April 30, 2013

FY2012 Full-Year Financial Results
April 1, 2012 - March 31, 2013

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Consolidated Financial Results for the Full-Year Ended March 31, 2013

April 30, 2013

Fujitsu Limited	
Stock exchange listings:	Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya
Code number:	6702
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Representative:	Masami Yamamoto, President and Representative Director
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Scheduled annual shareholders' meeting date:	June 24, 2013
Scheduled dividend payment date:	-
Supplementary material:	No
Financial results meeting:	Yes (targeted at media and analysts)

1. Consolidated Results for the Full-Year Ended March 31, 2013

(Monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest million yen.)

(1) Consolidated Financial Results

(The percentage figures represent the percentage of increase or decrease against the same period of the previous year.)

Yen (Millions)

	Net Sales	Change (%)	Operating Income	Change (%)	Net Income (Loss)	Change (%)
FY 2012 (4/1/12-3/31/13)	4,381,728	-1.9	95,278	-9.5	-72,913	-
FY 2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	4,467,574	-1.3	105,304	-20.6	42,707	-22.5

〔Reference〕Comprehensive income : FY2012; -32,959 million yen [- %]
FY2011; 34,310 million yen [-11.5 %]

Yen

	Net Income (Loss) per Common Share		Rate of Return on Equity (%)	Operating Income Margin (%)
	Basic	Diluted		
FY 2012 (4/1/12-3/31/13)	-35.24	-	-9.0	2.2
FY 2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	20.64	20.55	5.1	2.4

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

Yen (Millions, except per share data)

	Total Assets	Net Assets	Owners' Equity Ratio (%)	Net Assets per Share
March 31, 2013	3,049,054	909,809	25.6	377.62
March 31, 2012	2,945,507	966,598	28.6	406.42

〔Reference〕Owners' Equity: March 31, 2013; 781,416 million yen
March 31, 2012; 841,039 million yen

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

Yen (Millions)

	Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Cash Flows from Investing Activities	Cash Flows from Financing Activities	Cash and Cash Equivalents
FY 2012 (4/1/12-3/31/13)	71,010	-161,481	100,384	284,548
FY 2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	240,010	-190,830	-138,966	266,698

2. Dividends per Share of Common Stock

	Dividends per Share (Yen)					Total Amount of Dividends (Million Yen)	Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	Ratio of Dividends to Net Assets (%)
	1Q	2Q	3Q	Year-End	Full Year			
FY 2011	-	5.00	-	5.00	10.00	20,694	48.4	2.5
FY 2012	-	5.00	-	0.00	5.00	10,346	-	1.3
FY 2013 (Forecast)	-	0.00	-	-	-		-	

Note; Year-end dividend amounts for fiscal 2013 (fiscal year ending March 31, 2014) has yet to be determined.

3. Consolidated Earnings Forecast for FY2013

(The percentage figures represent the percentage of increase or decrease against the same period of the previous year.)

Yen (Millions, except per share data)

	Net Sales	Change (%)	Operating Income	Change (%)	Net Income	Change (%)	Net Income per Common Share
1H FY2013	2,050,000	-1.1	-10,000	-	-30,000	-	-14.50
FY 2013	4,550,000	3.8	140,000	46.9	45,000	-	21.75

4. Other Information

(1) Significant Changes to Subsidiaries in the Current Reporting Period
(Changes to specified subsidiaries resulting from changes in scope of consolidation): None

(2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates, and restatements
1. Changes in accounting policies arising from revision of accounting standards: None
2. Changes arising from factors stated in 1: None
3. Changes in accounting estimates: None
4. Restatements: None

(3) Number of Issued Shares (Common shares)

1. Number of issued shares at end of period	As of March 31, 2013	2,070,018,213	shares
	As of March 31, 2012	2,070,018,213	shares
2. Treasury stock held at end of period	As of March 31, 2013	723,691	shares
	As of March 31, 2012	652,484	shares
3. Average number of issued and outstanding shares during period	Full Year FY 2012	2,069,330,470	shares
	Full Year FY 2011	2,069,526,185	shares

(Reference Information) Summary of FY2012 Full-Year Non-consolidated Results

(Monetary amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.)

Non-consolidated Results for the Full-Year Ended March 31, 2013

(1) Non-consolidated Financial Results

(The percentage figures represent the percentage of increase or decrease against the same period of the previous year.)

Yen (Millions)

	Net Sales	Change (%)	Operating Income	Change (%)	Net Income (Loss)	Change (%)
FY 2012 (4/1/12-3/31/13)	2,087,898	-1.7	27,850	-1.6	-338,025	-
FY 2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	2,124,276	1.5	28,313	-19.8	54,808	22.4

Yen

	Net Income (Loss) per Common Share	
	Basic	Diluted
FY 2012 (4/1/12-3/31/13)	-163.35	-
FY 2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	26.48	26.36

(2) Non-consolidated Financial Position

Yen (Millions, except per share data)

	Total Assets	Net Assets	Owners' Equity Ratio (%)	Net Assets per Share
March 31, 2013	1,664,396	410,369	24.7	198.31
March 31, 2012	2,021,325	758,703	37.5	366.64

〔Reference〕Owners' Equity: March 31, 2013; 410,369 million yen

March 31, 2012; 758,703 million yen

Notes;

1. Compliance with Audit Procedures

These materials fall outside the jurisdiction of the audit procedures of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Therefore, at the time of disclosure, a portion of the audit has not yet been completed. Upon completion of the audit, a statutory audit report will be submitted on June 24, 2013.

2. Precautions on Usage of Earnings Projections

These materials may contain forward-looking statements that are based on management's current information, views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results may differ materially from those projected or implied in the forward-looking statements due to, without limitation, the following factors listed below.
For information regarding the assumptions used to prepare these projections, please refer to "3. FY2013 Earnings Projections" on page 23.

- General economic and market conditions in key markets
  (Particularly in Japan, North America, Europe, and Asia, including China)
- Rapid changes in the high-technology market (particularly semiconductors, PCs, etc.)
- Fluctuations in exchange rates or interest rates
- Fluctuations in capital markets
- Intensifying price competition
- Changes in market positioning due to competition in R&D
- Changes in the environment for the procurement of parts and components
- Changes in competitive relationships relating to collaborations, alliances and technical provisions
- Risks related to public regulations, public policy and tax matters
- Risks related to product or services defects
- Potential emergence of unprofitable projects
- Risks related to R&D investments, capital expenditures, business acquisitions, business restructuring, etc.
- Risks related to natural disasters and unforeseen events
- Changes in accounting policies

Contents

Part I: Financial Results

1. Explanation of Financial Results

<Business Environment>

During fiscal 2012 (April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013), the global economy continued to experience a weak recovery. In Europe, the development of a framework to economically assist countries in southern Europe has caused sovereign debt yields to decline, while economic conditions continued to deteriorate as a result of fiscal austerity measures and rising unemployment. In the US, the employment situation appeared to be improving, but concerns over fiscal policy resulted in continued uncertainty. The rate of economic growth in emerging market countries moderated on account of depressed consumer spending, although there were signs of improvement in investing as a result of expanded public sector spending and monetary easing.

In Japan, the economy remained weak as a result of the expiration of subsidies for hybrid car purchases and an anemic recovery in the global economy. However, despite rising expectations for an economic rebound due to a stock market rally and yen depreciation spurred on by the government's economic policy and monetary easing by the Bank of Japan, the impact on the real economy has been limited.

With respect to investments in information and communication technology (ICT) in Japan, spending on services has been recovering as plans to invest that had been delayed were put back into motion. The severe situation in hardware sales continued, however, on account of deteriorating market conditions. Outside of Japan, primarily in Europe, economic conditions continued to deteriorate, and companies have been putting firmer constraints on investment spending.

FY2012 Full-Year Financial Results (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 *4/1/11-3/31/12*	**FY2012** *4/1/12-3/31/13*	Change vs. FY 2011	Change (%)	Change vs. Feb. Forecast
Net Sales	4,467.5	4,381.7	-85.8	[-3]* -1.9	11.7
Cost of Sales	3,232.1	3,177.9	-54.1	-1.7	
Gross Profit	1,235.4	1,203.7	-31.6	-2.6	
[Gross Profit Margin]	[27.7%]	[27.5%]	[-0.2%]		
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	1,130.1	1,108.4	-21.6	-1.9	
Operating Income (Loss)	105.3	95.2	-10.0	-9.5	-4.7
[Operating Income Margin]	[2.4%]	[2.2%]	[-0.2%]		
Other Income and Expenses	-38.5	-140.3	-101.8	-	34.6
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	66.7	-45.1	-111.8	-	
Income Taxes	29.9	24.2	-5.7	-19.1	
Income (Loss) Before Minority Interests	36.7	-69.3	-106.0	-	
Minority Interests (Loss)	-5.9	3.5	9.5	-	
Net Income (Loss)	42.7	-72.9	-115.6	-	22.0

* Change (%) Constant Currency

Quarterly Breakdown of Results

(Billion Yen)

		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	FY2012 Full-Year	Change vs. Feb. Forecast
Consolidated	Sales	957.3	1,114.4	1,048.2	1,261.6	4,381.7	11.7
	Change from FY2011	-28.7	8.1	-31.4	-33.8	-85.8	
	Operating Income	-25.0	32.7	-4.1	91.7	95.2	-4.7
	Change from FY2011	-7.9	8.5	-7.3	-3.3	-10.0	

[Results by Business Segment]

		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	FY2012 Full-Year	Change vs. Feb. Forecast
Technology Solutions	Sales	627.1	713.3	700.6	901.3	2,942.3	-22.6
	Change from FY2011	-32.0	-12.9	14.4	37.9	7.4	
	Operating Income	0.8	46.2	23.5	110.2	180.9	0.9
	Change from FY2011	-1.6	3.0	-2.3	10.6	9.6	
Ubiquitous Solutions	Sales	234.6	314.7	266.5	274.3	1,090.2	10.2
	Change from FY2011	-0.8	34.4	-34.6	-62.9	-64.0	
	Operating Income	-2.0	12.4	-2.0	1.2	9.6	-10.3
	Change from FY2011	-2.0	8.0	-4.1	-12.2	-10.3	
Device Solutions	Sales	130.3	138.3	129.5	142.1	540.3	0.3
	Change from FY2011	-10.5	-9.2	-8.6	-15.8	-44.3	
	Operating Income	-3.6	-3.3	-9.3	2.1	-14.2	-2.2
	Change from FY2011	-2.6	0.4	-0.9	-0.9	-4.0	

FY2012 Full-Year Major Items in Other Income and Expense (Billion Yen)

Item	3Q	4Q	Full Year	Description	Change vs. Feb. Forecast
Other Income and Expenses (Special Items)	-87.1	-63.5	-150.5		19.4
Restructuring Charges	-59.1	-57.0	-116.2		25.7
LSI Devices Business	-57.0	-33.2	-90.3	-Losses relating to transfer of production facilities. [-33.1] -Impairment losses of standard logic LSI devices production line. [-28.6] -Personnel-related expenses [-28.4]	21.6
Global Business	-0.9	-19.1	-20.0	Personnel-related expenses related to structural reforms mainly in Fujitsu Technology Solutions(Holding)B.V.	-0
Others	-1.0	-4.7	-5.8	Early retirement incentive plan for managerial levels	4.1
Impairment Loss	-28.0	-6.2	-34.2	Impairment loss on goodwill in European subsidiary and fixed assets of subsidiaries in Japan.	-6.2

Issues and Initiatives in FY 2012

In fiscal 2012, moving beyond the adverse effects from the Great East Japan Earthquake and the flooding in Thailand, Fujitsu anticipated that ICT spending in Japan would undergo a full-fledged recovery in the second half of the fiscal year. For fiscal 2012, the company initially projected consolidated net sales of 4,550.0 billion yen (an increase of 1.8% from fiscal 2011), consolidated operating income of 135.0 billion yen (an increase of 29.6 billion yen), and consolidated net income of 60.0 billion yen (an increase of 17.2 billion yen).

Actual results for fiscal 2012 were consolidated net sales of 4,381.7 billion yen (168.2 billion yen below initial projections) and consolidated operating income of 95.2 billion yen (39.7 billion yen below initial projections). The Technology Solutions segment achieved higher year-on-year operating income, and it essentially met initial projections. However, with intensification of competition in the market for hardware products beyond anticipated levels, and the protracted recession in European markets, performance in the Device Solutions and Ubiquitous Solutions fell below initial projections. In response, Fujitsu decided to undertake structural reforms, primarily in its LSI device business and operations outside Japan, resulting in the recording of 150.7 billion yen in other expenses, including goodwill impairment losses and restructuring expenses (90.3 billion yen of which is attributable to the LSI device business, and 49.8 billion yen of which is attributable to business operations outside Japan).

As a result, Fujitsu recorded a consolidated net loss of 72.9 billion yen (US$776 million), the Company's first net loss since fiscal 2008 in the wake of the global financial crisis.

Since being reorganized as a wholly owned subsidiary of Fujitsu in March 2008, the LSI device business has continually been optimizing its manufacturing resources. In response to a sudden deterioration in the market, however, there was a heightened need to accelerate structural reforms in order to strengthen the fundamentals of the business. Accordingly, in October 2012 the Iwate Plant was transferred to Denso

Corporation, and in December 2012 the assembly line facilities were transferred to J-Devices Corporation. The Fujitsu Group has reached a basic agreement with Panasonic Corporation to integrate their system LSI (SoC) businesses, and the transfer of the 300 mm line of the Mie Plant to a new foundry company, including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd., is under consideration. In April 2013 a definitive agreement was reached to transfer the microcontroller and analog device business to US-based Spansion Inc. In addition, to rationalize the size of the workforce, an early retirement incentive plan was implemented for approximately 2,400 employees (of whom approximately 2,000 are in Japan).

With respect to business operations outside Japan, to strengthen the management fundamentals of Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V., which has been adversely impacted by deteriorating market conditions, particularly for its hardware business in continental Europe, the decision was made to implement workforce rationalization measures involving approximately 1,500 employees. Fujitsu plans to stabilize the business by transforming it from a hardware-oriented business to one that focuses on services.

In March 2013, a special contribution of 114.3 billion yen (800 million British pounds) was made to Fujitsu's UK pension fund, while the composition of the pension portfolio has been revised to reduce the future risk of an increase in pension obligations.

In addition to these measures, as part of the structural reforms designed to strengthen Fujitsu's management fundamentals, an early retirement incentive plan for management level personnel at Fujitsu Group companies in Japan was implemented.

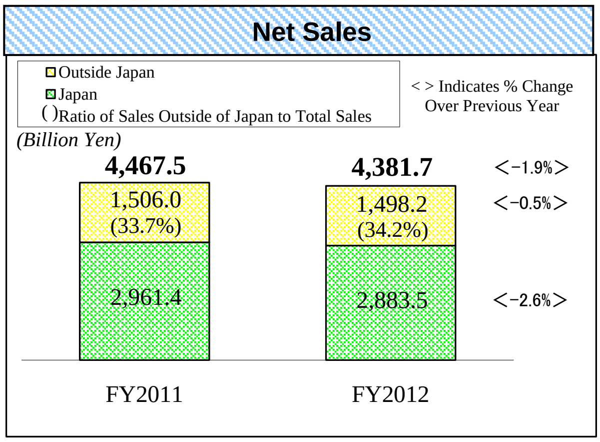
As a result of the net loss recorded in fiscal 2012 incurred due to the structural reforms implemented, Fujitsu's consolidated owners' equity ratio has declined to 25.6%. Unrecognized obligation for retirement benefits, which are mandated to be reflected on the balance sheet in fiscal 2013, are 465.8 billion yen (an increase of 64.9 billion yen from the previous fiscal year), despite the allocation of amortization expenses and an improvement in the investment performance of benefit plans. This is primarily due to lower discount rates as a result of the decline in interest rates in and outside Japan. On a pro forma basis, the owners' equity ratio in consideration of unrecognized obligation for retirement benefits was approximately 14%.

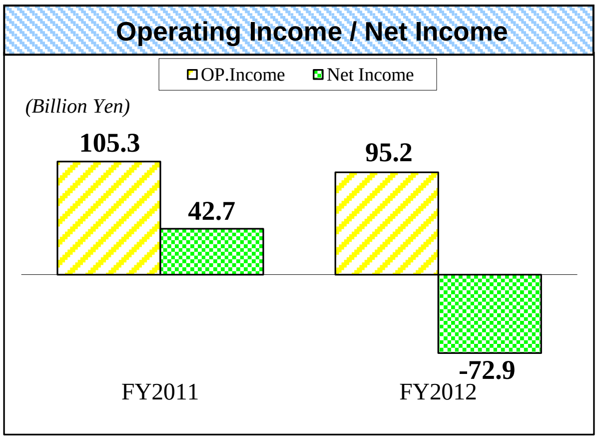
Because of the valuation loss on the shares of subsidiaries involved in the LSI device business and business outside of Japan, on an unconsolidated basis Fujitsu has negative retained earnings of 104.3 billion yen. For this reason, the Company regrettably will not pay a fiscal 2012 year-end dividend.

To quickly restore its consolidated owners' equity and resume dividend payments, Fujitsu is moving forward on implementing structural reforms to shift to a stable earnings structure. In addition, the Company is also thoroughly reforming its cost structure and shifting resources into growth fields. In fiscal 2015, Fujitsu aims to generate operating income of at least 200.0 billion yen, net income of at least 100.0 billion yen, and free cash flow of at least 100.0 billion yen.

<Profit and Loss>

Note: In these explanatory materials, the yen figures for net sales, operating income, and other figures are converted into US$ amounts, for reference purposes, at a rate of $1=94 yen, the approximate Tokyo foreign exchange market rate on March 31, 2013. Figures for and comparisons to prior reporting periods are provided only for reference. The impact of foreign exchange fluctuations has been calculated by using the average US dollar, euro, and British pound foreign exchange rates for fiscal 2011 to translate the current period's net sales outside Japan into yen.





