Exhibit A

Reports on the 112th Business Period

FUJITSU LIMITED

Note:

This English version of *Reports on the 112th Business Period* is translation for reference only. The style of this English version differs slightly from the original Japanese version.

FUJITSU Way

On April 1, 2008, Fujitsu announced a fully revised Fujitsu Way. The Fujitsu Way will facilitate management innovation and promote a unified direction for the Fujitsu Group as we expand our global business activities, bringing innovative technology and solutions to every corner of the globe.

The Fujitsu Way provides a common direction for all employees of the Fujitsu Group. By adhering to its principles and values, employees enhance corporate value and their contributions to global and local societies.

Corporate Vision

Through our constant pursuit of innovation, the Fujitsu Group aims to contribute to the creation of a networked society that is rewarding and secure, bringing about a prosperous future that fulfills the dreams of people throughout the world.

Corporate Values

What we strive for :

Society and Environment	In all our actions, we protect the environment and contribute to society.
Profit and Growth	We strive to meet the expectations of customers, employees and shareholders.
Shareholders and Investors	We seek to continuously increase our corporate value.
Global Perspective	We think and act from a global perspective.

What we value:

Employees	We respect diversity and support individual growth.
Customers	We seek to be their valued and trusted partner.
Business Partners	We build mutually beneficial relationships.
Technology	We seek to create new value through innovation.
Quality	We enhance the reputation of our customers and the reliability of social infrastructure.

Principles

Global Citizenship	We act as good global citizens, attuned to the needs of society and the environment.
Customer-Centric Perspective	We think from the customer's perspective and act with sincerity.
Firsthand Understanding	We act based on a firsthand understanding of the actual situation.
Spirit of Challenge	We strive to achieve our highest goals.
Speed and Agility	We act flexibly and promptly to achieve our objectives.
Teamwork	We share common objectives across organizations, work as a team and act as responsible members of the team.

Code of Conduct

- We respect human rights.
- We comply with all laws and regulations.
- We act with fairness in our business dealings.
- We protect and respect intellectual property.
- We maintain confidentiality.
- We do not use our position in our organization for personal gain.

Business Policy

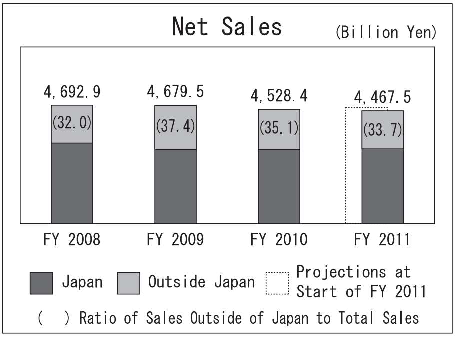
- We use Field Innovation to find new approaches and the inspiration to improve ourselves, while delivering added value to our customers.
- We provide global environmental solutions in all our business areas.
- Fujitsu Group companies work together to accelerate our global business expansion.

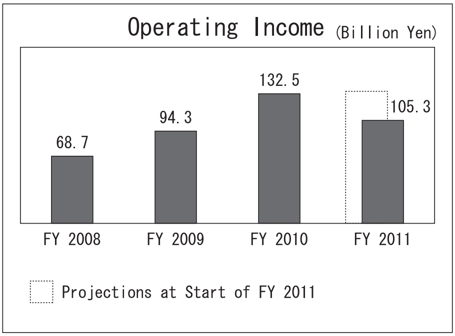
To Our Shareholders

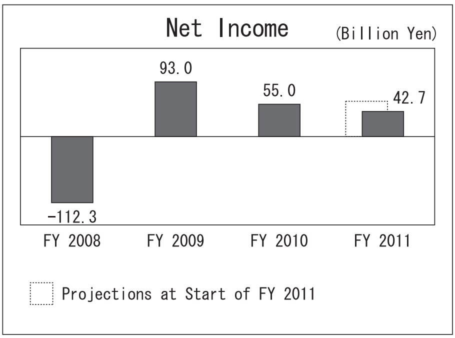
We are pleased to report to you the financial results of our 112th business period (covering fiscal year 2011, from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012).

Over one year has passed since the Tohoku earthquake of March 11, 2011. To everyone who suffered damage or whose daily lives are still adversely impacted as a result of the earthquake, we at Fujitsu extend our heartfelt wishes for a swift recovery.

The Fujitsu Group started fiscal 2011 in a very difficult operating environment, with damage from the Tohoku earthquake resulting in temporary production stoppages at nine production facilities. Nevertheless, the Fujitsu Group positioned fiscal 2011 as a year for recovering from the 2008 financial crisis, and a year for solidifying the foundations for sustainable growth. Accordingly, the company undertook initiatives to execute a focused plan of attack on the market for cloud services, enhance measures to eradicate unprofitable projects, and develop advanced services models.







In fiscal 2011, however, with the yen trading at historic highs, the October floods in Thailand that caused customer-side production adjustments, the slowdown in European economic growth caused by a deepening of the sovereign debt crisis, and the leveling-off of growth in emerging market countries, the Fujitsu Group faced a difficult operating environment throughout the fiscal year.

In the midst of this operating environment, while the Fujitsu Group's initiatives are beginning to show results, fiscal 2011 sales declined, the Fujitsu Group's consolidated financial results for fiscal 2011 fell below the levels achieved in the prior fiscal year. On a consolidated basis, Fujitsu posted net sales of 4,467.5 billion yen, operating income of 105.3 billion yen, ordinary income of 91.1 billion yen, and net income of 42.7 billion yen.

In addition, on an unconsolidated basis, Fujitsu posted net sales of 2,124.2 billion yen, operating income of 28.3 billion yen, ordinary income of 45.4 billion yen, and net income of 54.8 billion yen.

In addition to remaining a steady level in net income, the Company's financial condition is steadily improving, with interest-bearing debt at its lowest level in the past ten years. As a result, we will pay a year-end dividend of 5 yen per share as planned. Including the interim dividend of 5 yen per share, the annual dividend is 10 yen per share.

The Fujitsu Group has established medium-term targets of achieving a consolidated operating income margin of at least 5%, having at least 40% of its consolidated sales from outside Japan, and generating consolidated free cash flow of 150.0 billion yen. In relation to these targets, in fiscal 2011 the consolidated operating income margin was 2.4%, sales outside of Japan comprised 33.7% of total sales, and consolidated free cash flow was 49.1 billion yen. To achieve its medium-term targets in the near term, Fujitsu will continue its initiatives of strengthening its existing businesses through going on offense with structural reform, accelerating globalization, and creating new services businesses.

We would like to ask you, our valued shareholders, for your continued support and guidance in our business going forward.

June 2012

Michiyoshi Mazuka, Chairman and Representative Director
Masami Yamamoto, President and Representative Director

Report on Business Operations

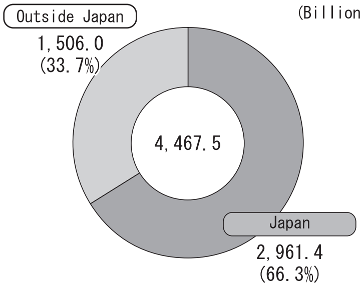
1. Business Overview (April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
(1) Trends and Results for the Consolidated Group
a) Overview

(Billion Yen)

Net Sales 4,467.5	-1.3%	Changes vs. FY 2010 result
Operating Income 105.3	-27.2 Billion Yen	Changes vs. FY 2010 result
Net Income 42.7	-12.3 Billion Yen	Changes vs. FY 2010 result

Net Sales

(Billion Yen)



※Net sales to unaffiliated customers

During fiscal 2011 (April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012), Overall global economic conditions were affected by a number of uncertainties. Europe slipped into a recession with the deepening of the sovereign debt crisis, causing a slowdown in the pace of growth in emerging market countries, and a full-fledged recovery in the US was pushed back. In Japan, supply chains recovered more quickly than anticipated from the paralysis caused by the Tohoku earthquake, although recovery once again stagnated on the negative impact of the flooding in Thailand and a decline in exports as a result of the high yen and the economic slowdown outside Japan. There were signs of a recovery in the fourth quarter, however, as the strength of the yen began to ease and businesses recuperated from the flood damage in Thailand.

Spending on information and communication technology (ICT) in Japan has yet to fully recover. Although there are signs of a recovery in certain areas, the overall investment stance remains cautious.

In the midst of this operating environment, net sales in fiscal 2011 were lower than in the previous fiscal year, despite higher sales of mobile phones due to strong sales of smartphones, because of the weak market for LSI devices and electronic components, the strong yen, and the impact of the flooding in Thailand. Operating income decreased compared to the previous fiscal year because of the impact of lower sales overall and upfront investments in the fields of networking and cloud services, although profitability improved in the Company’s services businesses outside of Japan. Ordinary income and net income were lower than in the previous fiscal year because of the decline in operating income.

b) Comparison of FY 2011 Results and Initial Projections

(Billion Yen)

	Projections at Start of Fiscal Year	*FY 2011 Results*	*Divergence*
Net sales	¥4,600.0	¥4,467.5	¥ -132.4
Operating income	135.0	105.3	-29.6
Ordinary income	120.0	91.1	-28.8
Net income	60.0	42.7	-17.2

*Because of the impact of the Tohoku earthquake, Fujitsu announced its financial projections for fiscal 2011 in June of 2011.

At the time Fujitsu formulated its initial financial projections for fiscal 2011, it anticipated that, as a result of insufficient supplies of parts stemming from the impact of the earthquake, there would be production and shipment backlogs for certain products and that the outlook for ICT spending in Japan in the first half of the fiscal year would be cautious. Because, however, the company expected sales outside of Japan to expand, primarily in its services businesses, and that, in the second half of the fiscal year, ICT spending in Japan would recover and that demand would be boosted by efforts to rebuild from the earthquake damage, Fujitsu's initial projection for net sales in fiscal 2011 was 4,600.0 billion yen. Anticipating that the negative impact on profitability from the earthquake would be offset by improved profitability from higher sales in services businesses outside Japan and lower operating costs in the server-related and PC businesses, Fujitsu projected operating income of 135.0 billion yen.

In addition, the company projected ordinary income of 120.0 billion yen and, factoring in losses from the impact of the Tohoku earthquake, net income of 60.0 billion yen.

In relation to these projections, consolidated net sales were 4,467.5 billion yen, falling short of projections. Although the strength of smartphone sales caused sales of mobile phones to significantly exceed projections, the recovery in ICT spending in Japan and globally that had been expected in the second half of the fiscal year failed to materialize, the markets for LSI devices and electronic components were weak, and the yen value of sales in the services businesses and other businesses outside of Japan declined because the yen strengthened more than anticipated when the projections were formulated. Sales were also adversely impacted by the flooding in Thailand that occurred in October of 2011, which caused procurement delays in components for PCs and other products, and also caused customer-side production adjustments that lowered sales of mobilewear as well as LSI devices used in digital audiovisual equipment.

Operating income was 105.3 billion yen, which was also below the initial projection. Although profitability in mobile phone base stations and mobile phones increased because of higher sales, the decline in sales of services in Japan, server-related products, LSI devices, and electronic components adversely affected profitability.

With consolidated operating income falling below the initial projection, consolidated ordinary income was 91.1 billion yen and consolidated net income was 42.7 billion yen.

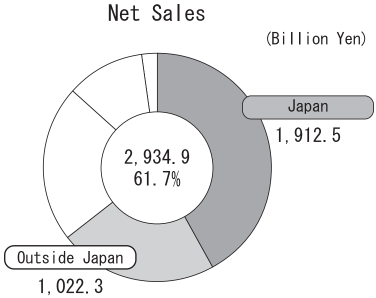
c) Overview by Business Segment
Technology Solutions

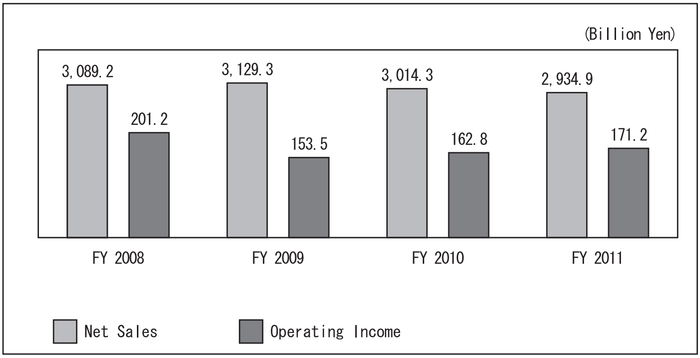
(Billion Yen)

Net Sales 2,934.9 — −2.6% Changes vs. FY 2010 result

Operating Income 171.2 — +8.4 Billion Yen Changes vs. FY 2010 result

Technology Solutions	Ratio of Sales
Services	80.8%
System Platforms	19.2%





※ Net Sales include intersegment sales.

The Technology Solutions segment consists of Services, which includes systems integration services, such as the building of information systems, and outsourcing services, such as ICT operational management services performed on behalf of customers; and System Platforms, which includes such ICT platforms as servers and networks. Bringing together these products and services, the Fujitsu Group provides customers with comprehensive services tailor-made for each customer.

Net sales in the Technology Solutions segment for fiscal 2011 were 2,934.9 billion yen, a decline of 2.6% from the previous fiscal year. Net sales in Japan amounted to 1,912.5 billion yen, down 1.5% year on year. Net sales outside Japan were 1,022.3 billion yen, a 4.6% decline from fiscal 2010.

Operating income for the Technology Solutions segment was 171.2 billion yen, an increase of 8.4 billion yen compared to fiscal 2010. Although operating income declined in Japan, profitability improved outside of Japan.

In this segment, Fujitsu will continue to build an organization capable of delivering uniform, high-quality services globally. At the same time, it will enhance sales of servers outside of Japan as it seeks to achieve global growth.

Services

In the Services sub-segment, while enhancing the competitiveness of its products and upgrading its organizational structure for private-sector business and medium-sized companies, Fujitsu has focused on leveraging advanced technologies to deliver new services in order to expand its sales of cloud services. In addition, in order to handle the expansion of cloud services and enable the business continuity of its customers in the event of a disaster or other disruption, Fujitsu has strengthened its datacenter capabilities.

Net sales in the Services sub-segment for fiscal 2011 were 2,371.2 billion yen, down 2.0% from the previous fiscal year. Sales in Japan decreased, despite steady growth of sales of outsourcing services and a recovery in systems integration sales in the manufacturing, retailing and healthcare-related sectors, because there were fewer large-scale systems development projects for the public sector and financial services sector. Outside of Japan, the impact of fiscal austerity measures in the UK led to a decline in sales to public sector institutions in the UK, but sales in Australia and the Nordic region increased. Although overall sales outside Japan fell 3%, they rose 1% on a constant currency basis.

Operating income in the Services sub-segment was 124.0 billion yen, an increase of 6.6 billion yen from fiscal 2010. Although operating income in Japan declined because of fewer large-scale systems development projects and higher upfront investments in cloud services, there was an improvement in the profitability of services businesses in Europe.

System Platforms

In the System Platforms sub-segment, amid a delay in the recovery of ICT spending in Japan, to expand the sales outside Japan and improve the profitability of its business, the company has focused on expanding its sales of server models and standardizing its product lines with Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. to lower costs. In network products, it also worked to increase its market share in the expanding LTE market in Japan and strengthen its business with telecom carriers outside Japan.

