Company Presentation for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015

May 8, 2015
NTT DATA Corporation

NTT DATA

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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Good afternoon (morning), ladies and gentlemen. My name is Toshio Iwamoto, President and CEO of NTT DATA Corporation.

Now, I would like to explain the outline of our operating results.

1. Results for Fiscal Year Ended March 31,2015 and Earnings Forecasts for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2016

Results for Fiscal Year Ended March 31,2015 and Earnings Forecasts for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2016

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【Billions of yen（except EPS, Cash Dividends per share)】

	FY ended 2015/3 Results	YoY	FY ending 2016 / 3 Forecasts	YoY
New Orders Received	1,429.1	+28.8 +2.1%	1,450.0	+20.8 +1.5%
Net Sales	1,511.8	+168.0 +12.5%	1,540.0	+28.1 +1.9%
Operating Income	84.0	+21.4 +34.2%	100.0	+15.9 +19.0%
Income Before Income Taxes	73.9	+19.7 +36.4%	95.0	+21.0 +28.4%
Net Income	32.1	+8.8 +38.0%	56.0	+23.8 +74.2%
EPS (*) (yen)	115 yen	+32 yen +38.0%	200 yen	+85 yen +74.2%
Cash Dividends per share（yen）	60 yen	-	70 yen	+10 yen +16.7%

(*)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. EPS was calculated by rounding to the first decimal place.

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Please refer to the handouts.

These are the actual results for the fiscal year ended March 2015 and the forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 2016.

In both fiscal years, all of new orders received, net sales and profits at all stages recorded profitability on a year-on-year basis .

Operating income for the fiscal year ending March 2016 is forecasted to reach 100 billion yen, which is likely to record a historical high figure since the company split in 1988. This operating income is also necessary to achieve one of the targets, 200 yen in EPS, in the same fiscal year, which is the final fiscal year of the Medium-term Management Plan.

On the back of the steady growth in profit, the annual cash dividends will be boosted by 10 yen to 70 yen per share.

Overview of year-on-year changes in earnings (results for fiscal year ended March 2014/2015 and forecasts for fiscal year ending March 2016)

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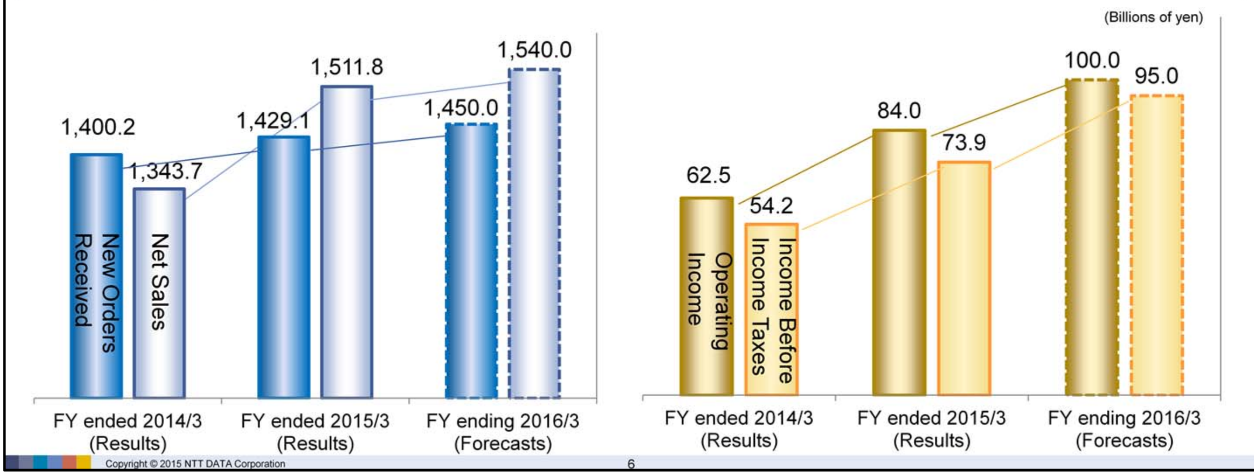
New Orders Received	Increased in FYE3/2015 due to expanded scope of consolidation, etc., which more than offset the effects of an existing large-scale project added in the previous year. New orders are forecast to grow for both NTT Data on a non-consolidated basis and existing subsidiaries for FYE3/2016.
Net Sales	Increased substantially in FYE3/2015, reflecting the expanded scope of consolidation and business expansion of existing subsidiaries primarily in overseas countries. The growth is expected to continue through FYE3/2016, primarily based on business expansion by NTT DATA (non-consolidated) and existing subsidiaries primarily in overseas countries.
Operating Income	Increased in FYE3/2015 reflecting sales growth and reduction in unprofitable projects. Operating income is expected to record historical high in FYE3/2016, due to a better control of unprofitable projects and overseas businesses turning to profitability.



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First of all, I will explain the three-year trends of new orders received, net sales and operating income by using the charts.

With respect to new orders received, we had expected a reactionary decline after the fiscal year ended March 2014 in which we received massive orders, and had forecasted to remain at approximately 1,320 billion yen. But, as a result, we could receive more orders than the previous fiscal year.

Robust growth is also expected to be maintained in the fiscal year ending March 2016, and our target for new orders received is 1,450 billion yen.

Net sales increased by just less than 100 billion yen reflecting the impact of expanded scope of consolidation due to the participation of everis of Spain in the NTT DATA Group during the fiscal year ended March 2015, plus a favorable effect of foreign exchange equivalent to around 26 billion yen. Thus, the Group achieved its goal of 1,500 billion yen as clarified in the Medium-term Management Plan one year ahead of the plan, reaching 1,511.8 billion yen.

The increase in net sales is expected to continue in the fiscal year ending March 2016, which makes an increase in sales for the 27th consecutive year since the company split.

Operating income plunged significantly in the fiscal year ended March 2014 due to six unprofitable projects, but recovered to the planned level during the fiscal year ended March 2015. Our projection for the fiscal year ending March 2016 is 100 billion yen.

New Orders Received: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2014 to FYE3/2015)

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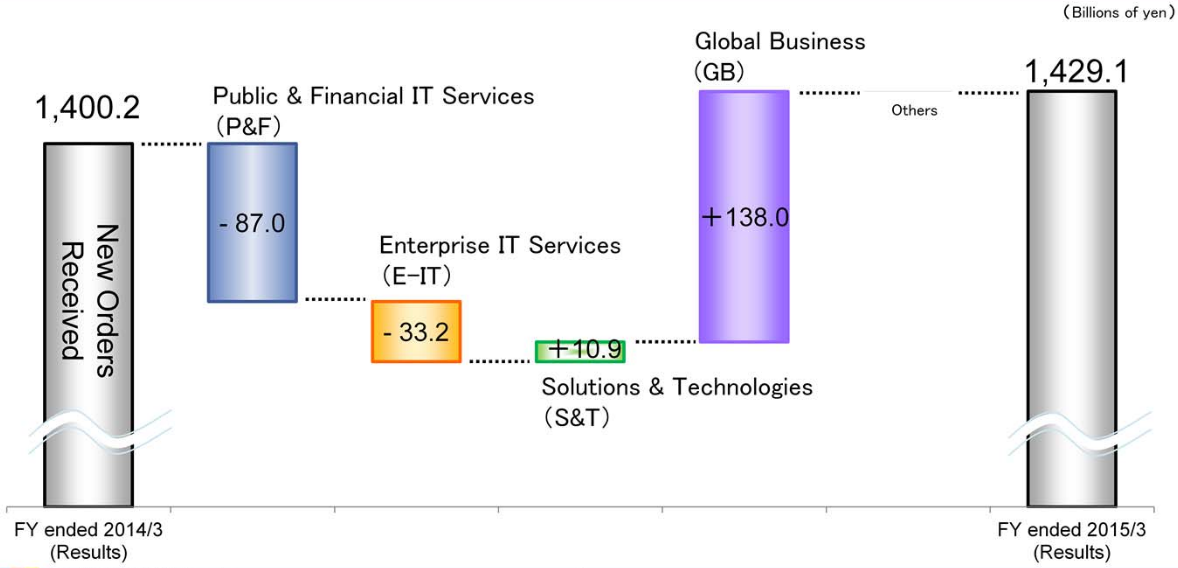
P&F: Decreased due to the effects of an existing large-scale project added in the previous year on a non-consolidated basis.
E-IT: Decreased due to the effects of an existing large-scale project added in the previous year and a decline in businesses for telecom industry on a non-consolidated basis.
S&T: Increased due to a multi-year contracts obtained by NTT Data on a non-consolidated basis.
GB: Increased based on the expanded scope of consolidation, business expansion of existing subsidiaries and positive effects of foreign currency fluctuations.

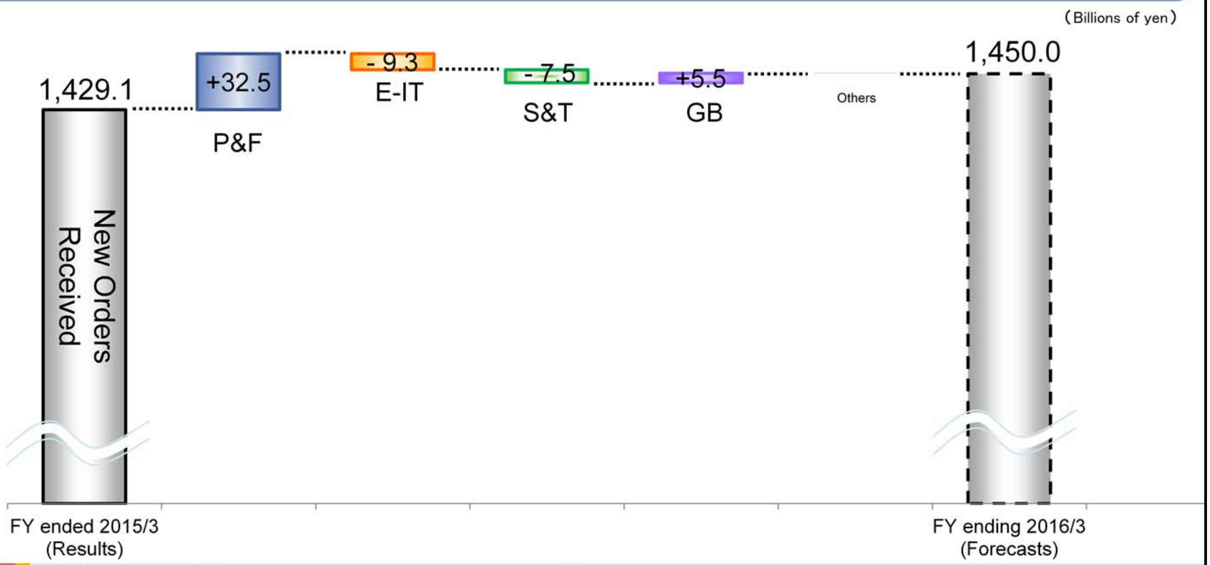


New orders received increased significantly owing to the impacts of expansion of the scope of consolidation due to the acquisition of everis and the effects of foreign exchange, etc. Taking into consideration those effects, we had forecasted negatively on a year-on-year basis due to the reactionary decline in the large-scale order receipt in the P&F and E-IT segments, but it turned out to be more robust order receipts than the previous fiscal year as a result of our remarketing of the P&F and E-IT segments.

New Orders Received: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2015 to FYE3/2016)

NTT DATA

P&F: Expected to increase through expansion of existing projects for financial institutions on a non-consolidated basis.
E-IT: Expected to decline due to stagnant telecom businesses and the previous year's solid orders from utility/distribution industries.
S&T: Expected to decline due to the effects of a multi-year contract executed in the previous year on a non-consolidated basis.
GB: Expected to increase through business expansion of existing subsidiaries, despite a decrease resulting from negative effects of foreign currency fluctuations.



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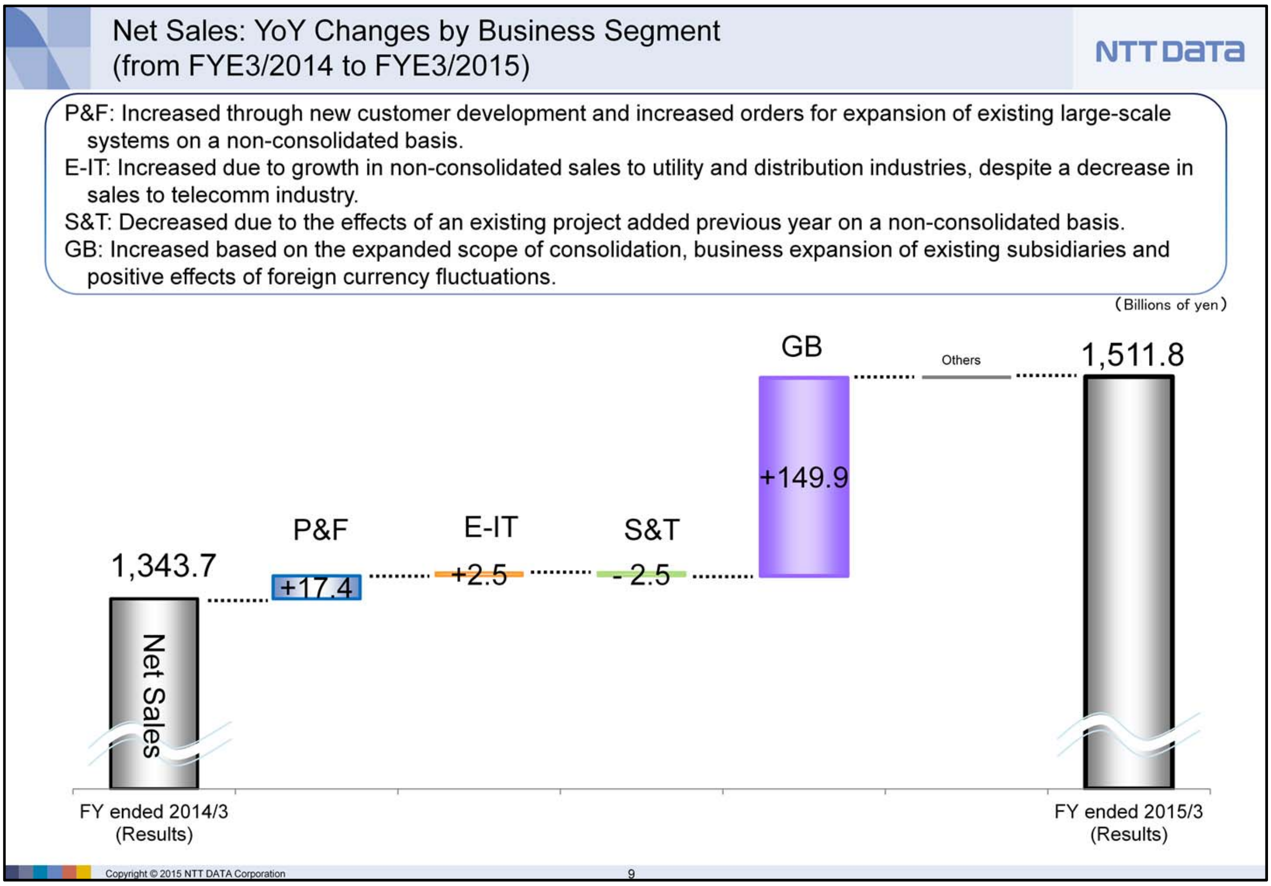
New orders received for the fiscal year ending March 2016 are forecasted at 1,450 billion yen based on a robust performance of the P&F segment on one hand despite negative projection for the E-IT and S&T segments on a year-on-year basis, and on the other hand due partly to the reactionary decline from the previous fiscal year. Additionally, we expect organic growth in the GB segment despite no plan of a large-scale M&A.