Consolidated net sales for fiscal 2012 were 4,381.7 billion yen (US$46,614 million), a decline of 1.9% from fiscal 2011. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations, sales were down by 3%.

Net sales in Japan fell by 2.6%. A drop in hardware sales of PCs, mobile phones, LSI devices and electronic components were the primary source of the decrease. Sales revenues stemming from the next-generation supercomputer systems, for which deliveries peaked in fiscal 2011, also declined. Outside of Japan, sales were essentially unchanged from the previous fiscal year, and on a constant currency basis, sales decreased by 3%. Sales of infrastructure services, particularly in Europe, were buffeted by deteriorating economic conditions, and sales of PCs in Europe and optical transmission systems in North America were lower.

Yen appreciation in the first half of the fiscal year turned into yen depreciation in the second half. For fiscal 2012, the average yen exchange rates against major currencies were 83 yen to the US dollar (representing a yen depreciation of 4 yen), 107 yen to the euro (an appreciation of 2 yen), and 131 yen to the British pound (a depreciation of 5 yen). As a result, the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations for the period was to increase net sales by approximately 30 billion yen compared to fiscal 2011. Sales generated outside Japan as a percentage of total sales were 34.2%, an increase of 0.5 of a percentage point compared to the previous fiscal year.

Gross profit was 1,203.7 billion yen, down 31.6 billion yen from fiscal 2011. The decline was attributable to lower sales of PCs, mobile phones and LSI devices. The gross profit margin was 27.5%, a decline of 0.2 of a percentage point compared to the prior fiscal year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were 1,108.4 billion yen, a decline of 21.6 billion yen from fiscal 2011, primarily as a result of efforts across the Group to generate cost efficiencies. There was also upfront development spending in network-related technologies and cloud services.

As a result of the above factors, Fujitsu recorded operating income of 95.2 billion yen (US$1,013 million), a decline of 10.0 billion yen from the previous fiscal year.

In other income and expenses, Fujitsu recorded a loss of 140.3 billion yen, representing a deterioration of 101.8 billion yen from the previous fiscal year. As other expenses, Fujitsu posted restructuring charges of 116.2 billion yen, and an impairment loss of 34.2 billion yen.

The restructuring charges stem from 90.3 billion yen for the LSI device business, 20.0 billion yen for business outside Japan, and 5.8 billion yen for others. Restructuring charges for the LSI devices business consist of losses relating to transfer of production facilities and an impairment loss on the standard logic LSI devices production line, for which capacity utilization rates have been declining. The losses relating to transfer of production facilities consist of two items. One is guarantees, for a set period of time, on a portion of the operational costs of the Iwate Plant and test facilities that were transferred. The other is personnel-related expenses in accordance with the transfer of the LSI assembly and testing facilities. In addition, personnel-rationalization expenses were included in restructuring charges for the LSI devices business. The restructuring charges for business outside Japan consist of personnel-related expenses, primarily for the European subsidiary Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. Other restructuring charges include the losses mainly related to the personnel-related expenses associated with rationalizations at managerial levels in Japan.

The impairment loss stems mainly from the European subsidiary Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. In light of continued deterioration of economic conditions in Europe, the business plan of Fujitsu Technology Solutions has been revised as investments planned at the time of acquisition are less likely to be collectible, and an impairment loss was recorded on the unamortized balance of goodwill and intangible assets.

Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests amounted to a 45.1 billion yen loss, a year-on-year deterioration of 111.8 billion yen. Fujitsu posted income of 3.5 billion yen from minority interests, representing an improvement of 9.5 billion yen from the previous fiscal year, as a result of the recovering financial performance of the car audio and navigation equipment joint venture.

Fujitsu reported a consolidated net loss of 72.9 billion yen (US$776 million), representing a deterioration of 115.6 billion yen from fiscal 2011. Tax burden was relatively high due to the expanded net loss recorded by underperforming subsidiaries that have limits on recognition of deferred tax assets.

Comprehensive income was a 32.9 billion yen loss (US$350 million loss), with a 36.4 billion yen recorded in other comprehensive income, primarily as a result of a 22.8 billion yen foreign currency translation adjustments stemming from the ongoing depreciation of the yen.

Statement of Comprehensive Income (Billion Yen)

	FY2011	FY2012
Income(loss) before Minority Interests	36.7	-69.3
Other Comprehensive Income	-2.4	36.4
Unrealized Gain and Loss on Securities, Net of Taxes	0	11.5
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	-3.0	22.8
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using the Equity Method	0.5	1.9
Comprehensive Income	34.3	-32.9

Comparison to Consolidated Earnings Projections Announced in February 2013

For fiscal 2012, net sales exceeded the consolidated earnings projections announced in February 2013 by 11.7 billion yen in accordance with yen depreciation, while operating income fell below those projections by 4.7 billion yen mainly because of intensifying competition in the Ubiquitous Solutions segment. Net income was improved from the previous projections by 22.0 billion yen. Part of the restructuring initiatives related to LSI devices has been postponed to FY2013, although personnel-related expenses increased.

FY2012 Full-Year Consolidated Business Segment Information

<Net Sales* and Operating Income> (Billion Yen)

		FY2011 (4/1/11 ～ 3/31/12)	FY2012 (4/1/12 ～ 3/31/13)	Change vs. FY2011	Change(%)	Change(%) Constant Currency**	Change vs. Previous Forecast ***
Technology Solutions	Sales	2,934.9	2,942.3	7.4	0.3	-0	-22.6
	Japan	1,912.5	1,936.4	23.8	1.2	1	1.4
	Outside Japan	1,022.3	1,005.9	-16.3	-1.6	-4	-24.0
	Operating Income	171.2	180.9	9.6	5.6		0.9
	[Operating Income Margin]	[5.8%]	[6.2%]	[0.4%]			[0.1%]
Services	Sales	2,371.2	2,387.2	15.9	0.7	-0	-7.7
	Operating Income	124.0	131.6	7.6	6.1		1.6
	[Operating Income Margin]	[5.2%]	[5.5%]	[0.3%]			[0.1%]
System Platforms	Sales	563.6	555.1	-8.4	-1.5	-2	-14.8
	Operating Income	47.2	49.3	2.0	4.4		-0.6
	[Operating Income Margin]	[8.4%]	[8.9%]	[0.5%]			[0.1%]
Ubiquitous Solutions	Sales	1,154.2	1,090.2	-64.0	-5.5	-6	10.2
	Japan	884.9	823.0	-61.8	-7.0	-7	-11.9
	Outside Japan	269.3	267.1	-2.1	-0.8	-1	22.1
	Operating Income	19.9	9.6	-10.3	-51.7		-10.3
	[Operating Income Margin]	[1.7%]	[0.9%]	[-0.8%]			[-1.0%]
Device Solutions	Sales	584.7	540.3	-44.3	-7.6	-9	0.3
	Japan	342.9	295.9	-47.0	-13.7	-14	-4.0
	Outside Japan	241.7	244.4	2.7	1.1	-3	4.4
	Operating Income	-10.1	-14.2	-4.0	-		-2.2
	[Operating Income Margin]	[-1.7%]	[-2.6%]	[-0.9%]			[-0.4%]
Other/Elimination and Corporate****	Sales	-206.3	-191.2	15.0	-	-	23.7
	Operating Income	-75.7	-81.0	-5.3	-		6.9
Total	Sales	4,467.5	4,381.7	-85.8	-1.9	-3	11.7
	Japan	2,961.4	2,883.5	-77.9	-2.6	-3	-6.4
	Outside Japan	1,506.0	1,498.2	-7.8	-0.5	-3	18.2
	Operating Income	105.3	95.2	-10.0	-9.5		-4.7
	[Operating Income Margin]	[2.4%]	[2.2%]	[-0.2%]			[-0.1%]
	<Ratio of Sales outside Japan>	33.7%	34.2%	0.5%			

<Net Sales* by Principal Products and Services> (Billion Yen)

		FY2011 (4/1/11 ～ 3/31/12)	FY2012 (4/1/12 ～ 3/31/13)	Change vs. FY2011	Change(%)	Change(%) Constant Currency**	Change vs. Previous Forecast ***
TOTAL	Technology Solutions	2,934.9	2,942.3	7.4	0.3	-0	-22.6
	Services	2,371.2	2,387.2	15.9	0.7	-0	-7.7
	Solutions / SI	824.8	837.1	12.2	1.5	1	-12.8
	Infrastructure Services	1,546.4	1,550.0	3.6	0.2	-1	5.0
	System Platforms	563.6	555.1	-8.4	-1.5	-2	-14.8
	System Products	282.7	262.9	-19.7	-7.0	-7	-7.0
	Network Products	280.8	292.2	11.3	4.0	3	-7.7
	Ubiquitous Solutions	1,154.2	1,090.2	-64.0	-5.5	-6	10.2
	PCs/Mobile Phones	889.5	822.8	-66.7	-7.5	-7	2.8
	Mobilewear	264.7	267.4	2.6	1.0	0	7.4
	Device Solutions	584.7	540.3	-44.3	-7.6	-9	0.3
	LSI*****	327.1	289.6	-37.5	-11.5	-13	-0.3
	Electronic Components	258.6	252.5	-6.0	-2.3	-4	2.5

Notes:

* Net sales include intersegment sales.

** The impact of exchange rate fluctuation has been calculated by using the average U.S. dollar, euro and British pound exchange rates for FY2011 to translate the current period’s net sales outside Japan into yen.

*** Previous forecast as of February 7, 2013.

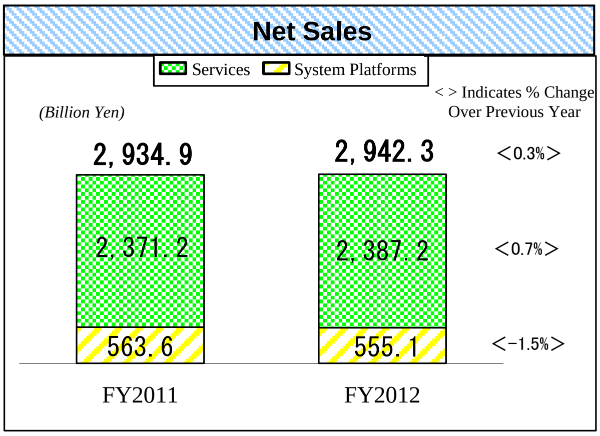
**** "Other/Elimination and Corporate" includes Japan's next-generation supercomputer project; facility services and the development of information services for Fujitsu Group companies; and welfare benefits for Fujitsu Group employees, as well as strategic expenses such as basic research and joint costs associated with Group management conducted by the parent company.

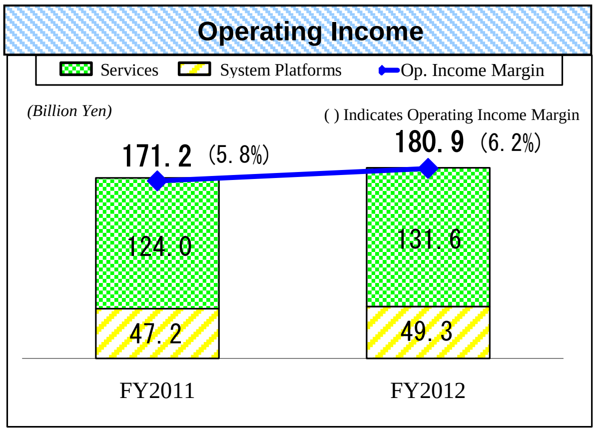
***** Sales figures for LSI include intrasegment sales to the electronic components segment.

<Results by Business Segment>

Information on fiscal 2012 consolidated net sales (including intersegment sales) and operating income broken out by business segment is presented as follows.

Technology Solutions





Consolidated net sales in the Technology Solutions segment amounted to 2,942.3 billion yen (US$31,301 million), essentially unchanged from fiscal 2011.

(Billion Yen)

	FY2012	Change vs. FY2011
Net Sales	2,942.3	0.3 %
Japan	1,936.4	1.2 %
Outside Japan	1,005.9	-1.6 %
Operating Income	180.9	9.6

Sales in Japan increased 1.2%. Server-related sales declined due to the high-volume production of dedicated servers for use in the K computer, a next-generation supercomputer, during the first half of fiscal 2011. A decline in large-scale system deals also had an adverse impact. Sales of network products increased, mainly in routers, due to higher spending by telecommunications carriers to handle larger volumes of communications traffic and to expand LTE coverage. In system integration services, despite the impact of fewer large-scale system deals and a shift toward spending on hardware by telecommunications carriers, sales as a whole increased due to a recovery in spending, primarily in the manufacturing and public sectors. Sales of infrastructure services also rose on steady growth of outsourcing services, in addition to higher demand related to network services, as telecommunications carriers tried to keep up with higher volumes of communications traffic. Sales outside Japan declined 1.6%. On a constant currency basis, sales fell by 4%. Infrastructure services sales declined on account of the economic downturn in Europe. Meanwhile, sales of optical transmission systems in the first half of this fiscal year declined due to a shift toward spending on wireless networks by North American telecommunications carriers. In addition, sales of UNIX servers decreased in anticipation of the introduction of new models.

The segment posted operating income of 180.9 billion yen (US$1,924 million), up 9.6 billion yen compared to fiscal 2011. In Japan, despite the impact of lower sales of large-scale system integration and server-related system deals, in addition to higher upfront R&D spending for network products, income rose overall on the back of higher network-related sales and the impact of cost reduction mainly for x86 servers. Outside Japan, operating income declined as a result of the impact of lower sales in the European business, reduced sales of optical transmission systems and UNIX servers in North America, as well as increased expenses related to retirement benefit obligations in the UK.

(a) Services

(Billion Yen)

	FY2012	Change vs. FY2011
Net Sales	2,387.2	0.7 %
Japan	1,516.4	1.5 %
Outside Japan	870.7	-0.7 %
Operating Income	131.6	7.6

Net sales in the Services sub-segment amounted to 2,387.2 billion yen (US$25,396 million), essentially unchanged from fiscal 2011. In Japan, sales rose 1.5% from the previous fiscal year. For system integration services, despite the impact of fewer large-scale system deals, primarily in the financial services sector, in addition to a shift toward spending on hardware by telecommunications carriers to handle higher communications traffic, sales increased due to a recovery in spending in the manufacturing and public sectors. In Infrastructure services, overall sales rose on steady growth of outsourcing services and higher demand related to network services, as telecommunications carriers tried to keep up with higher volumes of communications traffic. This was despite negative factors in the ISP business, which included a drop in subscribers and a shift from packaged products that include connection fees to stand-alone products. Sales outside Japan were on par with fiscal 2011. On a constant currency basis, sales declined 3%. While the datacenter businesses in Australia and North America grew steadily, sales were adversely affected by lower corporate spending stemming from the economic downturn in Europe as well as the impact of fiscal austerity policies put in place by the UK government.

Operating income for the Services sub-segment was 131.6 billion yen (US$1,400 million), an increase of 7.6 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year. In Japan, operating income increased due to higher sales of network services, despite the impact of fewer large-scale system deals. Outside Japan, operating income was adversely impacted by a decline in sales in Europe and an increase in expenses related to retirement benefit obligations in the UK, despite the positive impact of higher sales and cost efficiencies in Australia and North America.

In light of continued deterioration of economic conditions in Europe and intensified competition, Fujitsu has revised the business plan for Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. (FTS), the wholly owned European subsidiary acquired in April 2009. This revision is due to the likelihood that the investment at acquisition will not be recoverable within 10 years as initially planned. As a result, Fujitsu recorded an impairment loss of 28.0 billion yen, during the third quarter, on the unamortized balance of goodwill recognized in accordance with the acquisition in April 2009. With the business environment deteriorating, Fujitsu decided to implement workforce rationalization as a part of structural reforms to improve FTS’s profitability, and recorded other expenses of 18.4 billion yen on restructuring costs including for personnel-related expenses in the fourth quarter.

(b) System Platforms

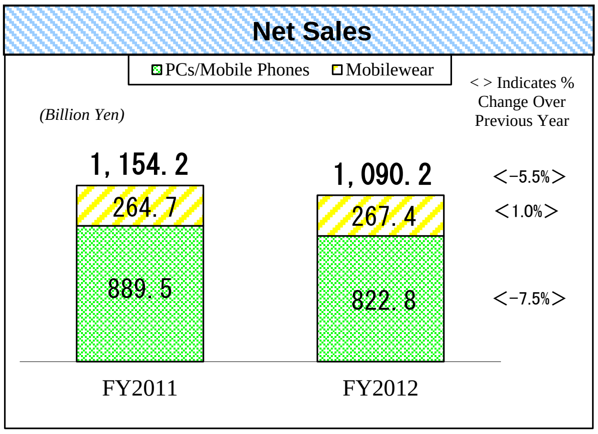
(Billion Yen)

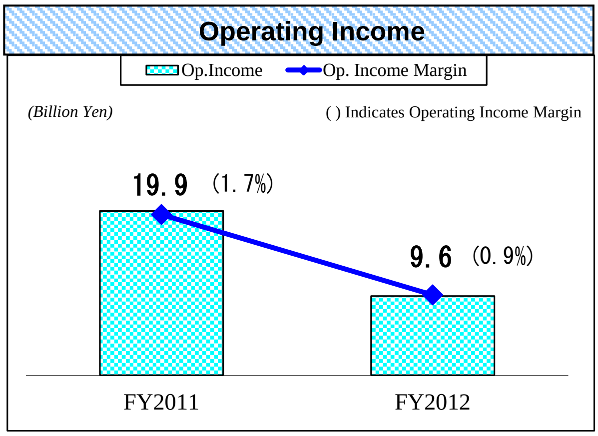
	FY2012	Change vs. FY2011
Net Sales	555.1	-1.5 %
Japan	419.9	0.5 %
Outside Japan	135.1	-7.3 %
Operating Income	49.3	2.0

Net sales in the System Platforms sub-segment were 555.1 billion yen (US$5,905 million), a decline of 1.5% from the year earlier. Sales in Japan were essentially unchanged. Sales of server-related products declined due to the high-volume production of dedicated servers for use in the K computer, a next-generation supercomputer, during the first half of fiscal 2011. In addition, there was the adverse impact of fewer large-scale system deals. Sales of network products rose, mainly in routers, on account of higher investments by telecommunications carriers to handle higher network traffic and to expand LTE coverage. Sales outside Japan declined 7.3%. On a constant currency basis, sales decreased 10%. Sales of UNIX servers declined in anticipation of the introduction of new models. Sales of optical transmission systems in the first half of the fiscal year decreased due to a shift toward spending on wireless networks by North American telecommunications carriers.