Net sales in the System Platforms sub-segment for fiscal 2011 were 563.6 billion yen, down 5.2% compared to the prior fiscal year. In Japan, sales of mobile phone base stations and other network products to telecommunications carriers climbed owing to increased investments to deal with higher network traffic volumes resulting from the spread of smartphones. Sales of server-related products, however, declined compared to fiscal 2010, when there was high-volume production of dedicated servers for use in the K computer, a next-generation supercomputer. Sales of server-related products were also impacted by a decline in the number of large-scale systems deals in the financial services and public sectors, resulting in lower overall sales in Japan. Sales outside Japan also declined, even on a constant currency basis, as the result of lower sales of UNIX servers and optical transmission systems in Europe and the US.

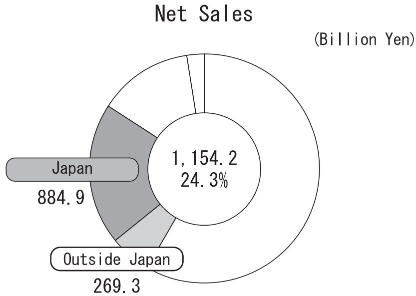
Operating income was 47.2 billion yen, an increase of 1.7 billion yen over the prior fiscal year. Although operating income outside of Japan declined because of the impact of lower sales of UNIX servers and upfront investments, primarily in network products, overall operating income increased because of the effects of cost reductions in the PC server business and the impact of higher sales in Japan of networking equipment.

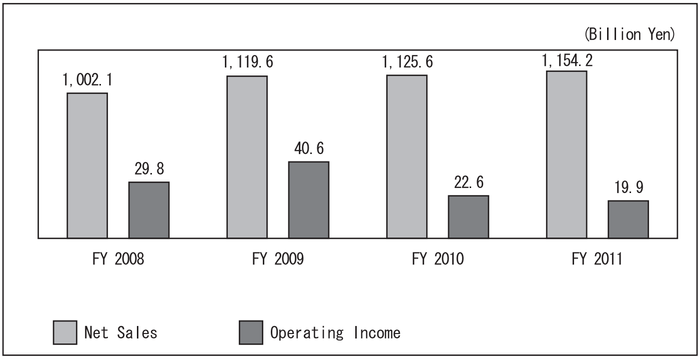
Ubiquitous Solutions

(Billion Yen)

Net Sales 1,154.2 — +2.5% Changes vs. FY 2010 result

Operating Income 19.9 — -2.7 Billion Yen Changes vs. FY 2010 result





※ Net Sales include intersegment sales.

The Ubiquitous Solutions segment is comprised of PCs and mobile phones as well as mobilewear, such as car audio and navigation systems.

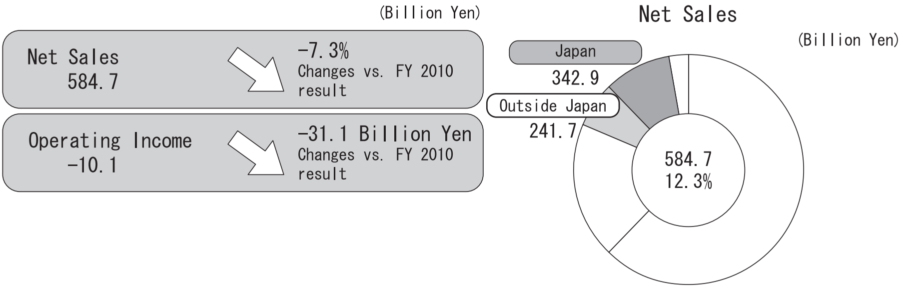
During fiscal 2011, Fujitsu's PC business launched sales of models with energy-saving features and features facilitating use in conjunction with smartphones. In its mobile phone business, Fujitsu launched its new ARROWS brand of smartphones and tablet PCs. The company also enhanced its production and sales structures for mobilewear.

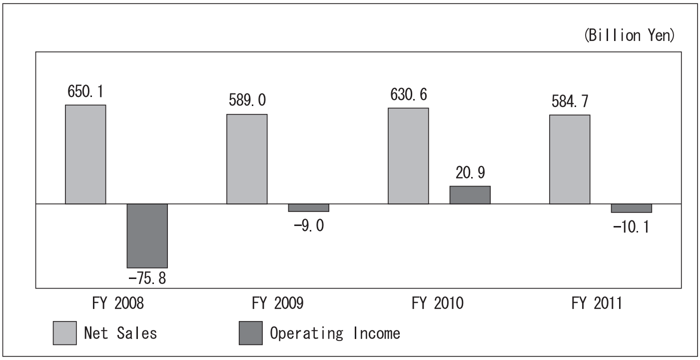
Net sales in the Ubiquitous Solutions segment amounted to 1,154.2 billion yen, up 2.5% from fiscal 2010. Unit sales of PCs rose, but the value of sales was essentially unchanged from the previous fiscal year because of lower prices and the impact of difficulties in procuring HDDs due to the Thai floods. Sales of mobilewear declined because of automobile production bottlenecks as a result of the earthquake and Thai floods, but mobile phone sales increased as a result of the merger with Toshiba Corporation's mobile phone business and the expansion of the smartphone market, leading to higher overall sales for the segment.

Operating income was 19.9 billion yen, a decline of 2.7 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year. Although progress was made in reducing costs in the PC business, strengthened investment into smartphone development was undertaken, and lower sales in mobilewear had an effect.

Going forward, Fujitsu plans to secure the segment's profitability in Japan by launching highly competitive new products while it also expands the segment's business outside of Japan.

Device Solutions





※ Net Sales include intersegment sales.

The Device Solutions segment consists of LSI devices used in digital home appliances, automobiles, mobile phones and servers, as well as electronic components, such as semiconductor packages and batteries.

With the aim of enhancing the segment's global competitiveness, Fujitsu is expanding its business in emerging markets, such as through its subsidiary in China, and pursing a customer-centric product strategy. At the same time, the company focused on improving its cost-competitiveness through continuing structural reforms.

Net sales in the Device Solutions segment were 584.7 billion yen, down 7.3% from the previous fiscal year. Sales in Japan declined. LSI device sales declined as shipments of CPUs for the next-generation supercomputer system, for which production had ramped up during fiscal 2010, were completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. In addition, sales of LSI devices for digital audio-visual equipment declined because the flooding in Thailand caused customer-side production adjustments. Sales outside Japan also declined, even on a constant currency basis. Although sales of LSI devices were essentially unchanged, sales of semiconductor packages and other electronic components declined.

The Device Solutions segment recorded an operating loss of 10.1 billion yen, representing a deterioration of 31.1 billion yen from fiscal 2010. Operating income from LSI devices declined due to the impact of lower sales. Operating income from electronic components also declined due to the impact of lower sales, a sharp rise in the cost of certain parts and materials, and yen appreciation.

Fujitsu will continue to work on enhancing the segment's competitiveness through continual structural reforms.

In April 2012, Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited entered into an agreement to transfer its Iwate plant with Denso Corporation.

Other/Elimination and Corporate

The "Other/Elimination and Corporate" category includes Japan's Next-Generation Supercomputer Project, facility service and the development of information services for Fujitsu Group companies, and retirement and healthcare benefits for Fujitsu Group employees along with strategic expenses, such as expenditures on basic research that are not attributable to any reporting segment, as well as shared group management expenses.

This segment recorded an operating loss of 75.7 billion yen, representing a deterioration of 1.8 billion yen from fiscal 2010.

(2) Key Challenges Ahead

Through our constant pursuit of innovation, the Fujitsu Group aims to contribute to the creation of a networked society that is rewarding and secure, bringing about a prosperous future that fulfills the dreams of people throughout the world. To achieve this vision, the Fujitsu Group strives for sustainable profit and growth, while continually enhancing its corporate value. The Fujitsu Group is dedicated to contributing to the success of its customers and seeks to grow with them as their valued and trusted partner.

The global economy is expected to experience moderate growth, having emerged from the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, and with apparent signs of a recovery in corporate earnings. There are, however, persistent issues with regard to sustainable growth. These include what impact on the economy will be realized by efforts to restore financial soundness, primarily on the part of the public sector and financial services sector, the prolonged rate of high unemployment across Europe and the US, concerns that the rise in energy prices will spark inflation, and a decelerating rate of growth in emerging market economies. Given these circumstances, Japan's economy, which is now facing new problems relating to energy and rebuilding the Tohoku region, is in urgent need of fundamental reform. At the same time, as the pace of the economy's globalization accelerates, Japanese corporations are beginning to realize that building their presence in global markets is essential to the sustained growth in their competitiveness in each region.

Against a backdrop of increasingly sophisticated data devices and networks, the use of ICT is growing in all areas of society and the economy, and various types of event-based digital data can now be captured. Accordingly, even in realms where up until now it was difficult to make predictions or perform analyses, ICT is beginning to enable dramatic transformations and increases in efficiency. Expectations are high for the new role ICT can play in contributing to the creation of a prosperous society and the resolution of various issues it confronts, such as disaster prevention, energy, the environment and medicine.

In this environment, the Fujitsu Group aims to become a globally integrated company with technology as its foundation. Moving forward on its own transformation, and supporting the business of its customers, the Fujitsu Group seeks to use ICT to contribute to the creation of a prosperous society, including, for example, the efforts to rebuild the areas damaged by the Tohoku earthquake. To do so, the company is strengthening its existing business, accelerating the globalization of its operations, and creating new services businesses.

To strengthen its existing business in the areas of solutions and ICT infrastructure, Fujitsu is working to improve profitability in tandem with enhancing its ability to keep pace with changes in the market environment and bolstering its support for customers' businesses and social infrastructure.

With respect to accelerating the globalization of its operations, Fujitsu is strengthening procurement, production, product development and its service delivery organization from a global perspective, and aims to expand its business and meet the needs of customers that are in the process of their own globalization. At the same time, Fujitsu is establishing global, company-wide shared functions to create robust risk management procedures and improve cost structure.

In light of such changes in the market environment as the spread of high-spec terminals and the expansion of network-based services, Fujitsu seeks to create new services businesses by pursuing technologies and ICT infrastructure that enables high-end data utilization. Together with this, Fujitsu will move ahead with the development of advanced models relating to the creation of an intelligent society that takes people into consideration.

In addition, to bring about a prosperous society, progress in high-performance computing and other technologies is essential. The Fujitsu Group is committed to continuing to focus its R&D on such next-generation technologies.

Diligently striving to meet the challenges discussed above, the Fujitsu Group will further pursue the transformation of its operations to continue earning the confidence of customers and society. It will do this as a global enterprise that contributes to the creation of a reliable and secure networked society.

(3) Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures in fiscal 2011 totaled 140.6 billion yen, an increase of 8.0% compared to fiscal 2010.

In the Technology Solutions segment, capital expenditures were 73.4 billion yen. Fujitsu and Fujitsu FIP Corporation upgraded and expanded their datacenters in Japan, and Fujitsu also upgraded and expanded its datacenter facilities in Australia and Europe.

In the Ubiquitous Solutions segment, capital expenditures were 15.6 billion yen, primarily consisting of investments associated with new PCs and mobile phone models as well as investments in production facilities for car audio and navigation systems.

In the Device Solutions segment, capital expenditures were 47.2 billion yen, primarily consisting of investments in production facilities for LSI devices and to expand the production facilities for electronic components.

Outside of the above segments, there were 4.3 billion yen in other capital expenditures.

(4) Capital Procurement

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on June 17, 2011, financing was raised via the issuance of 50 billion yen worth of bonds (Series 28 unsecured bonds (20 billion yen) and series 29 unsecured bonds (30 billion yen)) effective on July 15, 2011.

These funds were used to replenish cash on hand, which had temporarily declined, as cash on hand had been used to redeem a 100 billion yen convertible bond at maturity in May of 2011.

(5) Acquisition or Disposition of Other Companies' Shares and Other Equity or New Share Warrants, Etc.

There is no applicable item.

(6) Research and Development

In order to bring about a Human Centric Intelligent Society, the Fujitsu Group carried out research and development in a variety of advanced techniques. Research and development spending in fiscal 2011 totaled 238.3 billion yen.

Technology Solutions

This segment focuses on R&D in areas such as next-generation services, servers and networking products. The segment has a particular focus on the application of big data, in which massive volumes of data generated by human activity and the movement of things are captured, analyzed, and harnessed to generate new value. Research and development spending for the Technology Solutions segment was 118.0 billion yen.

- Fujitsu developed technology that leverages large volumes of vehicle and individual location information data from GPS and other sensors to identify geographic areas that frequently experience high taxi usage rates and high demand for electric power.
  The new technology allows the size and shape of the area being searched to be freely partitioned and combined, thereby enabling users to specify even more precise areas. In addition, by narrowing down search areas based on the probability of events occurring, searches can be performed almost 60 times quicker than previous methods.
  Going forward, the technology is expected to be dispatched in taxis and logistics vehicles, as well as being employed in marketing and other applications based on accurate real-time market analysis. Fujitsu has also employed the technology in SPATIOWL, a location data cloud service launched in July 2011.

- Fujitsu developed the world's first complex event processing technology designed for use with cloud technology that employs distributed and parallel processing technology and is capable of non-stop data analysis by rapidly adjusting to big data load fluctuations. (Based on the results of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan's "Project for Developing and Testing Next-Generation Highly-Reliable and Energy-Efficient IT Platform Technology").
  With this technology, processing task units can be broken down into smaller units, thereby enabling users to add additional processing servers and distribute the processing load when data loads increase, or to reduce the number of servers in use and combine processing tasks when data loads decrease. This, in turn, enables processing speeds of 5,000,000 events per second while also allowing customers to efficiently allocate necessary server resources, and, as a result, making possible real-time big data analysis.

- Fujitsu developed a resource pool architecture that can prepare, in advance, CPUs, hard disk drives (HDDs) and other hardware components and connect these resources together as needed using high-speed interconnects. This technology was employed to successfully develop a prototype of a next-generation server that simultaneously delivers high performance and flexibility. For supporting the delivery of web services and big data processing, as well as for a wide range of new cloud services, the new architecture will allow for systems that can be flexibly configured in a consistently optimal manner, while at the same time improving the utilization of hardware components. This, in turn, will help reduce system costs and power consumption.

- Fujitsu developed a new digital signal-processing algorithm that compensates for waveform distortion in long-haul fiber-optic transmission systems that transmit data over hundreds of kilometers. The algorithm was able to improve the performance-to-circuit-size ratio of compensation circuits by roughly twenty times compared to general existing technology, and has succeeded in extending the long-haul operating range of optical signals. For long-haul transmission systems that are used in the trunk-line networks of telecom carriers and networks that tie together large datacenters, the new technology does not require signal regenerators, thereby enabling the delivery of high-speed transmission systems that are energy efficient and economical.

Ubiquitous Solutions

This segment develops PCs, mobile phones, car audio, navigation system, and other products and technologies critical to the ubiquitous networking era. Research and Development spending for the Ubiquitous Product Solutions segment was 44.5 billion yen.

- In collaboration with Nagoya University, Fujitsu developed the world's first technology for detecting "over trust" situations in a phone conversation by detecting changes in the pitch and level of the other party's voice.
  This research was conducted as part of a research project under the direction of the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). In a test using this technology to detect remittance-solicitation phone phishing scams, it was demonstrated that situations of overtrust could be detected with more than 90% accuracy.