Net sales exceeded 1,500 billion yen due to approximately 94 billion yen in the effects of newly expanded scope of consolidation of everis, and 26 billion yen in the effects of foreign exchange.

The P&F and E-IT segments look small in terms of the growth rate, but amid the declining net sales due to renewals of the major projects, this result is attributable to efforts of gaining new customers and providing new services, etc. to compensate the decrease.

Net Sales: YoY Changes by Business Segment (from FYE3/2015 to FYE3/2016)

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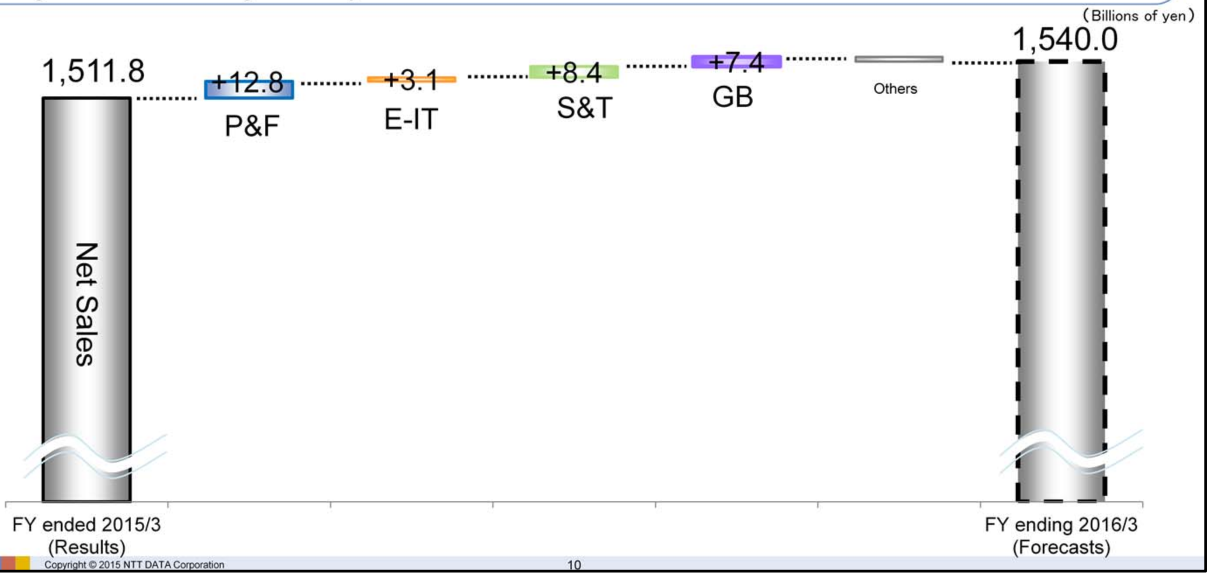
P&F: Expected to increase based on growth in non-consolidated sales resulted from expansion of existing projects' scale and execution of new projects, despite an expected decline in sales resulting from the upcoming renewal of an existing large-scale project.

E-IT: Expected to increase due to an increase in services for manufacturing industry, which will offset a decline in businesses for telecom industry.

S&T: Expected to increase through business expansion of both NTT Data on a non-consolidated basis and existing subsidiaries,etc.

GB: Expected to increase by business expansion of existing subsidiaries, which will offset a decline arising from negative effects of foreign currency fluctuations.



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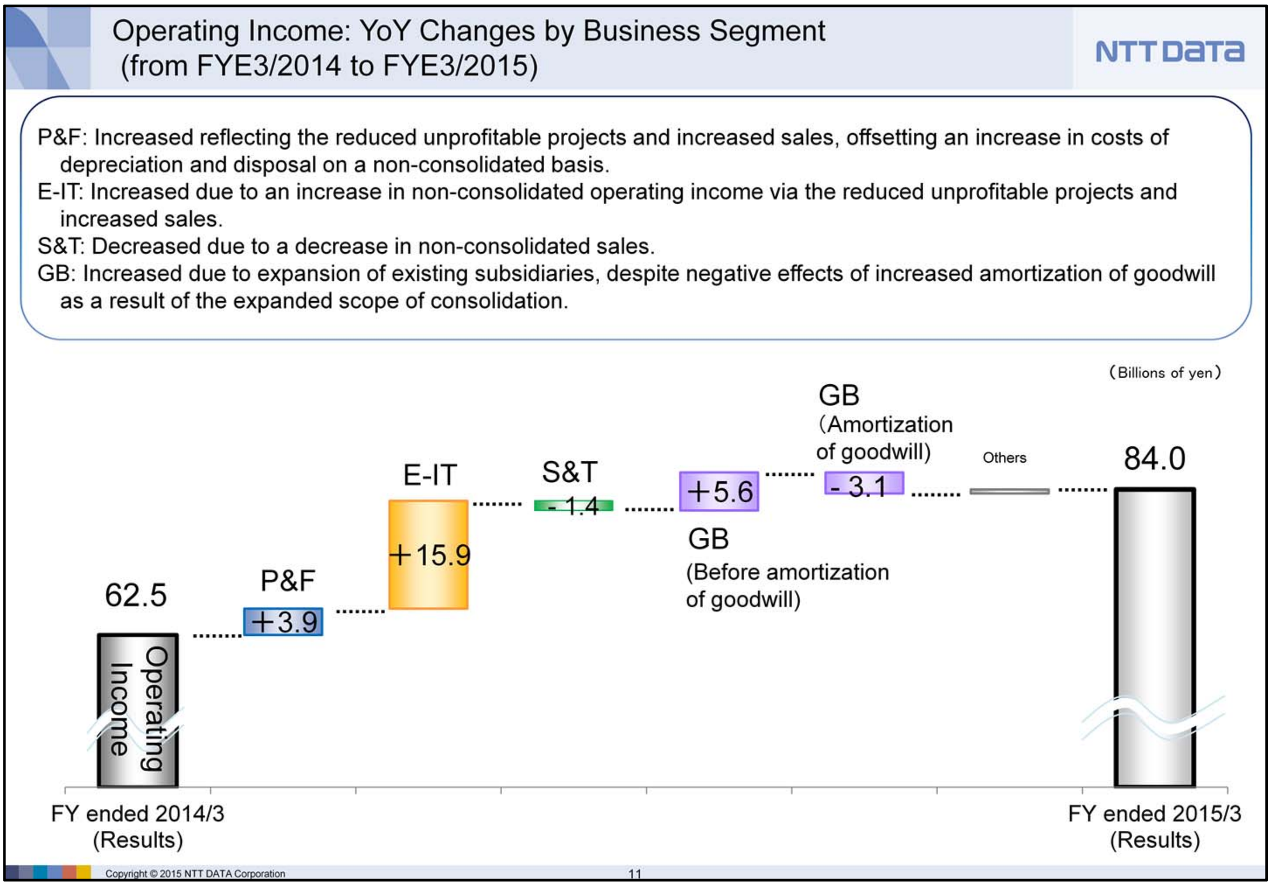
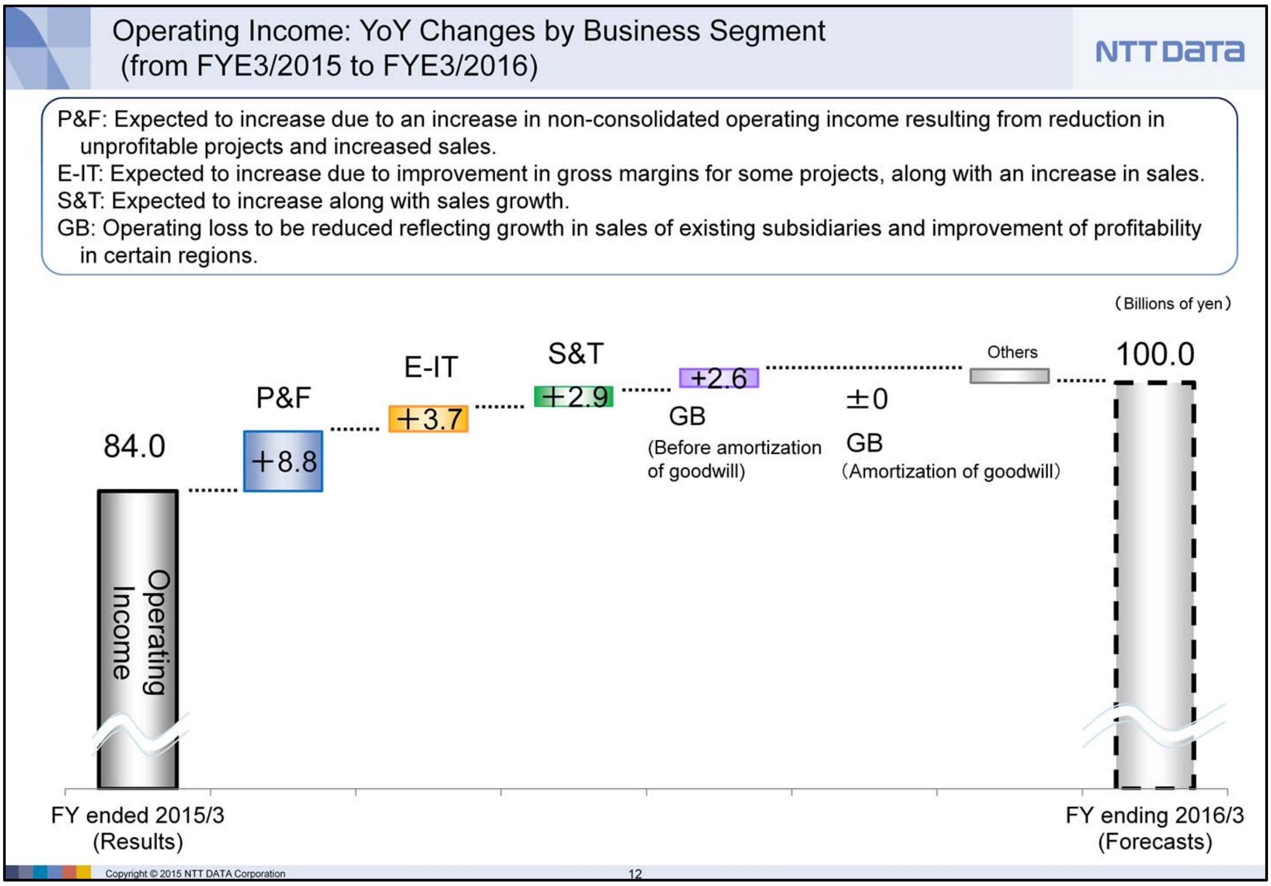
We do not have any plan of large-scale M&A for the fiscal year ending March 2016, but we believe that the increase in net sales will be continued as we expect stable organic growths in each segment.



The most positive factor of increased profit was the disposition and elimination of unprofitable projects. While the negative impact of unprofitable projects on profit was 31.5 billion yen for the fiscal year ended March 2014, the same impact almost halved to 15.5 billion yen in the fiscal year ended March 2015. The six existing large-scale unprofitable projects, which had accounted for almost half of 15.5 billion yen, almost ended to generate deficit during the fiscal year ended March 2015. Five of the six projects have already begun to provide services, and the remaining one is now undergoing the final testing with all the cost being accounted for, and we expect it will be able to provide services without any problem.

Control of unprofitable projects contributed significantly to the E-IT and P&F segments. Although we failed to record a large increase in profit due to negative impacts of depreciation and disposal arising from large-scale system renewals during the fiscal year ended March 2015, there were significant positive impacts of the control of unprofitable projects.

While operating income in the GB segment before amortization of goodwill increased 5.6 billion yen on a year-on-year basis, operating income after amortization of goodwill was in the red due to the significant impact of the amortization.



With respect to operating income for the fiscal year ending March 2016, we forecast year-on-year increases in all the segments reflecting the reduction of unprofitable projects and expanded profits due to increased sales. In the GB segment, we anticipate a surplus in operating income after amortization of goodwill.