The System Platforms sub-segment posted operating income of 49.3 billion yen (US$524 million), up 2.0 billion yen compared to fiscal 2011. In Japan, although income from server-related products declined and upfront R&D spending in network products rose, operating income increased due to the effect of higher sales of network products and cost reductions mainly for x86 servers. Outside Japan, income was adversely impacted by lower sales of optical transmission systems in North America and for UNIX servers.

Ubiquitous Solutions





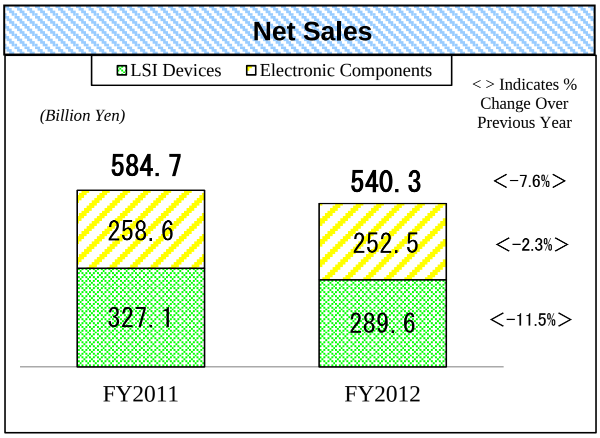
Net sales in the Ubiquitous Solutions segment were 1,090.2 billion yen (US$11,598 million), a decline of 5.5% from fiscal 2011. Sales in Japan were down by 7.0%. In spite of large-volume orders received from corporations, sales of PCs declined on sluggish sales of consumer PCs and lower sales prices. In mobile phones, sales of smart phones stagnated as a result of the intensifying competition, while the market for feature phones contracted. Sales of the Mobilewear sub-segment's car audio and navigation systems decreased due to lower sales of consumer-market car navigation products and the impact of lower vehicle sales on account of the government's subsidy program for eco-friendly vehicles having ended in September 2012. This decline came despite the impact of disruptions during the previous fiscal year, when vehicle production was temporarily suspended in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake. Sales outside Japan were essentially unchanged from fiscal 2011. Unit sales of PCs fell, however, sales of Mobilewear rose compared to fiscal 2011, when there was a temporary suspension of automobile production outside Japan because of the flooding in Thailand.

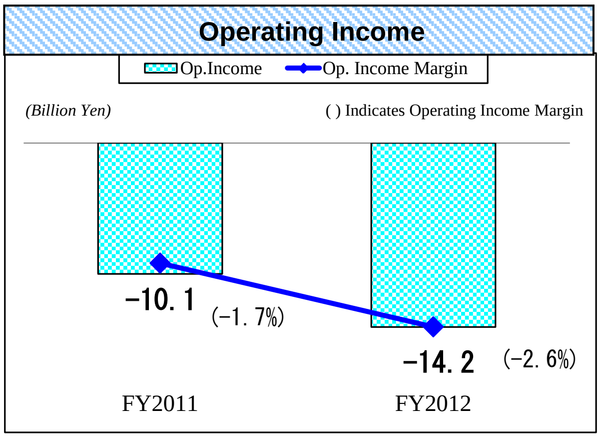
(Billion Yen)

	FY2012	Change vs. FY2011
Net Sales	1,090.2	-5.5 %
Japan	823.0	-7.0 %
Outside Japan	267.1	-0.8 %
Operating Income	9.6	-10.3

The Ubiquitous Solutions segment posted operating income of 9.6 billion yen (US$102 million), down 10.3 billion yen from the previous fiscal year. Despite the effect of restructuring initiatives in Mobilewear, operating income in Japan declined on account of increased procurement costs caused by yen depreciation, as well as lower sales prices for PCs. In fiscal 2012, operating income rose temporarily on account of the revised provision to recycling expenses prior to the start of the small electric appliance recycling scheme. Outside Japan, operating income was adversely affected by lower PC sales and higher procurement costs in Europe for components and materials denominated in US dollars because of the depreciation of the euro against the dollar, mainly in the first half of the fiscal year.

Device Solutions





Note: LSI devices sales include intrasegment sales to the electronic components business

(Billion Yen)

	FY2012	Change vs. FY2011
Net Sales	540.3	-7.6 %
Japan	295.9	-13.7 %
Outside Japan	244.4	1.1 %
Operating Income	-14.2	-4.0

Net sales in Device Solutions amounted to 540.3 billion yen (US$5,748million), a decline of 7.6% compared to fiscal 2011. Sales in Japan fell 13.7%. LSI device sales decreased due to delayed market recovery, particularly for digital audio-visual equipment and sluggish sales of LSI devices for use in Fujitsu's own servers. In addition, shipments of CPUs for the next-generation supercomputer system were completed during the first half of fiscal 2011. Sales of electronic components, particularly of batteries and semiconductor packages, also fell. Sales outside Japan increased 1.1%. On a constant currency basis, sales decreased 3%. LSI device sales declined, mainly to Asia. For electronic components, sales of batteries, particularly to the US, declined, but sales of semiconductor packages to Asia increased, primarily in the first half.

The Device Solutions segment recorded an operating loss of 14.2 billion yen (US$151 million), representing a deterioration of 4.0 billion yen from fiscal 2011. In Japan, earnings were adversely affected by lower sales of LSI devices and a decline in production line capacity utilization rates. Production lines for 300 mm wafers maintained high utilization rates, but capacity utilization rates on the production lines for products of standard logic devices continued to decline. Operating income for electronic components deteriorated because of the impact of lower sales and the burden of development expenditures incurred by an affiliate developing semiconductors for communications equipment. Outside Japan, there was a positive impact of yen depreciation for both LSI devices and electronic components.

The Fujitsu Group continually optimizes its manufacturing organization in accordance with changes in the economic and business environment. As part of these efforts, since being reorganized as a wholly owned subsidiary of Fujitsu in March 2008, the LSI device business has continually been optimizing its manufacturing resources. In response to a sudden deterioration in the market, however, there was a heightened need to accelerate structural reforms in order to strengthen the fundamentals of the business. Accordingly, in October 2012 the Iwate Plant was transferred to Denso Corporation, and in December 2012 the assembly line facilities were transferred to J-Devices Corporation. The Fujitsu Group has reached a basic agreement with Panasonic Corporation to integrate their system LSI (SoC) businesses, and the transfer of the 300 mm line of the Mie Plant to a new foundry company, including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd., is under consideration. In April 2013 a definitive

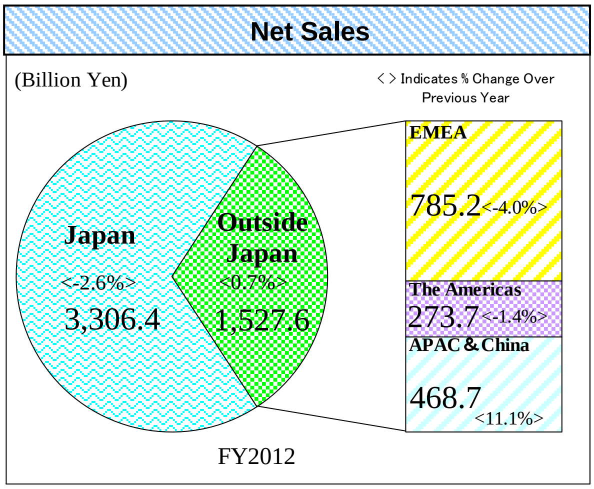
agreement was reached to transfer the microcontroller and analog device business to US-based Spansion Inc. In addition, to rationalize the size of the workforce, an early retirement incentive plan was implemented for approximately 2,400 employees (of whom approximately 2,000 are in Japan).
Fujitsu recorded 90.3 billion yen in restructuring expenses (33.1 billion yen losses relating to transfer of production facilities, 28.6 billion yen impairment losses of standard logic LSI devices production line and 28.4 billion yen relating to personnel-related expenses). Losses relating to transfer of production facilities include guarantees, for a set period of time, on a portion of the operational costs of the Iwate Plant and the LSI assembly and test facilities that were transferred, and personnel-related expenses and impairment losses and others in accordance with the transfer of the LSI assembly and testing facilities. Impairment losses and others of standard logic LSI devices production line are relating to 200 mm lines and others of Mie and Aizu-wakamatsu regions, for which capacity utilization rates have been declining.

Other/Elimination and Corporate

This segment recorded an operating loss of 81.0 billion yen (US$862 million), a deterioration of 5.3 billion yen from fiscal 2011. This was on account of up-front investments associated with the development of new businesses and other factors.

<Results by Geographic Segments>

Sales and operating income for Fujitsu and its consolidated subsidiaries according to country and region are as follows.



Operating Income (Billion Yen)

	FY2011	FY2012	Change vs. FY2011
Japan	177.8 [5.2%]	178.4 [5.4%]	0.6 [0.2%]
Outside Japan	8.0 [0.5%]	-4.1 [-0.3%]	-12.2 [-0.8%]
EMEA	-0 [-0.0%]	-12.4 [-1.6%]	-12.4 [-1.6%]
The Americas	0.4 [0.2%]	-2.2 [-0.8%]	-2.7 [-1.0%]
APAC & China	7.6 [1.8%]	10.4 [2.2%]	2.8 [0.4%]

Note: Numbers inside brackets indicate operating income margin.

In Japan, net sales amounted to 3,306.4 billion yen (US$35,174 million), a decrease of 2.6% compared to fiscal 2011. Sales of PCs and mobile phones decreased due to intensifying competition and LSI devices were impacted by lower demand, although sales of network products and infrastructure services, primarily in network-related sales, increased. Operating income in Japan was 178.4 billion yen (US$1,898 million), a year-on-year increase of 0.6 billion yen. The positive impact of higher sales of network-related business, yen depreciation for electronic components and the effect of restructuring initiatives in car audio and navigation systems were offset by lower revenue from PCs, mobile phones and LSI devices.

Net sales outside Japan were 1,527.6 billion yen (US$16,251 million), a roughly on par with fiscal 2011. Operating loss outside Japan was 4.1 billion yen (US$44 million) a year-on-year deterioration of 12.2 billion yen, mainly in EMEA.

Net sales in EMEA amounted to 785.2 billion yen (US$8,353 million), a decrease of 4.0% from fiscal 2011. Sales of PCs decreased primarily in continental Europe and sales of infrastructure services were adversely affected by constrained corporate spending stemming from the economic downturn, mainly in the first half of the fiscal year as well as the impact of public sector fiscal austerity policies. Operating loss was 12.4 billion yen (US$132 million), representing a deterioration of 12.4 billion yen from fiscal 2011. Infrastructure services were adversely impacted by low revenue and an increase in expenses related to retirement benefit obligations in the UK. In addition to falling PCs sales, there was an adverse impact from higher procurement costs in Europe for components and materials denominated in US dollars due to depreciation of the euro against the dollar mainly in the first half of the fiscal year.

Net sales in the Americas were 273.7 billion yen (US$2,912 million), a decline of 1.4% from fiscal 2011. On a constant currency basis, sales declined 5.0%. Sales of optical transmission systems decreased due to constrained investment by North American telecommunications carriers, mainly in the first half of the fiscal year. Sales of UNIX servers declined in anticipation of the introduction of new models. Operating loss for the region amounted to 2.2 billion yen, (US$23 million), a deterioration of 2.7 billion yen from fiscal 2011. Income declined as a result of lower revenue from optical transmission systems.

In APAC and China, net sales were 468.7 billion yen (US$4,986 million), a year-on-year increase of 11.1%. Sales of car audio and navigation systems increased due to recovery following the Thai flooding in the previous fiscal year. Sales of Infrastructure services also increased. Operating income was 10.4 billion yen (US$111 million), an increase of 2.8 billion yen from fiscal 2011.

2. Explanation of Financial Condition

[Assets,Liabilities and Net Assets]

(Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (at March 31, 2012)	FY2012 (at March 31, 2013)	Change
Assets			
Curent assets	1,701.7	1,722.2	20.5
（Cash and time deposits and Marketable securities）	273.9	304.9	31.0
（Notes and accounts receivable, trade）	901.3	895.9	-5.3
（Inventories）	334.1	323.0	-11.0
Non-current assets	1,243.7	1,326.7	83.0
（Property, plant and equipment）	640.9	618.4	-22.4
（Intangible assets）	230.2	187.3	-42.9
（Investment securities and other non-current assets）	372.4	520.9	148.4
Total Assets	2,945.5	3,049.0	103.5
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	1,420.3	1,568.5	148.1
（Notes and accounts payables, trade）	617.7	566.7	-50.9
（Short-term borrowings and Current portion of bonds payable）	128.9	289.7	160.8
（Provision for business structure improvement）	9.6	64.0	54.3
Long-term liabilities	558.5	570.7	12.1
（Long-term debt）	252.2	245.2	-6.9
（Accrued retirement benefits）	177.5	178.4	0.8
（Provision for business structure improvement）	1.2	13.8	12.5
Total Liabilities	1,978.9	2,139.2	160.3
Net Assets			
Shareholders' equity	926.0	832.5	-93.4
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-85.0	-51.1	33.8
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	125.4	128.3	2.8
Total Net Assets	966.5	909.8	-56.7
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	2,945.5	3,049.0	103.5

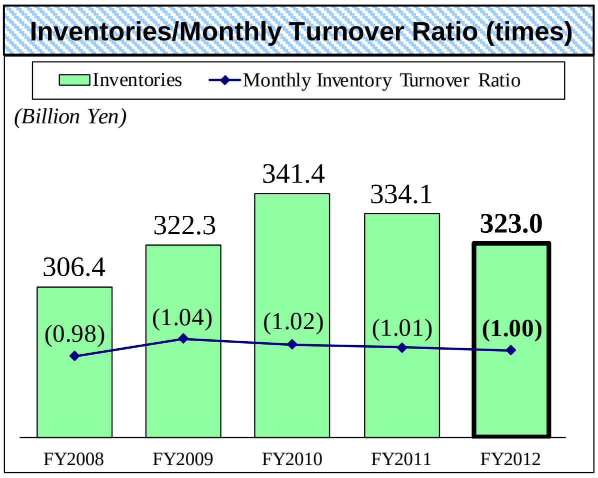
[Cash Flows]

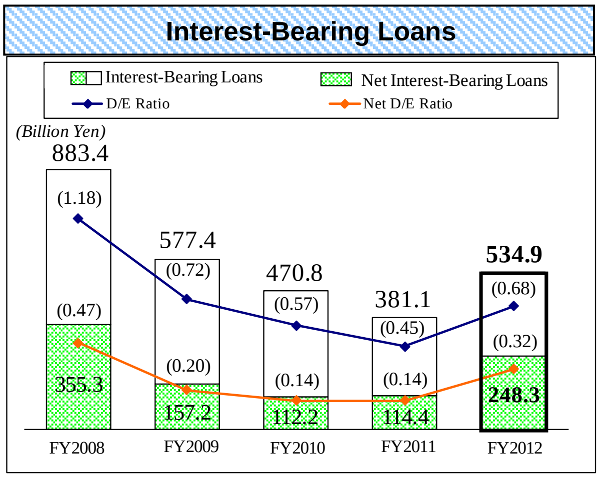
(Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (4/1/11～3/31/12)	FY2012 (4/1/12～3/31/13)	Change
Ⅰ.Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	66.7	-45.1	-111.8
Depreciation and amortization, including goodwill amortization	209.5	192.6	-16.9
Impairment loss	3.2	62.5	59.3
Increase (decrease) in provisions	-11.6	41.7	53.4
(Increase) decrease in receivables, trade	-33.9	34.1	68.0
(Increase) decrease in inventories	4.6	17.2	12.5
Increase (decrease) in payables, trade	20.8	-71.6	-92.4
Income taxes paid	-34.6	-19.9	14.7
Other, net	15.2	-140.6	-155.9
Net cash provided by operating activities	240.0	71.0	-169.0
Ⅱ.Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-137.7	-111.5	26.2
Purchases of intangible assets	-57.5	-64.4	-6.9
Proceeds from transfer of business	-	10.9	10.9
Other, net	4.4	3.5	-0.9
Net cash used in investing activities	-190.8	-161.4	29.3
Ⅰ+Ⅱ Free Cash Flow	49.1	-90.4	-139.6
Excluding one-time items	43.5	8.4	-35.0
Ⅲ.Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase in borrowings(decrease)	-40.6	142.6	183.2
Bond issue and redemption	-48.2	-2.4	45.8
Dividends Paid	-22.6	-23.1	-0.4
Other, net	-27.4	-16.7	10.7
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	-138.9	100.3	239.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	266.6	284.5	17.8

Note: "Free cash flow excluding one-time items" excludes proceeds from sale of investment securities, Proceeds from transfer of busines
Proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries' stock resulting in change in scope of consolidation, and a special contribution
into pension schemes of UK subsidiary.

(1) Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets





Note: The monthly turnover ratio is calculated by taking sales for the fiscal year, dividing by the average balance of inventories during the period, and then dividing by 12. The average balance of inventories for the fiscal year is calculated by taking the average of the balances at the end of the first, second, and third quarters and the end of the fiscal year.