- Fujitsu developed technology for monitoring users' body movements, breathing patterns, and wakefulness while they are asleep by using an accelerometer and a microphone, both built into a smartphone. The Sukkiri Alarm feature, which activates an alarm when sleep is detected to be at its lightest point, was included in several of Fujitsu's mobile phone models, including F-03D/F-07D/F-08D and ISW11F/1S12F.

Device Solutions

Research and Development for this segment focuses on developing logic LSI products, electronic components (semiconductor packages and batteries), and other various products and technologies. Research and Development spending for the Device Solutions segment was 39.4 billion yen.

- In fiscal 2011, Fujitsu became the first company in the world in succeed in mass producing a multiband power amplifier entirely using CMOS technology, the MB86C83, for wireless mobile equipment using the WCDMA (*1) or HSPA (*2) communication standards. By integrating the multiband power amplifier and an external component on one chip, built-in components can be reduced, resulting in one of the industry's most compact packages (4 mm x 3.5 mm x 0.7 mm), thereby also serving to conserve space.
  1. WCDMA (Wideband Code Division Multiple Access): A 3G mobile communications standard.
  2. HSPA (High-Speed Packet Access): A high-speed packet communications standard that expands on WCDMA. It is considered to be a 3.5G mobile communications standard.

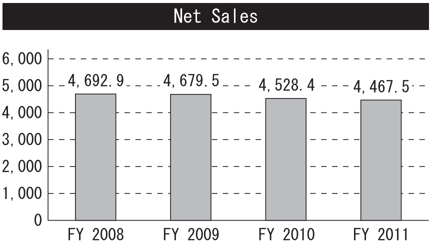
Corporate and Others

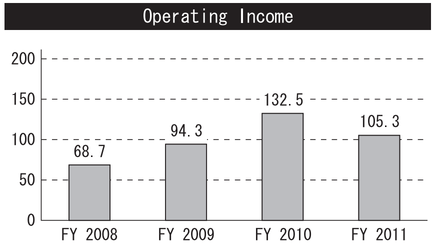
In addition to the research and development stated above, Fujitsu conducts research on next-generation supercomputers as well as basic research classified under the Corporate and Others category. R&D expenditures in this segment in fiscal 2011 were 36.2 billion yen.

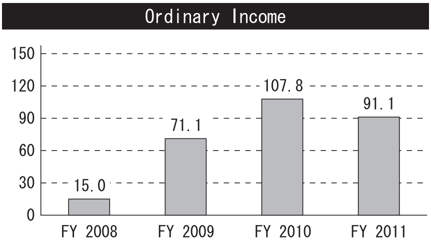
- The K computer (*1), the next-generation supercomputer jointly developed by Fujitsu and RIKEN, was named the world's fastest computer in the TOP500 list (*2) rankings announced in November of 2011. It had previously achieved the number-one ranking in June of 2011. Using 88,128 SPARC64 VIIIfx CPUs developed by Fujitsu to deliver high performance and high reliability while consuming less power, the K computer achieved record-breaking LINPACK (*3) benchmark performance of 10.51 petaflops (*4), or over ten peta (10 to the 16th power) floating-point operations per second. It also achieved execution efficiency (*5) of 93.2%, exceeding its previous efficiency performance level. Improving on the supercomputer technology employed in the K computer, in November of 2011 Fujitsu launched global sales of the PRIMEHPC FX10 supercomputer, which is capable of scaling to a top theoretical processing performance of 23.2 petaflops.
  1. K computer: The nickname used by RIKEN for the next-generation supercomputer.
  2. TOP500 list: A ranking announced twice a year by a project that compares the performance of the world's supercomputers.
  3. LINKPACK: A program to measure computing performance
  4. Petaflop: Performance of a thousand trillion (10 to the 15^{th} power) floating-point operations per second.
  5. Execution efficiency: A ratio of actual performance to peak theoretical performance.

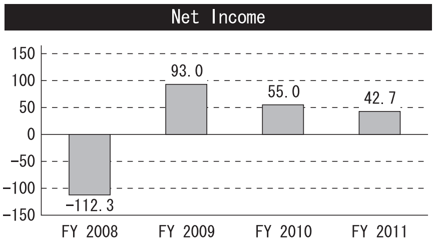
(7) Consolidated Asset and Profit (Loss) Situation for the Most Recent Three Fiscal Years

(Billion Yen)









Billion yen, except where stated

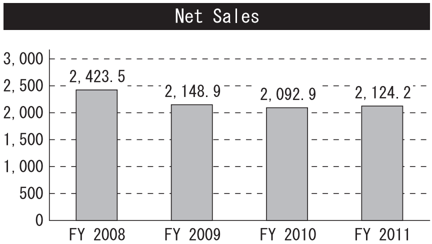
Fiscal Year (Business Period)	FY 2008 *(109th)*	FY 2009 *(110th)*	FY 2010 *(111th)*	FY 2011 *(Current period)*
Net sales	¥4,692.9	¥4,679.5	¥4,528.4	¥4,467.5
Japan Total (included in Net Sales)	3,193.1	2,931.2	2,941.0	2,961.4
Overseas Total (included in Net Sales)	1,499.8	1,748.3	1,587.3	1,506.0
Operating income	68.7	94.3	132.5	105.3
Ordinary income	15.0	71.1	107.8	91.1
Net income (loss)	(112.3)	93.0	55.0	42.7
Net income (loss) per share [yen]	(54.35)	45.21	26.62	20.64
Total assets	3,221.9	3,228.0	3,024.0	2,945.5
Net assets	925.6	948.3	953.7	966.5
Shareholders' equity per share [yen]	362.30	386.79	396.81	406.42

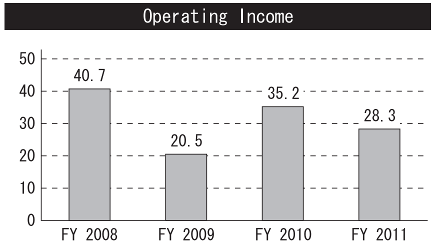
Billion yen

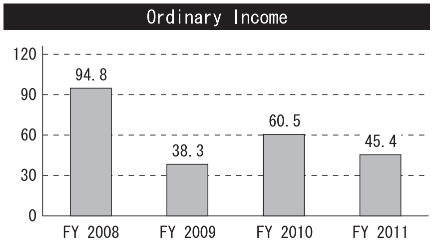
		FY 2008 *(109th)*	FY 2009 *(110th)*	FY 2010 *(111th)*	FY 2011 *(Current period)*
Technology Solutions	**Net sales**				
	Unaffiliated customers	¥2,993.7	¥3,061.5	¥2,927.6	¥2,864.6
	Intersegment	95.5	67.8	86.7	70.2
	Total	¥3,089.2	¥3,129.3	¥3,014.3	¥2,934.9
	Operating income	¥201.2	¥153.5	¥162.8	¥171.2
	[As % of sales]	[6.5%]	[4.9%]	[5.4%]	[5.8%]
Ubiquitous Solutions	**Net sales**				
	Unaffiliated customers	¥884.0	¥1,005.5	¥1,013.0	¥1,039.8
	Intersegment	118.1	114.1	112.5	114.4
	Total	¥1,002.1	¥1,119.6	¥1,125.6	¥1,154.2
	Operating income	¥29.8	¥40.6	¥22.6	¥19.9
	[As % of sales]	[3.0%]	[3.6%]	[2.0%]	[1.7%]
Device Solutions	**Net sales**				
	Unaffiliated customers	¥547.0	¥510.6	¥545.7	¥515.8
	Intersegment	103.1	78.4	84.8	68.8
	Total	¥650.1	¥589.0	¥630.6	¥584.7
	Operating income (loss)	¥(75.8)	¥(9.0)	¥20.9	¥(10.1)
	[As % of sales]	[-11.7%]	[-1.5%]	3.3%	[-1.7%]
Other/ Elimination and Corporate	**Net sales** (loss)				
	Unaffiliated customers	¥268.2	¥101.8	¥41.9	¥47.2
	Intersegment	(316.8)	(260.4)	(284.1)	(253.5)
	Total	¥(48.5)	¥(158.6)	¥(242.2)	¥(206.3)
	Operating income (loss)	¥(86.3)	¥(90.8)	¥(73.9)	¥(75.7)
	[As % of sales]	–	–	–	–
Total	**Net sales**				
	Unaffiliated customers	¥4,692.9	¥4,679.5	¥4,528.4	¥4,467.5
	Intersegment	–	–	–	–
	Total	¥4,692.9	¥4,679.5	¥4,528.4	¥4,467.5
	Operating income	¥68.7	¥94.3	¥132.5	¥105.3
	[As % of sales]	[1.5%]	[2.0%]	[2.9%]	[2.4%]

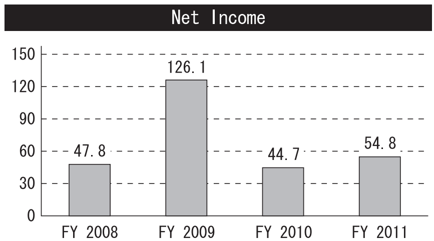
(8) Unconsolidated Asset and Profit (Loss) Situation of the Company for the Most Recent Three Fiscal Years

(Billion Yen)









Billion yen, except where stated

Fiscal Year (Business period)	FY 2008 *(109th)*	FY 2009 *(110th)*	FY 2010 *(111th)*	FY 2011 *(Current period)*
Net sales	¥2,423.5	¥2,148.9	¥2,092.9	¥2,124.2
Operating income	40.7	20.5	35.2	28.3
Ordinary income	94.8	38.3	60.5	45.4
Net income	47.8	126.1	44.7	54.8
Net income per share [yen]	23.16	61.26	21.63	26.48
Total assets	2,302.3	2,070.6	2,027.4	2,021.3
Net assets	629.0	699.7	724.4	758.7
Shareholders’ equity per share [yen]	304.29	338.88	350.02	366.64

Operating income in fiscal 2011 declined because there were fewer large-scale systems development deals and because of higher upfront investments in the fields of networking and cloud services. Net income increased because the liquidation of a subsidiary in Europe and a stock transfer executed in line with a group reorganization had the effect of lowering tax expenses.

(9)Major Business of the Fujitsu Group (As of March 31, 2012)

Fujitsu Limited and its subsidiaries are engaged in providing total solutions in the ICT field, delivering services as well as developing, manufacturing, selling, and maintaining the cutting-edge, high performance, high-quality products and electronic devices that support these services. The main products and services of each segment are described below.

<table>
<tr><th>Segment</th><th colspan="3">Main products and services</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Technology Solutions</td><td rowspan="2">Services</td><td>Solutions / Systems Integration</td><td>・ Systems integration services (system construction, business application)
・ Consulting
・ Front-end technology (ATMs, POS systems, etc.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure Services</td><td>・ Outsourcing services
(data center, ICT operational management, SaaS, application usage and management, business process outsourcing, etc.)
・ Network services
(business networks, internet/mobile content distribution)
・ System support services
(information system and network maintenance and monitoring services)
・ Security solutions
(information systems infrastructure construction and network construction)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">System Platforms</td><td>System Products</td><td>・ Servers (mainframes, UNIX servers, mission-critical IA servers, PC servers)
・ Storage systems
・ Software (OS, middleware)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Network Products</td><td>・ Network control systems
・ Optical transmission systems
・ Mobile phone base stations</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Ubiquitous Solutions</td><td colspan="2">PCs / Mobile Phones</td><td>・ Personal computers
・ Mobile phones</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Mobilewear</td><td>・ Car audio and navigation systems
・ Mobile communications equipment
・ Automotive electronics</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Device Solutions</td><td colspan="2">LSI</td><td>・ LSI Devices</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Electronic Components</td><td>・ Semiconductor packages
・ Batteries
・ Electromechanical parts (relays, connectors, etc.)
・ Optical transceiver modules
・ Printed circuit boards</td></tr>
</table>

(10) Fujitsu Group Principal Offices and Plants (As of March 31, 2012)

a) Fujitsu Limited

Registered office	1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa
Principal office	5-2, Higashi-Shimbashi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Domestic business offices	Hokkaido Regional Sales Division (Sapporo-shi), Tohoku Regional Sales Division (Sendai-shi), Fukushima Regional Sales Division (Fukushima-shi, Fukushima), Kanto Regional Sales Division (Saitama-shi), Nagano Regional Sales Division (Nagano-shi, Nagano), Metropolitan Sales Business Unit (Minato-ku, Tokyo) Tokyo Regional Sales Division (Minato-ku, Tokyo) Kanagawa Regional Sales Division (Yokohama-shi), Chiba Regional Sales Division (Chiba-shi), Shizuoka Regional Sales Division (Shizuoka-shi), Tokai Regional Sales Division (Nagoya-shi), Hokuriku Regional Sales Division (Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa), Western Japan Regional Business Unit (Osaka-shi), Kyoto Regional Sales Division (Kyoto-shi), Kobe Regional Sales Division (Kobe-shi), Chugoku Regional Sales Division (Hiroshima-shi), Shikoku Regional Sales Division (Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa), Kyushu Regional Sales Division (Fukuoka-shi)
Software/Services	Sapporo Systems Laboratory (Sapporo-shi), Aomori Systems Laboratory (Aomori-shi, Aomori), Ichigaya Office (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo), Takeshiba Office (Minato-ku, Tokyo), World Trade Center Building (Minato-ku, Tokyo), Fujitsu Solution Square (Ohta-ku, Tokyo), Musashi Kosugi Tower Place (Kawasaki-shi), Musashi Kosugi Office (Kawasaki-shi), Makuhari Systems Laboratory (Chiba-shi), Kansai Systems Laboratory (Osaka-shi), Kouchi Fujitsu Technoport (Nangoku-shi, Kouchi), Kyushu R&D Center (Fukuoka-shi), Oita Systems Laboratory (Oita-shi, Oita), Kumamoto Systems Laboratory (Mashiki-cho, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto)
R & D /Plants	Kawasaki Research & Manufacturing Facilities (Kawasaki-shi), Oyama Plant (Oyama-shi, Tochigi), Nasu Plant (Otawara-shi, Tochigi), Numazu Plant (Numazu-shi, Shizuoka), Akashi Research & Manufacturing Facilities (Akashi-shi, Hyogo)

b) Subsidiaries

Japan	Fujitsu Frontech Ltd. (Inagi-shi, Tokyo), Fujitsu Telecom Networks Ltd. (Kawasaki-shi), Fujitsu IT Products Ltd. (Kahoku-shi, Ishikawa), Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc. (Minato-ku, Tokyo), Fujitsu Marketing Ltd. (Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo), Fujitsu System Solutions Ltd. (Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo), Fujitsu FIP Corporation (Koto-ku, Tokyo), NIFTY Corporation (Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo), Fujitsu FSAS Inc. (Minato-ku, Tokyo), PFU Ltd. (Kahoku-shi, Ishikawa), Shimane Fujitsu Ltd. (Izumo-shi, Shimane), Fujitsu Isotec Ltd. (Date-shi, Fukushima), Fujitsu Mobile-phone Products Ltd. (Otawara-shi, Tochigi), Fujitsu Toshiba Mobile Communications Ltd. (Kawasaki-shi), Fujitsu Peripherals Ltd. (Kato-shi, Hyogo), Fujitsu TEN Ltd. (Kobe-shi), Fujitsu Personal System Ltd. (Minato-ku, Tokyo), Fujitsu Semiconductor Ltd. (Yokohama-shi), Shinko Electric Industries Co., Ltd. (Nagano-shi, Nagano), FDK Corporation (Minato-ku Tokyo), Fujitsu Component Ltd. (Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo), Fujitsu Electronics Inc. (Yokohama-shi), Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd. (Kawasaki-shi)
Outside Japan	Fujitsu Network Communications, Inc. (U.S.), Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC (U.K.), Fujitsu America, Inc. (U.S.), Fujitsu Australia Limited (Australia), Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. (Netherlands)

(11) The Fujitsu Group

The positioning of, and relationship between, Fujitsu Limited and its principal consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (as of March 31, 2012) are as shown in the following chart.