Public & Financial IT Services (P&F)

NTT DATA

(Billions of Yen)

	FY ended 2015/3 (Results)	YoY		FY ending 2016/3 (Forecasts)	YoY	
New Orders Received	628.4	- 87.0 - 12.2%	↘	661.0	+ 32.5 + 5.2%	↗
Net Sales	739.1	+ 17.4 + 2.4%	↗	752.0	+ 12.8 + 1.7%	↗
Operating Income	64.1	+ 3.9 + 6.6%	↗	73.0	+ 8.8 + 13.8%	↗
Segment Profit(*)	64.1	+ 8.4 + 15.1%	↗	74.0	+ 9.8 + 15.4%	↗

・New orders received: Declined substantially in FYE3/2015 due to the effects of an existing project obtained in the previous year on non-consolidated basis, but expected to increase in FYE3/2016 based on growth in scale of projects for financial institutions on a non-consolidated basis.
・Net sales: Increased in FYE3/2015 backed by new customer development and increased orders for expansion of existing large-scale systems on a non-consolidated basis. Growth in net sales is forecast to continue in FYE3/2016, through expansion of existing projects and new project acquisitions mainly on a non-consolidated basis.
・Operating income: Increased in FYE3/2015 through reduction in unprofitable projects and growth in sales, despite the increased costs of depreciation and disposal. Operating income is expected to grow in FYE3/2016, along with reduction in unprofitable projects and growth in sales.
・Segment profit: Increased in FYE3/2015 due to an increase in operating income and reduction in non-recurrent expenses.

(*)Segment Profit is income before income taxes

The P&F is the segment that gains the largest profits in the Group, with net sales exceeding 750 billion yen. Our plan for operating income amounts to 73 billion yen, and we expect that operating margin will reach approximately 10%.

Enterprise IT Services (E-IT)

NTT DATA

(Billions of Yen)

	FY ended 2015/3 (Results)	YoY	FY ending 2016/3 (Forecasts)	YoY
New Orders Received	270.3	- 33.2 - 11.0%	261.0	- 9.3 - 3.5%
Net Sales	281.8	+ 2.5 + 0.9%	285.0	+ 3.1 + 1.1%
Operating Income	12.2	+ 15.9 –	16.0	+ 3.7 + 30.7%
Segment Profit(*)	11.4	+ 16.9 –	17.0	+ 5.5 + 48.7%

・New orders received: Declined in FYE3/2015 due to the effects of an existing project obtained in the previous fiscal year on non-consolidated basis and reduced businesses for telecom industry. Order receipt is expected to decrease in FYE3/2016, reflecting the stagnant telecom business, combined with the effects of projects for utility and distribution industries added in the previous year.

・Net sales: Increased in FYE3/2015 due to solid sales to utility and distribution industries, which more than offset a decline in businesses for telecom industry. While our business for telecom industry will remain weak, we expect net sales to increase in FYE3/2016, driven by an increases in businesses for manufacturing industry.

・Operating income: Increased in FYE3/2015 reflecting the reduced unprofitable projects and sales growth on a non-consolidated basis. Although a substantial increase through reduction of unprofitable projects is not expected, operating income is forecast to increase in FYE3/2016.

(*)Segment Profit is income before income taxes

The E-IT segment will face a year-on-year decrease in new orders received due to continued decline in the telecom field, but we expect a year-on-year increase to 285 billion yen in net sales, almost reaching 300 billion yen. We expect that operating income will be 16 billion yen, and secure more than 5% in operating margin.

Solutions & Technologies（S&T）

NTT DATA

（Billions of Yen）

	FY ended 2015/3 (Results)	YoY	FY ending 2016/3 (Forecasts)	YoY
New Orders Received	49.5	+ 10.9 + 28.4%	42.0	- 7.5 - 15.3%
Net Sales	176.5	- 2.5 - 1.4%	185.0	+ 8.4 + 4.8%
Operating Income	7.0	- 1.4 - 16.6%	10.0	+ 2.9 + 41.9%
Segment Profit(*)	6.8	- 1.7 - 20.3%	9.0	+ 2.1 + 31.5%

・New orders received: Increased in FYE3/2015 through a multi-year contract obtained on a non-consolidated basis but expected to decline due to negative effects of the contract for FYE3/2016.
・Net sales: Declined in FYE3/2015 due to temporary effects of an existing project added in the previous year on a non-consolidated basis, but expected to increase in FYE3/2016 through business expansion of NTT Data on a non-consolidated basis and existing subsidiaries.
・Operating income: Declined in FYE3/2015 due to a decline in unconsolidated sales; but expected to increase in line with sales growth for FYE3/2016.

(*)Segment Profit is income before income taxes

In the S&T segment, while new orders received will indicate a slight year-on-year decrease due to a reactionary decline, net sales and operating income will steadily increase to secure operating margin of 5% or over.

Global Business (GB)

NTT DATA

(Billions of Yen)

	FY ended 2015/3 (Results)	YoY	FY ending 2016/3 (Forecasts)	YoY
New Orders Received	479.4	+ 138.0 + 40.5%	485.0	+ 5.5 + 1.2%
Net Sales	464.5	+ 149.9 + 47.7%	472.0	+ 7.4 + 1.6%
Operating income before amortization of goodwill	11.3	+ 5.6 + 99.3%	14.0	+ 2.6 + 23.7%
Operating Income	- 2.7	+ 2.4 + 47.2%	0.0	+ 2.7 –
Segment Profit(*)	- 7.7	+ 2.1 + 21.5%	- 2.0	+ 5.7 –

・New orders received & net sales: Increased in FYE3/2015 due to the expanded scope of consolidation, as well as business expansion of existing subsidiaries and positive effects of foreign currency fluctuations; and expected to grow in FYE3/2016 due to expansion of existing subsidiaries despite diminishing positive effects of foreign exchange fluctuations.
・Operating income: Increased in FYE3/2015, reflecting growth in sales of existing subsidiaries, which more than offset increased costs of goodwill amortization. For FYE3/2016, we expect to continue to post operating income through growth in sales of existing subsidiaries and improvement in profit margins.

(*)Segment Profit is income before income taxes

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The GB segment recorded year-on-year increases in both the previous and current fiscal years. It is our firm intention to achieve a surplus in operating income in the fiscal year ending March 2016.

Dividends

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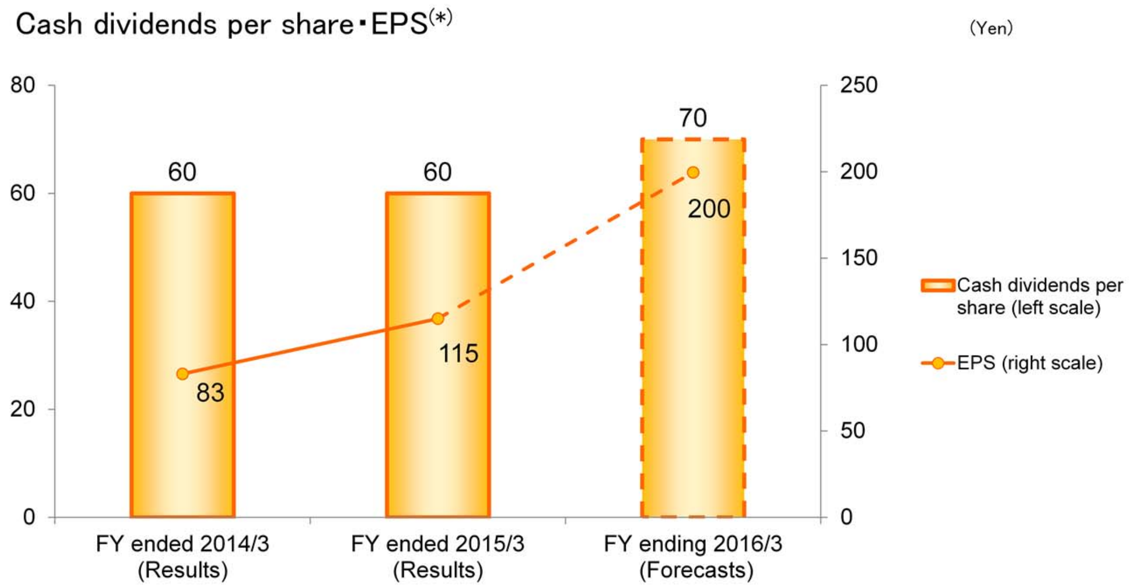
Annual dividend forecast per share for FYE3/2016 is 70yen per share (Interim: 30yen per share/ year-end: 40yen per share).



(*) EPS was calculated by rounding to the first decimal place.

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With respect to dividends, we maintained the dividends at 60 yen per share for the 7th consecutive year. But, aiming to achieve 200 yen in EPS in the fiscal year ending March 2016, we plan to distribute our earnings to shareholders by increasing the dividend by 10 yen to 70 yen per share for the fiscal year in March 2016.

Now I will explain the outlook for the operating environment.

Operating Environment Surrounding NTT DATA and Business Outlook (1/3)

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Public & Financial IT Services

- Although we face severe market environment on the back of intensified competitions and more demands for cost reductions, 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.
- 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.
- New IT investment is expected in order to accommodate a 24-hour/365-day settlement system.

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 sector companies, 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. • In relation to the social security and tax number system, relevant demand is rising from the assignment and notification of the numbers in October 2015 toward the cooperation between the government and local public bodies in 2017. We will likely to see growth in business opportunities in relation to child care support and employment, driven by the Act on Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan enacted in November 2014 for the purpose of vitalizing local economy.
Healthcare	• The growth strategies and regulatory reform implementation plan formulated by the government designate the health and medical fields as key areas, and budget is allocated by ministries and government offices thereby businesses at test phase have been brought forward to commercial launch. • 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	• Appetites for IT spending persists, and consistent investments are expected. • Given deregulation, IT spending is expected to grow due to development of new services using IT and creation of subsidiaries. • 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	• Consolidation of regional banks is becoming active, such as the birth of the Tokyo TY Financial Group (merger between The Tokyo Tomin Bank, Limited and The Yachiyo Bank, Limited), merger between Bank of Yokohama Ltd and Higashi-Nippon Bank Ltd, Kyushu Financial Group (merger between Higo Bank, Ltd. and Kagoshima Bank, Ltd.), and merger between Tomony Holdings, Inc. and Taisho Bank Ltd. , and the business integration of Higo Bank and Kagoshima Bank. • Unauthorized access to internet banking is rapidly increasing, and the need for stronger security is rising.
Cooperative Financial Institutions	• The domestic economy including regions is showing weakness in recovery. 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.	【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】Domestic financial markets remain active. Appetite for investing in information technology is limited to the areas of regulatory compliance and retail business but there is strong appetite for investments in businesses related to wealth accumulation. 【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."

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First of all, I will explain the P&F segment. As reported in the media, the social security and tax number system will be commenced for use in January 2016. We also received orders of systems directly related to such number system and now are building such systems in full force. For the meantime, the social security and tax-related matters will be the major business for us. Although we have already received orders relating to them, we will focus on taking orders without fail in the future bidding that is expected to continue.

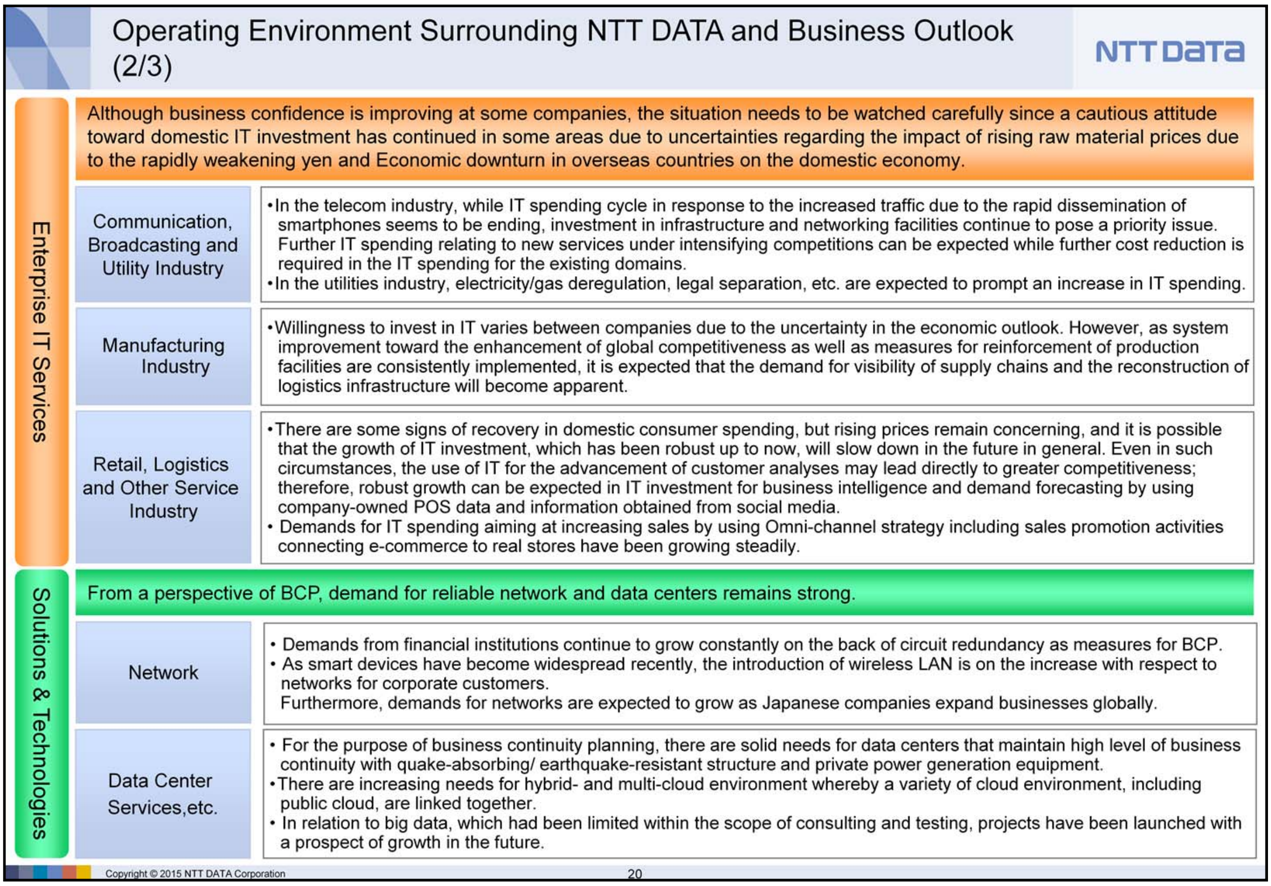
Except for the social security and tax number system, the total amount of IT spending of the central and local governments will not increase toward the future. Therefore, we will focus on receiving orders for renewal of the past systems without fail while maintaining product quality and promoting further development.