Consolidated total assets at the end of fiscal 2012 amounted to 3,049.0 billion yen (US$32,436 million), an increase of 103.5 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2011. This represented an increase of approximately 110.0 billion yen as a result of yen depreciation. Current assets increased by 20.5 billion yen compared with the end of fiscal 2011, to 1,722.2 billion yen. Notes and accounts receivable decreased by 5.3 billion yen as sales in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 were lower than in the same period of fiscal 2011. As shipments of CPUs for the next-generation supercomputer system were completed, inventories at the end of fiscal 2012 decreased to 323.0 billion yen, down 11.0 billion yen from the ending balance of fiscal 2011. The monthly inventory turnover ratio, which is an indication of asset utilization efficiency, was 1.00 times, essentially unchanged from the end of fiscal 2011.

Non-current assets increased by 83.0 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2011, to 1,326.7 billion yen. Tangible fixed assets decreased by 22.4 billion yen compared with the end of fiscal 2011, primarily as a result of the impairment of fixed assets in the LSI device business. Intangible assets decreased by 42.9 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2011, primarily as a result of the impairment of goodwill of a European subsidiary. Other non-current assets increased 148.4 billion yen, mainly due to an increase in prepaid pension expense associated with a special contribution into benefit pension schemes for the Company's UK-based subsidiary.

Consolidated total liabilities amounted to 2,139.2 billion yen (US$22,757 billion), an increase of 160.3 billion yen compared to the end of fiscal 2011. The balance of interest-bearing loans was 534.9 billion yen, an increase of 153.8 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2011. Short-term borrowings increased to finance a portion of working capital and a special contribution into UK pension schemes. As a result, the D/E ratio was 0.68 times, an increase of 0.23 of a percentage point compared to the end of fiscal 2011, and the net D/E ratio was 0.32 times, an increase of 0.18 of a percentage point compared to the end of fiscal 2011. In addition, the provision for business structure improvement increased 66.8 billion yen due to structural reform in the LSI device business and businesses outside Japan.

Net assets were 909.8 billion yen (US$9,679 million), a decrease of 56.7 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2011. The decline in net assets reflects a decrease in shareholders' equity of 93.4 billion yen resulting mainly from the net loss recorded and the payment of dividends during fiscal 2012. Accumulated other comprehensive income increased by 33.8 billion yen, primarily as a result of yen depreciation and rising share prices. The decline in owners' equity lowered the owners' equity ratio by 3 percentage points compared to the end of fiscal 2011, to 25.6%.

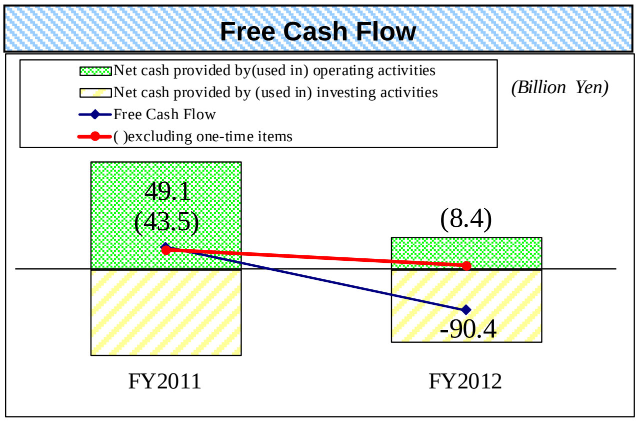
(Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (March 31, 2012)	**FY2012** (March 31, 2013)	Change
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period *	266.6	286.6	19.9
Interest-bearing Loans	381.1	534.9	153.8
Net Interest-bearing Loans	114.4	248.3	133.9
Owners' Equity	841.0	781.4	-59.6

Note (*); The difference of cash and cash equivalents at end of period between balance sheet and cash flow statement is overdraft. It is included in interest-bearing loans as short-term borrowings.

(2) Cash Flows

Net cash provided by operating activities during fiscal 2012 amounted to 71.0 billion yen (US$755 million), a year-on-year decrease of 169.0 billion yen. There was an outflow of 114.3 billion for a special payment to the pension scheme of Fujitsu's UK subsidiary. Working capital increased due to sluggish sales of PCs and mobile phones. Regarding restructuring charges relating to the LSI device business and business outside Japan, cash outflows are expected in fiscal 2013.



Note: Free cash flow excluding one-time items is free cash flow minus proceeds from the sale of investment securities, proceeds from the transfer of business, income from the acquisition of subsidiaries' stock, and a special contribution during FY2012 to the pension scheme of Fujitsu's UK subsidiary.

Net cash used in investing activities was 161.4 billion yen (US$1,717 million). Outflows mainly consisted of the acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounting to 111.5 billion yen, primarily related to datacenters, and the acquisition of intangible assets amounting to 64.4 billion yen, primarily software. A cash inflow of 10.9 billion yen primarily represents the sales proceeds for fixed and other assets stemming from the transfer of the Iwate Plant and the LSI assembly and test facilities of the LSI device business. Compared to fiscal 2011, net outflows decreased by 29.3 billion yen, reflecting lower capital expenditures on property, plant and equipment.

Free cash flow, the sum of cash flows from operating and investing activities, was negative 90.4 billion yen (US$962 million), representing a decrease in net cash inflows of 139.6 billion yen compared with the same period in the previous fiscal year. Excluding one-time items such as the contribution to the pension fund held by a UK subsidiary company, cash inflows amounted to 8.4 billion yen, which was 35.0 billion yen less than the previous fiscal year.

Net cash provided by financing activities was 100.3 billion yen (US$1,067 million). Short-term borrowings financed capital associated with a contribution made to the pension scheme of a UK subsidiary. This represents an increase in net cash inflows of 239.3 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year.

As a result of the above factors, cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal 2012 were 284.5 billion yen (US$3,027 million), an increase of 17.8 billion yen compared to the end of fiscal 2011.

(3) Status of Retirement Benefit Plans

The balance of unrecognized obligation for retirement benefits is 465.8 billion yen. For retirement benefit plans in Japan, the amount of unrecognized obligation for retirement benefits is 308.7 billion yen. Although plan assets increased as a result of good investment performance, the amount of unrecognized obligation for retirement benefits increased by 16.7 billion yen since the end of the prior fiscal year because a decline in the discount rate raised the amount of projected benefit obligation. Similarly, for retirement benefit plans outside of Japan, even though plan assets increased as a result of good investment performance, the amount of unrecognized obligation for retirement benefits increased by 48.2 billion yen since the end of the prior fiscal year, to 157.1 billion yen, because of lower discount rates and a weaker yen.

(Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (March 31, 2012)	**FY2012** (March 31, 2013)	Change
a. Projected Benefit Obligation	-1,868.4	-2,151.1	-282.7
b. Plan Assets	1,352.0	1,686.9	334.9
c. Projected Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets (a) + (b)	-516.3	-464.2	52.1
Net of Prepaid Pension Cost and Allowance for Retirement Benefits	-115.4	1.6	117.1
Unrecognized Obligation for Retirement Benefits	-400.9	-465.8	-64.9
In Japan	-292.0	-308.7	-16.7
Outside Japan	-108.9	-157.1	-48.2

(Assumptions used in accounting for the plans)

Discount Rates	In Japan	2.5%	1.7%	-0.8%
	Outside Japan (Mainly in UK)	Mainly 5.0%	Mainly 4.4%	-0.6%

<Reference> Major Financial Indices

(Billion Yen, except ratio and period items)

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012
Net Sales	4,692.9	4,679.5	4,528.4	4,467.5	4,381.7
Sales Outside of Japan	1,499.8	1,748.3	1,587.3	1,506.0	1,498.2
[Ratio of Sales Outside of Japan to Total Sales]	[32.0%]	[37.4%]	[35.1 %]	[33.7 %]	[34.2 %]
Operating Income Margin	1.5%	2.0%	2.9%	2.4%	2.2%
Return on Equity	-13.2%	12.0%	6.8%	5.1%	-9.0%
Inventories	306.4	322.3	341.4	334.1	323.0
[Inventory Turnover Ratio]	[13.61]	[14.88]	[13.65]	[13.23]	[13.33]
[Monthly Inventory Turnover]	[0.98 times]	[1.04 times]	[1.02 times]	[1.01 times]	[1.00 times]
Total Assets	3,221.9	3,228.0	3,024.0	2,945.5	3,049.0
[Total Assets Turnover Ratio]	[1.33]	[1.45]	[1.45]	[1.50]	[1.46]
Shareholders' Equity	782.9	865.8	903.9	926.0	832.5
[Shareholders' Equity Ratio]	[24.3%]	[26.8%]	[29.9%]	[31.4%]	[27.3%]
Owners' Equity	748.9	798.6	821.2	841.0	781.4
[Owners' Equity Ratio]	[23.2%]	[24.7%]	[27.2%]	[28.6%]	[25.6%]
Market Value-based Shareholders' Equity Ratio	23.4%	39.1%	32.2%	30.6%	26.3%
Interest-Bearing Loans	883.4	577.4	470.8	381.1	534.9
Net Interest Bearing Loans	355.3	157.2	112.2	114.4	248.3
D/E Ratio	1.18	0.72	0.57	0.45	0.68
Net D/E Ratio	0.47	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.32
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	248.0	295.3	255.5	240.0	71.0
Free Cash Flow	23.4	296.4	113.4	49.1	-90.4
[Excluding one-time items]*1	[7.8]	[111.6]	[73.3]	[43.5]	[8.4]
Loans/Cash Flows From Operating Activities	3.6 years	2.0 years	1.8 years	1.6 years	7.5 years
Interest Coverage Ratio	14.2	18.1	21.8	25.9	9.7

Note:

Owners' Equity:	*Net Assets – Share Warrants – Minority Interests*
Return on Equity:	*Net Income ÷ {(Owners' Equity at Start of Period + Owners' Equity at End of Period) ÷ 2}*
Inventory Turnover Ratio:	*Net Sales ÷ {(Beginning Balance of Inventories + Ending Balance of Inventories) ÷ 2}*
Monthly Inventory Turnover:	*Net Sales ÷ Average Inventories during Period(*2) ÷ 12*
Total Assets Turnover Ratio:	*Net Sales ÷ {(Beginning Balance of Total Assets + Ending Balance of Total Assets) ÷ 2}*
Shareholders' Equity Ratio:	*Shareholders' Equity ÷ Total Assets*
Owners' Equity Ratio:	*Owners' Equity ÷ Total Assets*
Market Value-based Shareholders' Equity Ratio:	*Market Capitalization ÷ Total Assets*
Net Interest-Bearing Loans:	*Interest-Bearing Loans – Cash Equivalents*
D/E Ratio:	*Interest-Bearing Loans ÷ Owners' Equity*
Net D/E Ratio:	*(Interest-bearing Loans - Cash Equivalents) ÷ Owners' Equity*
Loans / Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	*Interest-Bearing Loans ÷ Cash Flows from Operating Activities*
Interest Coverage Ratio:	*Cash Flows from Operating Activities ÷ Interest Expense*

**1: Free cash flow excluding one-time items excludes the following:*

- *Proceeds from sales of investment securities*
- *Proceeds from acquisitions of subsidiaries in line with changes to scope of consolidation*
- *Proceeds from business transfers*
- *A special contribution during FY2012 into pension schemes of Fujitsu's UK subsidiary*

**2: Average inventories during period are calculated as the average of the ending balance of inventories for each of the four quarters of the fiscal year.*

3. FY2013 Earnings Projections

With respect to the operating environment Fujitsu faces in fiscal 2013, in Japan ICT spending is recovering, primarily in the manufacturing and retailing/distribution sectors, as a result of an improved export environment because of the recent weakening of the yen, higher public sector investment, and a recovery in consumer spending. Outside of Japan, a mild recovery is underway, as the credit market uncertainties in Europe have started to recede, and there are signs that the economy has bottomed out in the US. Against this backdrop, in its consolidated earnings projections for fiscal 2013, Fujitsu is anticipating growth in its services business and servers and network-related products in Japan. Outside Japan, the car audio and navigation equipment business and electronic component business are expected to grow.

At the same time, Fujitsu has factored into its projections the positive impact of a variety of structural reforms implemented in fiscal 2012 to strengthen its fundamentals, including approximately 25 billion yen of impact stemming from structural reforms in its underperforming businesses, such as its LSI device business and parts of its operations outside Japan and approximately 20 billion yen of impact stemming from workforce related measures and rationalization of corporate function, as it aims to achieve its medium-term performance targets based on the management direction the company announced on February 7, 2013. Regarding the LSI device business, Fujitsu has factored into its projections the impact of restructuring charges carried over from fiscal 2012, while transfer of the microcontroller and analog device business have both been included in net sales and operating income.

The earnings projections for fiscal 2013 also assume yen exchange rates of 93 yen for the US dollar, 120 yen for the euro, and 140 yen for the British pound. For the full year, the impact of these exchange rates alone is expected to boost net sales by approximately 140 billion yen and operating income by approximately 10 billion yen.

For the first half of fiscal 2013, Fujitsu is projecting consolidated net sales of 2,050.0 billion yen. Despite the favorable impact on sales anticipated from exchange rates and a strong services business in Japan, sales are projected to decline by 20 billion yen compared to the first half of fiscal 2012 due to the continuation of a severe competitive environment in mobile phones, as the cycle of demand for smartphones turns down, and because a recovery in Fujitsu’s services businesses outside Japan is not expected until the second half of the fiscal year.

Fujitsu is projecting an operating loss of 10.0 billion yen for the first half, representing deterioration of approximately 20 billion yen from the first half of fiscal 2012. Despite the fact that lower overhead costs resulting from structural reforms in the LSI device business and parts of its operations outside Japan implemented in fiscal 2012 is expected to begin having a positive impact from the second quarter of fiscal 2013, operating income is projected to decline. This is due to higher retirement benefit expenses in pension plans outside of Japan as a result of lower discount rates, in addition to the impact of lower sales.

For the first half of fiscal 2013, Fujitsu is projecting a net loss of 30.0 billion yen, representing a year-on-year deterioration of approximately 20 billion yen, due to the impact of lower operating income.

For the full 2013 fiscal year, Fujitsu is projecting net sales of 4,550.0 billion yen, an increase of 170 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year. Despite a drastic decline in sales of mobile phones and other products in the Ubiquitous Solutions segment, sales are projected to rise primarily in the second half of the fiscal year, due to higher sales of services and servers both in and outside Japan, and because of a projected rebound in demand for LSI devices and electronic components, in addition to the favorable impact of exchange rates.

Full-year operating income for fiscal 2013 is projected to be 140.0 billion yen, an improvement of 45 billion yen compared to fiscal 2012. Operating income in the Technology Solutions segment is projected to increase by approximately 10 billion yen. Operating income in Japan is projected to increase because of the impact of higher sales in the services business and the impact of workforce rationalization measures. Operating income outside Japan is projected to decrease. Outside of Japan, although there should be a positive impact of structural reforms and lower goodwill amortization expenses, retirement benefit expenses are projected to rise in accordance with revisions to accounting standards. Operating income in the Ubiquitous Solutions segment is projected to be essentially unchanged from fiscal 2012. Lower sales of mobile phones and increasing procurement costs on the depreciating yen are expected to be offset by a sales strategy focusing on profitability in PCs and lower development expenses. The Device Solutions segment is projected to return to profitability with operating income of 25 billion yen. In addition to the impact of higher sales of LSI devices and electronic components, as well as the favorable impact of exchange rates, the segment will also benefit from the impact of the structural reforms in the LSI device business implemented in fiscal 2012, resulting in a projected 40 billion yen improvement in operating income compared to fiscal 2012.

Fujitsu is projecting full-year net income of 45.0 billion yen. Restructuring expenses relating to structural reform of the LSI device business carried over from 2012 has been factored into these projections. Over 30 billion yen of amortization of actuarial loss stemming from both Japan and outside Japan is factored in net income.

FY2013 Full-Year Consolidated Forecast (Billion Yen)

	First-Half			**Full-Year**		
	FY2012 (Actual)	**FY2013** (Forecast)	Change vs. First-Half FY2012	**FY2012** (Actual)	**FY2013** (Forecast)	Change vs. FY2012
Net Sales	2,071,8	2,050.0	-21.8	4,381.7	4,550.0	168.2
Operating Income	7.6	-10.0	-17.6	95.2	140.0	44.7
[Operating Income Margin]	[0.4%]	[-0.5%]	[-0.9%]	[2.2%]	[3.1%]	[0.9%]
Other Income and Expenses	-4.5	-	4.5	-140.3	-35.0	105.3
Net Income	-11.0	-30.0	-18.9	-72.9	45.0	117.9

Forecast for FY2013 Consolidated Business Segment Information

<Net Sales* and Operating Income>

(Billion Yen)

		FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)	Change vs. FY2012	Change(%)	Change(%) Constant Currency**
Technology Solutions	Sales	2,942.3	3,100.0	157.6	5.4	3
	Japan	1,936.4	1,990.0	53.5	2.8	3
	Outside Japan	1,005.9	1,110.0	104.0	10.3	2
	Operating income	180.9	190.0	9.0	5.0	
	[Operating income margin]	[6.2%]	[6.1%]	[-0.1%]		
Services	Sales	2,387.2	2,480.0	92.7	3.9	1
	Operating income	131.6	138.0	6.3	4.8	
	[Operating income margin]	[5.5%]	[5.6%]	[0.1%]		
System Platforms	Sales	555.1	620.0	64.8	11.7	8
	Operating income	49.3	52.0	2.6	5.4	
	[Operating income margin]	[8.9%]	[8.4%]	[-0.5%]		
Ubiquitous Solutions	Sales	1,090.2	1,020.0	-70.2	-6.4	-9
	Japan	823.0	720.0	-103.0	-12.5	-13
	Outside Japan	267.1	300.0	32.8	12.3	3
	Operating income	9.6	7.0	-2.6	-27.3	
	[Operating income margin]	[0.9%]	[0.7%]	[-0.2%]		
Device Solutions	Sales	540.3	620.0	79.6	14.7	9
	Japan	295.9	340.0	44.0	14.9	15
	Outside Japan	244.4	280.0	35.5	14.5	2
	Operating income	-14.2	25.0	39.2	-	
	[Operating income margin]	[-2.6%]	[4.0%]	[6.6%]		
Other/Elimination and Corporate***	Sales	-191.2	-190.0	1.2	-	-
	Operating income	-81.0	-82.0	-0.9	-	
Total	Sales	4,381.7	4,550.0	168.2	3.8	1
	Japan	2,883.5	2,900.0	16.4	0.6	1
	Outside Japan	1,498.2	1,650.0	151.7	10.1	1
	Operating income	95.2	140.0	44.7	46.9	
	[Operating income margin]	[2.2%]	[3.1%]	[0.9%]		
<Ratio of Sales outside Japan>		34.2%	36.3%	2.1%		

(Billion Yen)

			FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)	Change vs. FY2012	Change(%)	Change(%) Constant Currency***
TOTAL	Technology Solutions		2,942.3	3,100.0	157.6	5.4	3
	Services		2,387.2	2,480.0	92.7	3.9	1
		Solutions/System Integration	837.1	870.0	32.8	3.9	4
		Infrastructure Services	1,550.0	1,610.0	59.9	3.9	-0
	System Platforms		555.1	620.0	64.8	11.7	8
		System Products	262.9	295.0	32.0	12.2	9
		Network Products	292.2	325.0	32.7	11.2	8
	Ubiquitous Solutions		1,090.2	1,020.0	-70.2	-6.4	-9
		PCs/Mobile Phones	822.8	730.0	-92.8	-11.3	-13
		Mobilewear	267.4	290.0	22.5	8.4	5
	Device Solutions		540.3	620.0	79.6	14.7	9
		LSI****	289.6	320.0	30.3	10.5	6
		Electronic Components	252.5	300.0	47.4	18.8	12

<Reference> LSI Devices Operating Income (Billion Yen)

	FY2012 (Actual)	**FY2013** (Forecast)		
	Full Year	First-Half	Second-Half	Full Year
Operating Income	-13.8	0.5	7.5	8.0

Notes:

* Net sales include intersegment sales.