Customers

Fujitsu Limited

Technology Solutions

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Development, manufacturing and sales	Fujitsu Frontech Limited	53.90 (0.45)
	Fujitsu Telecom Networks Limited	100
	Fujitsu Network Communications, Inc.	100
Development, manufacturing	Fujitsu IT Products Limited	100

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Development, sales and provision of services	Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc.	56.45
	Fujitsu Marketing Limited	100
	Fujitsu System Solutions Limited	100
	Fujitsu FIP Corporation	100
	NIFTY Corporation	66.59
	Fujitsu Fsas Inc.	100
	PFU Limited	100
	Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC	100
	Fujitsu America, Inc.	100 (100)
	Fujitsu Australia Limited	100

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Development, manufacturing, sales and provision of services	Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V.	100

Ubiquitous Solutions

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Development, manufacturing	Shimane Fujitsu Limited	100
	Fujitsu Isotec Limited	100
	Fujitsu Mobile-phone Products Limited	100
Development, manufacturing and sales	Fujitsu Toshiba Mobile Communications Limited	80.10
	Fujitsu Peripherals Limited	100
	Fujitsu TEN Limited	55.00

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Sales	Fujitsu Personal System Limited	100

Device Solutions

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Development, manufacturing and sales	Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited	100
	Shinko Electric Industries Co., Ltd.	50.06 (0.03)
	FDK Corporation	64.64 (0.01)
	Fujitsu Component Limited	56.95

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Sales	Fujitsu Electronics Inc.	100 (100)

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Research and development	Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd.	100

Category	Company Name	Parcentage of Voting Rights
Equity method affiliates	Fujitsu General Limited *	46.33
	Fujitsu Leasing Co., Ltd. *	20.00

Notes:

1. The company with (*) is an equity method affiliate.
2. Figures in parenthesis in the percentage of voting rights show indirect shareholdings and are included in the percentage.
3. As of April 1, 2012, Fujitsu System Solutions Limited absorbed three other consolidated subsidiaries of Fujitsu in eastern Japan, and the company`s name was changed to Fujitsu Systems East Limited.
4. As of April 1, 2012, Fujitsu Toshiba Mobile Communications Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of Fujitsu, and the company`s name was changed to Fujitsu Mobile Communications Limited.

(12) Employees (As of March 31, 2012)

a) Employees of Fujitsu Group

Segment	*Number of employees*	*Change from end of fiscal 2010*
Technology Solutions	121,579	+1,896
Ubiquitous Solutions	16,305	-211
Device Solutions	27,810	-1,208
Corporate and others	7,461	+342
Total	173,155	+819

b) Employees of Fujitsu Limited

Segment	*Number of employees*	*Change from end of fiscal 2010*
Technology Solutions	19,324	-286
Ubiquitous Solutions	2,358	+55
Corporate and others	3,224	+168
Total	24,906	-63

Average age	42.2	*Average years of employment*	18.4

(13) Principal Lenders (As of March 31, 2012)

Lender	*Loan amount (million yen)*
Development Bank of Japan Inc.	30,573
Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Company	20,000
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	19,731
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	13,745
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	10,990

2. Company Overview

(1) Stock (As of March 31, 2012)

a) Number of Authorized Shares: 5,000,000,000

b) Number of Outstanding Shares and Stated Capital

Shares: 2,070,018,213

Stated Capital: ¥324,625,075,685

c) Shares Issued during the Business Period: There was no issuance of shares during the business period.

d) Number of Shareholders: 188,185 (5,236 decrease from the end of FY2010)

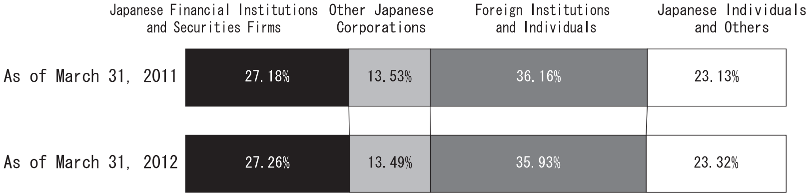
e) Principal Shareholders

Name	*Shareholder's investment in Fujitsu Limited*		*Fujitsu Limited's investment in the shareholders*	
	Number of shares held (thousands)	*Percentage of shares held (%)*	*Number of shares held (thousands)*	*Percentage of shares held (%)*
Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.	214,816	10.38	74,333	10.40
State Street Bank and Trust Company	105,256	5.09	-	-
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (for trust)	94,998	4.59	-	-
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (for trust)	89,706	4.33	-	-
Fujitsu Employee Shareholding Association	46,320	2.24	-	-
SSBT OD05 OMNIBUS ACCOUNT-TREATY CLIENTS	45,688	2.21	-	-
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (for trust9)	41,441	2.00	-	-
Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Company	41,389	2.00	-	-
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	32,654	1.58	-	-
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505225	26,250	1.27	-	-

Notes:

1. The investment ratio is calculated after exclusion of treasury stock holdings.
2. The shares held by The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (for trust), Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (for trust) and Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (for trust9) pertain to the trust business by the institution.
3. Of the shares held by Fuji Electric Co., Ltd., 105,718 thousand shares are trust properties that are trusted to Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. and re-trusted to Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd. as retirement benefit trust assets. The voting rights involved in these shares are set forth to be exercised upon order of Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.
   The shares of Fujitsu Limited held by Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries are total 231,873 thousand shares (representing an ownership stake of 11.21%), including 118,892 thousand shares held as retirement benefit trust assets.
4. Of the shares held by the Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd., 212 thousand shares are trust properties that are trusted to Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., and re-trusted to Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd., as retirement benefit trust assets. The voting rights involved in these shares are set forth to be exercised upon order of Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.

f) Equity Shareholdings by Type of Shareholder



Note:

The 118,892 thousand shares of Fujitsu Limited stock held by Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries as retirement benefit trust assets are categorized under the shareholdings of "Other Japanese Corporations".

(2) The status of Stock Acquisition Right

1. As of March 31, 2012, no Stock Acquisition Right has been granted as part of the compensation paid to Directors and Auditors.
2. No Stock Acquisition Right was granted in fiscal 2011 as part of the compensation paid to employees.

The exercise period for stock option issued in accordance with a resolution passed at the 101st Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on June 26, 2001 expired on June 26, 2011.

The exercise period for the Euro-yen convertible Bonds due 2011 that were issued in accordance with a Board of Directors' resolution on August 6, 2007 expired on May 24, 2011 and the bonds were redeemed at maturity on May 31, 2011.

(3)Management

a) Directors and Auditors

Position	*Name*	*Areas of responsibility*
Chairman and Representative Director	Michiyoshi Mazuka	Chairman of the board, Member of the Executive Nomination and Compensation Committees
President and Representative Director	Masami Yamamoto	
Corporate Senior Executive Vice President and Director	Kazuo Ishida	Principal responsibility for ICT Services Business
	Masami Fujita	Principal responsibility for Corporate Affairs
Corporate Executive Vice President and Director	Kazuhiko Kato	CFO（Chief Financial Officer）
	Masahiro Koezuka	CSO（Chief Strategy Officer）
Director	Hiroshi Oura	Chairman of the Executive Nomination and Compensation Committees
Outside Director	Haruo Ito	
	Yoko Ishikura (Yoko Kurita)	
	Ryosei Kokubun	Member of the Executive Nomination and Compensation Committees
	Takashi Okimoto	
Statutory Auditor	Masamichi Ogura	
	Makoto Umemura	
	Yoshikazu Amano	
Outside Auditor	Megumi Yamamuro	
	Hiroshi Mitani	

Notes:

1. As of March 31, 2012. Information concerning Director Ryosei Kokubun is as of March 29, 2012.
2. Mr. Haruo Ito, Ms. Yoko Ishikura, Mr. Ryosei Kokubun and Mr Takashi Okimoto are Outside Directors under Clause 15, Article 2 of the Companies Act. The Company has reported to securities exchanges the company listed in Japan notifying them that Ms. Yoko Ishikura and Mr. Takashi Okimoto are Independent Directors. On April 24, 2012, The Company has reported Mr. Haruo Ito as Independent Director to securities exchanges the Company listed in Japan.
3. Mr. Yoshikazu Amano, Mr. Megumi Yamamuro, and Mr. Hiroshi Mitani are Outside Auditors under Clause 16, Article 2 of the Companies Act. The Company has reported Mr. Yoshikazu Amano, Mr. Megumi Yamamuro and Mr. Hiroshi Mitani as Independent Auditors to securities exchanges the Company listed in Japan.
4. Statutory Auditor Masamichi Ogura has extensive knowledge of finance and accounting because of his many years of experience with Fujitsu, including serving as CFO. He also serves as an Outside Director for Adventest Corporation and Fujitsu General Limited.
   Mr. Hiroshi Mitani has extensive knowledge in finance and accounting through his previous positions as a public prosecutor and commissioner of the Japan Fair Trade Commission, positions in which he gained significant experience with economic matters.
5. Mr. Tamiki Ishihara retired as of June 23, 2011, and Mr. Ryosei Kokubun resigned as of March 29, 2012.
6. At the 111th Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on June 23, 2011, Mr. Takashi Okimoto was newly appointed as Director, and Mr. Yoshikazu Amano was newly appointed as Auditor.

b) Compensation of Directors and Auditors

Section	*No. of qualified persons*	*Kind of Compensation (Million yen)*				*Amount Paid (Million yen)*
		Base compensation	*Stock-based compensation*	*Bonuses*	*Others*	
Directors	11	409	34	78	—	522
Outside Directors (included in Directors)	4	43	—	—	—	43
Auditors	6	131	—	—	—	131
Outside Auditors (included in Auditors)	4	55	—	—	—	55

Notes:

1. Includes Director and Auditor who resigned in fiscal 2011.
2. The limit on compensation to Directors was resolved to be 600 million yen per year, at the 106th Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on June 23, 2006, and the limit on compensation to Auditors was resolved to be 150 million yen per year at the 111th Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on June 23, 2011. The Company is paying the compensation shown in the above table, which is within these limits.
3. The amount for bonuses shown above is the amount of bonuses to Directors to be proposed at the 112th Annual Shareholders' Meeting to be held on June 25, 2012.

c) Policy on the Determination of Executive Compensation

At the Board of Directors' meeting held on October, 2009, Fujitsu decided to establish an Executive Compensation Committee.

This committee performs an advisory role to the Board of Directors so as to ensure the transparency and objectivity of the process to determine executive compensation, as well as the appropriateness of compensation systems and levels. The executive compensation is to be determined in accordance with the Executive Compensation Policy which was revised at the Board of Directors' meeting held in April, 2011, based on recommendation of the Compensation Committee.

Executive Compensation Policy

To secure exceptional human resources required to manage the Fujitsu Group as a global ICT company, and to further strengthen the link between its financial performance and shareholder value, while at the same time improving its transparency, Fujitsu establishes its Executive Compensation Policy as follows.

Executive compensation is comprised of the following: "Base Compensation," specifically a fixed monthly salary in accordance with position and responsibilities; "Stock-based Compensation," which is a long-term incentive that emphasizes a connection to shareholder value; and "Bonuses" that are compensation linked to short-term business performance.

Base Compensation

- Base compensation is paid to all directors and auditors, in accordance with position and responsibilities, as compensation for work responsibilities with regard to management oversight and the carrying out of executive responsibilities.

Stock-based Compensation

- Stock-based compensation, intended for directors responsible for carrying out executive duties, is a long-term performance incentive, with the amount to be paid determined based on a qualitative evaluation of medium- to long-term initiatives.
- Stock-based compensation is to be paid for the purchase of the company's own shares. These purchases are to be made through the Director Stock Ownership Plan. Shares purchased for this purpose are to be held by each director for the term of his or her service.

Bonuses

- Bonuses are short-term performance incentives to be paid to directors who carry out executive responsibilities. The amount of a bonus is to reflect business performance in the respective fiscal year.
- As a specific method to calculate a bonus, Fujitsu will adopt a “Profit Sharing model” which uses consolidated operating income and consolidated net income as an index. However, bonuses will not be paid in the event of negative net income recorded under non-consolidated accounting.

In accordance with a resolution of the Annual Shareholders’ Meeting, the total amount of Base Compensation, Stock-based Compensation and Bonuses shall not exceed 600 million yen per year for directors and 150 million yen per year for auditors.

(Reference)

Category	Base Compensation		Stock-based Compensation	Bonuses
	Management Supervision Portion	Management Execution Portion		
Director	○	—	—	—
Executive Director	○	○	○	○
Auditor	○		—	—

d) Outside Directors and Auditors

1) Concurrent Positions of Outside Directors and Auditors

Section	*Name*	*Companies at which concurrent positions are held and the positions held*
Outside Director	Haruo Ito	Senior Advisor, Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. Outside Director, Toko Electric Corporation Outside Director, ZEON Corporation
	Yoko Ishikura	Professor, Graduate School of Media Design, Keio University Outside Director, Nissin Foods Holdings Co., Ltd.
	Ryosei Kokubun	Professor, Faculty of Law, Keio University
	Takashi Okimoto	Chairman, Seiwa Sogo Tatemono Co., Ltd. Outside Director, Daiichi Sankyo Company, Limited Outside Auditor, Kobe Steel, Ltd.
Outside Auditor	Yoshikazu Amano	None
	Megumi Yamamuro	Professor, Nihon University Law School Outside Auditor, Advantest Corporation Outside Auditor, NIFTY Corporation
	Hiroshi Mitani	Special Counsel, TMI Associates Outside Auditor, Nabtesco Corporation

Notes:

1. As of March 31, 2012. Information concerning Director Ryosei Kokubun is as of March 29, 2012.
2. Mr. Haruo Ito is a former Representative Director of Fuji Electric Co., Ltd., and the Fuji Electric Group, including its retirement benefit trusts, as a whole holds an 11.21% equity stake in Fujitsu, but he has resigned his positions as Representative Director and Director of Fuji Electric. Fujitsu and Fuji Electric do have business dealings, which in fiscal 2011 amounted to 1.7 billion yen. In light of the scale of Fujitsu’s sales, however, this is not considered material.
3. Mr. Ryosei Kokubun resigned as of March 29, 2012.
4. Mr. Hiroshi Oura, (Honorary Advisor, Advantest Corporation) is able to provide management advice from a perspective that is equivalent to that of Outside Director. This is because 14 years had passed when he was reappointed as a Director after resigning from his past positions as a Member of the Board and Corporate Senior Vice President of the Company. Although the Company has no ownership of the shares in Advantest Corporation, the Company has the right to direct 11.63% of the voting rights of Advantest where its shares are held as assets in Fujitsu Limited’s retirement benefits trust. Advantest and Fujitsu do have business dealings which in fiscal 2011 amounted to 1.3 billion yen; however, taking into account the scale of Fujitsu’s sales, this is not considered material.