We can see some new big movements in the financial field.

As reported in the newspaper and other media, one is a move toward the realization of a 24-hour/365-day settlement system.

One of the major banks, our client, has already realized the operation of the 24-hour/365-day settlement system in some of their Group banks, and we consider securing other kinds of settlement systems, too.

In some regional banks, we have observed a movement towards reorganization, and will promote development of our solutions for them. Also, for our client of major banks and life and non-life insurance companies that focus on global businesses, we intend to expand our business.



In the E-IT segment, business environment varies depending on the industry.

In the telecom industry, the smartphone-related demand seems to be ending and there is an ongoing request for strict cost reduction. In the utilities industry including electric power and gas, we expect that IT spending will increase on the back of deregulations of generation, transmission and retail, etc. of electric power due to the system change.

In the logistics and other service industries, we have customers who implement large-scale investments in e-commerce, internet shopping, omni-channel, etc. Therefore, we will make every effort to steadily provide our services to them.

In the S&T segment, the data center business including BCP has been robust. Cloud computing system has also been highly sophisticated, and we expect that solutions including hybrid- and multi-cloud system will continue to be positive.

Operating Environment Surrounding NTT Data and Business Outlook (3/3)

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Global Business

North America	The US market outlook remains positive in most segments with the exception of energy, buoyed by lower than expected inflation, driven in part by falling energy prices, strong job creation, continued growth and healthy consumer demand in the United States. Growth projections have been moderated recently by sluggish growth abroad and the continued strength of the U.S. dollar – as well as a fear of rising labor and increasing healthcare costs. The trend for IT Spending is turning positive, driven primarily by companies leveraging digital technologies to simplify back-end systems, streamline business processes, and build client experience-centric platforms – as well as simplify and fortify their security environments.
EMEA	The Eurozone economy has shown moderate recovery due to falling interest rates as a result of the ECB's series of easy–monetary policy measures, depreciation of the euro and falling oil prices. Although business sentiment among companies is improving, active expansion of investment seems unlikely for a while, given concerns over slowdown in emerging economies, etc. The U.K. economy, despite at a slower pace, has sustained growth, with the annual GDP growth projected at a little less than 3% for 2015. Given continuing customer requests for price reduction, IT spending is unlikely to increase, especially in Italy in the short run. However, Germany and the U.K. are expected to see growth in the IT service market at a rate higher than their GDP growth.
Spain / Latin America	The Spanish economy remained stable with 1.4% GDP growth in 2014, the highest since 2008. On the other hand, the country's IT service market has slowed down due to limited investments from banking and telecom industries, which is likely to continue in 2015. Overall economy in Latin America remained solid, noting that levels of growth vary from one country to another. The region's IT service market is projected to remain flat during 2015 and show positive growth in the region as a whole in 2016 and thereafter.
China	Following the China-Japan summit meeting in fall 2014, political tension between China and Japan has eased slightly. At the same time, the Chinese government has tightened regulations for foreign IT companies to enter the country's financial sector, which needs to be carefully watched going forward. While European and the U.S. companies continue their investments to China, local companies are also active on expanding businesses within China. While China's economic growth has slowed, industries such as automotive, apparel and consumer goods are performing well, with strong appetite for IT investment in areas such as customer data management and business expansion.
APAC	Major APAC countries have positive economic outlook for 2015. In Thailand, foreign direct investments are showing signs of recovery, and Indonesia's economic growth is expected to accelerate based on the progress of the government's promotion for reforms and better outlook for exports. Further, India's growth-focused fiscal policies are taking positive effects. Given upcoming inauguration of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015, AEC's 10 member states are strongly encouraged to open markets, which is likely to increase investments of Japanese companies which, in turn, boost demand for information technology.
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.

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Finally, this slide shows the operating environment for the GB segment.

The business situations vary significantly depending on the region.

In North America, we consider that extremely robust performance will continue.

According to the recent media reports including newspapers, there are concerns over the growth of the U.S. economy as much as it had been expected, but we believe that our business will continue to show robust performance.

In EMEA, business situations vary depending on country despite diminished sense of deflation crisis.

In the United Kingdom and Germany, the economy is relatively strong and the situation is expected to continue.

Also, in the southern Europe, the business environment varies depending on country. In Spain, where everis is located, the situation is not bad. Although we find very few increases in IT spending in telecom companies and financial institutions, it is relatively strong in the business base of everis.

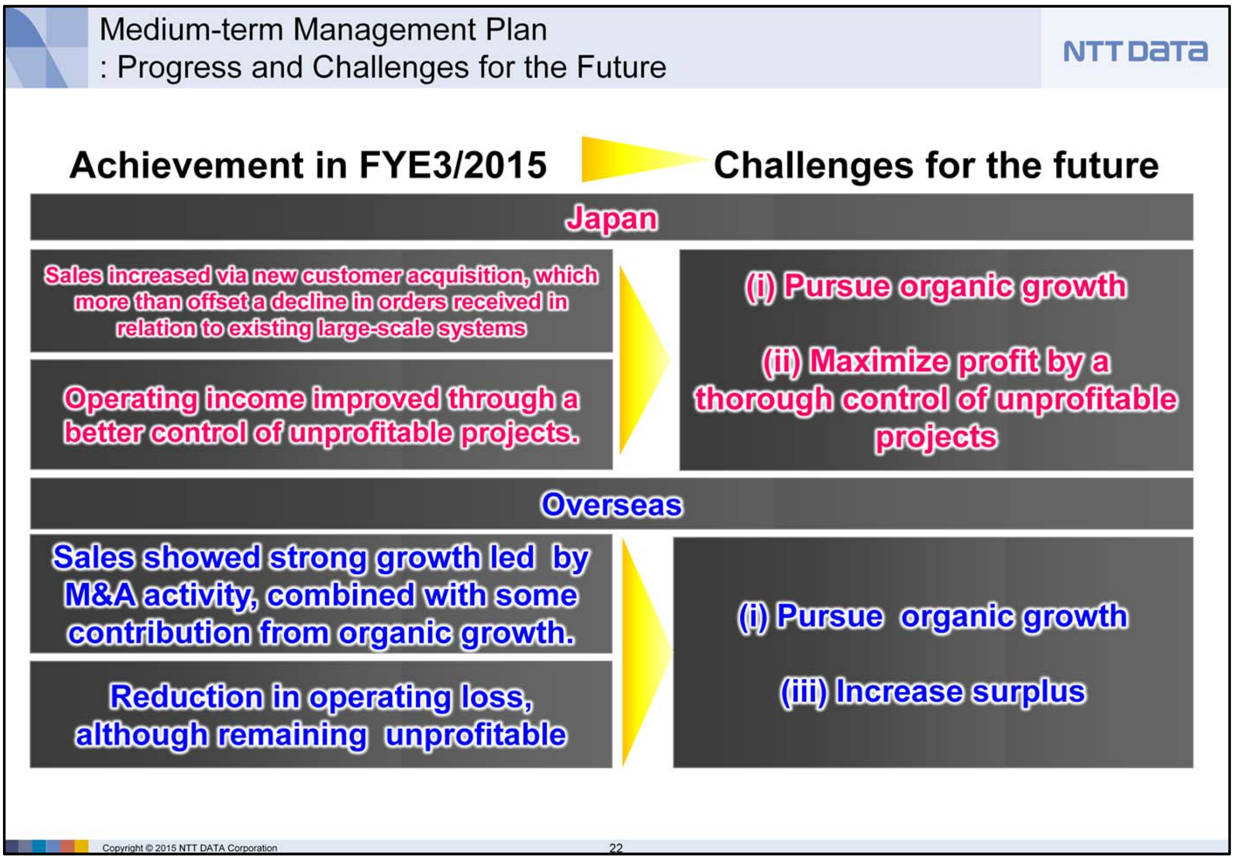
In Latin America, the situations also vary depending on country, but it is said that the countries located on the Pacific coastline are enjoying better economic conditions. We expect a recovery trend will be coming into view in the entire Latin America, hopefully next fiscal year, rather than current fiscal year.

In China, we have significantly suffered due to the weaker yen and higher yuan since the past two years reflecting the larger amounts for offshore development than domestic businesses. Now we have come out of such situation in the fiscal year ended March 2015 by implementing measures of foreign exchange hedges, etc.

Political issues between Japan and China have also changed a little. The Chinese government has tightened regulations for foreign IT companies to enter the country's financial systems. We will take actions carefully by observing the situations.

In APAC, a large-scale movement of AEC (ASEAN Economic Community) is emerging, and we sense that the economies of Indonesia, Malaysia or Thailand where political situation has become stable have been recovering. With respect to Myanmar, we expect that the economy will grow in the next fiscal year or thereafter based on possible factors for future development.

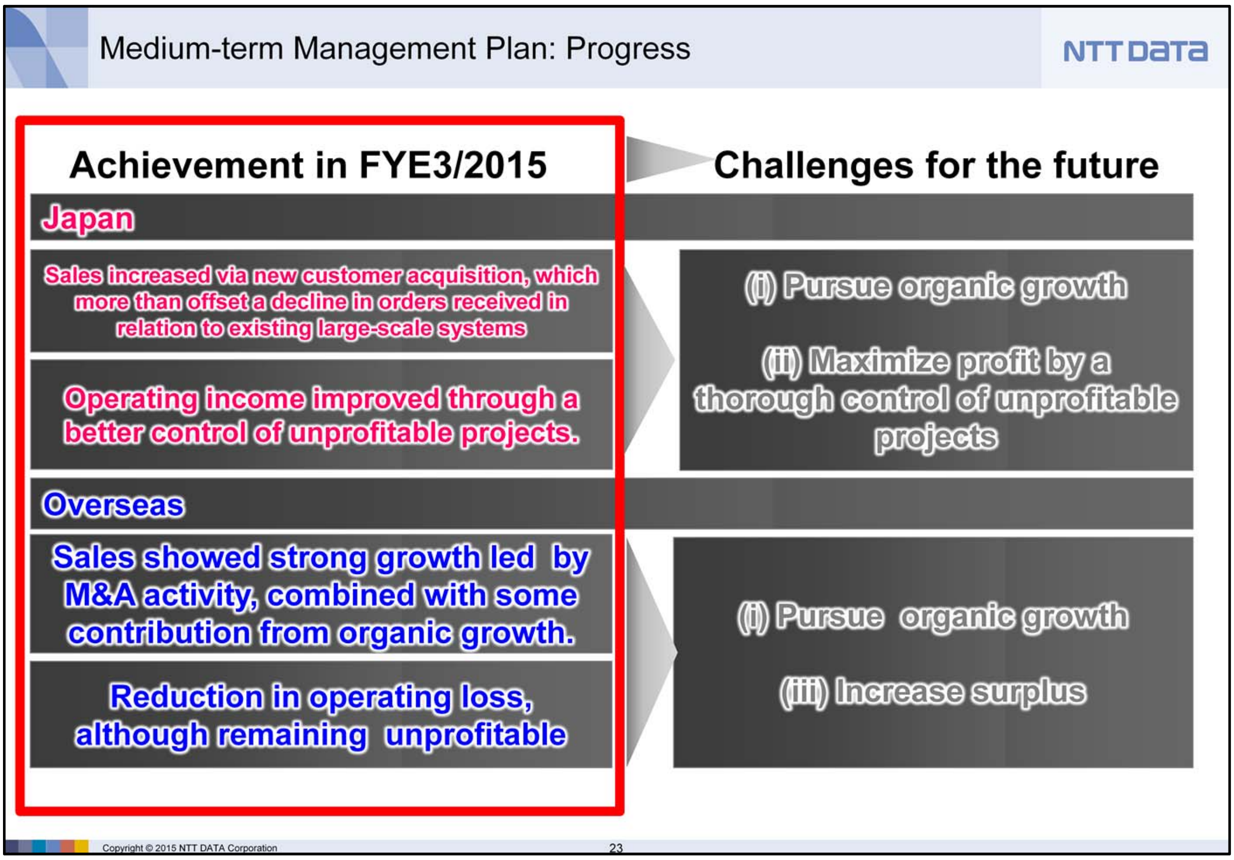
As to Solutions that develops SAP-based solutions globally, the SAP service business for SME (small- and medium-sized enterprises), in particular, has shown robust performance. Among the SAP strategies, the company is focusing on development for cloud computing and the creation of new services using HANA (High-performance Analytic Appliance), an in-memory data base. We also expect the expansion of this market.



