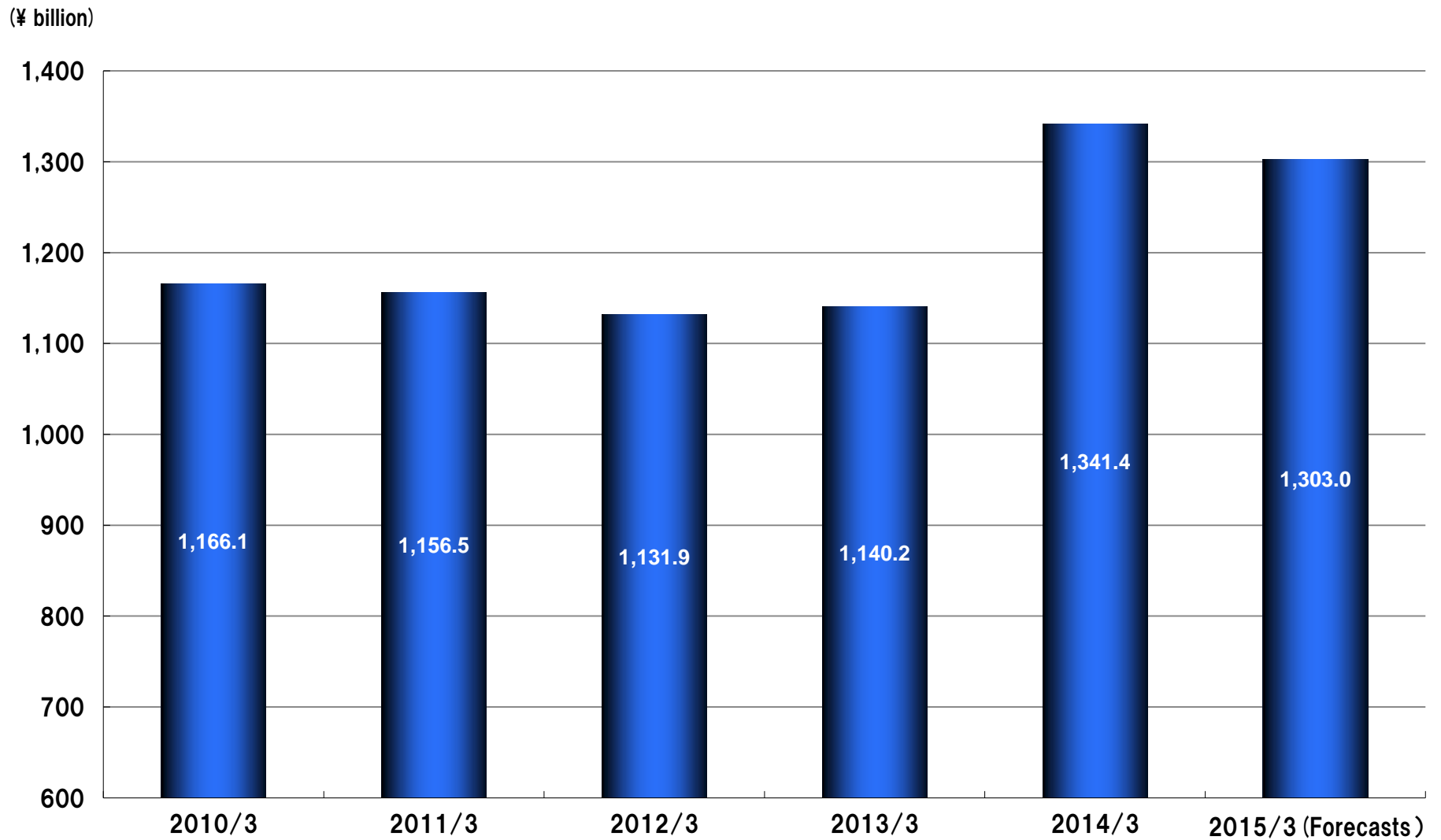
Note: Net Sales and New Orders Received of Solutions & Technologies does not include orders taken via other segments.