2) Activities of Outside Directors and Auditors

Section	*Name*	*Activities*
Outside Director	Haruo Ito	Attended 100% of the Board of Directors' meetings held during the period under review and made comments based on his deep insight into the businesses of the Company.
	Yoko Ishikura	Attended 93% of the Board of Directors' meetings held during the period under review and made comments from a global perspective based on her deep insights into the business strategies.
	Ryosei Kokubun	Attended 100% of the Board of Directors' meetings held during the year under review and made comments based on his deep insights into the international politics and economics
	Takashi Okimoto	After being appointed, attended 91% of the Board of Directors' meetings, and mainly contributed comments based upon his extensive knowledge of corporate management.
Outside Auditor	Yoshikazu Amano	After being appointed, attended 100% of the Board of Directors' meetings and Board of Statutory Auditors' meetings, and mainly contributed comments based upon his extensive management experience with a global corporation and his experience in management oversight.
	Megumi Yamamuro	Attended 100% of both the Board of Directors' meetings and the Board of Auditors' meetings held during the period under review. He made comments at the Board of Directors' meetings and the Board of Auditors' meetings from his specialized viewpoint as an attorney.
	Hiroshi Mitani	Attended 100% of both the Board of Directors' meetings and the Board of Auditors' meetings held during the period under review. He made comments at the Board of Directors' meetings and Board of Auditors' meetings from the deep insight of the circumstances faced by corporate executives, encompassing economic and societal issues as well as legal matters.

Notes:

1. The Company convened meetings of the Board of Directors 14 times (of which 2 were special meetings) and 6 meetings of the Board of Auditors (of which 1 were special meetings) during the period under review.
2. Mr. Ryosei Kokubun resigned as of March 29, 2012.

3) Total Compensation Received by Outside Directors or Auditors from Subsidiaries as Directors or Auditors of the Subsidiary

Section	*No. of qualified persons*	*Amount Paid (Million yen)*
Outside Auditor	1	7.2

4) Overview of Liability Limitation Agreement

The Company has entered into an agreement limiting liability for damages under Clause 1, Article 423 of the Companies Act with respect to Outside Board Members and Outside Auditors. The maximum liability for damages in accordance with the relevant agreement is the minimum liability stipulated by the Companies Act. The said maximum liability shall apply only when a relevant Outside Board Member or Outside Auditor executes a duty that created a liability in good faith and without gross negligence.

e) Other matters regarding management

Fujitsu has established a Nomination Committee and a Compensation Committee as advisory bodies on its Board of Directors to ensure the transparency and objectivity of its process for nominating Directors and its process for determining executive compensation as well as to ensure the fairness of the method and level of executive compensation.

During fiscal 2011, the Nomination Committee deliberated about candidates for Director and Auditor positions and made its recommendations to the Board of Directors. In addition, in accordance with revisions made to the executive compensation policy based on recommendations from the Compensation Committee, the Board of Directors formulated a resolution regarding Director bonuses for the Shareholders' Meeting.

The members for both committees are as follows:

Chairman : Hiroshi Oura
Other Members: Ryosei Kokubun, Michiyoshi Mazuka

Note: On March 29, 2012, Ryosei Kokubun resigned from Fujitsu's Board of Directors and his positions on the Nomination and Compensation Committees.

(4) Accounting Auditors

a) Name of the Accounting Auditor: Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

b) Remuneration to be Paid to the Accounting Auditors

(Million yen)

(1) Amount of remuneration, etc. as an accounting auditor for the fiscal year under Review	564
(2) Total amount of cash and other proprietary benefits that the Company and its subsidiaries should pay to the accounting auditor	1,355

Notes:

1. The Company does not clearly differentiate the amounts of compensation for an audit under the Companies Act from an audit under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, the Amount stated (1) thus includes the compensation for the audit under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.
2. Some subsidiaries of the Company receive an audit from an audit corporation other than the accounting auditor of the Company.

c) Contents of Non-Audit Services

For the production of documents relating to the filing of taxes outside of Japan, which falls outside the scope of work referenced in Article 2 (1) of Japan's Certified Public Accounts Act, Fujitsu pays fees to accounting auditors.

d) Policy on Decision of Dismissal and Refusal of Reappointment of the Accounting Auditor

When it is considered that the accounting auditor falls under any of the items stipulated in Items of Clause 1, Article 340 of the Companies Act, the Company will dismiss the accounting auditor subject to the unanimous consent of auditors. When the Board of Directors deems it necessary to take into consideration the independence, the examination system or other aspects of the execution of an audit of the accounting auditor, the Board of Directors will propose to dismiss or refuse the reappointment of the accounting auditor to a general meeting of shareholders, subject to the consent and request of the Board of Auditors.

(5) System for Ensuring Appropriate Operations

The Board of Directors resolved on the basic policy to improve the systems for securing compliance of performance (internal control systems) which are prescribed in Clauses 4 through 6, Article 362 of the Companies Act and in Clause 1 and 3, Article 100 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act, under Clause 5, Article 362 of the Companies Act.

1. Objective

FUJITSU Way, which embodies the philosophy, values, principles and code of conduct for the Fujitsu Group, describes the vision of the Fujitsu Group as follows: "Through our constant pursuit of innovation, the Fujitsu Group aims to contribute to the creation of a networked society that is rewarding and secure, bringing about a prosperous future that fulfills the dreams of people throughout the world."

We believe that by conducting our activities in accordance with FUJITSU Way, we maximize the value of the Fujitsu Group and enhance our contribution to the communities in which we operate and to society as a whole.

In addition, in order to continuously enhance the corporate value of the Fujitsu Group, it is necessary to pursue management efficiency and control risk arising from our business activities. Recognizing that it is essential to strengthen our corporate governance in order to accomplish this, we will continuously strive to implement the policies described below.

2. Systems to ensure the appropriateness of Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group business

(1) System to ensure efficient business execution by directors

a. At Fujitsu, there is a separation of the oversight and operational execution functions of management. The Board of Directors oversees the execution functions of the Management Council and other management bodies, and makes decisions on important matters. Among executive organs, the Management Council discusses and decides upon basic management policies and strategies and also decides upon important matters regarding management execution. Matters taken up by the Management Council, including discussion items, are reported to the Board of Directors, and any important issues are decided upon by the Board of Directors.

b. To strengthen the management oversight function, we proactively employ outside directors and auditors.

c. The Board of Directors clarifies the scope of authority for board directors, corporate vice presidents and managing directors (hereafter collectively referred to as "senior management") as well as other business execution organs, and ensures that business is conducted in accordance with the division of business duties.

d. In performing their duties, senior management follows appropriate decision-making procedures, such as the Board of Directors Rules, Management Council Regulations, and Regulations on Corporate Decision-Making.

e. In addition to making employees thoroughly aware of management policies, senior management sets and achieves concrete goals in order to accomplish overall management goals.

f. To pursue operational efficiency, senior management promotes continuous improvement of internal control systems and reform of business processes.

g. By having senior management and other business execution organs provide monthly financial reports and business operation reports, the Board of Directors observes and oversees the status of achievement of management goals.

(2) System to ensure that business execution of directors and employees complies with laws and articles of incorporation

a. Senior management adheres to FUJITSU Way as a basic vision for compliance issues, including compliance to laws and the articles of incorporation, and proactively promotes the Group's overall compliance on an ethical basis.
b. By continuously administering training, senior management instills adherence to FUJITSU Way in employees and promotes the overall Group's compliance.
c. Senior management clarifies the legal and other regulations that relate to the Fujitsu Group's business activities and implement internal rules, training and oversight systems necessary to adhere to them, thereby promoting the compliance of the Group as a whole.
d. If senior management or employees become aware of the possibility of a major compliance violation in connection with the execution of business activities, they immediately inform the Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors via normal reporting channels.
e. In order to use independent information sources outside of normal reporting channels to discover and deal appropriately with compliance problems on a prompt basis, senior management establishes and operates an internal reporting system that protects whistle-blowers.
f. The Board of Directors receives periodic reports on the status of business execution from executive officers and verifies that there are no compliance violations in relation to the work execution.

(3) Regulations and other systems relating to loss mitigation

a. Senior management strives to maintain the Fujitsu Group's business continuity, increase its corporate value and sustainably expand its business activities. In order to deal with risks that pose a threat to achieving these goals, they assign certain departments to be responsible for each type of risk and put in place appropriate risk management systems.
b. Senior management is constantly assessing and verifying risks that might cause losses to the Fujitsu Group, and they report significant cases to the Board of Directors.
c. In regard to risks discovered through assessment described in b), as well as potential risks arising from the execution of business, senior management carries out risk mitigation initiatives and strives to minimize losses from risks. In order to minimize loses from risks that arise, senior management creates a risk management committee and carries out necessary countermeasures. In addition, it periodically analyzes risks that arise and reports them to the Board of Directors. In these ways, the committee engages in activities intended to prevent the recurrence of risks.
d. In order to collect risk information that cannot be gathered by the methods mentioned above, an internal reporting system has been set up and is operated to ensure the protection of whistle-blowers.

(4) Information storage and management system regarding business execution by directors

a. In accordance with company rules, senior management shall establish an appropriate system, including appointing documentation managers, to store and manage documents relating to the execution of their business duties (including electronic documents, as with the items listed below) and other important information.

- Minutes of shareholders' meetings and related documents
- Minutes of Board of Directors meetings and related documents
- Minutes and related documents for other important decision-making meetings
- Approval documents from senior management
- Other important documents relating to the execution of business duties by senior management

b. In order for directors and auditors to verify the status of execution of business duties, there is a system enabling them to view the documents described in the above item at any time. The system also provides that, in response to requests they make to those in charge of managing documents, board members and statutory auditors can see the documents whenever they wish.

(5) System to ensure the appropriateness of Fujitsu Group business

a. Using FUJITSU Way as a foundation, in order to continuously increase the value of the Fujitsu Group, Fujitsu will provide direction and support to senior management of each Group company for setting up an efficient, law-abiding and appropriate business execution systems as detailed in sections (1) through (4) above.

b. To implement the above item a), functions, responsibilities, scopes of authority and proper decision-making methods have been defined in the Fujitsu Group Management Policy and related regulations.

c. Senior management of Fujitsu and all Group companies periodically confirms issues related to Group management strategies and achievement of management goals through management update conferences and other means. In addition, Fujitsu Group statutory auditors deal with Fujitsu Group issues from the auditing viewpoint through Group auditor update conferences.

d. In regard to measures needed to resolve challenges related to achieving management goals that are identified as a result of the activities described in item c), senior management of Fujitsu and Group companies implements such measures following full discussion and, when necessary, completion of reporting to Fujitsu and approval processes specified separately decided.

e. Fujitsu's internal audit organization is linked to the internal audit organization of each Group company. It carries out audits of the entire Fujitsu Group and reports periodically to the Boards of Directors and statutory auditors of Fujitsu.

(6) System to ensure the appropriateness of audits by statutory auditors

Ensuring independence of auditors

a. Fujitsu has set up a Statutory Auditors' Office with employees assigned to assist the statutory auditors in carrying out their duties. Appropriate employees with the ability and expertise required by the statutory auditors are assigned to the office.

b. In order to ensure the independence of the staff in the Statutory Auditors' Office, matters relating to their appointment, transfer and compensation are decided on the basis on prior consultation with the auditors.

c. In principle, senior management does not assign office staff to other divisions or duties. In instances, however, where a need arises to give dual assignments to staff with specialized knowledge in response to requests from statutory auditors, care is given to ensuring their independence in accordance with item b).

Reporting system

a. Senior management of Fujitsu and Group companies provides the statutory auditors with the opportunity to attend important meetings.

b. In cases where risks arise that could affect management or financial results, or where there is an awareness of major compliance violations in connection with the execution of business activities, senior management as well as employees of Fujitsu and Group companies immediately report on them to the statutory auditors.

c. Senior management as well as employees of Fujitsu and Group companies periodically report to the statutory auditors on the status of business execution.

Ensuring effectiveness of statutory auditors

a. Senior management of Fujitsu and Group companies periodically exchange information with the statutory auditors.

b. The internal audit organization periodically reports to the statutory auditors on audit results.

c. The auditors have the independent accounting auditor explain and report on accounting audits as required and periodically exchange information with the independent accounting auditors.

● Implementation

Fujitsu has established a department with executive responsibility for internal controls. The company is, moreover, pursuing initiatives to implement an even more robust operational execution structure by reviewing and revising its regulations and business operations.

To accelerate the penetration and implementation of the Fujitsu Way and ensure the appropriateness of business operations, Fujitsu is promoting the implementation and evaluation of its internal control structure. This effort is led by the Fujitsu Way Promotion Council, which reports directly to the Management Council. In addition to the Fujitsu Way Promotion Council, three other groups were established directly under the Management Council and tasked with pursuing more robust and efficient business execution: the Risk Management Committee, the Compliance Committee and the Environmental Committee.

The functions of each are described below:

FUJITSU Way Promotion Council

The FUJITSU Way Promotion Council promotes the inculcation and implementation of the FUJITSU Way. In addition, it has also been promoting Project EAGLE, which was launched as a company-wide activity for building an internal compliance system for effective and reliable financial reporting in compliance with Japan's Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. A promotion organization dedicated to this project was established and is working to extend it across the Fujitsu Group to improve deficiencies in financial reporting and achieve greater efficiency through the pursuit of business process reforms across the Group.

Risk Management Committee

With respect to risks associated with the Company's business activities, Fujitsu has established rules and guidelines for risk management, and designated managers at Fujitsu Limited and Group companies whose responsibilities are to promote risk management. It has also established risk management systems and processes for the Fujitsu Group as a whole that are designed to prevent and minimize potential risks as well as address any risks that have emerged, while promoting mutual collaboration within the Fujitsu Group. These systems and processes are subject to continuous improvements. The committee reports to the Management Council and the Board of Directors on significant matters and holds discussions with them on countermeasures. It also seeks to identify the root causes of these risks and propose and execute measures to prevent their reemergence. In addition, Fujitsu continues to promote Business Continuity Management to ensure its ability to carry out its corporate social responsibilities through the continuity of its major business operations, and its ability to provide a stable supply of the high-performance, high-quality products and services that its customers need in the event of unforeseen major disasters.

Compliance Committee

This committee promotes adherence to social norms and corporate rules as well as the creation of corporate systems and initiatives for fostering a corporate culture of respect for norms. In conjunction with efforts to maximize compliance, a help-line system was set up as a confidential liaison point to receive reports from employees and provide guidance to them on matters of conduct.

Environmental Committee

This committee is responsible for promoting the environmental protection activities of the Fujitsu Group, which are based on The Fujitsu Group Environmental Policy and The Fujitsu Group Environmental Protection Program.

(6) Policy on Decision Regarding Distribution of Dividends etc.

Article 40 of Fujitsu Limited's Articles of Incorporation grants the Board of Directors the authority to distribute retained earnings. As part of Fujitsu Limited's basic policy on the exercise of this authority, we believe that a portion of retained earnings should be paid to shareholders to provide a stable return, and that a portion should be retained by the company to strengthen its financial base and support new business development opportunities that will result in improved long-term performance. In addition, taking into consideration the level of profits, we aims to increase the distribution of profits to our shareholders when the financial base is sufficiently strong enough, including through share buybacks.

In fiscal 2011, in addition lagging recovery to investment in ICT both in and outside of Japan and impact of the historic high valuation of the yen, the impact of the Thai floods, operating income fell below that of the previous fiscal year. Nevertheless, in addition to improvements being made to profitability in its services business outside of Japan, and net income remain at a steady level.