** The impact of exchange rate fluctuation has been calculated by using the average U.S. dollar, euro and British pound exchange rates for FY2012 to translate the current period’s net sales outside Japan into yen.

*** "Other/Elimination and Corporate" includes Japan's next-generation supercomputer project; facility services and the development of information services for Fujitsu Group companies; and welfare benefits for Fujitsu Group employees, as well as strategic expenses such as basic research and joint costs associated with Group management conducted by the parent company.

**** Sales figures for LSI include intrasegment sales to the electronic components segment.

[Miscellaneous Forecasts for FY2013]

a.Exchange rate (Yen)

	FY2011 (Actual)	FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)
U.S. Dollar	79	83	93
euro	109	107	120
British pound	126	131	140

Reference information:

A 1 yen fluctuation (depreciation/appreciation) had the following effect on operating income of FY2012.

U.S. dollar : Increase/decrease by approximately 0.2 billion yen.
euro: Increase/decrease by approximately 0.1 billion yen.
British pound: Increase/decrease by approximately 0 billion yen.

A 1 yen fluctuation (depreciation/appreciation) is expected to have the following effect on operating income of FY2013.

U.S. dollar : Increase/decrease by approximately 0.9 billion yen.
euro: Increase/decrease by approximately 0.2 billion yen.
British pound: Increase/decrease by approximately 0 billion yen.

b.R&D Expenses (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (Actual)	FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)
R&D Expenses	238.3	231.0	220.0
As % of Sales	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%

c.Capital Expenditures and Depreciation (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (Actual)	FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)
Technology Solutions	73.4	59.5	80.0
Ubiquitous Solutions	15.6	14.6	15.0
Device Solutions	47.2	40.4	35.0
Other/Corporate	4.3	7.0	5.0
Total	140.6	121.7	135.0
Depreciation	131.5	116.5	110.0

d.Cash Flows (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (Actual)	FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)
Net income	42.7	-72.9	45.0
Depreciation & goodwill amortization*	209.5	192.6	180.0
Others***	-12.2	-48.6	5.0
(A)Cash flows from operating activities	240.0	71.0	230.0
(B)Cash flows from investing activities	-190.8	-161.4	-170.0
(C)Free cash flow (A)+(B)	49.1	-90.4	60.0
[FCF excluding one-time items]**	43.5	8.4	50.0
(D)Cash flows from financing activities	-138.9	100.3	-60.0
(E)Total (C)+(D)	-89.7	9.9	-

Notes:

* Depreciation & goodwill amortization include amortization of intangible assets.

** FCF excluding one-time items is free cash flow minus proceeds from the sale of investment securities, proceeds from the transfer of business, income from the acquisition of subsidiaries' stock, and a special contribution during FY2012 into pension schemes of UK subsidiary (114.3 billion yen).

*** Others in cash flows from operating activities for forecast of FY2013 include expenditures regarding structural reforms in LSI devices and global businesses (approximately 40.0 billion yen).

e.PC Shipments

(Million Units)

	FY2011 (Actual)	FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)
PC Shipments	6.02	5.83	5.35

Change vs. previous forecast as of February 7, 2013 -1.7

f.Mobile Phone Shipments

(Million Units)

	FY2011 (Actual)	FY2012 (Actual)	FY2013 (Forecast)
Mobile Phone Shipments	8.00	6.50	5.20

Change vs. previous forecast as of February 7, 2013 0

g.Employees

(Thousands)

	FY2011 March 31, 2012 (Actual)	FY2012 March 31, 2013 (Actual)
Japan	107	104
Outside Japan	66	65
Total	173	169

Notes: Employees in Japan decreased in accordance with the transfers of the Iwate Plant and LSI assembly and testing facilities (approximately 2,300 in headcount).

4. Policy on Dividends and Dividends Forecast

Article 40 of Fujitsu Limited’s Articles of Incorporation grants the Board of Directors the authority to distribute retained earnings. As part of Fujitsu’s basic policy on the exercise of this authority, a portion of retained earnings is paid to shareholders to provide a stable return, and a portion is 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, while taking into consideration its level of profit, when a sufficient volume of internal reserves is secured, including through the acquisition of its own shares, Fujitsu aims to more proactively distribute profits to shareholders.

In its non-consolidated financial results for fiscal 2012, Fujitsu posted a loss on valuation of shares in affiliates of approximately 380 billion yen, primarily on non-recoverable losses in the Company’s semiconductor, European and UK subsidiaries. Specifically, factors included the impact of deteriorated business conditions on its subsidiary responsible for LSI devices, Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited, and the subsidiary conducting operations in continental Europe, Fujitsu Technology Solutions, as well as an as other expenses posted due to the implementation of structural reforms. In addition, Fujitsu will recognize unrecognized obligation for retirement benefits for its subsidiary in the UK, Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC. The posting of these valuation losses caused negative retained earnings, on a non-consolidated basis, as of the end of fiscal 2012. As such, the company will not pay a fiscal 2012 year-end dividend.

Annual dividends amounted to 5 yen per share, representing only the interim dividend.

With respect to the payment of dividends from retained earnings in FY2013, the Company has regrettably decided not to pay an interim dividend, and the payment of a year-end dividend has not yet been decided.

Overview of FY 2012 Non-consolidated Financial Results

<Profit and Loss (Non-consolidated)>

(Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (4/1/2011 – 3/31/2012)	FY2012 (4/1/2012 – 3/31/2013)	Change
Net Sales	2,124.2	2,087.8	-36.3
Operating Income	28.3	27.8	-0.4
Other Income and Expenses	14.6	-361.5	-376.2
Net Income(loss)	54.8	-338.0	-392.8

On a non-consolidated basis, net sales for Fujitsu Limited in fiscal 2012 were 2,087.8 billion yen (US$22,211 million), representing a decline of 1.7% compared to fiscal 2011. Operating income was 27.8 billion yen (US$296 million), essentially unchanged from the previous fiscal year. Although operating income was adversely affected by the impact of lower sales, primarily of hardware products, such as PCs and mobile phones, there was company-wide progress in achieving cost efficiencies.

Valuation losses of 383.9 billion yen on shares of subsidiaries and restructuring charges of 3.9 billion yen were recorded in other expenses. The valuation losses on shares of subsidiaries stemmed from the LSI device business, for which structural reforms have been implemented in the face of deteriorating financial performance, and valuation losses recorded on shares of subsidiaries in business operations outside Japan.

The restructuring charges are personnel-related expenses stemming from an early retirement incentive plan implemented for managerial-level employees of Fujitsu Limited.

On a non-consolidated basis, Fujitsu Limited recorded a net loss of 338.0 billion yen (US$3,596 million).

[Major Items in Valuation Losses on Shares of Subsidiaries (FY2012)]

1. Semiconductor Subsidiary: Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited
As a result of deterioration in its financial performance, Fujitsu recorded a valuation loss of 187.1 billion yen on the subsidiary's stock due to the value of the Company's net assets falling below 50% of the book value of Fujitsu's investment, and because the estimated value from the recovery of net assets within roughly a 5-year period is less than the book value of its investment.

2. European Subsidiary: Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V.
As a result of deterioration in its financial performance, Fujitsu recorded a valuation loss of 82.4 billion yen on the subsidiary's stock due to the erosion of the Company's excess earnings generation capacity envisioned at the time of its acquisition, and because the estimated value from the recovery of net assets within roughly a 5-year period is less than the book value of its investment.

3. UK Subsidiary: Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC
In addition to deterioration in its financial performance, with the adoption of revised accounting standards for retirement benefits, the Company’s net assets will significantly decline because of the recognition of previously unrecognized retirement benefit obligations. Fujitsu recorded a valuation loss of 106.0 billion yen on the subsidiary's stock because the estimated value from the recovery of net assets within roughly a 5-year period is less than the book value of its investment.

<Net Assets(Non-consolidated)>

(Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (March 31, 2012)	FY2012 (March 31, 2013)	Change
Shareholders' Equity	745.7	387.0	-358.7
Common Stock	324.6	324.6	-
Capital Surplus:	167.1	167.1	-0.0
Other Capital Surplus	167.1	167.1	-0.0
Retained Earnings:	254.3	-104.3	-358.7
Legal Retained Earnings	8.0	10.1	2.0
Other Retained Earnings	246.2	-114.5	-360.7
Treasury Stock	-0.3	-0.3	-0.0
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	12.9	23.3	10.4
Total Net Assets	758.7	410.3	-348.3

Allocable Funds for Distribution (Non-consolidated)	413.0	52.2	-360.8

In fiscal 2012, because of the large losses recorded primarily as a result of valuation losses on the shares of subsidiaries, Fujitsu Limited posted a net loss of 338.0 billion yen on a non-consolidated basis, resulting in negative retained earnings of 104.3 billion yen. Allocable funds for distribution at the end of the 2012 fiscal year were 52.2 billion yen, a decline of 360.8 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2011.

5. Business and Other Risks

Listed below are the principal business and other risks affecting the Fujitsu Group (Fujitsu Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries) that we believe may influence investors' decisions. We are aware of and have evaluated these risks and are making efforts to prevent, mitigate, transfer, and control potential risks, and minimize the impact should these risks actually arise. Please note that the following is not an exhaustive list of all the risks that may affect the Group. Among the risks listed below are some items related to future developments, but the list only includes items that the Group deems necessary to publicly disclose as of the date of submission of these materials (April 30, 2013).

1. Economic and Financial Market Trends
Economic and financial market trends have an impact on the Group's business results, financial base and other aspects of its operations. Examples of such risks are listed below.

1) Economic Trends in Key Markets
The Fujitsu Group provides ICT services, server and storage products, network products, as well as semiconductors and other components, to clients in corporate and public institutions, as well as consumers in Japan and every region of the globe. Hence, sales and income generated from these operations are greatly affected by economic conditions in each respective market. The economic trends in our key markets, namely Japan, North America, Europe, and Asia (including China), can significantly impact Fujitsu Group operations.

2) High-tech Market Volatility
The ICT sector is periodically subject to dramatic changes in the balance of supply and demand that exceed the scope of normal cyclical market variations. This tendency is particularly evident with regard to semiconductors, PCs, and other general-purpose products. The Fujitsu Group gives ample consideration to market cycles and volatility when deciding to develop new global technology solutions and other businesses, launch new products, initiate volume production, or scale back production, among other actions. Nonetheless, we may fail to accurately forecast market changes, or changes in market conditions could exceed our forecasts. Accordingly, there is a risk that we may be unable to recoup investment costs, as well as the risk of opportunity losses. Further, the Group continuously implements structural reforms in a bid to respond to market changes. However, drastic market changes could force us to enact structural reforms on a far greater scale than initially expected, resulting in a temporary increase in related expenses.

3) Exchange Rates
The Fujitsu Group is expanding its business outside Japan. As a result, sudden fluctuations in US dollar, euro and British pound exchange rates and other factors could have a significant impact on sales and income, resulting in such factors as the lowering of competitive pricing for the services and products that we deliver outside Japan. Sudden fluctuations in exchange rates can also affect the cost of components and materials that we import from outside Japan, as well as the various products that we export. In addition, with respect to assets held by the Group outside Japan, as well as liabilities, there is the possibility that exchange rate fluctuations could lead to depreciation of assets and/or appreciation of liabilities.

4) Interest Rates
The Fujitsu Group has interest-bearing loans which include debt directly impacted by interest rate fluctuations. Consequently, rising interest rates could increase borrowing costs.

5) Capital Markets
Stock market trends in and outside of Japan have a substantial effect on the value of Group stockholdings in other companies and the management of pension assets. Weak stock market performance could thus force us to incur losses on the devaluation of marketable securities held or a reduction in pension assets, exposing the Group to the risk of higher valuation losses or additional pension obligations.

2. Customers

Fujitsu Group operations are highly influenced by the business trends of customers. Examples of potential risks are described below.

1) Changes in Customers' ICT Investment Trends

A growing proportion of our technology solutions and other businesses is with the public institutions such as the Japanese, local and foreign governments; telecommunications carriers; financial services institutions; and large manufacturers. The business environment within these industries, including shifting market trends and structural reforms, could lead to changes in customers' IT investment trends, having a significant impact on Group sales and profitability. In addition, the trends in sales of our customers' products and services have a large impact on the demand for and prices of the Group's products and services. Accordingly, soft demand and falling prices for customers' products and services, a decline in the size of customers' businesses, or customers' reduced market share, as well as restrains on customer ICT investments could negatively impact Group sales and earnings.

In our business outside Japan, for example, government-related projects in the UK are an especially important part of our business. Accordingly, changes and restraints placed on the ICT investment plans of the UK government could impact sales and profitability.

2) Ability to Maintain Long-Term Relationships with Customers

The Fujitsu Group is creating long-lasting ties with its customers, striving to be a valued and trusted business partner and provide solutions across the full IT system lifecycle. Accordingly, business stability hinges on maintaining relations with customers. An inability to maintain trusted relationships with such customers, or the failure to renew contracts with them, could therefore affect sales and profitability.

3. Competitors/Industry

The ICT sector is characterized by intense competition and fast-paced technological innovation. Events within the industry or actions by competitors could therefore have a substantial impact on our business results. Examples of such potential risks are listed below.

1) Price Competition

Changes in market environments, intensifying competition, technological innovation and other factors may cause prices for products and services to decline.

Anticipating such technology- and competition-driven price reduction of ICT services, including cloud computing, and the escalation of PC prices, we are pursuing a variety of measures to reduce costs, as well as efforts to expand sales of competitive products and services derived from an awareness of customers' needs and industry trends.

Despite these steps, the Group still faces the risk of larger than-expected declines in prices, as well as being unable to achieve cost reductions or sales growth due to fluctuations in procurement costs. Any of these risks could negatively impact Group sales and profitability.

2) Competition from New Market Entrants and Others

In addition to challenges posed by existing industry peers, competition from new market entrants continues to intensify in the ICT sector. Today, new entrants continue to emerge in market areas where the Fujitsu Group has a competitive advantage, thus entailing the risk that we may lose our competitive edge, or fail to secure a clear competitive advantage in future business operations.

3) Competition in Technology Development

Technological advancement in the ICT sector occurs at an extremely fast pace, leading to rapid turnover in new products and technologies. In this context, remaining competitive requires the continuous development of state-of-the-art technology. While the Fujitsu Group does its utmost to maintain highly competitive technologies by expanding into markets such as cloud computing and smartphones, a loss in competitiveness versus other companies in the race to develop innovative technologies could lead to a decline in the Group's market share and profitability, which would negatively impact sales and earnings.

Further, sales and profitability could be affected by the development of groundbreaking technologies and services by competitors that would severely compromise the value of the Group's services and products.

4. Suppliers, Alliances, etc.

In the course of its operations, the Fujitsu Group conducts business with a wide range of suppliers and alliance partners. Accordingly, any significant changes in relationships with these and other business partners could affect the Group's business.

1) Procurement

The Fujitsu Group utilizes sophisticated technologies to provide a range of products and services. There is therefore a risk that we may encounter difficulties in procuring a stable supply of certain key components or raw materials, or in cases where regular supply channels are unavailable, that we may be unable to secure alternative procurement sources. There is also the risk that the Group may be unable to sufficiently procure certain parts or raw materials in the large volumes required. Moreover, natural disasters, accidents and other events, as well as any deterioration in business conditions at suppliers, could hinder the ability of business partners to provide the Group with a stable supply of required components or raw materials. The Fujitsu Group has taken a variety of measures to strengthen the resiliency of its supply chain, including moving to multiple sources for procurement, working on, or strengthening support for, business continuity management (BCM) initiatives of suppliers, and holding a sufficient supply of inventories. Despite these efforts, inadequate supplies of parts and raw materials could cause delays in the provision of products and services, resulting in postponement of deliveries to customers and opportunity losses. In respect to procurement of components and other materials, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, tight supply and demand conditions, and other pressures could drive procurement costs higher than initial estimates, leading to diminished returns on products and services, as well as lower sales due to the higher prices. Additionally, while we make every effort to ensure the quality of procured components, we cannot guarantee that all components purchased will be free of defects. The discovery of such issues could result in processing delays, as well as defective products, opportunity losses, repair costs, and disposal costs for defective goods, plus the potential obligation to pay damages to customers.