Non-Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received

(Billions of yen [except Operating Income Margin])

	2014/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2015/3 2nd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Sept.)	2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	496.1	355.5	623.0
Orders on Hand	1,096.1	1,062.4	958.0
Net Sales	361.6	369.3	795.0
Cost of Sales	302.7	293.6	610.0
Gross Profit	58.8	75.6	185.0
SG&A Expenses	56.6	55.0	117.0
Selling Expenses	25.7	26.0	56.0
R&D Expenses	4.8	5.3	11.0
Other Administrative Expenses	25.9	23.6	50.0
Operating Income	2.2	20.6	68.0
Operating Income Margin(%)	0.6	5.6	8.6
Ordinary Income	9.0	26.4	65.0
Special Gains and Losses	(1.3)	-	-
Income before Income Taxes	7.7	26.4	65.0
Income Taxes and Others	0.1	7.1	21.0
Net Income	7.6	19.2	44.0
Capital Expenditures	63.4	44.7	115.0
Depreciation and Amortisation /Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	57.1	60.1	132.0

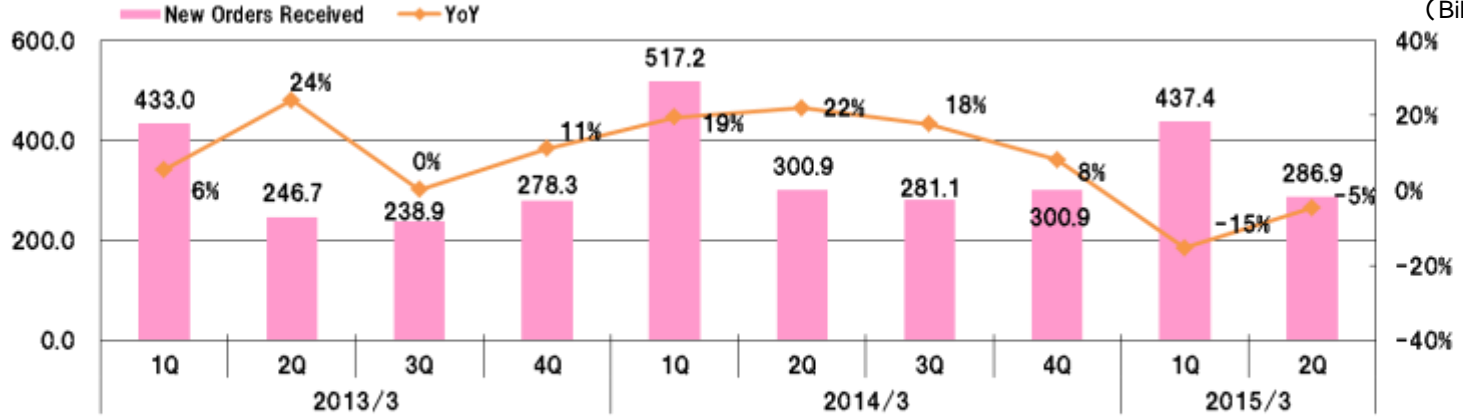
Note: Income Taxes and Others include Income, Residential and Enterprise Taxes, Adjustment to Income Taxes.



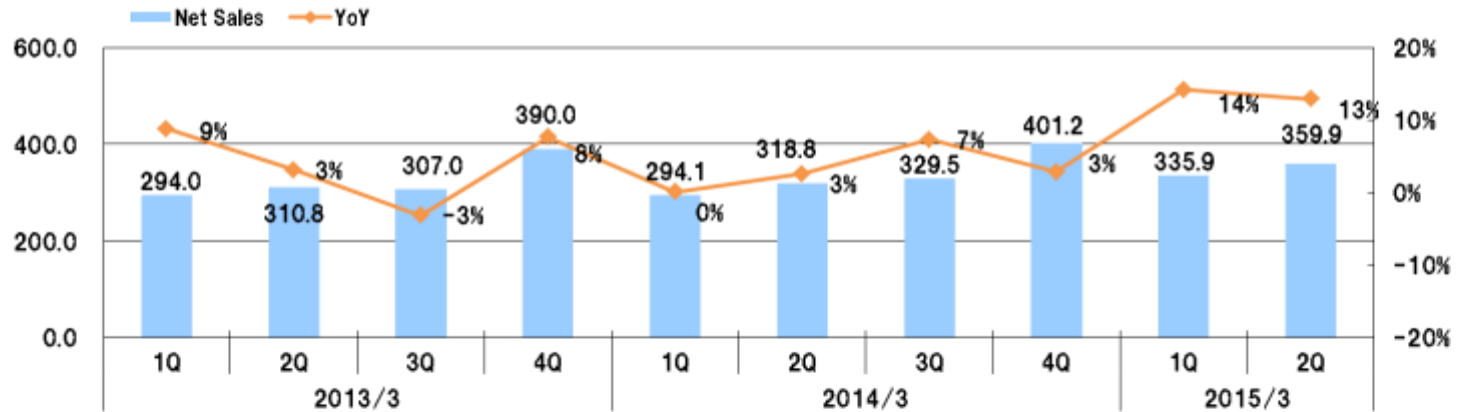
Trends in Quarter (Consolidated)