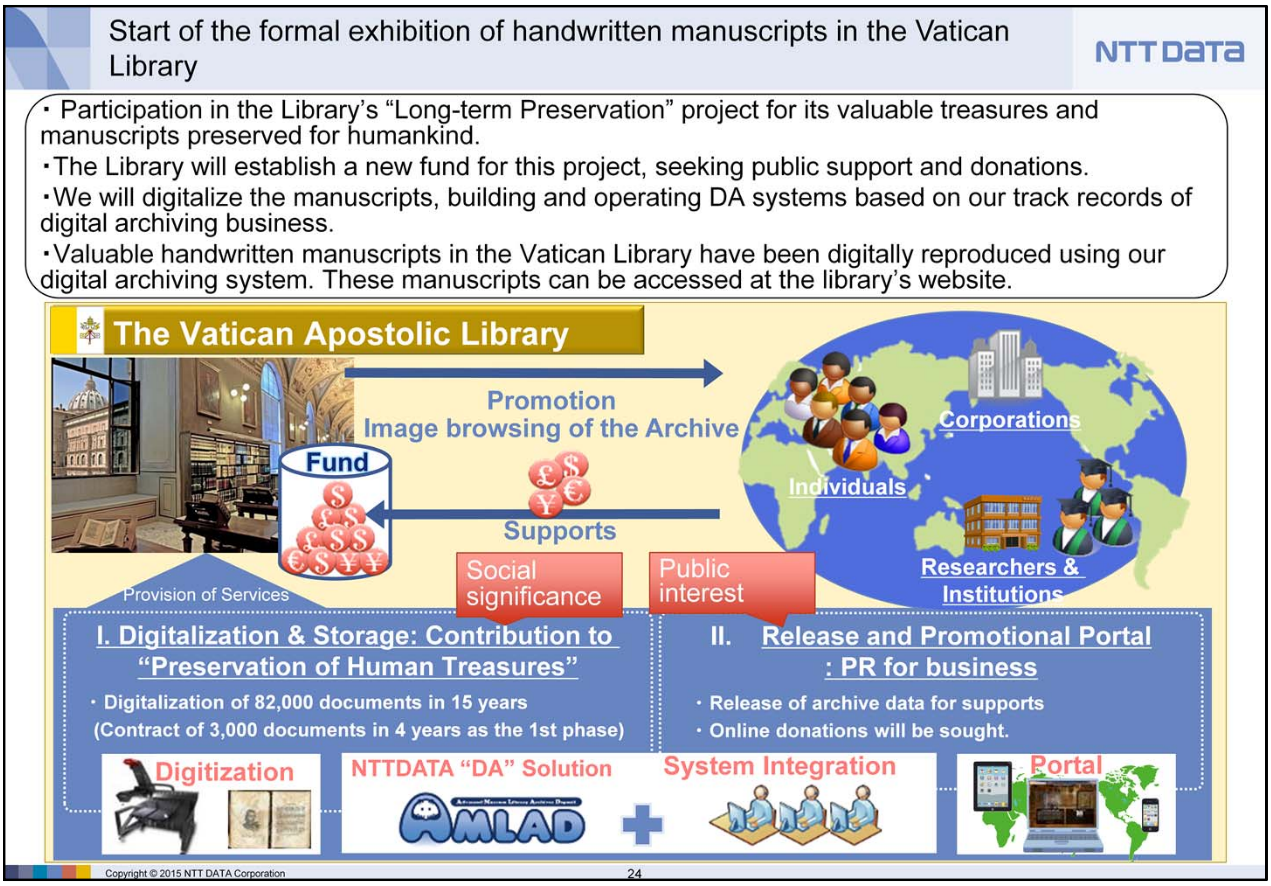
Now I will explain the progress and challenges of our Medium-term Management Plan.

In the domestic business, important factors include the control of unprofitable projects that place downward pressure on operating income, the creation of new customers and new services through remarketing, and the expansion of net sales. On the background of those factors, there is a problem of a decrease in net sales of the existing large-scale systems that provides services mainly to public sector and financial industry every time the system is renewed. Under these circumstances, we believe that we could steadily generate new markets.

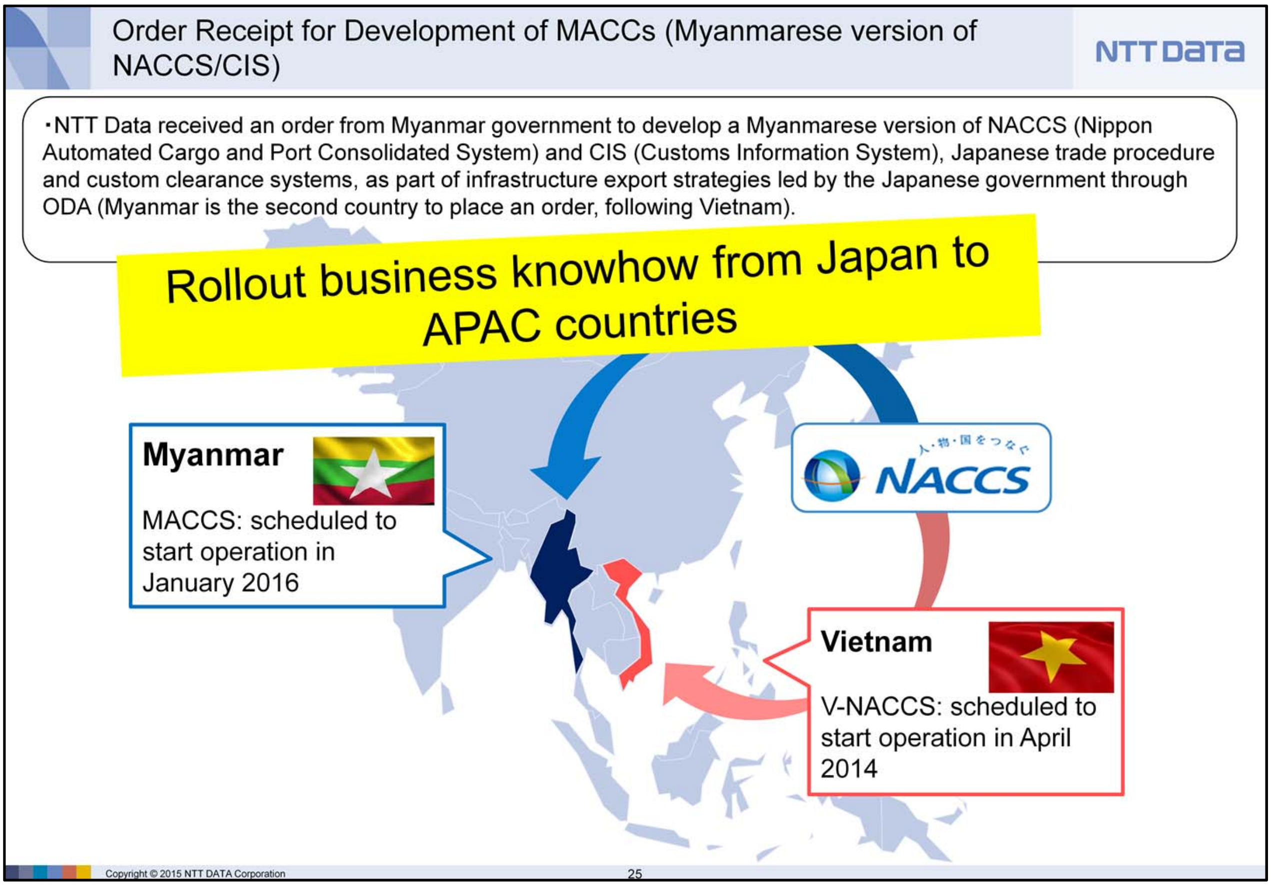
In the overseas business, other than growth led by M&A activity, we believe that we could achieve organic growth mainly in North America and growths were realized due to the effects of restructuring in EMEA. However, we still face a challenge of turning operating income after amortization of goodwill to profitability and expanding the businesses.



Now, I would like to review more in detail the operating results by the end of March 2015 by using the specific examples. Please turn to page 24.

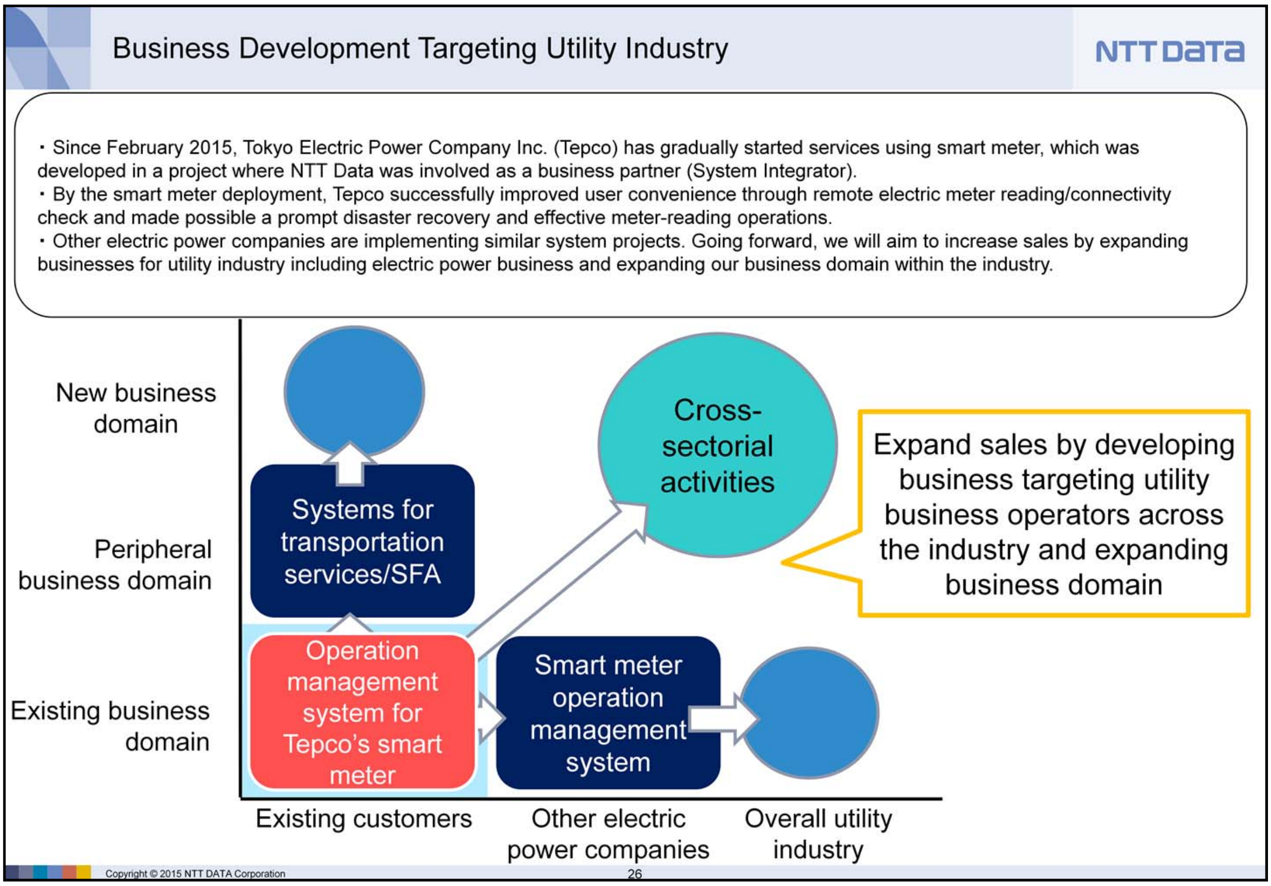


First of all, let me explain the digital archive business for the Vatican Apostolic Library. We began the process of digitalization and storage in April 2014, and some of the digitalized documents have been made available to the public since October 20, 2014. In November, we expressed our hope to the director of the library to digitalize a document book describing the dispatch to Rome of Tsunenaga Hasekura by Masamune Date 400 years ago. The book was written when a major earthquake occurred about 400 years ago, and substantial number of lives was lost, and it became impossible for people to continue industry after rice paddies and field soil were inundated with sea water. At that time, Tsunenaga Hasekura was sent to Rome with the aim of restoration through international commerce. At first, we were not sure whether there had existed such book in the Vatican Library, but after an intense search by the librarians, we could archive and release the book in late March 2015. There are two versions written in Japanese and Italian. Please do have a look at it if you are interested.



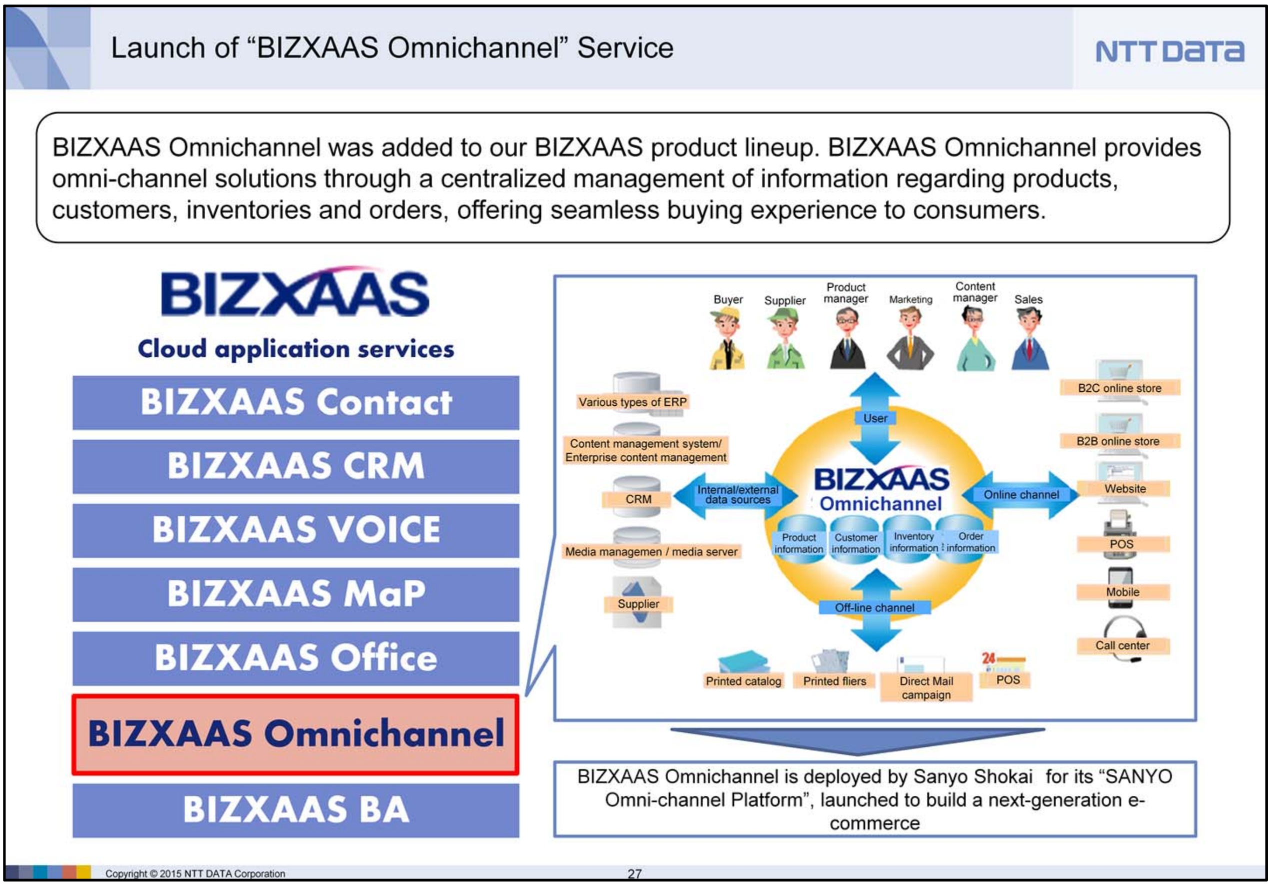
As the second example of overseas development of our domestic achievements, I will explain the NACCS/CIS system. NACCS/CIS is an automated cargo and port consolidated system including customs clearance that had been used in Japan for decades, and the same service was begun in Vietnam in April 2014. It has received very favorable responses from the customs people. And, as the second country introducing this system outside Japan , we received an order from Myanmar, and the start of service is scheduled for November 2016.