2) Collaborations, Alliances and Technology Licensing

To enhance competitiveness within a global ICT business environment, the Fujitsu Group works with a large number of companies through business alliances, technology collaborations, joint ventures and other means, a practice that we intend to actively continue in the future. If, however, as a result of managerial, financial, or other causes, it becomes difficult to establish or maintain such collaborative ties or to gain sufficient results from them, the Group's business could be adversely affected. Moreover, many of our products and services employ other companies' patents, technologies, software, and trademarks with the consent of their owners. However, there is no guarantee that other companies will continue to grant or license the right to use their property under terms acceptable to the Fujitsu Group.

5. Public Regulations, Public Policy, and Tax Matters

The business operations of the Fujitsu Group are global in scope, and are therefore impacted by a variety of public regulations, public policies, tax laws and other such factors in all countries where the Group does business. Specifically, wherever it operates, the Group must comply with a variety of government policies, regulations, such as authorizations for business or investment, import/export regulations and restrictions, as well as laws pertaining to antimonopoly policies, intellectual property rights, consumers, the environment and recycling, labor conditions, subcontracting, and taxation. The Fujitsu Group's earnings might be affected by increased compliance costs associated with measures to make stricter or otherwise revise such policies, laws and regulations, or by liabilities stemming from fines in cases where the company is found to have committed a violation. We also provide solutions in certain fields and business domains such as healthcare, communications, and construction that are subject to other public regulations, meaning that regulatory trends in these sectors may potentially impact the Group's business.

6. Others

The Fujitsu Group makes every effort to eliminate known risks but can offer no guarantee of its ability to always achieve every desired outcome in the course of executing business operations. Some of the specific risks faced in this respect are detailed below.

1) Deficiencies or Flaws in Products and Services

In accordance with our corporate philosophy, the Fujitsu Way, we emphasize quality in our business activities. The Fujitsu Group aims to enhance quality to build and support a networked society where people can live in comfort and with peace of mind. We are committed to improving quality at the design and development stages as well as in manufacturing by setting rules on quality control throughout the company. We are also promoting strict quality control when purchasing components from external suppliers. These efforts notwithstanding, it is impossible to totally eliminate the possibility of deficiencies or flaws occurring in products, including software. While the Group is also setting rules on quality control throughout the company, promoting software modularization, standardization of development work, and enhanced security measures in order to improve the quality of system development and other services in the technology solutions business, the possibility of defects arising cannot be excluded. With respect to systems that play a critical role in supporting social infrastructure, we have been checking for any potential problems in these systems, including the operating environment, software and hardware, in cooperation with our customers. In addition, we have continuously made improvements to the quality, contracts, and related rules in order to ensure the stable operation of social infrastructure systems. We cannot, however, entirely eliminate the possibility of deficiencies or flaws. In addition, in our cloud services, the Fujitsu Group positions “high reliability” as the most important value, and maintains earthquake resistant and highly secure facilities. However, we cannot totally exclude the possibility of service suspension. In the event of deficiencies or flaws, or services are suspended, the Group may have to initiate product recalls or repairs, engage in system recovery work, pay damages to customers or suffer opportunity losses, all of which would negatively impact Group sales and profitability.

2) Project Management

Due to such factors as the increasing scale and sophistication of systems and more rigorous demands from customers, as well as increasing complexity, system development work is becoming increasingly complex. At the same time, greater competition is leading to increasingly intense pricing pressures. To deal with this situation and prevent incidences of delayed delivery and loss-generating projects, we have been revising our approach to making contracts with customers, advancing the standardization of sales and system engineering business processes, and working to manage risk from the business negotiation stage through actual project implementation. The Group continues to maintain reserves for losses as necessary. In addition, we are striving to industrialize the system development process in order to strengthen our cost competitiveness. Nevertheless, in spite of these measures, there is a possibility that we may be unable to completely prevent incidences of delayed delivery the occurrence of loss-generating projects.

3) Investment Decisions and Business Restructuring

In the ICT industry, large investments in R&D, capital expenditure, business acquisitions, and business restructuring are necessary to maintain competitiveness. The Fujitsu Group is carrying out essential structural reforms, including those currently being undertaken for the LSI device business. Accordingly, the success or failure of these initiatives has a profound effect on the business results of the Fujitsu Group. When making such investment and restructuring decisions, we give ample consideration to a range of factors such as market trends, customer needs, the superiority of the Group’s own technologies, the financial performance of acquisition candidates and our business portfolio. There is, however, the risk that markets and technologies, as well as acquisition candidates deemed attractive by the Group, may fail to grow as anticipated, or that supply and demand imbalances or price erosion may be more severe than expected. The Group takes a number of steps to mitigate this risk, including the consideration of investment efficiency and responding to inherent fluctuations by dividing investment into multiple phases and forging agreements with customers prior to investment. Nonetheless, there is no guarantee that the Group can generate sufficient returns on such investments.

4) Intellectual Property Rights

The Fujitsu Group has accumulated technologies and expertise that help distinguish its products from those of other companies. Legal restrictions in certain regions, however, may impair our ability to fully protect some of the Group's proprietary technologies, with the result that we could be unable to effectively prevent the manufacture and sale of similar products developed by third parties using the Group's own intellectual property. Moreover, the creation of comparable or superior technologies by other companies could erode the value of the Group's intellectual property. The Group has instituted internal policies, including stringent clearance procedures prior to launching new products and services, to ensure that no infringement of other companies' intellectual property occurs. However, there is the possibility that the Group's products, services or technologies may be found to infringe on other companies' intellectual property, and that earnings may be impacted by such consequences as the need to pay for usage rights or cover costs associated with modifying designs. In addition, the Group has previously instituted a program to compensate employees for innovations that they make in the course of their work, and will continue to implement this program in the future in accordance with related laws and regulations. Nevertheless, the Group faces potential risk from lawsuits initiated by employees in regard to compensation for innovation created in the workplace.

5) Human Resources

The growth and profitability of the Fujitsu Group depends heavily on human resources. As such, a major issue for the Group is the ability to recruit, foster, and prevent the attrition of talented technical experts, system engineers, managers and other key personnel. The inability to do so could negatively impact the Group's growth and profitability. Implementation of personnel rationalization following the structural reforms currently in progress may accelerate the above trends.

6) Environment

Making contributions to society and protecting the environment are part of the corporate values of the Fujitsu Group, as set forth in the Fujitsu Way. The Group regards environmental protection as one of its most important management items and is committed to minimizing environmental burden and preventing environmental pollution. However the Group cannot guarantee that environmental pollution will not occur as a result of its operations. Moreover, although we monitor soil and wastewater as well as engage in clean-up activities at former factory sites, this does not mean that pollution will not be found at such sites in the future. In the event that environmental pollution were to occur or be identified, social trust in the Group may weaken, and clean up and other costs could be incurred, which would adversely affect the Group's earnings.

7) Information Management

In order to safeguard the personal and confidential information of customers, business partners, and the Fujitsu Group itself, the Group has taken such measures as establishing strict regulations, instituting training programs for employees, upgrading its information infrastructure and providing consultation to business subcontractors. Nevertheless, the Group cannot guarantee that information will not be leaked. In the unlikely event that this should occur, trust in the Fujitsu Group could decline and the Group may be obligated to pay damages to customers whose information is leaked.

The Fujitsu Group has a well-developed system in place to ensure the integrity and stable operation of critical in-house networks, which are a key element of our business infrastructure. However, the Group cannot guarantee the ability to prevent computer viruses, unauthorized access, including cyber attacks, or other disruptions from impeding network operations and leaking information.

8) Fujitsu Group Facilities

The Fujitsu Group owns or rents a variety of facilities inside and outside Japan, including offices, manufacturing facilities, and datacenters. These facilities comply with building standards and other regulations in their respective countries. The Fujitsu Group has also established its own set of safety standards, but in the event of an earthquake, major flooding, fire, radioactive contamination, or other disasters, terrorist attacks, demonstrations, or strikes, or faulty construction quality or the occurrence of operational errors, among other factors, a facility's operations, including production lines, may need to be discontinued. In such a case, this may lead to the possibility of adverse effects on the Fujitsu Group's business or that of our customers.

9) Credit Ratings and Other Factors that Affect the Group's Credit

In addition to having a major influence on financing, credit ratings by outside institutions serve as reliable sources of information for our customers when they conduct transactions with us. Lower credit ratings caused by failure to meet earnings targets, deteriorating financial conditions and other reasons could influence our ability to secure financing and place the Group at a disadvantage in bidding for projects and in other business dealings.

10) Litigation

The Fujitsu Group may become the subject of litigation in the course of executing its operations, resulting in an obligation to pay unforeseen damages. Depending upon the amount of damages the profit and loss of the Fujitsu Group may be materially impacted.

11) Compliance Issues

The Fujitsu Group promotes the thorough diffusion and implementation of internal company rules, nurturing a corporate culture of strict adherence to these rules, and has constructed the necessary internal systems and structures for adherence. The Fujitsu Group has defined the behavior to which all Fujitsu Group employees must strictly adhere in the Code of Conduct of the Fujitsu Way. The Fujitsu Group has also instituted uniform Global Business Standards, which provide more detailed guidance on the behavior expected of each employee. In addition, as one committee within the Internal Control Division, which reports directly to the Fujitsu Group Management Council, the Risk and Compliance Committee has been established to promote compliance throughout the Fujitsu Group. Even with these measures in place, however, there is a possibility that the Fujitsu Group will be unable to completely eliminate compliance-related risks. In the event that there is a violation of relevant laws or regulations inside or outside Japan, society's trust in the Fujitsu Group may be damaged, or there may be demands for payment of significant penalties or compensation for damages, leading to the possibility of adverse impact on the Fujitsu Group's business.

7. Natural Disasters and Unforeseen Incidents

Natural disasters and other unforeseen situations could have a major impact on the business results and financial standing of the Fujitsu Group. Examples of the potential risks posed are found below.

1) Damage from Earthquakes, Other Natural Disasters and Accidents

The Fujitsu Group has instituted a Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which is continually reviewed and improved, to ensure that, even in the event of natural disasters like earthquakes, major floods, or volcanic eruptions, as well as accidents or the outbreak of infectious diseases like new forms of influenza, we can continue our critical business operations to fulfill our corporate social responsibility, while at the same time continuing to provide a stable flow of high-quality, highly reliable products and services, which our customers rely on for their business. Last fiscal year there were several large-scale disasters, including the Great East Japan Earthquake, the nuclear power plant accidents and the ensuing electrical power shortages, and the floods in Thailand. Going forward, there is also a possibility that unforeseen events may occur, such as major earthquakes in the Tokyo metropolitan area, the Tohoku region or along the Nankai Trough, or a prolongation of power shortages in Japan. Based on the fact that such events could disrupt operations, the company is making every effort to ensure the continuity of key businesses. Having dealt with the Great East Japan Earthquake, we have taken steps to make our sites resistant to earthquakes and we conduct regular site inspections, along with disaster-readiness drills. Nevertheless, there is a possibility that the Group may be forced to suspend the delivery of products and services to customers or its support for customer information systems in the event an unforeseen natural disaster or accident forces sites to suspend operations, inflicts damage to facilities and equipment, interrupts the supply of electricity or water, disrupts public transportation or communications infrastructure, or causes damage to our supply chains.

2) Geopolitical Issues

Armed conflicts, terrorism, demonstrations, strikes, political instability, currency crises, and other events in nations or regions where the Fujitsu Group operates could have a significant impact on its businesses.

8. Financial Statements

In addition to business and other risks described above, the Group may also be impacted by the following risks related to its Financial Statements.

1) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales of ICT systems and products, excluding customized software under development contracts, is recognized upon acceptance by the customers, whereas revenue from sales of personal computers, other peripheral equipment and electronic devices is recognized when the products are delivered to the customers. Revenue from customized software under development contracts is recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis.

The Group stringently assesses the potential revenue recoverable on projects for which estimated costs have exceeded estimated revenue, and recognizes the amounts assessed as non-recoverable as losses. If the estimated costs relating to such contracts increase further in the future, additional losses may be recognized.

2) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the acquisition cost. However, should the net realizable value (“NRV”) at the fiscal year-end fall below that of the acquisition cost, inventories are subsequently measured based on the NRV, with the difference in value between the acquisition cost and the NRV, in principle, booked as cost of sales. Inventories outside the normal operating cycle are calculated at an NRV that reflects future demand and market trends. The Group may experience substantial losses in cases where the NRV drops dramatically as a result of deterioration in the market environment compared to forecasts.

3) Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation for property, plant and equipment is computed principally by the straight-line method at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, reflecting the likely period over which the value of the assets can be realized under normal business conditions. In the future, some equipment and facilities may become obsolete or may be repurposed as a result of technical innovation or other factors. In such cases, their actual useful lives may be reduced to shorter than their originally estimated useful lives. As such, there is a risk that depreciation expenses may increase.

In addition, impairment losses may be recognized in cases in which there is a decline in expected future cash flows from assets due to production facilities becoming idle and a decrease in the capacity utilization rate, associated with rapid changes in the operating environment or other factors, and business realignment.

4) Software

Computer software for sale is amortized by a method based on projected sales volume over the estimated life. Computer software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method over the useful life. Should actual sales volumes fail to meet initial projected volumes, or should actual useful life in the future be less than the original estimate, there is a risk that amortization expenses may increase.

5) Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business, including those purchased by consolidated subsidiaries, is amortized by the straight-line method over the period corresponding to the premium of the acquired business. Losses may be recognized if the profitability of the acquired business decreases, or if the Group withdraws from or sells the business during the period the Group expected the return.

6) Investment Securities

Held-to-maturity investments are stated at amortized cost, while available-for-sale securities with market value are carried at fair market value as of the balance sheet date. Available-for-sale securities without market value are carried at cost based on the moving- average method. Fluctuations in the value of available-for-sale securities with market value cause fluctuations in the carrying value of investment securities, resulting in increases or decreases in net assets. Impairment loss is recognized on available-for-sale securities when the market value or the net worth falls significantly and is considered to be unrecoverable. If a significant decline in market value or net worth occurs and is expected to be unrecoverable in the future, additional impairment losses may need to be recognized.

7) Deferred Tax Assets

The Group records an appropriate balance of deferred tax assets against losses carried forward and temporary differences. Future increases or decreases in the balance of deferred tax assets may occur if projected taxable income decreases or increases as a result of trends in future business results. In addition, changes in the effective tax rate due to future revisions to taxation systems could result in increases or decreases of deferred tax assets.

8) Provision for Product Warranties

Some of the Group’s products are covered by contracts that require the Group to repair or exchange them free of charge during a set period of time. Based on past records, the Group recognizes a provision for estimated repair and exchange expenses at the time of sale. The Group is taking steps to strengthen quality management during the product development, manufacturing and procurement stages. However, should product defects or other problems occur at a level in excess of that covered by the estimated expenses, additional expenses may be incurred.

9) Provision for Construction Contract Losses

The Group records provisions for projected losses on customized software under development contracts and construction contracts that show an acute deterioration in profitability as of the fiscal year-end. The Group is taking steps to curtail the emergence of new, unprofitable projects by moving ahead with the standardization of its business processes, establishing a check system as a dedicated organizational component, and conducting risk management throughout the entire progression of a project (beginning with business negotiations). Notwithstanding these efforts, the Group may incur additional losses in the event of an increase in estimated project costs in the future.

10) Retirement Benefits

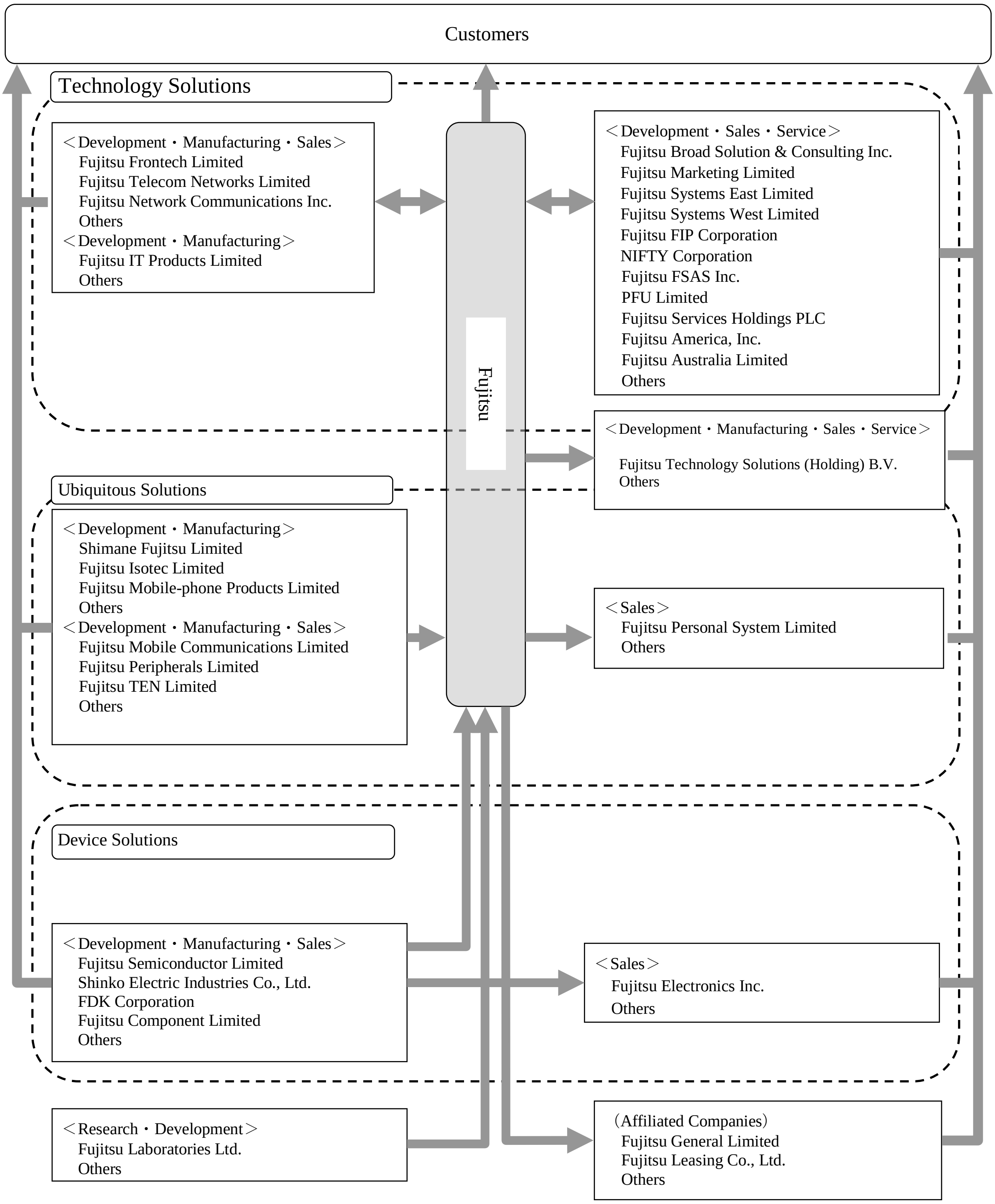
Retirement benefit costs and obligations are determined based on certain actuarial assumptions. These assumptions include the discount rate, rates of retirement, mortality rates, and the expected rate of return on the plan assets. In the event an actuarial loss arises, it is amortized using a straight-line method over employees’ average remaining service period. When actual results differ from the assumptions or when the assumptions are changed, retirement benefit costs and obligations can be affected. In cases in which revised accounting standards pertaining to retirement benefits are applied, net assets and retirement benefit expenses are most likely to be impacted.