Moreover, the company's financial condition is steadily improving, with interest-bearing debt at its lowest level in the past decade.

As a result, the company will pay a year-end dividend of 5 yen per share as initially planned. Including the interim dividend of 5 yen per share, the annual dividend is 10 yen per share.

(7) Basic Policy on the Control of the Company

At the present time, no specific provisions relating to takeover defenses have been introduced.

Because raising corporate value is, in the end, the best defense against potential takeovers, we are focusing our efforts on raising corporate value.

Going forward, placing first priority on corporate value and shareholder profits, we will remain vigilant to social trends and changes in the environment, and we will continually advance our consideration of protective measures.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(As of March 31, 2012)

		Millions of yen
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and deposits	Y	213,499
Notes and accounts receivable, trade		901,316
Marketable securities		60,426
Finished goods		139,162
Work in process		106,268
Raw materials		88,686
Deferred tax assets		72,519
Others		132,708
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(12,802)
Total current assets		1,701,782
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation:		
Buildings		284,631
Machinery		91,831
Equipment		123,770
Land		115,614
Construction in progress		25,097
Total property, plant and equipment		640,943
Intangible assets:		
Software		132,274
Goodwill		67,526
Others		30,487
Total intangible assets		230,287
Other non-current assets:		
Investment securities		149,097
Deferred tax assets		65,268
Others		164,630
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(6,500)
Total other non-current assets		372,495
Total non-current assets		1,243,725
Total assets	Y	2,945,507

		Millions of yen
Liabilities and net assets		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Notes and accounts payable, trade	Y	617,755
Short-term borrowings		67,936
Current portion of bonds payable		60,986
Lease obligations		15,794
Accrued expenses		342,541
Accrued income taxes		18,627
Provision for product warranties		28,398
Provision for construction contract losses		13,918
Provision for bonuses to board members		78
Others		251,405
Total current liabilities		1,417,438
Long-term liabilities:		
Bonds payable		170,300
Long-term borrowings		81,926
Lease obligations		27,735
Deferred tax liabilities		27,939
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation		503
Accrued retirement benefits		180,491
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers		14,356
Provision for recycling expenses		6,690
Provision for product warranties		2,006
Others		49,525
Total long-term liabilities		561,471
Total liabilities		1,978,909
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock		324,625
Capital surplus		236,432
Retained earnings		365,300
Treasury stock		(318)
Total shareholders' equity		926,039
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		13,660
Deferred hedge gain and loss		907
Revaluation surplus on land		2,584
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(102,151)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income		(85,000)
Subscription rights to shares		78
Minority interests		125,481
Total net assets		966,598
Total liabilities and net assets	Y	2,945,507

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Year ended March 31, 2012)

		Millions of yen
Net sales	Y	**4,467,574**
Cost of sales		**3,232,146**
Gross profit		**1,235,428**
Selling, general and administrative expenses		**1,130,124**
Operating income		**105,304**
Other income:		
Interest income		**2,995**
Dividend income		**3,208**
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net		**3,060**
Others		**9,736**
Total other income		**18,999**
Other expenses:		
Interest expense		**9,283**
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**3,082**
Loss on foreign exchange, net		**1,805**
Restructuring charges		**15,199**
Loss on disaster		**7,529**
Loss on changes in retirement benefit plan		**895**
Impairment loss		**776**
Others		**19,017**
Total other expenses		**57,586**
Income before income taxes and minority interests		**66,717**
Income taxes:		
Current		**23,499**
Deferred		**6,500**
Total income taxes		**29,999**
Income before minority interests		**36,718**
Minority interests		**(5,989)**
Net income	Y	**42,707**

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(Year ended March 31, 2012)

		Millions of yen
Net assets:		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock:		
Beginning balance	Y	**324,625**
Increase (Decrease) during the term		
Total		**-**
Ending balance of common stock		**324,625**
Capital surplus:		
Beginning balance		**236,437**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Sales of treasury stock		**(4)**
Total		**(4)**
Ending balance of capital surplus		**236,432**
Retained earnings:		
Beginning balance		**343,072**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Cash dividends		**(20,696)**
Net income		**42,707**
Change of scope of consolidation		**215**
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		**2**
Total		**22,228**
Ending balance of retained earnings		**365,300**
Treasury stock:		
Beginning balance		**(214)**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Acquisition of treasury stock		**(126)**
Sales of treasury stock		**22**
Total		**(104)**
Ending balance of treasury stock		**(318)**
Total shareholders' equity		
Beginning balance		**903,920**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Cash dividends		**(20,696)**
Net income		**42,707**
Acquisition of treasury stock		**(126)**
Sales of treasury stock		**18**
Change of scope of consolidation		**215**
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		**2**
Total		**22,120**
Ending balance of shareholders' equity	Y	**926,039**

		Millions of yen
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes:		
Beginning balance	Y	13,564
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		96
Total		96
Ending balance of unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		13,660
Deferred hedge gain and loss:		
Beginning balance		454
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		453
Total		453
Ending balance of deferred hedge gain and loss		907
Revaluation surplus on land:		
Beginning balance		2,363
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		221
Total		221
Ending balance of revaluation surplus on land		2,584
Foreign currency translation adjustments:		
Beginning balance		(99,057)
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(3,094)
Total		(3,094)
Ending balance of foreign currency translation adjustments		(102,151)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Beginning balance		(82,676)
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(2,324)
Total		(2,324)
Ending balance of total accumulated other comprehensive income		(85,000)
Subscription rights to shares:		
Beginning balance		76
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		2
Total		2
Ending balance of subscription rights to shares		78
Minority interests:		
Beginning balance		132,459
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(6,978)
Total		(6,978)
Ending balance of minority interests		125,481
Total net assets:		
Beginning balance		953,779
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Cash dividends		(20,696)
Net income		42,707
Acquisition of treasury stock		(126)
Sales of treasury stock		18
Change of scope of consolidation		215
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		2
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(9,300)
Total		12,820
Ending balance of net assets	Y	966,598

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

【Notes to Significant Items Concerning Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Scope of Consolidation and Equity Method】

1. The Company prepares for financial statements in accordance with the Ordinance on Accounting of Companies (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 13, February 7, 2006 and Revised Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 33, November 16, 2011) in the consolidated fiscal year under review.

2. The scope of consolidation
   (1) Number and names of major consolidated subsidiaries
   This consolidated financial report consolidates the results of 538 major subsidiaries. As for changes in the scope of consolidation for this consolidated fiscal year, 23 companies were added and 20 companies were removed. Major additions and subtractions are described below. Since the names of major subsidiary companies are noted in item #11, "The Fujitsu Group," in this report, they are omitted here.

   New consolidated subsidiaries as a result of acquisitions or the formation of new companies during the fiscal year: 15 companies

   Changed from unconsolidated subsidiaries to consolidated subsidiaries: 8 companies

   Subtracted due to liquidation or sale: 16 companies
   Fujitsu International Finance (Netherlands) B. V. and other companies

   Subtracted due to merger: 4 companies

   (2) Information of major unconsolidated subsidiaries
   Unconsolidated subsidiaries do not have significance to hinder reasonable judgment on the financial conditions and business performance of the Group in terms of their total assets, sales, net income and retained earnings, etc. They are listed below:
   FUJITSU TEN TECHNOSEPTA CO., LTD. (and other companies)

3. The application of the equity method
   (1) Number and names of major unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates to which the equity method is applied
   Regarding investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies, they are accounted for by the equity method and the number of companies to which this applies is 18.

   Affiliated companies: 18 companies
   Major equity-method affiliate companies:
   Fujitsu General Ltd., Fujitsu Leasing Co., Ltd.. (and other companies)

   Regarding changes in equity-method companies for this consolidated accounting year, a total of 3 companies were added.

   (2) Information of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates to which the equity method is not applied
   Unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates to which the equity method is not applied are accounted for using the cost method, since the impact on consolidated net income and retained earnings, etc. is insignificant. They are listed below:
   FUJITSU TEN TECHNOSEPTA CO., LTD. (and other companies)

(3) Although we hold more than 20% of the outstanding shares of Japan Electronic Computer Co., Ltd. (JECC), we have not made the company an affiliate, since the company is a special corporation operated with the joint investment of 6 companies, including Japanese computer manufacturers, to develop the information processing industry in Japan.

(4) Investment differentials on equity method affiliate companies are treated in the same way of the ones on consolidated subsidiaries.

4. The fiscal year, etc. of consolidated subsidiaries and equity method affiliates

Except for the companies listed below that close the books in December and January, the accounts are settled once a year in March.

(Consolidated subsidiaries) Fujitsu (China) Holdings and 41 others
(Equity method affiliates) 7 affiliates

Of the companies above, Fujitsu (China) Holdings and 28 other consolidated subsidiaries close their books through procedures similar to the regular book-closing conducted on the consolidated closing date. Other companies make an adjustment for significant transactions during the period from their respective closing dates and the consolidated closing date of Fujitsu.

5. Accounting Standards

(1) Valuation standards and methods of assets

(i) Marketable securities

Held-to-maturity bonds: .... Amortized cost method (interest method)
Available-for-sale securities
- With market value............. Market value method based mainly on the market price on the closing date
Treatment of the difference between the acquisition cost and the market value
…Booked directly to net assets
Calculation of costs of securities sold
…Moving average cost method
- Without market value........ Moving average cost method

(ii) Derivatives............................. Market value method

(iii) Inventories

Inventories held for sale in normal operating cycle
Finished goods .... Primarily moving average cost method
Work in process............... Cost method primarily determined by the specific identification method or the periodic average method
Raw materials…………..Cost method primarily determined by the moving average method
Costs of inventories with lower profitability are written down.

(2) Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets

(i) Tangible fixed assets except for leased assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets except for leased assets is calculated by the straight-line method. The useful lives, reflected by the likely period over which the value of the asset can be realized under actual business conditions, are estimated as stated below:

Buildings ....7-50 years
Machinery ....3-7 years
Equipment....................................2-10 years

(ii) Intangible fixed assets except for leased assets

- Software

For sale....................................Method based on projected sales volume over the estimated life of the product (3 years)

For internal use ....Straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the software (within 5 years)

(iii) Leased assets

Depreciation and amortization of finance leases which do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are calculated by the straight-line method over the lease period deemed as useful lives.

(3) Accounting polices for provisions

(i) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To prepare for bad debt losses, an amount deemed sufficient to cover estimated future losses is provided, taking collectability into account.

(ii) Provision for product warranties

To prepare for the disbursement of expenses for the free repair and exchange of products during the warranty period based on contracts, the estimated repair and exchange expenses based on the historical data are recorded when the product is sold.

(iii) Provision for construction contract losses

The estimated amount of future losses relating to customized software and construction contracts whose profitability potentially has deteriorated is provided at the end of this fiscal year.

(iv) Provision for bonuses to board members

To prepare for the bonuses to board members based on an estimated amount.

(v) Accrued retirement benefits

To prepare for the disbursement of employees' retirement benefits, an amount deemed necessary at the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review based on the estimated retirement benefit obligation and pension assets is recorded.

- Method of allocating prior service cost

...............Straight-line method (10 years)

- Method of allocating actuarial losses

An amount prorated by the straight-line method is accounted for over the average remaining service period of employees from the year after the actuarial loss has arisen.

(vi)Provision for loss on repurchase of computers

To prepare for the compensation for losses when computers sold with a repurchase agreement are repurchased, an amount for the losses expected to be incurred at the time of the repurchase is provided based on the historical data.

(vii)Provision for recycling expenses

To prepare for recycling expenses when home computers sold were collected, the expected recycling expenses are provided.

(4) Other significant items concerning consolidated financial statements

(i) Revenue recognition of sales of customized software and others

For contracts in progress as of the end of this fiscal year for which were accurately able to be confirmed the degree of completion, the percentage-of-completion method has been applied, and for all others the completed-contract method has been applied. When applying the percentage-of-completion method, the degree of completion at the end of this fiscal year was determined by the estimation based on actual costs and total contract costs.

(ii) Hedge accounting

Deferred hedge accounting is adopted.

(iii) The amortization of goodwill
Goodwill is amortized using the straight-line method over periods not exceeding 20 years, corresponding to the actual state of investment.
(iv) Consumption taxes
The tax excluded method is adopted.
(v) Application of the consolidated tax return system
The consolidated tax return system is adopted.

【Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet】

1. Assets pledged as collateral and liabilities for collateral

		(Million yen)
(1) Main assets pledged as collateral		
Balance of pledged assets		4,735
(Main pledged assets)	Land	3,902
	Buildings	824
(2) Main liabilities for collateral		
Balance of secured debt		1,816
(Main secured debt)	Current liabilities-Others	1,718
	Accounts payable, trade	98

2. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets 1,782,784

3. Contingent liabilities for guarantee contract

Balance of contingent liabilities for guarantee contract		2,271
(Main guaranteed debt)	Housing loans of employees	2,263

The balance of the contingent liabilities for guarantee contract and the main guaranteed debt include similar transactions as guarantee contract, such as letter of awareness.

【Notes to the Consolidated Statements of Operations】

1. Restructuring charges
Refer to the LSI device business, the car audio and navigation systems business and the service business outside of Japan. In the LSI device business, as part of structural reorganization of the business, the Fujitsu group reached an agreement to transfer ownership of its Iwate plant, which is one of the manufacturing plant for front-end of the business, to DENSO Corporation. As a result of this agreement, the group recorded 5,992 million yen as a loss stemming from impairment losses on fixed assets which were agreed to be transferred and expenses associated with transferring employees to DENSO. In the car audio and navigation systems business, the group restructured its operation for production in order to strengthen cost competitiveness. As a result of the restructuring, 5,236 million yen was recorded as a loss on reassigning employees in Japan. In the service business outside of Japan, 3,971 million yen was recorded as a loss related to streamlining in Europe and North America.
The restructuring charges under the LSI device and the car audio and navigation systems businesses include impairment losses of 2,465 million yen.

2. Loss on disaster
Refers mainly to the fixed costs of the factories stopped their operations due to aftershocks of the Great East Japan Earthquake and customer-related factors.

3. Loss on changes in retirement benefit plan
   Refers mainly to the costs related to the changes from qualified retirement pension plan to retirement lump-sum grants scheme by the consolidated subsidiaries in Japan.

4. Impairment loss
   Refers mainly to the LSI device business and the car audio and navigation systems business. In the LSI device business, to optimize the manufacturing resources, the transfer of its Iwate plant, which is one of the manufacturing plant for front-end of the business, to DENSO Corporation was agreed. The transfer is scheduled for next fiscal year, and 1,300 million yen is booked in this fiscal year as a loss related to fixed assets which will be transferred. In the car audio and navigation systems business, 1,165 million yen is booked as an impairment loss on fixed assets for manufacturing of car audio products. As a result of decline in customer demand, the group has proceeded with outsourcing of the manufacturing. In other businesses, the group recorded 776 million yen as an impairment loss on welfare facilities which are decided to be sold.
   The impairment loss of 2,465 million yen recorded in the LSI device and the car audio and navigation systems businesses is included in "Restructuring charges."