For ASEAN, including Cambodia, Thailand and Laos, the logistics system is extremely important. Use of common customs clearing procedures in the Southeast Asian countries will make customs clearing easier and contribute to the transportation of perishable food products. Therefore, we believe we will be able to show our ability in this area.



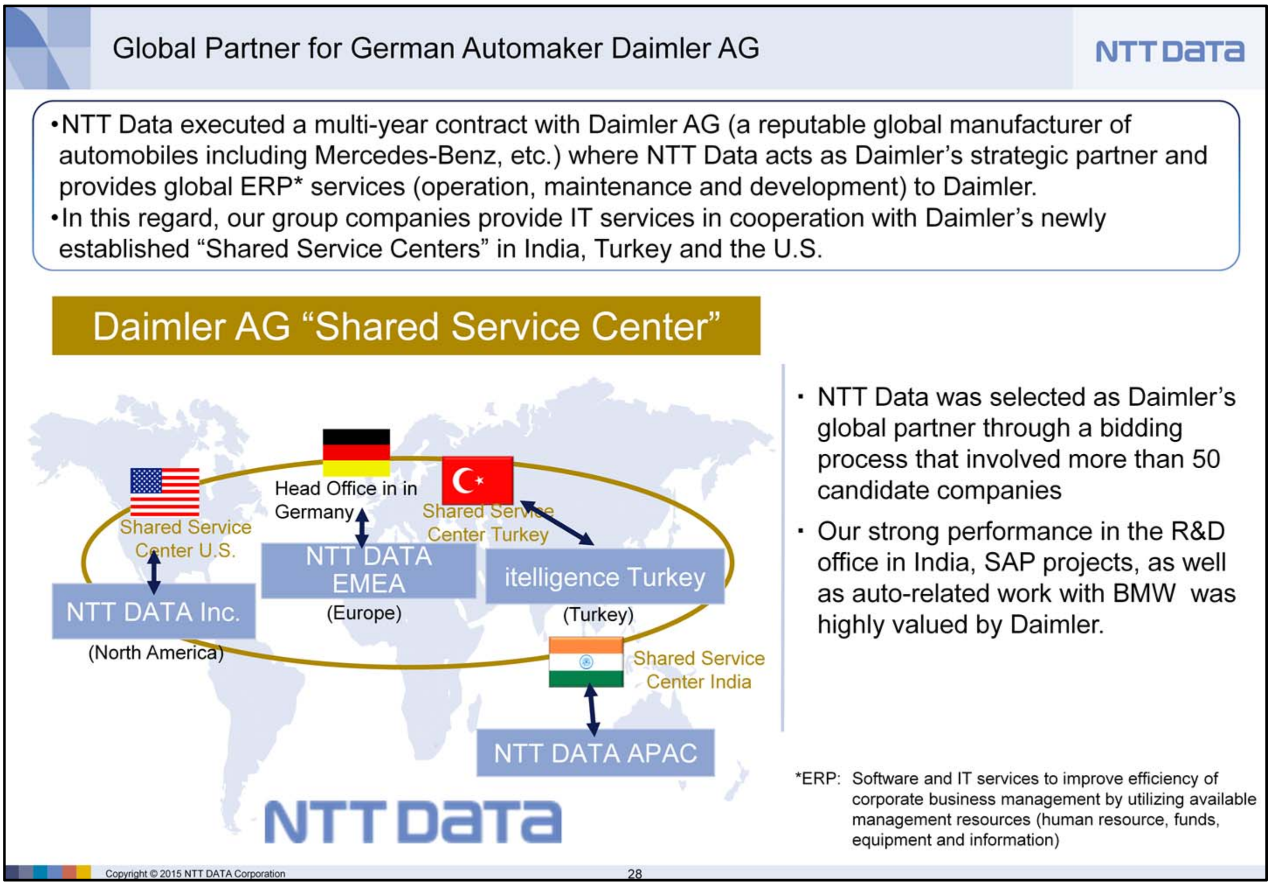
With respect to the E-IT segment, I will explain the expansion of our market share in the utility industry and the creation of new businesses.

Although it was our first time to enter the electric power business, we started in February 2015 the provision of service using the smart meter operation and management system of the Tokyo Electric Power Company, Inc. In the future, we plan to expand this service through cross sectorial activities to other electric power companies. Furthermore, it is expected that business will be conducted by different industries divided into generation, retail and wheeling of electric power around 2018, and we plan to develop our knowhow in those business fields.



In the retail and logistics industry, the field in which investments are growing is Omni-channel.

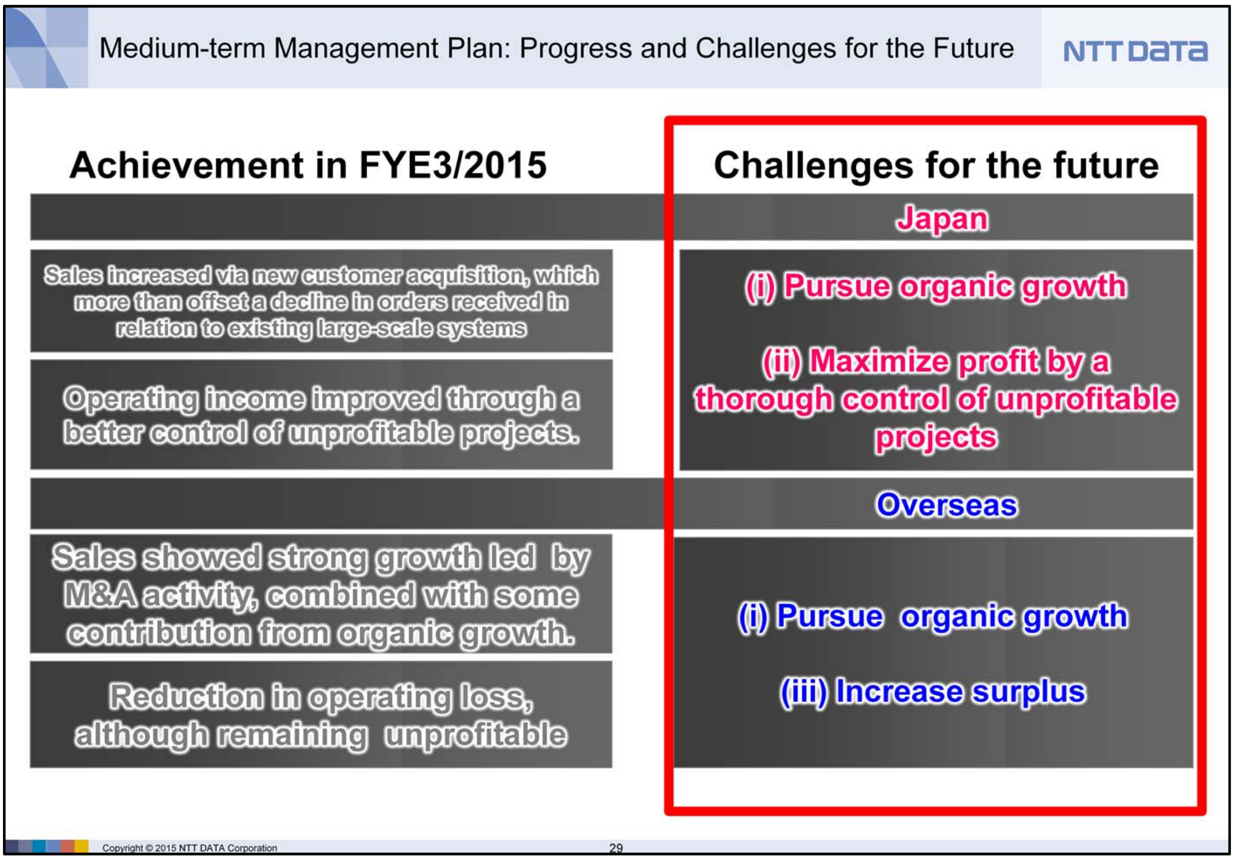
In the S&T segment, for example, we provide "SANYO Onmi-channel Platform" to Sanyo Shokai, while various services are provided also to other customers.



Daimler AG, a reputable global manufacturer of automobile including Mercedes-Benz, etc.) made a RFP to its more-than-50 business partners with the aim of establishing a shared system by concentrating the operation and development of the ERP system used worldwide in several locations.

Under the condition that total management will be possible by sending SAP technicians to the Shared Service Centers located in Germany, Turkey, India and the United States, we could win the order. At present, we are developing the business on a large-scale basis.

As we have originally enhanced our capabilities by such measures as acquisition of Cirquent, a subsidiary of BMW, we intend to develop this kind of business for manufacturers of automobile worldwide. Actually, we now work for a large-scale project of Volkswagen.

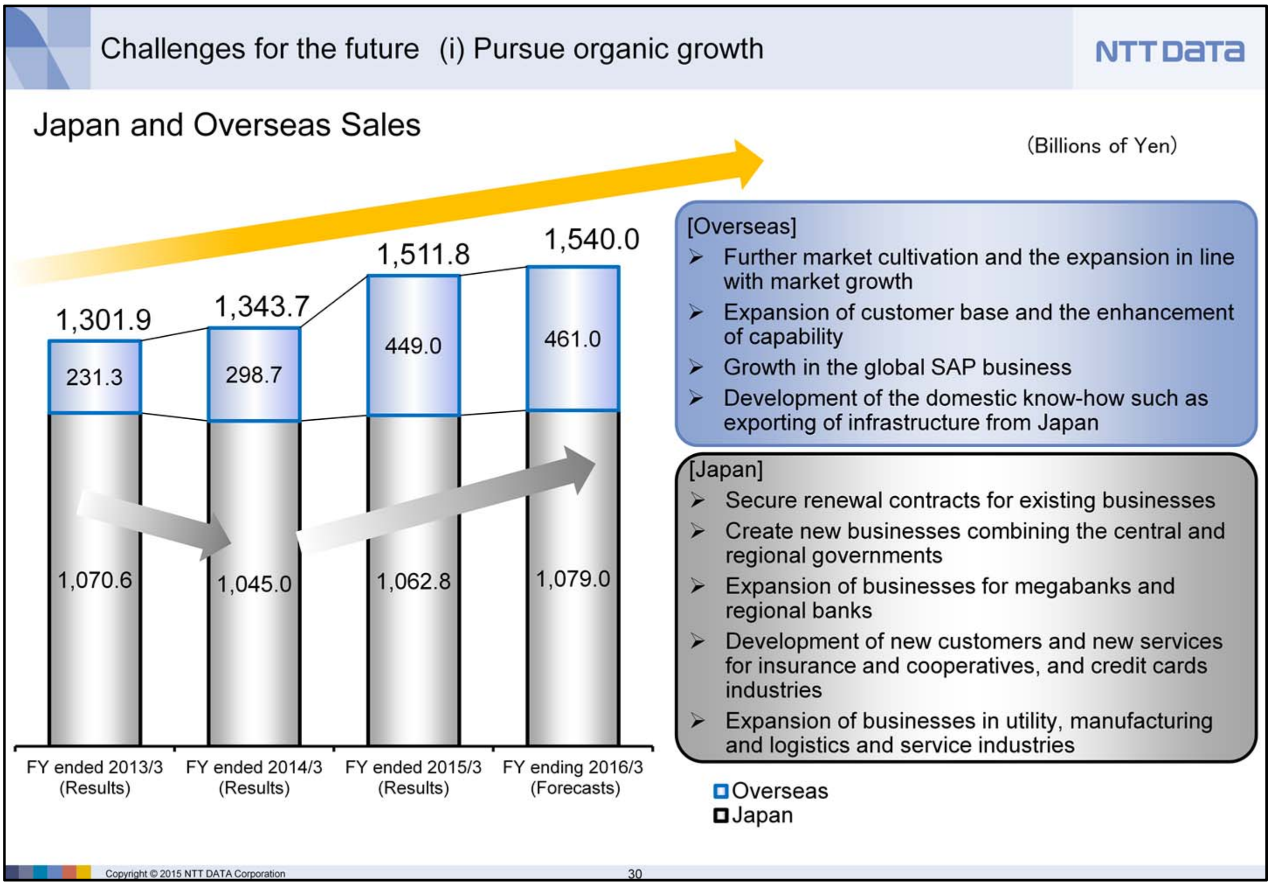


Next slide explains our future three challenges.

The first one means the pursuit of organic growth both in Japan and abroad through remarketing strategies and the renovation of software production technologies.

The second one is to control domestic unprofitable projects, and the third is to turn operating income after amortization of goodwill in overseas business profitable and expand the profits.

Please turn to page 30.



Domestic net sales, which had been on a downward trend, turned to an increase from the fiscal year ended March 2015. We expect further increase in sales in the current fiscal year.