(Billions of yen / %)

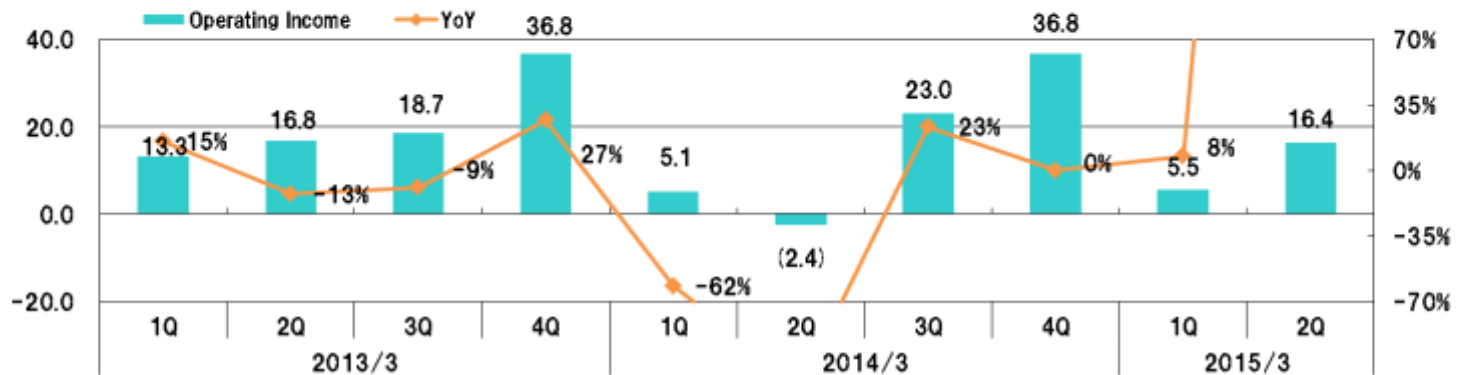
■ New Orders Received



■ Net Sales



■ Operating Income



Foreign exchange rates (used for the conversion of the amount of orders received and incomes of the overseas group companies)

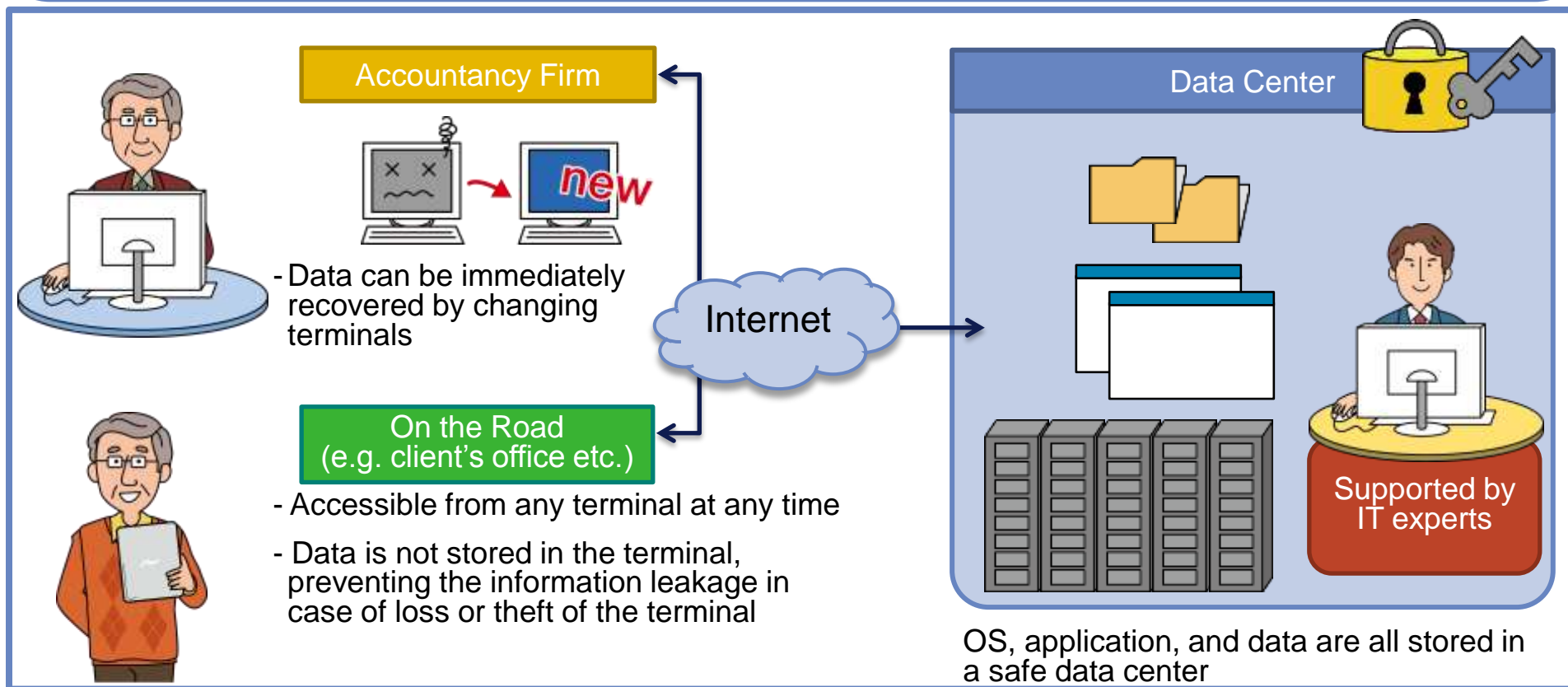
(Unit: yen, %)