11) Provision for Loss on Repurchase of Computers

Certain computers manufactured by the Group are sold to Japan Electronic Computer Co., Ltd. (JECC) and other leasing companies. Contracts with these companies require the buyback of the computers once lease contracts are terminated. An estimated amount for the loss arising from such buybacks is provided at the time of sale and is recorded as a provision. Any future changes in the usage trends of end-users may result in changes to the provision.

Part II: Relationships between Fujitsu Group Companies

The following chart shows the relationships between Fujitsu Group companies (as of March 31, 2013):



Note; Consolidated subsidiaries listed in stock exchanges in Japan are as follows:

Fujitsu Frontech Limited (2nd Section Tokyo Stock Exchange), NIFTY Corporation (2nd Section Tokyo Stock Exchange), Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc. (JASDAQ), Shinko Electric Industries Co., Ltd. (1st Section Tokyo Stock Exchange), FDK Corporation (2nd Section Tokyo Stock Exchange), Fujitsu Component Limited (2nd Section Tokyo Stock Exchange).

Part III: Management Direction

1. Basic Management Policy

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.

2. Medium-Term Business Strategy, Target Management Index, and Priority Tasks

Although the global economy is showing positive signs, risks remain, and the outlook continues to be uncertain. At the same time, Japan’s economy faces ongoing earthquake recovery and energy shortages, making fundamental reforms an urgent issue. In addition, as economic globalization advances, having a greater presence in global markets and being able to manage risks are critical for corporations seeking to maintain and enhance their competitiveness.

Against a backdrop of increasingly sophisticated data devices and networks, the use of ICT is growing in all areas of society and the economy. As a result, there has been an ongoing transformation in market structures, with the creation of new businesses in a wide range of industries. Moreover, various types of event-based digital data can now be captured, and, even in areas 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 social issues, 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 areas damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake. To do so, the company is strengthening its existing businesses, accelerating the globalization of its operations, and creating new services businesses.

To strengthen its existing businesses, Fujitsu is working to address underperforming businesses and implement comprehensive Company-wide cost efficiencies, while enhancing its ability to keep pace with changes in the market environment and shifting resources into areas of growth.

With respect to accelerating the globalization of its operations, Fujitsu is taking a global perspective to strengthen procurement, production, product development and service delivery organizations with the aim to expand business by meeting the needs of customers. At the same time, Fujitsu is establishing global, Company-wide shared functions to create robust risk management procedures and improve cost structure.

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 that lead to the creation of a comfortable, intelligent society for people. In addition, to enable enterprise customers to quickly launch services, Fujitsu is bringing together everything from terminals and systems equipment to networks, focusing on integrated services that can be used within a single system.

As a result of these initiatives, in fiscal 2015, Fujitsu aims to generate operating income of more than 200.0 billion yen, net income of over 100.0 billion yen, and free cash flow of at least 100.0 billion yen.

Moreover, advances in high performance computing and other technologies are essential for bringing about a prosperous society and for the sustained growth of the Fujitsu Group. 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.

Part IV: Financial Tables

1. FY2012 Full-Year Consolidated Balance Sheets

		Yen (Millions)	
		March 31 2012	**March 31 2013**
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and time deposits	**Y**	213,499	**202,502**
Notes and accounts receivable, trade		901,316	**895,984**
Marketable securities		60,426	**102,463**
Finished goods		139,162	**122,258**
Work in process		106,268	**113,362**
Raw materials		88,686	**87,472**
Deferred tax assets		72,519	**81,988**
Others		132,708	**128,341**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(12,802)	**(12,079)**
Total current assets		1,701,782	**1,722,291**
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Buildings		284,631	**274,932**
Machinery		91,831	**80,525**
Equipment		123,770	**126,069**
Land		115,614	**108,947**
Construction in progress		25,097	**27,987**
Total property, plant and equipment		640,943	**618,460**
Intangible assets:			
Software		132,274	**133,818**
Goodwill		67,526	**29,574**
Others		30,487	**23,931**
Total intangible assets		230,287	**187,323**
Other non-current assets:			
Investment securities		149,097	**171,792**
Deferred tax assets		65,268	**67,018**
Prepaid pension cost		62,138	**180,121**
Others		102,492	**104,160**
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(6,500)	**(2,111)**
Total other non-current assets		372,495	**520,980**
Total non-current assets		1,243,725	**1,326,763**
Total assets	**Y**	2,945,507	**3,049,054**

		Yen (Millions)	
		March 31 2012	**March 31 2013**
Liabilities and net assets			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Notes and accounts payables, trade	**Y**	617,755	**566,757**
Short-term borrowings		67,936	**269,522**
Current portion of bonds payable		60,986	**20,200**
Lease obligation		15,794	**14,385**
Accrued expenses		342,541	**322,765**
Accrued income taxes		18,627	**23,316**
Provision for product warranties		28,398	**26,847**
Provision for construction contract losses		13,918	**8,974**
Provision for bonuses to board members		78	**-**
Provision for business structure improvement		9,685	**64,012**
Others		244,612	**251,731**
Total current liabilities		1,420,330	**1,568,509**
Long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable		170,300	**210,100**
Long-term borrowings		81,926	**35,145**
Lease obligation		27,735	**26,764**
Deferred tax liabilities		27,939	**33,278**
Revaluation of deferred tax liabilities		503	**503**
Accrued retirement benefits		177,599	**178,482**
Provision for product warranties		2,006	**2,195**
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers		14,356	**12,427**
Provision for recycling expenses		6,690	**1,870**
Provision for business structure improvement		1,271	**13,822**
Others		48,254	**56,150**
Total long-term liabilities		558,579	**570,736**
Total liabilities		1,978,909	**2,139,245**
Net assets			
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock		324,625	**324,625**
Capital surplus		236,432	**236,429**
Retained earnings		365,300	**271,855**
Treasury stock, at cost		(318)	**(340)**
Total shareholders' equity		926,039	**832,569**
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		13,660	**25,070**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges		907	**(38)**
Revaluation surplus on land		2,584	**2,583**
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(102,151)	**(78,768)**
Total accumulated other comprehensive income		(85,000)	**(51,153)**
Subscription rights to shares		78	**80**
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries		125,481	**128,313**
Total net assets		966,598	**909,809**
Total liabilities and net assets	**Y**	2,945,507	**3,049,054**

2. FY2012 Full-Year Consolidated Income Statements and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

[Consolidated Income Statements]

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	**FY2012 (4/1/12~3/31/13)**
Net sales	Y	4,467,574	**4,381,728**
Cost of sales		3,232,146	**3,177,962**
Gross profit		1,235,428	**1,203,766**
Selling, general and administrative expenses		1,130,124	**1,108,488**
Operating income		105,304	**95,278**
Other income:			
Interest income		2,995	**2,247**
Dividend income		3,208	**2,267**
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net		3,060	**6,705**
Gain on foreign exchange, net		-	**8,299**
Gain on negative goodwill		-	**199**
Others		9,736	**10,374**
Total other income		18,999	**30,091**
Other expenses:			
Interest charges		9,283	**7,286**
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		3,082	**1,981**
Loss on foreign exchange, net		1,805	**-**
Restructuring charges	*	15,199	**116,221**
Impairment loss	*	776	**34,285**
Loss on changes in retirement benefit plan		895	**245**
Loss on disaster		7,529	**-**
Others		19,017	**10,464**
Total other expenses		57,586	**170,482**
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests		66,717	**(45,113)**
Income taxes:			
Current		23,499	**31,726**
Deferred		6,500	**(7,466)**
Total income taxes		29,999	**24,260**
Income (loss) before minority interests		36,718	**(69,373)**
Minority interests in income (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries		(5,989)	**3,540**
Net income (loss)	Y	42,707	**(72,913)**

* Please refer to page 53 [8. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements]

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	**FY2012 (4/1/12~3/31/13)**
Income (loss) before minority interests	**Y**	36,718	**(69,373)**
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		44	**11,545**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges, net of taxes		40	**27**
Revaluation surplus on land, net of taxes		72	**-**
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(3,092)	**22,857**
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method		528	**1,985**
Total other comprehensive income		(2,408)	**36,414**
Comprehensive income:		34,310	**(32,959)**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		40,343	**(39,037)**
Minority interests	**Y**	(6,033)	**6,078**

3. FY2012 Full-Year Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

		Yen (Millions) FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	**FY 2012 (4/1/12~3/31/13)**
Net assets:			
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock:			
Beginning balance of common stock	**Y**	324,625	**324,625**
Increase (Decrease) during the term			
Total		-	**-**
Ending balance of common stock		324,625	**324,625**
Capital surplus:			
Beginning balance of capital surplus		236,437	**236,432**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Disposal of treasury stock		(4)	**(3)**
Total		(4)	**(3)**
Ending balance of capital surplus		236,432	**236,429**
Retained earnings:			
Beginning balance of retained earnings		343,072	**365,300**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Cash dividends from retained earnings		(20,696)	**(20,693)**
Net income		42,707	**(72,913)**
Change in scope of consolidation		215	**160**
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		2	**1**
Total		22,228	**(93,445)**
Ending balance of retained earnings		365,300	**271,855**
Treasury stock, at cost:			
Beginning balance of treasury stock, at cost		(214)	**(318)**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Purchase of treasury stock		(126)	**(33)**
Disposal of treasury stock		22	**11**
Total		(104)	**(22)**
Ending balance of treasury stock, at cost		(318)	**(340)**
Total shareholders' equity			
Beginning balance of shareholders' equity		903,920	**926,039**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Cash dividends from retained earnings		(20,696)	**(20,693)**
Net income		42,707	**(72,913)**
Purchase of treasury stock		(126)	**(33)**
Disposal of treasury stock		18	**8**
Change in scope of consolidation		215	**160**
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		2	**1**
Total		22,120	**(93,470)**
Ending balance of shareholders' equity	**Y**	926,039	**832,569**

Accumulated other comprehensive income:

		Yen (Millions) FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	**FY 2012 (4/1/12~3/31/13)**
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes:			
Beginning balance of unrealized gain loss securities, net of taxes	**Y**	13,564	**13,660**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		96	**11,410**
Total		96	**11,410**
Ending balance of unrealized gain and loss securities, net of taxes		13,660	**25,070**
Deferred gains or losses on hedges, net of taxes:			
Beginning balance of deferred gains and losses on hedges, net of tax		454	**907**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		453	**(945)**
Total		453	**(945)**
Ending balance of deferred gains and losses on hedges, net of tax		907	**(38)**
Revaluation surplus on land:			
Beginning balance of revaluation surplus on land		2,363	**2,584**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		221	**(1)**
Total		221	**(1)**
Ending balance of revaluation surplus on land		2,584	**2,583**
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Beginning balance of foreign currency translation adjustments		(99,057)	**(102,151)**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(3,094)	**23,383**
Total		(3,094)	**23,383**
Ending balance of foreign currency translation adjustments		(102,151)	**(78,768)**
Total accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Beginning balance of accumulated other comprehensive income		(82,676)	**(85,000)**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(2,324)	**33,847**
Total		(2,324)	**33,847**
Ending balance of accumulated other comprehensive income	**Y**	(85,000)	**(51,153)**

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	**FY 2012 (4/1/12~3/31/13)**
Subscription rights to shares:			
Beginning balance of subscription rights to shares	**Y**	76	**78**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		2	**2**
Total		2	**2**
Ending balance of subscription rights to shares		78	**80**
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries:			
Beginning balance of minority interests		132,459	**125,481**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(6,978)	**2,832**
Total		(6,978)	**2,832**
Ending balance of minority interests		125,481	**128,313**
Total net assets:			
Beginning balance of net assets		953,779	**966,598**
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Cash dividends from retained earnings		(20,696)	**(20,693)**
Net income		42,707	**(72,913)**
Purchase of treasury stock		(126)	**(33)**
Disposal of treasury stock		18	**8**
Change of scope of consolidation		215	**160**
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		2	**1**
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		(9,300)	**36,681**
Total		12,820	**(56,789)**
Ending balance of net assets	**Y**	966,598	**909,809**

4. FY2012 Full-Year Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	**FY2012 (4/1/12~3/31/13)**
1. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income (loss) before income taxes and minority interests	**Y**	66,717	**(45,113)**
Depreciation and amortization		194,449	**178,391**
Impairment loss		3,241	**62,551**
Amortization of goodwill		15,099	**14,231**
Increase (decrease) in provisions		(11,666)	**41,771**
Interest and dividend income		(6,203)	**(4,514)**
Interest charges		9,283	**7,286**
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net		(3,060)	**(6,705)**
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		5,274	**3,400**
(Increase) decrease in receivables, trade		(33,914)	**34,184**
(Increase) decrease in inventories		4,647	**17,207**
Increase (decrease) in payables, trade		20,826	**(71,609)**
Other, net	*	15,798	**(137,905)**
Cash generated from operations		280,491	**93,175**
Interest and dividends received		6,770	**4,934**
Interest paid		(12,588)	**(7,193)**
Income taxes paid		(34,663)	**(19,906)**
Net cash provided by operating activities		240,010	**71,010**
2. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(137,786)	**(111,531)**
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		6,135	**5,767**
Purchases of intangible assets		(57,542)	**(64,448)**
Purchases of investment securities		(6,358)	**(3,650)**
Proceeds from sales of investment securities		5,618	**4,483**
Proceeds from transfer of business	*	-	**10,980**
Proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries' stock resulting in change in scope of consolidation		45	-
Other, net		(942)	**(3,082)**
Net cash used in investing activities		(190,830)	**(161,481)**
1+2 [Free Cash Flow]		49,180	**(90,471)**
3. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings		(3,522)	**148,007**
Proceeds from long-term debt		34,218	**12,010**
Repayment of long-term debt		(71,297)	**(17,364)**
Proceeds from issuance of bonds		61,900	**67,798**
Repayment of bonds		(110,138)	**(70,219)**
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock		18	**8**
Purchase of treasury stock		(126)	**(33)**
Dividends paid		(22,666)	**(23,104)**
Other, net		(27,353)	**(16,719)**
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(138,966)	**100,384**
4. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(6,209)	**7,409**
5. Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(95,995)	**17,322**
6. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		358,593	**266,698**
7. Cash and cash equivalents of newly consolidated subsidiaries		4,100	**528**
8. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	* **Y**	266,698	**284,548**

* Please refer to page 53 [8. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements]

5. Cautionary Note Regarding Assumptions of a Going Concern

There are none.

6. Significant Issues Regarding the Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Items regarding the scope of consolidation

This consolidated financial report consolidates the results of 514 major subsidiaries (538 during the previous accounting period). As for changes in the scope of consolidation for this consolidated accounting year, 19 companies were added and 43 companies were removed. Since the names of major subsidiary companies are noted on page 40 they are omitted here. Major additions and subtractions are described below.

New consolidated subsidiaries as a result of acquisitions or the formation of new companies during the fiscal year:	16 companies
Changed from unconsolidated subsidiaries to consolidated subsidiaries:	3 companies
Subtracted due to liquidation or sale:	14 companies
Subtracted due to merger:	29 companies

2) Subsidiaries accounted for by equity method

Regarding investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies, they are accounted for by the equity method and the number of companies to which this applies is 26 (18 during the previous accounting period).

Affiliated companies	26 companies

Major equity-method affiliate companies include: Fujitsu General Ltd., Fujitsu Leasing Co., Ltd., and others.

7. Significant Changes in the Basis for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Changes in the Method of Presentation for Financial Statements

FY2012 (April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013)
(Presentation of Consolidated Balance Sheets) In the prior fiscal year, “Prepaid pension cost” (amounting to 62,138 million yen in fiscal 2011) was included in the “Others” line item under “Other non-current assets,” but since prepaid pension cost has exceeded 5% of total assets, starting in fiscal 2012 it is broken out as its own line item. In the prior fiscal year, included in the “Others” line item under both “Current liabilities” and “Long-term liabilities,” was a “Provision for business structure improvement” (amounting to 6,793 million yen in current liabilities and 1,271 million yen in long-term liabilities in fiscal 2011). Since the financial importance of these figures has increased, starting in fiscal 2012 they are broken out as their own line items. Furthermore, in conjunction with this change, the provision for extra retirement benefits stemming from business structure improvements in Japan, which in the prior fiscal year had been included in the “Accrued retirement benefits” line item (and amounted to 2,892 million yen in fiscal 2011), is now, starting in fiscal 2012, included in “Provision for business structure improvement” in current liabilities.