【Notes to the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets】

1. Number of shares issued at the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review
   Common stock 2,070,018,213 shares

2. Dividends from surplus conducted during the consolidated fiscal year

Resolution	Type of stock	Total amount of dividends (Million yen)	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 23, 2011	Common stock	10,348	5	March 31, 2011	June 1, 2011
Meeting of the Board of Directors on October 26, 2011	Common stock	10,348	5	September 30, 2011	November 22, 2011

3. Dividends from surplus to be conduced after the end of the consolidated fiscal year under review

Resolution	Type of stock	Total amount of dividends (Million yen)	Source of Dividends	Dividend per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 24, 2012	Common stock	10,347	Retained earnings	5	March 31, 2012	June 4, 2012

【Notes to Financial Instruments】

1. Status of Financial Instruments

   (1) Policies for Financial Instruments
   The Fujitsu Group carries out its financial activities in accordance with the "Fujitsu Group Treasury Policy," and primarily obtains funds through bank borrowing and the issuance of corporate bonds based on funding requirements of its business activities.

After the adequate liquidity for its business activities has been ensured, the Group invests temporary excess funds in financial assets with low risk.
The Fujitsu Group utilizes derivative transactions only for hedging purposes and not for speculative or dealing purposes.

(2) Description and Risks of Financial Instruments

Trade receivables are exposed to customer credit risk. Additionally, some trade receivables are denominated in foreign currencies in conjunction with the export of products and exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk. Investment securities are comprised primarily of certificates of deposit and available for sale securities issued by customers. The certificates of deposit are held for fund management and the shares are held for maintaining and strengthening business relationship with the customers. Shares are exposed to market price fluctuation risk and financial risk of the company invested. The group also loans to customers.

Trade liabilities such as notes payable, trade accounts payable and accrued expenses are generally payable within one year. Some trade liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies in conjunction with the import of components and exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk. Borrowings, corporate bonds, and lease obligation related to finance lease transactions are mainly for the purpose of obtaining working capital and preparing capital expenditures. Because some of the foregoing have floating interest rate, they are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

Derivatives transactions consist primarily of the use of exchange forward contracts for the purpose of hedging exchange rate fluctuation risk related to trade receivables and trade liabilities, currency swap contracts for the purpose of hedging exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency denominated cash flow, and interest swap contracts for the purpose of hedging interest rate fluctuation risk related to borrowings and corporate bonds.

(3) Risk Management of Financial Instruments

(i)Management of Credit Risk

The Fujitsu Group strives to mitigate collection risk in accordance with credit management standards and procedures in selling goods and services. A unit independent from the sales units assesses the credit standing of customers and manages collection dates and the balance outstanding for each customer to ensure smooth and dependable collection of trade receivables. Regarding the loan receivable, the group periodically assesses debtor's financial condition, and reviews the terms of the loan if needed. The counterparties to derivative transactions are selected upon assessment of their credit risk. The amounts of the largest credit risks as of the reporting date are indicated in the balance sheet values of the financial assets that are exposed to credit risk.

(ii)Management of Market Risk

The Fujitsu Group utilize exchange forward contracts in respect to trade receivables and trade liabilities denominated in foreign currencies to mitigate exchange rate fluctuation risk monitored by each currency respectively, currency swap contracts to mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation risk of cash flow denominated in foreign currency, and interest swap contracts in respect to borrowings and corporate bonds to mitigate interest rate fluctuation risk. The Fujitsu Group regularly monitors the market price and the financial condition of the issuer in respect to its securities and continuously reconsiders investment in each company, taking into account its relationship with the counterparty.

The Fujitsu Group enters into derivative transactions based on regulations established by the Company. Based on policies approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the finance division undertakes particular transactions and records them and also confirms the balance of transactions with counterparties. In addition, the finance division reports on the content of transactions undertaken and changes in transaction balances to the CFO and the chief of the accounting department.

(iii) Management of Liquidity Risk in Financing Activities
The Fujitsu Group prepares a cash flow projection and monitors its funding requirements. The Group also strives to diversify its sources of financing in order to reduce liquidity risk.

(4) Supplementary Explanation of Fair Value of Financial Instruments
The fair value of Financial Instruments is based on the market price, but in case a market price is not available, the fair value is reasonably estimated. As variable factors are incorporated in the estimation of values, values may vary depending on the assumptions used.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Amounts recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2012, fair values, and the variances between the two are as shown below. Financial instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value are not included in the table below. (Please refer to Note 2.)

(Unit: million yen)

	Book value in consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Variance
(1) Cash and deposits	213,499	213,499	–
(2) Notes and accounts receivable, trade	901,316		
Allowance for doubtful accounts(*1)	(12,802)		
	888,514	888,514	–
(3) Marketable securities	60,426	60,426	–
(4) Investment securities	102,499	121,721	19,222
Total assets	1,264,938	1,284,160	19,222
(1) Notes and accounts payable, trade	617,755	617,755	–
(2) Short-term borrowings	67,936	67,936	–
(3) Current portion of bonds payable	60,986	60,986	–
(4) Lease obligations (current)	15,794	15,794	–
(5) Accrued expenses	342,541	342,541	–
(6) Bonds payable	170,300	176,080	5,780
(7) Long-term borrowings	81,926	82,731	805
(8) Lease obligations (long-term)	27,735	27,911	176
Total liabilities	1,384,973	1,391,734	6,761
Derivatives transactions (*2)			
(i) Transactions which do not adopt hedge accounting	(3,236)	(3,236)	–
(ii) Transactions which adopt hedge accounting	626	626	–
Total derivative transactions	(2,610)	(2,610)	–

(*1) It comprises the allowance for doubtful accounts in respect to notes and accounts receivable, short-term loan receivable and others.
(*2) The net amount of the assets and liabilities is shown. If the net amount is liabilities, it is written in parenthesis.

Note 1) Calculation method relating to fair value of financial instruments

Assets

(1) Cash and deposits and (2) Notes and accounts receivable, trade
Since the fair value of these items approximates the book value due to the short maturity of these instruments, the book value is equivalent to the fair value.

(3) Marketable securities and (4) Investment securities
The fair value of securities is based on the market price on the stock exchanges, and fair value of bonds is based on quotes obtained from the financial institutions or on the market price on the stock exchanges. Since the fair value of available-for-sale securities which has the short maturity approximates the book value, the book value is equivalent to the fair value.

Liabilities

(1) Notes and accounts payable, trade (2) Short-term borrowings (3) Current portion of bonds payable (4) Lease obligations (current) and (5) Accrued expenses
Since the fair value of these items approximates the book value due to the short maturity of these instruments, the book value is equivalent to the fair value.

(6) Bonds payable
The fair value of bonds which have a market price is based on the market price. The fair value of bonds for which there is no market price is calculated by discounting the sum of future principal and interest payments to present value at a rate taking into account the remaining term and the credit risk of the bond.

(7) Long-term borrowings and (8) Lease obligations (long-term)
The fair value of long-term borrowings and lease obligations (long-term) is calculated by discounting the sum of future principal and interest payments to present value at the rate that would be expected in the case of newly taking on the same loan or lease obligation.

Derivative transactions

The method for estimating the fair value is principally based on obtaining quotes from the financial institutions signing the contracts.

Note 2) Financial Instruments for which it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value

(Unit: Million yen)

Classification	Book value in consolidated balance sheet
Unlisted shares	46,598

Because there is no market price for unlisted shares and it is not possible to predict their future cash flow and, moreover, it is considered extremely difficult to determine their fair value, unlisted shares are not included in " (4) Investment securities."

【Notes to Per Share Data】

Net assets per share	406.42 yen
Earnings per share	20.64 yen

【Notes to Events after the Reporting Period】

There are no significant events.

【Other Notes】

1. Retirement benefits

(1) Japan

1) Retirement benefit obligation

(Million yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (March 31, 2012)
i. Projected benefit obligation	(1,299,513)
ii. Plan assets	943,936
〔of which plan assets in retirement benefit trusts〕	〔37,549〕
iii. Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (i) + (ii)	(355,577)
iv. Unrecognized actuarial loss	357,527
v. Unrecognized prior service cost (reduced obligation) (Note 1)	(65,518)
vi. Prepaid pension cost	(52,308)
vii. Accrued retirement benefits (iii) + (iv) + (v) + (vi)	(115,876)

(Note1) As a result of pension system revisions in FY2005, Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund which the Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries participate in reported unrecognized prior service cost (reduced obligation).

2) Net periodic pension cost

(Million yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (For the year ended March 31, 2012)
i. Service cost	40,110
ii. Interest cost	31,795
iii. Expected return on plan assets	(26,557)
iv. Amortization of actuarial loss	41,999
v. Amortization of prior service cost	(18,630)
vi. Others (Note 2)	501
vii. Net periodic benefit cost (i) + (ii) + (iii) + (iv) + (v) + (vi)	69,218
viii. Loss on termination of retirement benefit plan	895
ix. Total (vii) + (viii)	70,113

(Note 2) Contribution for defined contribution pension plan.

In addition to the net periodic pension cost stated above, extra retirement benefit of 6,961 million yen was paid for the year.

3) Basis used for calculating projected benefit obligation

Discount rate 2.5%

(2) Outside Japan

1) Retirement benefit obligation (Million yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (March 31, 2012)
i. Projected benefit obligation	(571,823)
ii. Plan assets	408,126
iii. Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (i) + (ii)	(163,697)
iv. Unrecognized actuarial loss (Note 1)	108,912
v. Prepaid pension cost	(9,830)
vi. Accrued retirement benefits (iii) + (iv) + (v)	(64,615)

2) Net periodic pension cost

(Million yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (For the year ended March 31, 2012)
i. Service cost	3,707
ii. Interest cost	27,154
iii. Expected return on plan assets	(24,145)
iv. Amortization of actuarial loss (Note 1)	3,498
v. Amortization of prior service cost	(118)
vi. Others (Note 2)	13,488
vii. Net periodic benefit cost (i) + (ii) + (iii) + (iv) + (v) + (vi)	23,584
viii. Loss on termination of retirement benefit plan	114
ix. Total (vii) + (viii)	23,698

(Note 1) Subsidiaries outside Japan adopt the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and apply the corridor approach to amortization of actuarial gain and losses.

(Note 2) Contribution for defined contribution pension plan.

3) Basis used for calculating projected benefit obligation

Discount rate .... Mainly 5.0%

2. Tax effect accounting

(1)Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

(Million yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (March 31, 2012)
Deferred tax assets	
Tax loss carryforwards	153,008
Accrued retirement benefits	137,131
Excess of depreciation and amortization and impairment loss	50,013
Accrued bonus	40,906
Inventories	22,043
Provision for product warranties	8,255
Revaluation loss on investment securities	6,153
Intercompany profit	5,673
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers	5,024
Other	48,907
Gross deferred tax assets	477,113
Valuation allowance	(253,902)
Total deferred tax assets	223,211
Deferred tax liabilities	
Gains from establishment of stock holding trust for retirement benefit plan	(96,860)
Unrealized gains on securities	(7,498)
Tax allowable reserves	(1,364)
Other	(8,159)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(113,881)
Net deferred tax assets	109,330

Note 1: Excess of depreciation and amortization and impairment loss includes revaluation losses on idle lands.

2: Net deferred tax assets are included in the consolidated balance sheet as follows.

	(Million yen)
Current assets – Deferred tax assets	72,519
Non-current assets – Deferred tax assets	65,268
Current liabilities – Others	(15)
Long-term liabilities – Deferred tax liabilities and Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	(28,442)

(2) Revision of deferred tax assets and liabilities in line with changes in corporate income tax rate

In line with "The Law to Revise the Income Tax, etc., in Order to Construct a Tax System Addressing Changes in the Socio-Economic Structure" (Act No. 114 of 2011) and "Special Measures to Secure the Financial Resources to Implement the Restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake" (Act No. 117 of 2011) promulgated on December 2, 2012, the effective statutory tax rate used for calculating the deferred tax assets and liabilities was changed from 40.6% to 37.9% for assets and liabilities that are expected to be recovered or settled between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2015. The rate was also changed to 35.6% for those on or after April 1, 2015.

As a result of this change, the net value of deferred tax assets (offset by deferred tax liabilities) decreased by 3,523 million yen, while deferred income tax and valuation difference, such as unrealized gain and loss on securities, increased by 4,666 million yen and 1,143 million yen, respectively.

3. Lease Transactions

(1) Finance Leases (lessee): Except those in which the leased property will transfer to the lessee

1) Type of lease asset:

Primarily related to outsourcing-related equipment and logic LSI production equipment.

2) Method of depreciation:

As stated in "Leased Assets", paragraph 5 (2) (iii) of the "Notes to Significant Items Concerning Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Scope of Consolidation and Equity Method."

(2) Operating Leases (lessee)

Future minimum lease payments required under non-cancellable operating leases.

	(Million yen)
Within 1 year	18,611
Over 1 year	61,065
Total	79,676

Unconsolidated Balance Sheet

(As of March 31, 2012)

		Millions of yen
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and deposits	Y	**41,516**
Notes receivable, trade		**2,073**
Accounts receivable, trade		**398,516**
Marketable securities		**60,000**
Finished goods		**63,654**
Work in process		**11,897**
Raw materials		**21,587**
Advanced payments		**521**
Deferred tax assets		**23,590**
Short-term loan receivable		**675**
Accounts receivable, other		**184,102**
Others		**7,394**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(941)**
Total current assets		**814,587**
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation:		
Buildings		**94,951**
Structure		**4,175**
Machinery		**1,780**
Vehicle and delivery equipment		**10**
Equipment		**40,309**
Land		**67,970**
Construction in progress		**4,770**
Total property, plant and equipment		**213,967**
Intangible assets:		
Software		**71,409**
Utility rights		**3,556**
Others		**3,583**
Total intangible assets		**78,549**
Other non-current assets:		
Investment securities		**84,038**
Subsidiaries' and affiliates' stocks		**763,150**
Long-term loans to affiliated companies		**1,385**
Receivables from companies under bankruptcy or reorganization process		**280**
Prepaid pension expense		**41,605**
Others		**24,850**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(1,089)**
Total other non-current assets		**914,220**
Total non-current assets		**1,206,737**
Total assets	Y	**2,021,325**

		Millions of yen
Liabilities and net assets		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable, trade	Y	573,378
Short-term borrowings		58,325
Current portion of long-term borrowings		15,368
Current portion of bonds payable		60,000
Lease obligations		1,657
Accrued liabilities		34,221
Accrued expenses		114,230
Accrued income taxes		1,066
Advance received		35,719
Deposits payable		29,621
Provision for product warranties		11,712
Provision for construction contract losses		6,973
Provision for loss on guarantees		21,388
Provision for bonuses to board members		78
Others		2,263
Total current liabilities		966,004
Long-term liabilities:		
Bonds payable		170,000
Long-term borrowings		74,734
Lease obligations		4,966
Deferred tax liabilities		17,705
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers		14,355
Provision for recycling expenses		6,689
Asset retirement obligations		4,429
Others		3,735
Total long-term liabilities		296,617
Total liabilities		1,262,621
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock		324,625
Capital surplus:		
Other capital surplus		167,123
Total capital surplus		167,123
Retained earnings:		
Legal retained earnings		8,065
Other retained earnings:		
Reserves for special depreciation		1,776
Retained earnings brought forward		244,492
Total retained earnings		254,335
Treasury stock		(318)
Total shareholders' equity		745,765
Valuation and translation adjustments:		
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		12,938
Total valuation and translation adjustments		12,938
Total net assets		758,703
Total liabilities and net assets	Y	2,021,325