Helped by an increase in overseas due to the acquisition of everis, total net sales in Japan and overseas exceeded 1,500 billion yen, and we will pursue further increase through organic growth in the future.

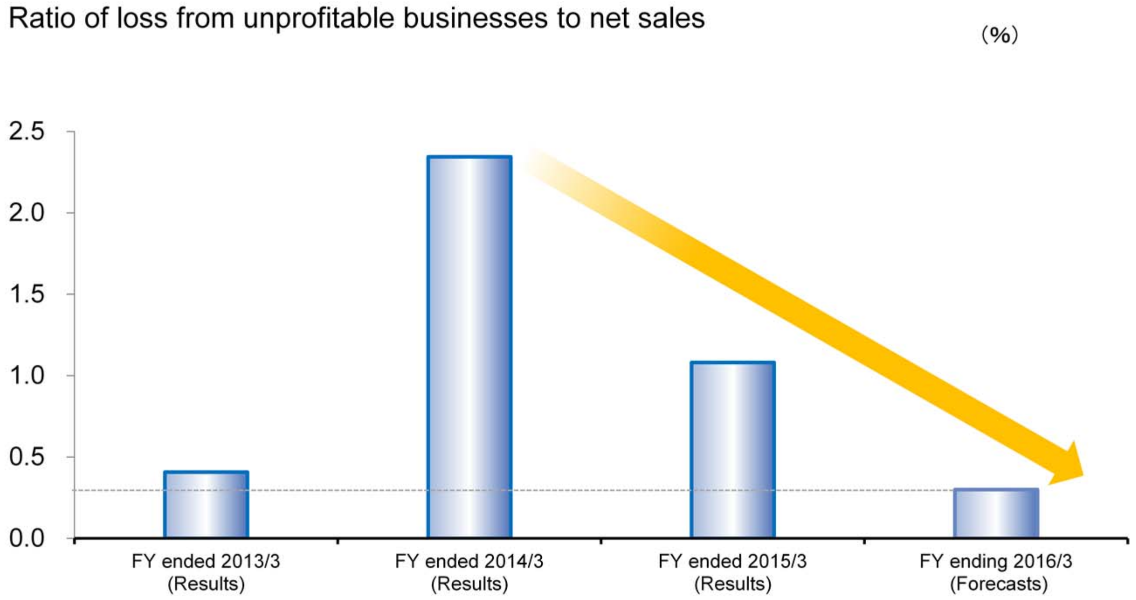
In the overseas market, we will continue to proceed with our M&A strategies with firm philosophy of conducting M&A within the scope of free cash flows, making sure that there will be synergies with our existing businesses, and that the target company has similar corporate culture with ours. Although the trend of the weaker yen means a severe head-on wind for us, and M&A cannot be achieved solely by our intent, we will proceed with our strategy by carefully watching the situations.

Challenges for the future

(ii) Maximize profit by a thorough control of unprofitable projects

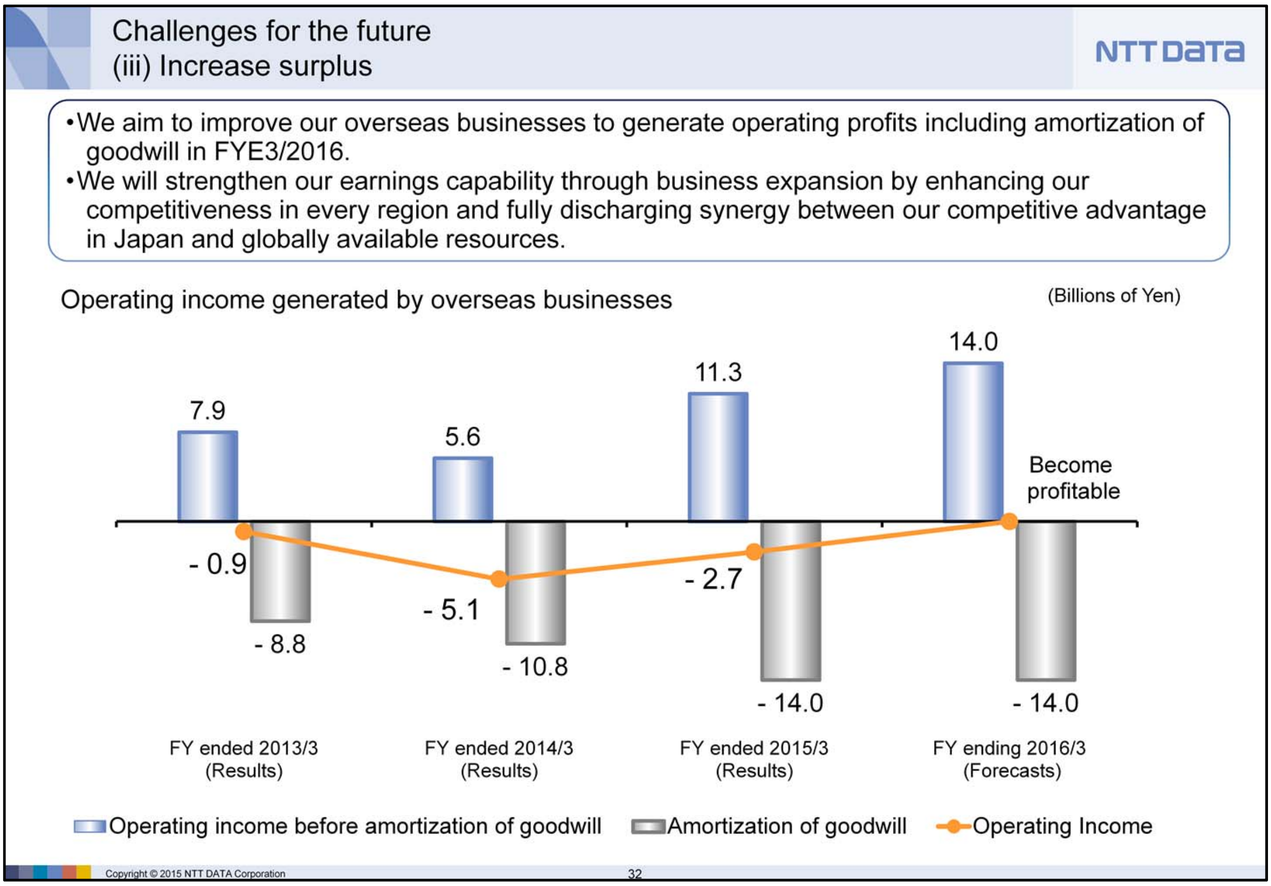
NTT DATA

In FYE3/2015, we saw solid improvement via termination of unprofitable large-scale projects and effective operation of the Project Review Committee.
We are committed to making further efforts for project control in FYE3/2016.



With respect to control of unprofitable projects, we succeeded in reducing losses including those of subsidiaries in the fiscal year ended March 2013.

In the fiscal year ended March 2014, when a large amount of loss occurred, we implemented various measures including establishment of the Project Review Committee. In the fiscal year ended March 2015, the six projects almost ended to generate deficit. As a result, we will challenge for new businesses while controlling the losses under a certain level in the fiscal year ending March 2016.



Lastly, I will explain about an increase in operating income of overseas businesses.

Our projection for both operating income before amortization of goodwill and amortization of goodwill is to reach 14 billion yen, respectively, and we aim to turn the business profitable. In the next fiscal year and thereafter, we plan to expand the surplus.

The fiscal year ending March 2016 is the final year of the Medium-term Management Plan.

One of the two targets, which is net sales of 1,500 billion yen, we succeeded in achieving one year ahead of the plan. Therefore, we are also looking to achieve 200 yen in EPS, which is another target of ours.

Out of 1,500 billion yen in net sales, overseas share accounts for more than 30%. Therefore, we will formulate the next Medium-term Management Plan toward the global second stage.

I must add one point. With respect to the Global TOP 5, the foreign exchange rate we used for the formulation of the Medium-term Management Plan was 80 yen per US dollar. Please understand that Gartner, Inc. released the ranking on a US dollar basis, and that considering the present weaker yen against the US dollar, it is not always possible to be ranked among the Global TOP 5 even if we could achieve 1,500 billion yen in net sales.

This wraps up my presentation. Thank you very much for your attention.

3. Appendices

Overview of Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received for the FY Ended March 31, 2015

NTT DATA

(Billions of yen [except Operating Income Margin and Cash Dividends per Share] and %)

		2015/3 4th. Quarter Results (Jan.-Mar)	YoY (%)	2014/3 Full-Year Results(1)	2015/3 Full-Year Results(2)	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts(3)	YoY [(2)-(1)] /(1)	YoY [(3)-(2)] / (3)
]New Orders Received		377.8	+25.6	1,400.2	1,429.1	1,450.0	+2.1	+1.5
Orders on Hand		-	-	1,341.4	1,355.8	1,367.0	+1.1	+0.8
Net Sales		444.7	+10.8	1,343.7	1,511.8	1,540.0	+12.5	+1.9
Cost of Sales		337.2	+13.4	1,031.2	1,147.3	1,155.0	+11.3	+0.7
Gross Profit		107.5	+3.5	312.5	364.5	385.0	+16.6	+5.6
SG&A Expenses		72.1	+7.6	249.9	280.4	285.0	+12.2	+1.6
	Selling Expenses	33.9	+18.0	113.8	129.9	135.0	+14.1	+3.9
	R&D Expenses	3.5	-5.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	+0.6	+0.7
	Other Administrative Expenses	34.5	+0.5	123.2	137.6	137.0	+11.6	-0.4
Operating Income		35.4	-3.9	62.5	84.0	100.0	+34.2	+19.0
	Operating Income Margin	8.0	-1.2P	4.7	5.6	6.5	+0.9P	+0.9P
Ordinary Income		32.5	-3.4	62.1	77.9	95.0	+25.4	+21.9
Special Gains and Losses		-3.9	+33.2	-7.8	-3.9	-	+50.4	-
Income before Income Taxes		28.6	+2.8	54.2	73.9	95.0	+36.4	+28.4
Income Taxes and Others		18.2	+24.1	30.9	41.8	39.0	+35.1	-6.8
Net Income		10.4	-20.9	23.2	32.1	56.0	+38.0	+74.2
Capital Expenditures		45.0	+16.9	147.7	140.9	130.0	-4.6	-7.7
Depreciation and Amortisation/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles		44.2	+13.6	143.6	158.5	157.0	+10.4	-1.0
Cash Dividends per Share (¥)		-	-	60	60	70		

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

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

NTT DATA

（Billions of yen）

	2015/3 4th. Quarter Results (Jan.-Mar)	2014/3 Full-Year Results	2015/3 Full-Year Results	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services	226.3	704.5	722.0	735.0
Enterprise IT Services	80.3	272.3	276.4	280.0
Solutions & Technologies	17.7	66.9	62.4	63.0
Global Business	119.7	298.7	449.0	461.0

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

NTT DATA

(Billions of yen)

		2014/3 Full-Year Results	2015/3 Full-Year Results	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services				
(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	200.5	141.7	142.0
	Local Government and Community-based Business	110.0	115.0	106.0
	Healthcare	15.8	21.1	14.0
	Banks	170.3	142.3	155.0
	Cooperative Financial Institutions	95.0	92.6	119.0
	Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	101.8	96.7	102.0
	Settlement Services	18.5	14.2	19.0
Enterprise IT Services				
(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	117.7	107.9	96.0
	Manufacturing Industry	106.9	93.1	103.0
	Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	49.9	51.5	45.0
Solutions & Technologies				
(Main item)	Network Services	2.5	1.8	2.0
	Data Center Services	16.4	29.4	22.0

Orders on Hand		1,341.4	1,355.8	1,367.0
	Public & Financial IT Services	1,033.1	1,008.5	1,007.0
	Enterprise IT Services	85.3	85.7	74.0
	Solutions & Technologies	4.9	13.1	14.0
	Global Business	217.9	248.3	272.0

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

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

NTT DATA

(Billions of Yen)

			2014/3 Full-Year Results	2015/3 Full-Year Results	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Public & Financial IT Services					
	(Main item)	Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc.	136.9	147.7	141.0
		Local Government and Community-based Business	98.2	100.9	105.0
		Healthcare	17.5	15.9	16.0
		Banks	165.2	168.5	180.0
		Cooperative Financial Institutions	96.9	104.0	100.0
		Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations	104.9	99.0	103.0
		Settlement Services	80.6	81.6	86.0
Enterprise IT Services					
	(Main item)	Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry	110.4	103.5	96.0
		Manufacturing Industry	96.8	98.2	106.0
		Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry	46.7	54.3	55.0
Solutions & Technologies					
	(Main item)	Network Services	22.6	19.2	15.0
		Data Center Services	31.0	29.6	33.0

Integrated IT Solution	429.7	458.9	461.0
System & Software Development	367.4	402.8	422.0
Consulting & Support	491.9	595.3	609.0
Others	54.5	54.5	48.0
Net Sales by Products and Services Total	1,343.7	1,511.8	1,540.0

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

Non-Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received

NTT DATA

(Billions of Yen)

	2014/3 Full-Year Results	2015/3 Full-Year Results	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	789.4	681.2	695.0
Orders on Hand	1,028.2	1,006.5	988.0

	2014/3 Full-Year Results	2015/3 Full-Year Results	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Net Sales	782.8	799.3	815.0
Cost of Sales	621.0	622.7	623.0
Gross Profit	161.8	176.6	192.0
SG&A Expenses	114.1	113.1	115.0
Selling Expenses	52.8	53.2	55.0
R&D Expenses	10.4	10.9	11.0
Other Administrative Expenses	50.7	49.0	49.0
Operating Income	47.7	63.4	77.0
Operating Income Margin	6.1	7.9	9.4
Ordinary Income	55.3	66.9	79.0
Special Gains and Losses	-4.0	-1.9	—
Income before Income Taxes	51.2	65.0	79.0
Income Taxes and Others	17.6	23.2	25.0
Net Income	33.6	41.7	54.0