8. Notes to FY2012 Full-Year Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Notes Regarding Consolidated Income Statements and Cash Flow Statements

(Presentation of Consolidated Income Statements)

	FY2011 (April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012)	**FY2012** (April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013)
Restructuring Charges	In LSI devices, as part of the restructuring program to optimize manufacturing capabilities, the Company decided to transfer the Iwate Plant, one of its front-end manufacturing centers, to Denso Corporation, recording 5,992 million yen in impairment losses on plant disposal and one-time costs for the relocation of employees. In car audio and navigation systems, the Group spent 5,236 million yen for reassigning employees at plants in Japan as part of a reorganization of production operations to enhance cost competitiveness, while in services outside Japan, the Group recorded 3,971 million yen in expenses related to personnel rationalization, mainly in Europe and North America. In addition, the restructuring charges in the LSI devices, car audio and navigation systems include impairment losses of 2,465 million yen.	Restructuring expenses of 90,308 million yen were recorded relating to structural reforms in the LSI device business. These include 33,146 million yen in losses relating to transfer of production facilities, 28,685 million yen in impairment losses of standard logic LSI devices production line and 28,477 million yen relating to personnel-related expenses. Losses relating to transfer of production facilities consist of two items. One is guarantees, for a set period of time, on a portion of the operational costs of the Iwate Plant and the LSI assembly and test facilities that were transferred. (20,895 million yen) The other is personnel-related expenses and impairment losses in accordance with the transfer of the LSI assembly and testing facilities.(12,251million yen) Impairment losses and others of standard logic LSI devices production line are relating to 200mm lines and others of Mie and Aizu-wakamatsu regions, for which capacity utilization rates have been declining. In addition, restructuring expenses for 20,074 million yen were recorded for businesses outside of Japan, mainly personnel-related expenses associated with the European subsidiary Fujitsu Technology solutions (Holding) B.V. 5,839 million yen of restructuring expenses recorded mainly related to the personnel-related expenses associated with rationalizations at managerial levels. The restructuring charges include impairment losses of 28,266 million yen from the LSI device business and other businesses.

Impairment Losses	The impairment losses were for the LSI devices, and car audio and navigation systems. In the LSI device business, in order to optimize the manufacturing capabilities, the transfer of the Iwate plant, one of the front-end manufacturing plants, to DENSO Corporation was agreed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The asset group of the Iwate plant, scheduled to be transferred during the next fiscal year, was impaired by 1,300 million yen. In the car audio and navigation systems business, the Group has shifted to outsourced production of car audio products due to a decline in customer demand. As a result, the assets were impaired by 1,165 million yen. In other businesses, the impairment losses of 776 million yen include losses on employee facilities already committed to be sold at the end of the fiscal year. The impairment loss of 2,465 million yen in the LSI devices is included in “Restructuring charges” classified within “Other income (expenses)”.	The impairment loss stems mainly from the European subsidiary Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. and represents goodwill impairment losses. In light of continued deterioration of economic conditions in Europe and intensified competition, the business plan of Fujitsu Technology Solutions has been revised as investment planned at acquisition are less likely to be collectible within 10 years, and impairment losses of 28,049 million yen were recorded on the unamortized balance of goodwill that was recognized in accordance with the acquisition in April 2009. In addition impairment loss stems from subsidiaries in Japan relating to employee facilities already committed to be sold at the end of the fiscal year and assets relating to low profitable business. The impairment losses of 28,266 million yen recorded in the LSI device business and other businesses are included in the restructuring charges .

(Presentation of Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows)

	FY2011 (April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012)	**FY2012** (April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013)
The Difference of Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents between Balance Sheets and Cash Flow Statements	(Million Yen) Cash and time deposits; 213,499 Marketable securities; 60,426 Time deposits and marketable securities which mature in 3 months or more; -7,227 266,698	(Million Yen) Cash and time deposits; 202,502 Marketable securities; 102,463 Time deposits and marketable securities which mature in 3 months or more; -18,363 Short-term borrowings (Overdrafts) -2,054 284,548
Proceeds from Transfer of Business	―――――	Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment in accordance with transfer of the Iwate Plant and LSI assembly and testing facilities.
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	―――――	<Additional Information> "Other, net" in Cash flows from operating activities includes a special payment of 114,360 million yen (800 million British pounds) into pension schemes of UK subsidiary and its subsidiaries.

(2) Segment Information

I. Segment Overview

Fujitsu's reportable business segments consist of components of the Fujitsu group for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the group's executive decision-making body to make decisions about resource allocation to the segments and assess their performance.

In the field of information and communication technology (ICT), while delivering wide varieties of services, the group offers comprehensive solutions, from the development, manufacturing, and sales, to the maintenance and operations of cutting-edge, high-performance and high-quality products, and electronic devices that support services. The group's business is organized into three reportable segments—Technology Solutions, Ubiquitous Solutions, and Device Solutions—based on the group's managerial structure, characteristics of the products and services, and the similarities of the sales market within each operating segment. Managerial structure and product and service classification in each reportable segment are as follows.

(1) Technology Solutions
To optimally deliver to customers services that integrate products, software, and services, the segment is organized in a matrix management structure comprised of business departments that are organized by product and service type, in order to manage costs and devise global business strategies, and sales departments that are organized along industry and geographic lines.
This reportable segment consists of Solutions/Systems Integration, which are services for the construction of information and communication systems, Infrastructure Services, which are primarily outsourcing and maintenance services, System Products, which covers mainly the servers and storage systems that comprise ICT platforms, and Network Products, which are used to build communications infrastructure, such as mobile phone base stations and optical transmission systems.

(2) Ubiquitous Solutions
The segment is organized into independent business management units along product lines and includes the sales departments.
This reportable segment contains ubiquitous terminals—including personal computers and mobile phones, as well as car audio and navigation systems, mobile communication equipment, and automotive electronic equipment—that collect various information and knowledge generated from the behavioral patterns of people and organizations needed to achieve the group's vision of a "Human Centric Intelligent Society" (a society that enjoys the benefits of the value generated by ICT without requiring anyone to be conscious of the technological complexities involved).

(3) Device Solutions
The segment is organized by product in independent business management units which include the respective sales departments and contains cutting-edge technologies, including LSI devices used in digital home appliances, automobiles, mobile phones and servers, as well as electronic components, such as semiconductor packages and batteries.

II. Method Used to Calculate Net Sales and Profit or Loss by Reportable Segment

Income figures for business segments are based on operating income. The Fujitsu Group's financing (including financial expense and income) as well as other items such as corporate tax are managed by the Group overall and have not been allocated within the business segments.
Intersegment transactions are based on an arm length's price.

III. Amounts of Net Sales, Profit or Loss by Reportable Segments

FY 2011 (April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012) (Million Yen)

	Reportable Segments				Other (*)	Total
	Technology Solutions	Ubiquitous Solutions	Device Solutions	Sub-Total		
Net Sales						
External customers	2,864,658	1,039,809	515,834	4,420,301	35,371	4,455,672
Inter-segment	70,247	114,473	68,866	253,586	48,208	301,794
Total net sales	2,934,905	1,154,282	584,700	4,673,887	83,579	4,757,466
Operating Income (Loss)	171,297	19,938	-10,182	181,053	-2,056	178,997

FY 2012 (April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013) (Million Yen)

	Reportable Segments				Other (*)	Total
	Technology Solutions	Ubiquitous Solutions	Device Solutions	Sub-Total		
Net Sales						
External customers	2,890,376	972,971	483,896	4,347,243	18,379	4,365,622
Inter-segment	52,002	117,278	56,478	225,758	46,333	272,091
Total net sales	2,942,378	1,090,249	540,374	4,573,001	64,712	4,637,713
Operating Income (Loss)	180,973	9,626	-14,246	176,353	-6,922	169,431

* The “Other” segment consists of operations not included in the reportable segments, such as Japan's Next-Generation Supercomputer project, facility services and the development of information systems for group companies, and welfare benefits for group employees.

IV. Reconciliation of Net Sales and Operating Income or Loss of Reportable Segments with those of Consolidated Income Settlements

(Million Yen)

Reconciliation of Net Sales	FY2011	FY2012
Total of Reportable Segments	4,673,887	4,573,001
Net Sales of "Other" Category	83,579	64,712
Elimination of Intersegment Transactions	-289,892	-255,985
Net Sales in Consolidated Income Statements	4,467,574	4,381,728

(Million Yen)

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss)	FY2011	FY2012
Total of Reportable Segments	181,053	176,353
Operating Loss of "Other" Category	-2,056	-6,922
Corporate Expenses*	-75,929	-70,750
Elimination of Intersegment Transactions	2,236	-3,403
Operating Income in Consolidated Income Statements	105,304	95,278

* Corporate Expenses mainly consist of strategic expenses such as basic research and development expenses which are not attributable to the reportable segments and group management shared expenses incurred by Fujitsu.

<Related Information>

1. Information on Product and Services

FY 2011 (April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012) (Million Yen)

	Technology Solutions		Ubiquitous Solutions		Device Solutions		Other Technologies Business	Other Fields	Total
	Services	System Platforms	PCs/Mobile Phones	Mobilewear	LSI	Electronic Components			
Sales to External Customers	2,339,574	525,084	779,226	260,583	281,325	234,509	35,371	11,902	4,467,574

FY 2012 (April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013) (Million Yen)

	Technology Solutions		Ubiquitous Solutions		Device Solutions		Other Technologies Business	Other Fields	Total
	Services	System Platforms	PCs/Mobile Phones	Mobilewear	LSI	Electronic Components			
Sales to External Customers	2,356,780	533,596	711,468	261,503	255,558	228,338	18,379	16,106	4,381,728

2. Geographical Information

Net Sales

FY 2011 (April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012) (Million Yen)

Japan	Outside Japan				Total
	EMEA	The Americas	APAC/China	Sub-total	
2,961,478 [66.3%]	809,277 [18.1%]	286,595 [6.4%]	410,224 [9.2%]	1,506,096 [33.7%]	4,467,574 [100%]

FY 2012 (April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013) (Million Yen)

Japan	Outside Japan				Total
	EMEA	The Americas	APAC/China	Sub-total	
2,883,513 [65.8%]	768,149 [17.5%]	287,742 [6.6%]	442,324 [10.1%]	1,498,215 [34.2%]	4,381,728 [100%]

Notes:
1. Geographical segments are defined based on customer location.
2. Principal countries and regions comprising the segments other than Japan:
   (1) EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa): UK, Germany, Spain, Finland, Sweden
   (2) The Americas: US, Canada
   (3) APAC (Asia-Pacific) & China: Australia, Singapore, Korea, Taiwan, China
3. There is no country that is required to have a separate individual disclosure.
4. Figures in parentheses represent percentage of segment sales to consolidated net sales.

【Impairment losses on fixed assets and information regarding goodwill for each reporting segment】

Impairment losses relating to the LSI device business and others of 28,266 million yen were recorded in business structure improvement expenses. In addition, goodwill impairment losses of 24,895 million yen and impairment losses on other intangible assets of 3,154 million yen for the European subsidiary Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. (hereafter FTS). These losses are not allocated to the business segments because income figures for the Fujitsu Group’s business segments represent operating income.

Goodwill amortization costs and the unamortized balance of goodwill for FTS are included in figures for income and assets of the Technology Solutions reporting segment.

(3) Consolidated Tax Effect Accounting

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (as of March 31, 2012)	**FY2012 (as of March 31, 2013)**
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax loss carry forwards	153.0	168.9
Accrued retirement benefits	137.1	126.5
Excess of depreciation and amortization and impairment loss*	50.0	57.9
Accrued bonus	40.9	40.1
Inventories	22.0	25.7
Provision for product warranties	8.2	8.0
Intercompany profit	5.6	6.0
Revaluation loss on investment securities	6.1	4.8
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers	5.0	4.5
Other	48.9	65.7
Gross deferred tax assets	477.1	508.5
Valuation allowance	-253.9	-274.5
Total deferred tax assets	223.2	234.0
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Gains from establishment of stock holding trust	-96.8	-96.8
Unrealized gains on securities	-7.4	-13.5
Tax allowable reserves	-1.3	-0.7
Other	-8.1	-7.6
Total deferred tax liabilities	-113.8	-118.8
Net deferred tax assets	109.3	115.2

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

(4) Retirement Benefit Plan

a. Japan

(1) Itemization of projected benefit obligation, etc. (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (as of March 31, 2012)	FY2012 (as of March 31, 2013)
i. Projected benefit obligation*	-1,296.6	-1,432.0
ii. Plan assets	943.9	1,068.5
[pension trust asset portion]	37.5	44.6
iii. Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (i)+(ii)*	-352.6	-363.4
iv. Unrecognized actuarial loss	357.5	354.0
v. Unrecognized prior service cost (reduced obligation)**	-65.5	-45.3
vi. Prepaid pension cost	-52.3	-50.0
vii. Accrued retirement benefits…(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)*	-112.9	-104.7

(2) Components of net periodic benefit cost (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (4/1/11～3/31/12)	FY2012 (4/1/12～3/31/13)
i. Service cost	40.1	40.2
ii. Interest cost	31.7	32.0
iii. Expected return on plan assets	-26.5	-27.4
iv. Amortization of actuarial loss	41.9	43.5
v. Amortization of prior service cost	-18.6	-18.9
vi. Other***	0.5	0.5
vii. Net periodic benefit cost…(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)	69.2	69.9
viii. Loss on termination of retirement benefit plan	0.8	0.2
ix. Total…(vii)+(viii)	70.1	70.2

* The provision for extra retirement benefits stemming from business structure improvements in Japan, which in the prior fiscal year had been included in the "Accrued retirement benefits" line item (and amounted to 2.8 billion yen in fiscal 2011), is now, starting in fiscal 2012, included in "Provision for business structure improvement."
In conjunction with this change, the numbers in fiscal 2011 were restated in fiscal 2012.

** With respect to the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund in which Fujitsu and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries participate, due to a partial revision of the company's pension system in 2005, prior service costs (reduction of obligation) have arisen.

*** Contribution for the defined contribution plan

Fiscal 2011: Besides the above net periodic benefit cost, extra retirement benefits of 6.9 billion yen were paid.
Fiscal 2012: Besides the above net periodic benefit cost, extra retirement benefits of 36.3 billion yen were paid.

(3) Basis for Tabulating Projected Benefit Obligation

	FY2011 (as of March 31, 2012)	FY2012 (as of March 31, 2013)
Discount Rate	2.5%	1.7%

Note; The discount rate applied to calculation at the beginning of fiscal 2012 was 2.5%.
However discount rate was revised to 1.7% at the end of FY2012 based on judgment that change of discount rate has significant impact on the amounts of projected benefit obligation.

b. Outside Japan

(1) Itemization of projected benefit obligation, etc. (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (as of March 31, 2012)	FY2012 (as of March 31, 2013)
i. Projected benefit obligation	-571.8	-719.1
ii. Plan assets	408.1	618.4
iii. Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets …(i)+(ii)	-163.6	-100.7
iv. Unrecognized actuarial loss*	108.9	157.1
v. Prepaid pension cost	-9.8	-130.0
vi. Accrued retirement benefits …(iii)+(iv)+(v)	-64.6	-73.7

(2) Components of net periodic benefit cost (Billion Yen)

	FY2011 (4/1/11～3/31/12)	FY2012 (4/1/12～3/31/13)
i. Service cost	3.7	3.4
ii. Interest cost	27.1	27.3
iii. Expected return on plan assets	-24.1	-22.6
iv. Amortization of actuarial loss *	3.4	6.5
v. Amortization of prior service cost	-0.1	0.1
vi. Other**	13.4	14.6
vii. Net periodic benefit cost□.(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)	23.5	29.5
viii. Loss on termination of retirement benefits plan	0.1	-
ix. Total (vii)+(viii)	23.6	29.5

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

** Amount paid to Contribution for the defined contribution plan

(3) Basis for Tabulating Projected Benefit Obligation

	FY2011 (as of March 31, 2012)	FY2012 (as of March 31, 2013)
Discount Rate	Mainly 5.0%	Mainly 4.4%

Note; The discount rate for FY2012 was revised to 4.4% in the light of interest rate at the end of FY2012.

(5) Consolidated Per Share Data

	Unit	FY2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	**FY2012 (4/1/12-3/31/13)**
Net assets per share	yen	406.42	377.62
Earnings per share	yen	20.64	-35.24
Diluted earnings per share	yen	20.55	-

(a) Diluted earnings per share for fiscal 2012 are not calculated due to loss per share, although the company has potential ordinary share.

(b) The calculations basis for earnings and net loss per share, as well as diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	Unit	FY2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	**FY2012 (4/1/12-3/31/13)**
Earnings (net loss) per share			
Net income (net loss)	million yen	42,707	-72,913
Deduction from net income	million yen	-	-
Net income for common share (net loss)	million yen	42,707	-72,913
Average number of common shares outstanding	thousand shares	2,069,526	2,069,330
Diluted earnings per share			
Adjustment for net income (net loss)	million yen	155	-
[Adjustment related to dilutive securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates]	million yen	[-18]	[-]
[Bonds payable and other costs]	million yen	[173]	[-]
Increase in number of common shares	thousand shares	16,393	-
[Share warrants]	thousand shares	[16,393]	[-]

(c) The calculations basis for net assets per share is as follows:

	Unit	FY2011 (as of March 31, 2012)	**FY2012 (as of March 31, 2013)**
Net assets	million yen	966,598	909,809
Deduction from net assets	million yen	125,559	128,393
[Share purchase warrants]	million yen	[78]	[80]
[Minority interests]	million yen	[125,481]	[128,313]
Net assets for common shares	million yen	841,039	781,416
Number of common shares used to calculate owners' equity per share	thousand shares	2,069,365	2,069,294

(6) Major Subsequent Events

None

Part V: Others

1. Executive Promotions, New Appointments, and Resignations

Please see "Fujitsu Announces Executive Promotions, Appointments, and Resignations" announced on March 28, 2013 for details.