	2014/3 (Apr.-Sep.) Results	2015/3 (Apr.-Sep.) Results	YoY (%)	2014/3 Results	2015/3 Full-year Assumed Rates	YoY (%)
	①	②	(②-①)/①	③	④	(④-③)/③
USD	98.70	102.96	+4.3	100.11	102.00	+1.9
EUR (For December-end companies)	125.50	140.38	+11.9	129.58	137.00	+5.7
EUR (For March-end companies)	129.89	138.82	+6.9	134.26	137.00	+2.0
RMB (Chinese Yuan Renminbi)	15.44	16.61	+7.6	15.87	17.10	+7.8

NTT Data Starts “Tatsujin cloud”, a Virtual Desktop Service for Accountancy Firms

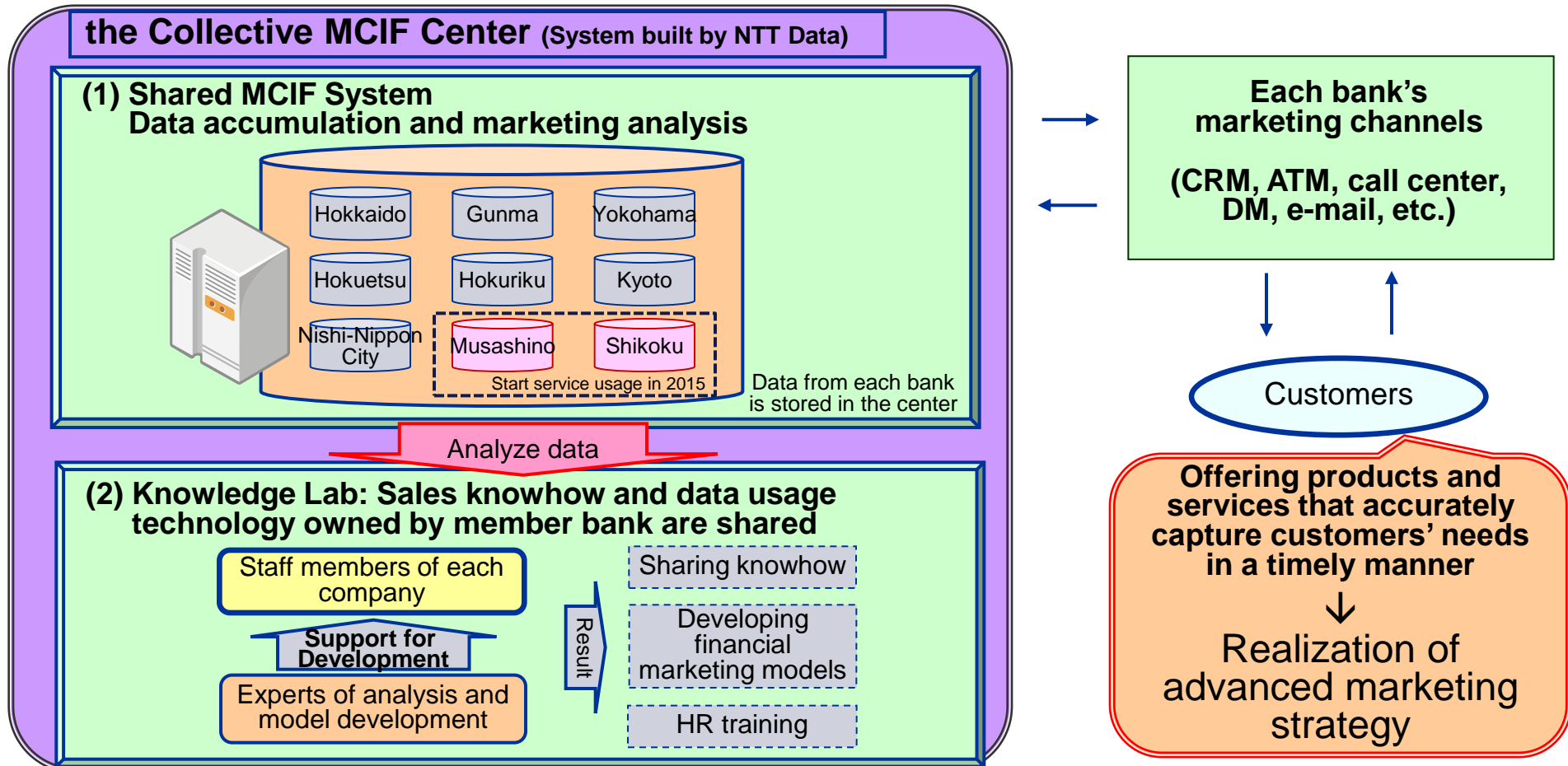