	2014/3 Full-Year Results	2015/3 Full-Year Results	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts
Capital Expenditures	129.7	112.6	105.0
Depreciation and Amortisation/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles	117.1	126.2	126.0

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

Non-Consolidated Earnings, New Orders Received by Segment and Others

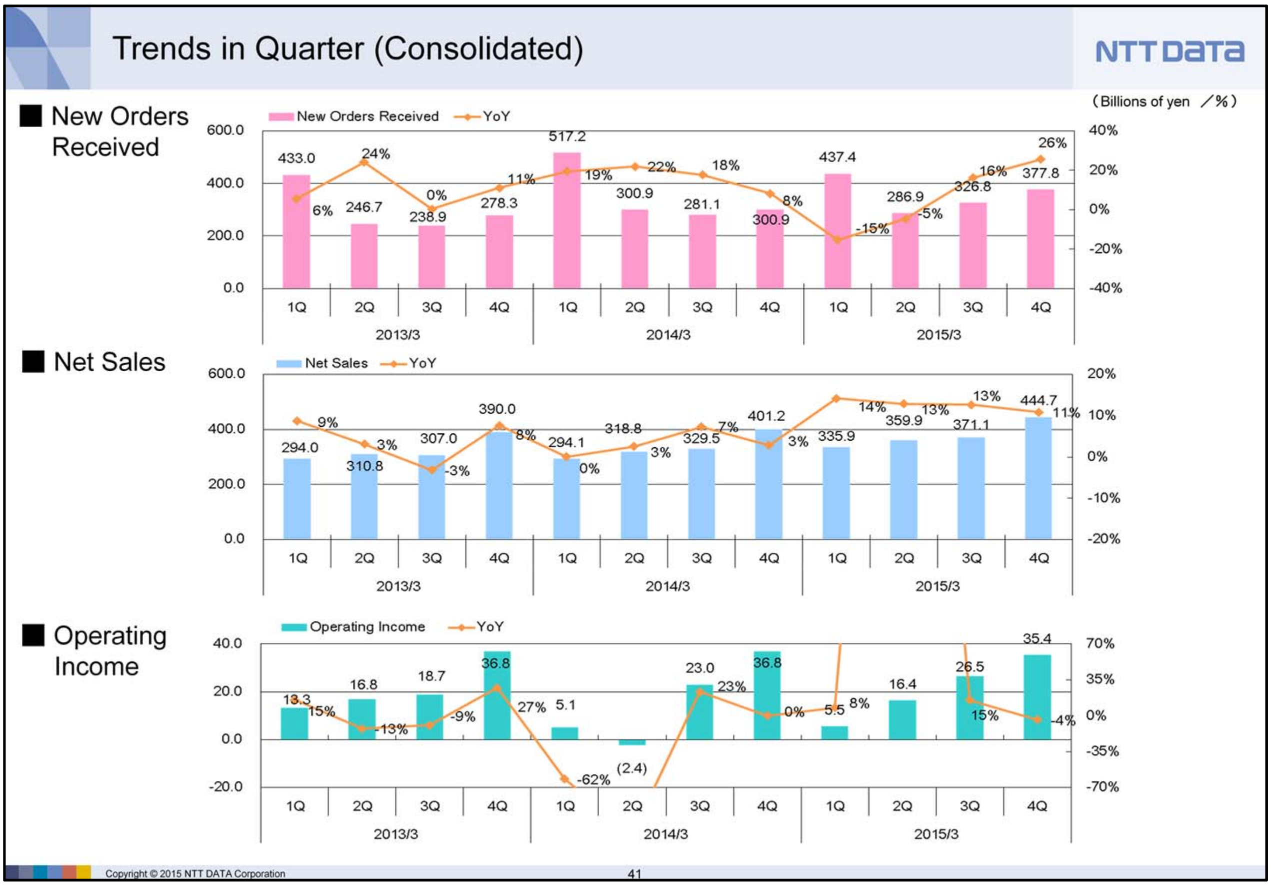
NTT DATA

(Billions of Yen)

	2014/3 Full-Year Results	2015/3 Full-Year Results	2016/3 Full-Year Forecasts
New Orders Received	789.4	681.2	695.0
Public & Financial IT Services	563.5	473.3	507.0
Enterprise IT Services	201.6	169.2	158.0
Solutions & Technologies	23.9	38.2	30.0
Global Business	0.0	0.1	–
Orders on Hand	1,028.2	1,006.5	988.0
Public & Financial IT Services	966.5	931.8	920.0
Enterprise IT Services	54.9	54.9	42.0
Solutions & Technologies	6.7	19.8	26.0
Global Business	0.0	–	–

Net Sales（to Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group）	782.8	799.3	815.0
Public & Financial IT Services	559.3	576.8	591.0
Enterprise IT Services	172.1	175.7	178.0
Solutions & Technologies	51.0	46.3	46.0
Global Business	0.0	0.1	0.0

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



Trends in Quarter (Consolidated)
NTT DATA
(Billions of yen ／%)
New Orders Received
New Orders Received
YoY
433.0
246.7
238.9
278.3
517.2
300.9
281.1
300.9
437.4
286.9
326.8
377.8
6%
24%
0%
11%
19%
22%
18%
8%
-15%
-5%
16%
26%
1Q 2Q 3Q 4Q
2013/3
2014/3
2015/3
Net Sales
Net Sales
YoY
294.0
310.8
307.0
390.0
294.1
318.8
329.5
401.2
335.9
359.9
371.1
444.7
9%
3%
-3%
8%
0%
3%
7%
3%
14%
13%
13%
11%
Operating Income
Operating Income
YoY
13.3
16.8
18.7
36.8
5.1
(2.4)
23.0
36.8
5.5
16.4
26.5
35.4
15%
-13%
-9%
27%
-62%
23%
0%
8%
15%
-4%
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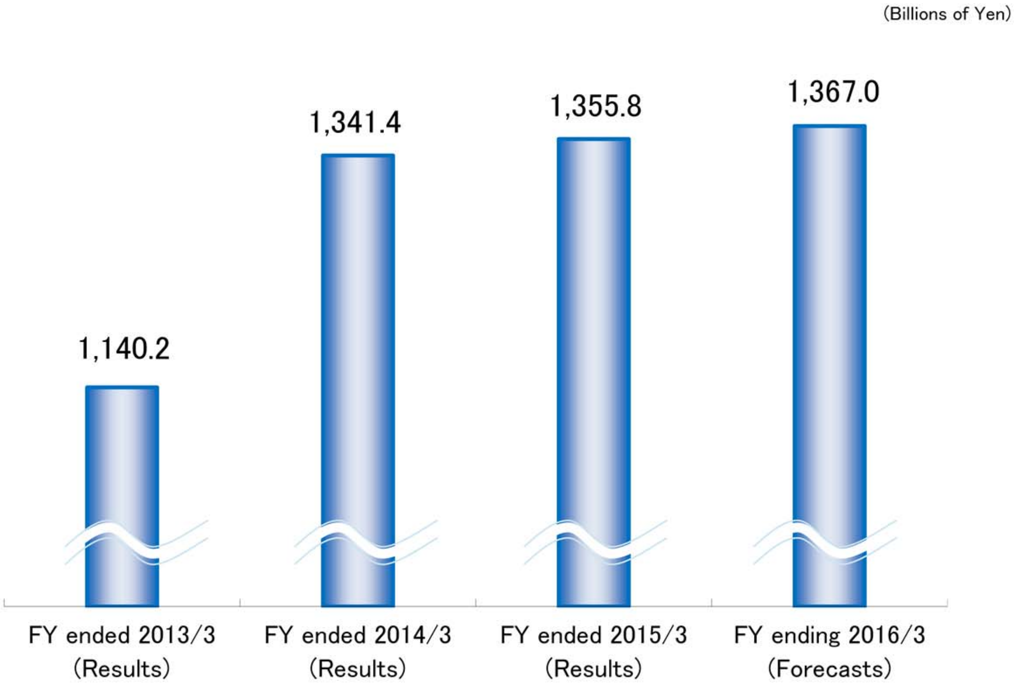
Trend of Orders On Hand



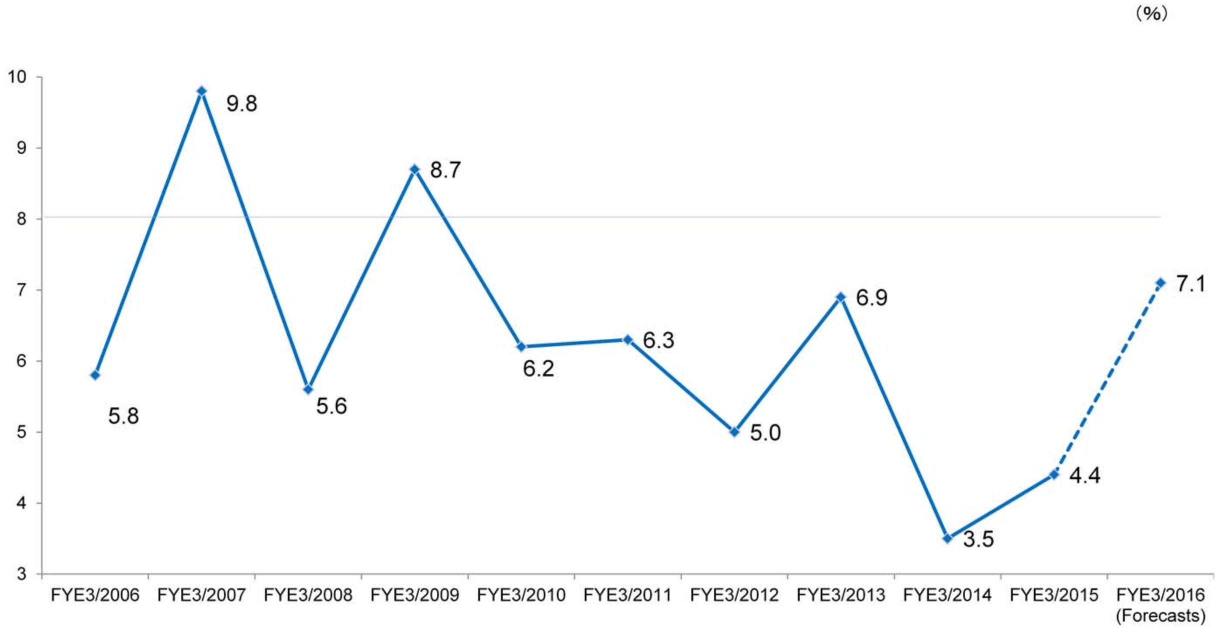
Foreign exchange rates (used for the conversion of the amount of orders received and incomes of the overseas group companies)

NTT DATA

(Yen / %)

	2014/3 Results	2015/3 Full-year Assumed Rates	2015/3 Results	YoY (%)	2016/3 Full-year Assumed Rates	YoY (%)
	①		②	(②-①)/①	③	(③-②)/②
USD	100.11	102.00	109.85	+9.7%	118.00	+7.4%
EUR (For December-end companies)	129.58	137.00	140.30	+8.3%	130.00	- 7.3%
EUR (For March-end companies)	134.26	137.00	138.60	+3.2%	130.00	- 6.2%
RMB (Chinese Yuan Renminbi)	15.87	17.10	17.16	+8.1%	19.00	+10.7%

ROE

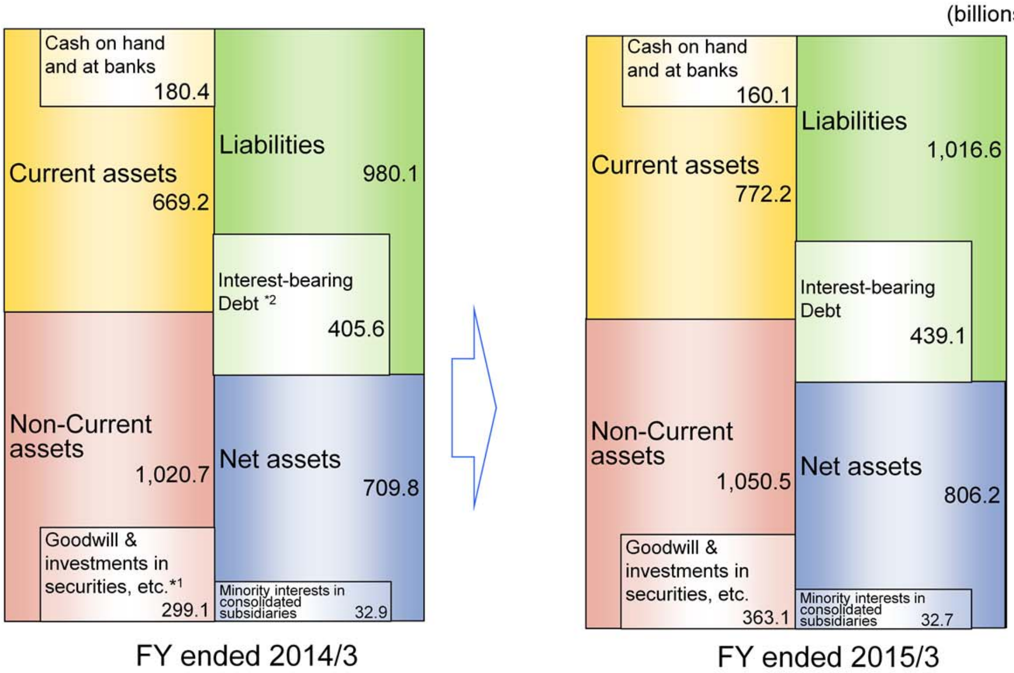


*Figures for FYE3/2016 (estimates) were calculated based on the net income forecast assuming no change such as valuation difference on Unrealized gains on investment securities, net of taxes, and Translation adjustments (same as FYE3/2015).

Balance Sheet

NTT DATA

(billions of yen)



*1 Goodwill, Others (intangible assets) and Investments in securities
*2 Short-term borrowings, Current portion of long-term debt, Bonds payable, Long-term debt

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Global IT Innovator