Unconsolidated Statements of Operations

(Year ended March 31, 2012)

		Millions of yen
Net sales	Y	**2,124,276**
Cost of sales		**1,580,147**
Gross profit		**544,129**
Selling, general and administrative expenses		**515,815**
Operating income		**28,313**
Other income:		
Interest income		**325**
Dividend income		**33,853**
Others		**11,152**
Total other income		**45,330**
Other expenses:		
Interest expense		**2,111**
Interest on bonds		**3,130**
Provision for loss on guarantees		**3,094**
Loss on foreign exchange, net		**1,830**
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**1,426**
Loss on disaster		**1,319**
Loss on revaluation of subsidiaries' and affiliates' stock		**627**
Impairment loss		**576**
Others		**16,593**
Total other expenses		**30,710**
Income before income taxes		**42,933**
Income taxes:		
Current		**(12,274)**
Deferred		**400**
Total income taxes		**(11,874)**
Net income	Y	**54,808**

Unconsolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(Year ended March 31, 2012)

	Millions of yen
Net assets:	
Shareholders' equity:	
Common stock:	
Beginning balance	Y 324,625
Increase (Decrease) during the term	
Total	-
Ending balance of common stock	324,625
Capital surplus:	
Other capital surplus:	
Beginning balance	167,127
Increase (Decrease) during the term:	
Sales of treasury stock	(4)
Total	(4)
Ending balance of other capital surplus	167,123
Total capital surplus:	
Beginning balance	167,127
Increase (Decrease) during the term:	
Sales of treasury stock	(4)
Total	(4)
Ending balance of capital surplus	167,123
Retained earnings:	
Legal retained earnings:	
Beginning balance	5,996
Increase (Decrease) during the term:	
Cash dividends	2,069
Total	2,069
Ending balance of legal retained earnings	8,065
Other retained earnings:	
Reserves for special depreciation:	
Beginning balance	2,822
Increase (Decrease) during the term:	
Provision of reserves for special depreciation	4
Reversal of reserves for special depreciation	(1,050)
Total	(1,045)
Ending balance of reserves for special depreciation	1,776
Retained earnings brought forward:	
Beginning balance	211,404
Increase (Decrease) during the term:	
Cash dividends	(22,765)
Provision of reserves for special depreciation	(4)
Reversal of reserves for special depreciation	1,050
Net income	54,808
Total	33,087
Ending balance of retained earnings brought forward	244,492
Total retained earnings:	
Beginning balance	220,223
Increase (Decrease) during the term:	
Cash dividends	(20,696)
Provision of reserves for special depreciation	-
Reversal of reserves for special depreciation	-
Net income	54,808
Total	34,111
Ending balance of retained earnings	Y 254,335

		Millions of yen
Treasury stock:		
Beginning balance	Y	(214)
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Acquisition of treasury stock		(126)
Sales of treasury stock		22
Total		(103)
Ending balance of treasury stock		(318)
Total shareholders' equity:		
Beginning balance		711,761
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Cash dividends		(20,696)
Net income		54,808
Acquisition of treasury stock		(126)
Sales of treasury stock		18
Total		34,003
Ending balance of shareholders' equity		745,765
Valuation and translation adjustments:		
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes:		
Beginning balance		12,643
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		295
Total		295
Ending balance of unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		12,938
Total valuation and translation adjustments:		
Beginning balance		12,643
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		295
Total		295
Ending balance of valuation and translation adjustments		12,938
Total net assets:		
Beginning balance		724,404
Increase (Decrease) during the term:		
Cash dividends		(20,696)
Net income		54,808
Acquisition of treasury stock		(126)
Sales of treasury stock		18
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		295
Total		34,299
Ending balance of net assets	Y	758,703

Notes to Unconsolidated Financial Statements

【Notes to Significant Accounting Policies】

1. The Company prepares for financial statements in accordance with the Ordinance on Accounting of Companies (Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 13, February 7, 2006 and Revised Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 33, November 16, 2011) in the fiscal year under review.

2. Valuation standards and methods of assets

(1) Marketable securities

Shares in subsidiaries and affiliates.................. Moving average cost method

Available-for-sale securities

- With market value .... Market value method based on the market price on the closing date
  Treatment of the difference between the acquisition cost and the market value
  …Booked directly to net assets
  Calculation of costs of securities sold
  …Moving average cost method
- Without market value ....Moving average cost method

(2) Derivatives

Derivatives .... Market value method

(3) Inventories

Inventories held for sale in normal operating cycle

Finished goods .... Moving average cost method

Work in process…………………………………Cost method determined by the specific identification method or the periodic average method

Raw materials.. Cost method determined by the moving average method

Costs of inventories with lower profitability are written down.

3. Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets

(1) Tangible fixed assets except for leased assets

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets except for leased assets is calculated by the straight-line method. The useful lives, reflected by the likely period over which the value of asset can be realized under actual business conditions, are estimated as stated below:

Buildings and structure ....7-50 years

Machinery ....3-7 years

Equipment................................2-10 years

(2) Intangible fixed assets except for leased assets

- Software

  For sale .... Method based on projected sales volume over the estimated life of the product (3 years)

  For internal use .... Straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of the software (within 5 years)
- Others....................................... Straight-line method

(3) Leased assets

Depreciation and amortization of finance leases which do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are calculated by the straight-line method over the lease period deemed as useful lives.

4. Accounting polices for provisions

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To prepare for loss on doubtful accounts such as trade receivables and loans, an estimated irrecoverable amount is provided on the basis of the actual loan loss ratio for unspecified receivables and on the basis of individual collectability for specified receivables such as loans with default possibility.

(2) Provision for product warranties

To prepare for the disbursement of expenses for the free repair and exchange of products during the warranty period based on contracts, the estimated repair and exchange expenses based on the historical data are recorded when the product is sold.

(3) Provision for construction contract losses

The estimated amount of future losses relating to customized software and construction contracts whose profitability potentially have deteriorated is provided at the end of this fiscal year.

(4) Provision for loss on guarantees

To prepare for loss on debt guarantees, an estimated coverage amount is provided, taking financial condition and others of guaranteed parties into consideration individually.

(5) Provision for bonuses to board members

To prepare for bonuses to board members based on an estimated amount.

(6) Accrued retirement benefits

To prepare for the disbursement of employees' retirement benefits, an amount deemed necessary at the end of the fiscal year under review based on the estimated retirement benefit obligation and pension assets is recorded.

- Method of allocating prior service cost.......... Straight-line method (10 years)
- Method of allocating actuarial losses............. An amount prorated by the straight-line method is accounted for over the average remaining service period of employees from the year after the actuarial loss has arisen.

(7) Provision for loss on repurchase of computers

To prepare for the compensation for losses when computers sold with a repurchase agreement are repurchased, an amount for the losses expected to be incurred at the time of the repurchase is provided based on the historical data.

(8) Provision for recycling expenses

To prepare for recycling expenses when home computers sold were collected, the expected recycling expenses are provided.

5. Revenues and expenses recognition

Revenue recognition of sales of customized software and others

For contracts in progress as of the end of this fiscal year for which were accurately able to be confirmed the degree of completion, the percentage-of-completion method has been applied, and for all others the completed-contract method has been applied. When applying the percentage-of-completion method, the degree of completion at the end of this fiscal year was determined by the estimation based on actual costs and total contract costs.

6. Other significant items concerning the preparation of unconsolidated financial statements
   (1) Hedge accounting
       Deferred hedge accounting is adopted.

   (2) Consumption taxes
       The tax excluded method is adopted.

   (3) Application of the consolidated tax return system
       The consolidated tax return system is adopted.

【Notes to the Unconsolidated Balance Sheet】

1. Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets

	(Million yen)
Buildings	200,555
Structure	16,067
Machinery	54,097
Vehicles and delivery equipment	148
Equipment	177,508
Total	415,378

2. Contingent liabilities for guarantee contract

Balance of contingent liabilities for guarantee contract		37,785
(Main guaranteed debt)	Bank loans of Fujitsu Management Service of America, Inc.	27,264
	Borrowings of domestic subsidiaries from a finance subsidiary	5,627
	Housing loans of employees	1,800

The balance of the contingent liabilities for guarantee contract and the main guaranteed debt include similar transactions as guarantee contract, such as letter of awareness.

3. Monetary claims and obligations to subsidiaries and affiliates (excluding those separately disclosed)

Short-term monetary claims	260,493
Long-term monetary claims	583
Short-term monetary obligations	398,108
Long-term monetary obligations	2,734

【Notes to the Unconsolidated Statements of Operations】

1. Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

	(Million yen)
Business transactions	
Sales	527,539
Purchases	1,558,209
Transactions other than business transactions	
Interest income	47
Dividend income	31,706
Interest expense	129
Purchase of assets	2,514
Transfer of assets	5,868

2. Loss on disaster

Refers mainly to the expenses on restoration support for customers damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and expenses on relocation of servers for development and business use as a measure against power shortages.

【Notes to the Unconsolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets】

Number of treasury stock at the end of the fiscal year under review

Common stock	652,484 shares

【Notes to the Unconsolidated Tax Effect Accounting】

(1) Major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(Million Yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (March 31,2012)
Deferred tax assets	
Valuation loss on subsidiaries' and affiliates' stock	180,250
Accrued retirement benefits	91,427
Tax loss carryforwards	32,364
Stock related to company establishment through corporate split	19,584
Excess of depreciation and amortization and impairment loss	18,527
Inventories	12,862
Accrued bonus	11,712
Provision for loss on guarantees	7,986
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers	5,024
Provision for product warranties	4,629
Other	16,541
Gross deferred tax assets	400,910
Valuation allowance	(289,876)
Total deferred tax assets	111,034
Deferred tax liabilities	
Gains from establishment of stock holding trust for retirement benefit plan	(96,860)
Unrealized gains on securities	(6,700)
Tax allowable reserves	(1,085)
Other	(503)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(105,149)
Net deferred tax assets	5,885

Note: 1: Excess of depreciation and amortization and impairment loss includes revaluation losses on idle lands.

(2) Revision of deferred tax assets and liabilities in line with changes in corporate income tax rate

In line with "The Law to Revise the Income Tax, etc., in Order to Construct a Tax System Addressing Changes in the Socio-Economic Structure" (Act No. 114 of 2011) and "Special Measures to Secure the Financial Resources to Implement the Restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake" (Act No. 117 of 2011) promulgated on December 2, 2012, the effective statutory tax rate used for calculating the deferred tax assets and liabilities was changed from 40.6% to 37.9% for assets and liabilities that are expected to be recovered or settled between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2015. The rate was also changed to 35.6% for those on or after April 1, 2015. The impact of this revision is immaterial.

【Notes to Transactions with Related Parties】

Subsidiaries and Affiliates

(Million Yen)

Type	Name	Percentage of voting right	Relationship with the related party	Transactions		Transaction amount	Account	Ending balance
subsidiary	Fujitsu Semiconductor Ltd.	Ownership Direct 100%	Development and manufacturing of LSI, and interlocking of directors	Procurement as an agent, etc.	Purchases as an agent, etc.	182,558	Accounts receivable, other	47,492
subsidiary	Fujitsu Personal System Ltd.	Ownership Direct 100%	Sales of Fujitsu's products and interlocking of directors	Sale of Fujitsu's products	Sales	131,383	Accounts receivable, trade	27,323
subsidiary	Fujitsu FSAS Inc.	Ownership Direct 100%	Consignment of support services, etc., Sales of Fujitsu's products, and interlocking of directors	Consignment of support services, etc.	Purchases	145,440	Accounts payable, trade	24,761
				Sale and maintenance of Fujitsu's products	Sales	58,553	Accounts receivable, trade	20,325
subsidiary	Fujitsu System Solutions Ltd. (Notes(3))	Ownership Direct 100%	Consignment of development of software, and interlocking of directors	Consignment of development of software	Purchases	77,356	Accounts payable, trade	30,574
subsidiary	Fujitsu Capital Ltd.	Ownership Direct 100%	Group finance in Japan, interlocking of directors	Loans	Loans (Notes(4))	10,234	Short-term borrowings	55,000
					Interest expense	129	Long-term borrowings	234
subsidiary	Fujitsu Management Services of America, Inc.	Ownership Direct 100%	Management services in North America and Group finance, and interlocking of directors	Guarantee of debt obligations (Notes(5))	-	27,264	-	-

Notes
(1) Transactions listed above generally have terms of business based on arms-length.
(2) Consumption taxes are not included in the transaction amount. Consumption taxes are included in the ending balance.
(3) Fujitsu System Solutions Ltd. was the surviving company, and together with the consolidation of Fujitsu Hokkaido Systems Ltd., Fujitsu Tohoku Systems Ltd. and Fujitsu Nagano Systems Engineering Ltd, formed Fujitsu Systems East on April 1, 2012.
(4) Loans from Fujitsu Capital Ltd. are offset by the repayment.
(5) The guarantee was issued for the bank borrowings of Fujitsu Management Services of America, Inc.

【Notes to Per Share Data】

Net assets per share	366.64 yen
Earnings per share	26.48 yen

【Notes to Events after the Reporting Period】

There are no significant events.

【Other Notes】

1. Securities

Securities in subsidiaries and affiliates

(Million Yen)

Type	Book value on balance sheet	Fair value	Variance
Securities in subsidiaries	41,349	91,299	49,949
Securities in affiliates	10,013	31,248	21,235
Total	51,362	122,547	71,184

(Note) Securities in subsidiaries and affiliates which are considered it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value

(Million Yen)

Type	Book value on balance sheet
Securities in subsidiaries	709,266
Securities in affiliates	2,520

The securities above are not included in “Securities in subsidiaries and affiliates”, because the securities are considered that it is extremely difficult to determine the fair value.

2. Retirement benefits

1) Retirement benefit obligation

(Million Yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (March 31, 2012)
(1) Projected benefit obligation	(665,487)
(2) Plan assets	516,437
〔of which plan assets in retirement benefit trusts〕	〔37,549〕
(3) Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (1)+(2)	(149,049)
(4) Unrecognized actuarial loss	227,385
(5) Unrecognized prior service cost (reduced obligation) (note)	(36,731)
(6) Prepaid pension cost	(41,605)
(7) Accrued retirement benefits (3)+(4)+(5)+(6)	-

(Note) As a result of pension system revisions in FY2005, Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund which the Company participates in reported unrecognized prior service cost (reduced obligation).

2) Net periodic pension cost

(Million Yen)

	Fiscal 2011 (For the year ended March 31, 2012)
(1) Service cost	9,612
(2) Interest cost	16,658
(3) Expected return on plan assets	(14,035)
(4) Amortization of actuarial loss	29,057
(5) Amortization of prior service cost	(10,750)
(6) Net periodic benefit cost (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)	30,542

3) Basis used for calculating projected benefit obligation

Discount rate 2.5%

Corporate Data

Corporate Name:	FUJITSU LIMITED
Registered at:	1-1, Kamikodanaka 4-chome, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan
Corporate Headquarters:	Shiodome City Center, 5-2 Higashi-Shimbashi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-7123, Japan
Established and Registered on:	June 20, 1935
Stock Exchange Listings:	Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, and London
Home Page Address:	www.fujitsu.com

Information

Fujitsu's web site offers not only this report but also the latest annual report and financial results.

English http://www.fujitsu.com/global/about/ir/
Japanese http://pr.fujitsu.com/jp/ir/