“Tatsujin series” is a range of software packages to support tax accounting. Newly introduced “Tatsujin cloud” stores “Tatsujin series” along with the other software packages, and the personal Windows Desktop environment on a data center server enabling users to access them from a terminal of their choice connected to the Internet.

Through a terminal such as a notebook PC and tablet, users can continue their accountancy work wherever they are, in the same environment as those they use in their offices.



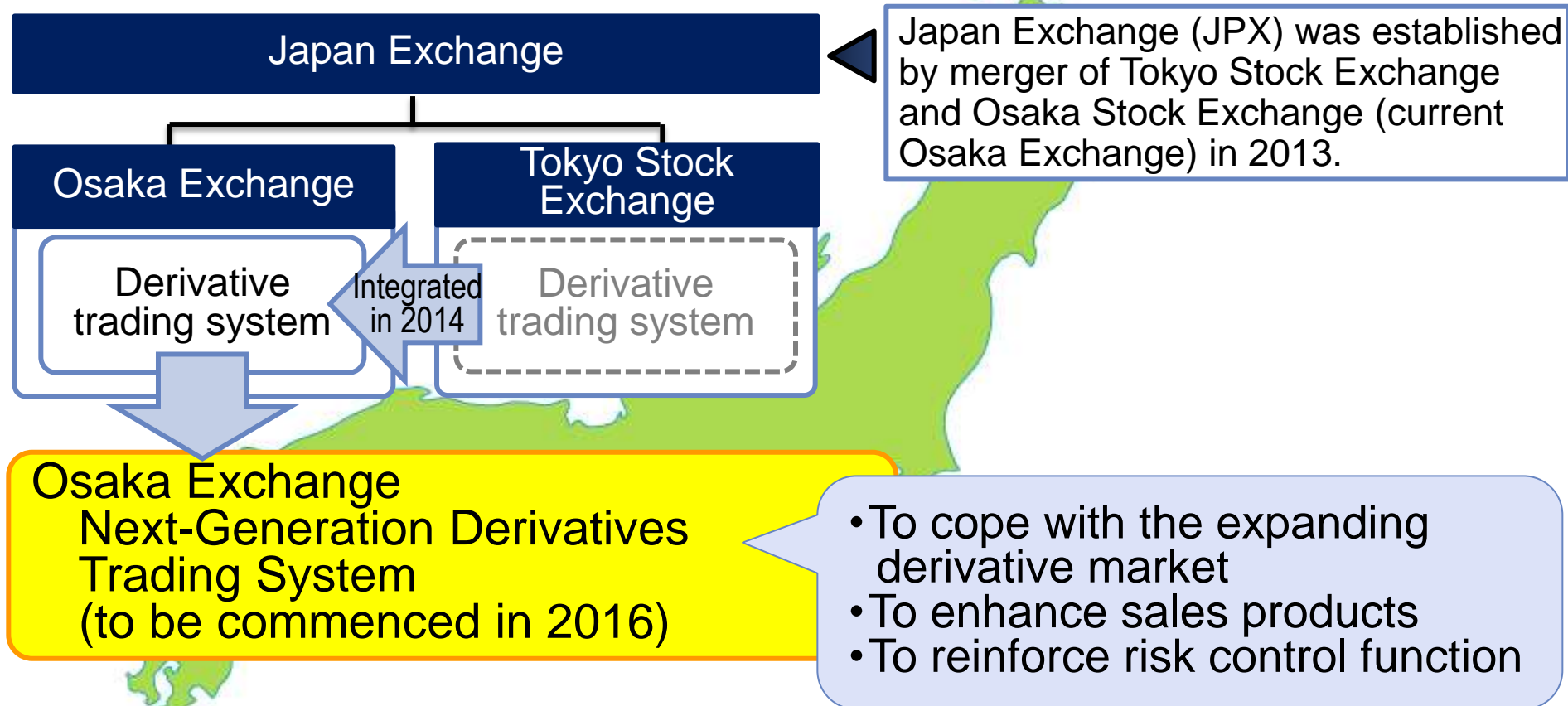
Musashino Bank and Shikoku Bank Decided to Join “the Collective MCIF Center”

The Musashino Bank, Ltd. and The Shikoku Bank, Ltd. decided to join “the Collective MCIF Center*”, a shared marketing service for local financial institutions. A member organization of the Center can benefit from utilizing the MCIF service at a low cost compared to installing their own MCIF system. The banks can develop more precise marketing models and review their effectiveness by sharing sales know-how and data usage technology.



(*) Participation to the Regional Financial Marketing Workshop is mandatory to join the Collective MCIF Center.

- Osaka Exchange, Inc. appoints NTT Data as a developer of a Next-Generation Derivatives Trading System, following the last appointment as an integrator of a derivative trading system.
- A Next-Generation Derivatives Trading System is an important infrastructure to support “expansion of the derivative market,” which is one of the key strategies in the Japan Exchange Group’s medium-term management plan.
- NTT Data commences development of the system in August 2014, with the aim of starting the operation within 2016.



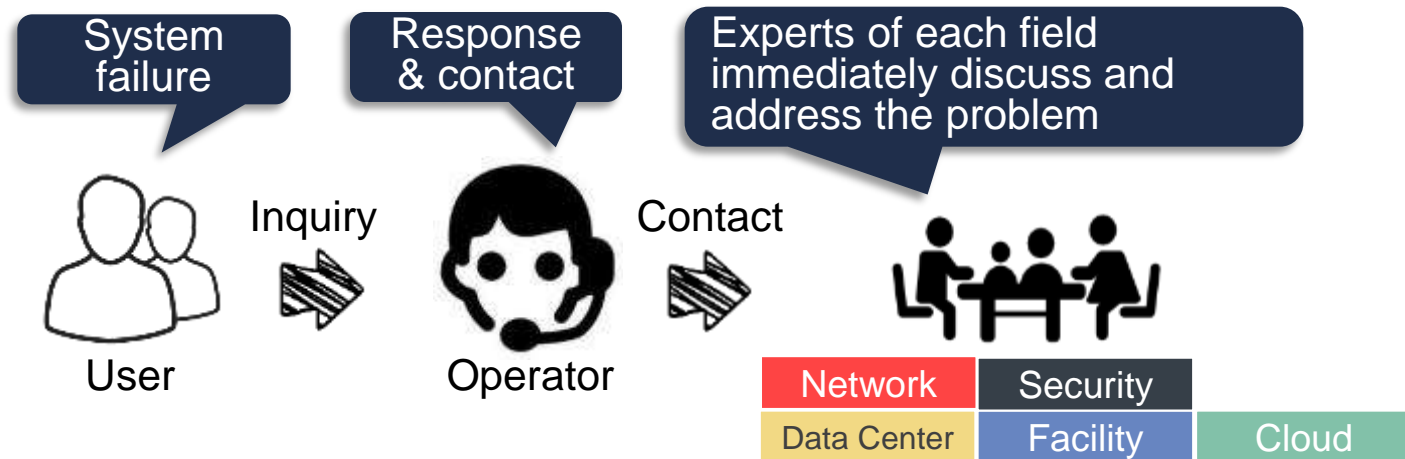
- Shinagawa Data Center equipped with high business continuity opened. The center offers the private cloud services for large-scale companies to streamline their IT infrastructure operation and management, with the aim of expanding NTT Data's ITO business. IT Outsourcing Operation Center is incorporated within Shinagawa Data Center, as a site to integrate domestic and overseas data center services offered by NTT Data.
- The IT Outsourcing Operation Center offers the integrated operation of network, data center, cloud, facility, and security to provide prompt services.



Shinagawa Data Center



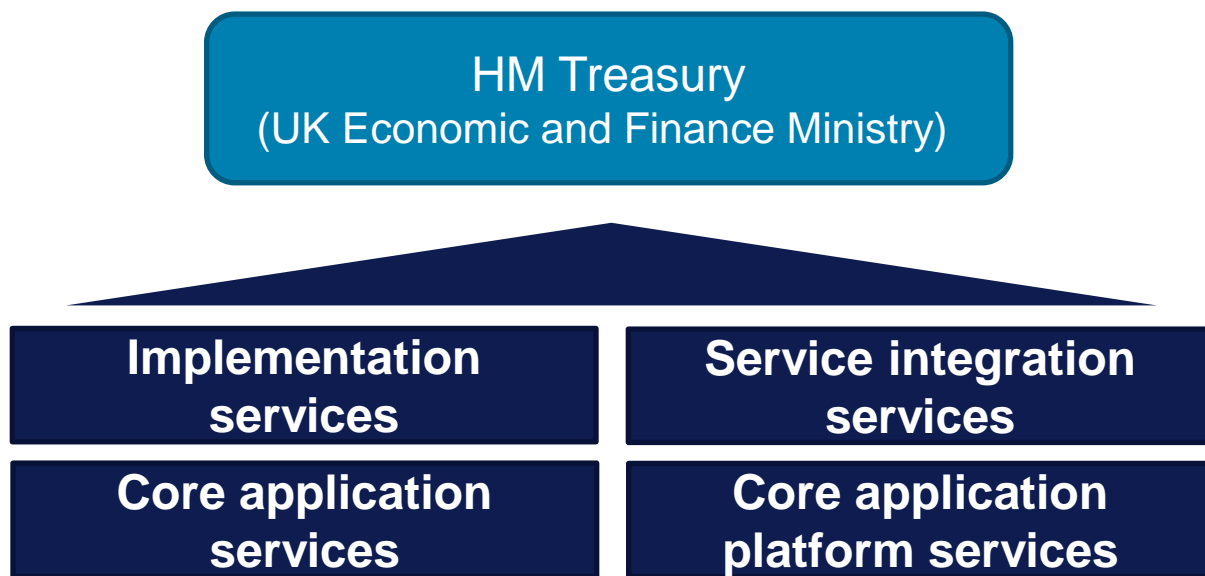
IT Outsourcing Operation Center



Experts in different technical fields, who used to be resided multiple locations, are on standby in the Center. They promptly address the customer's system problems under the close communication.

NTT Data UK Limited, our UK subsidiary, concluded a three-year contract with HM Treasury (the UK economic and finance ministry) to provide the IT services as a part of the Core ICT 2015 programme^(*) conducted by the ministry.

NTT Data will be responsible for coordinating the suppliers of the Core ICT 2015 services and providing cloud hosting, application management , and other services.



NTT DATA

dimension
data 

- Building a new IT infrastructure
- Providing the service desk
- Program management including coordinating the other suppliers
- Providing management application for desktop, LAN, mobile devices, etc.
- Providing cloud hosting and remote access environment
- Close Collaboration with Dimension Data

(*) Core ICT 2015 programme

Core ICT 2015 programme is an activity for IT infrastructure, services and application renewal promoted by HM Treasury. The purpose of this activity is to promote the participation of new small and medium-sized suppliers to provide efficient services through competition.



NTT DATA

Global IT Innovator