April 27, 2012

FY 2011 Full-Year Financial Results
April 1, 2011 - March 31, 2012

Fujitsu Limited

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Contents

Part I: Financial Tables

1. Summary of FY 2011 Full-Year Consolidated Results

a. Summary of Consolidated Income Statements and Comprehensive Income

		Yen (Millions, except per share data)	
		FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)
Net sales	**Y**	**4,467,574**	4,528,405
Operating income		**105,304**	132,594
Income before income taxes and minority interests		**66,717**	102,236
Net income		**42,707**	55,092
Net income per common share:			
Basic		**20.64**	26.62
Diluted		**20.55**	25.75
Comprehensive income	**Y**	**34,310**	38,790
Rate of Return on equity		**5.1%**	6.8%
Operating income margin		**2.4%**	2.9%

b. Summary of Consolidated Financial Condition

		Yen (Millions, except per share data)	
		March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Total assets	**Y**	**2,945,507**	3,024,097
Net assets		**966,598**	953,779
Owners' equity		**841,039**	821,244
Net assets per share	**Y**	**406.42**	396.81
Owners' equity ratio		**28.6%**	27.2%

c. Summary of Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)
Cash flows from operating activities	**Y**	**240,010**	255,534
Cash flows from investing activities		**(190,830)**	(142,108)
Cash flows from financing activities		**(138,966)**	(166,933)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**Y**	**266,698**	358,593

2. Dividends per Share of Common Stock

a. Dividends per Share of Common Stock

		Yen		
		FY 2010	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**
First-quarter ended June 30	**Y**	-	**-**	**-**
Second-quarter ended September 30		5.00	**5.00**	**5.00**
Third-quarter ended December 31		-	**-**	**-**
Full-year ended March 31		5.00	**5.00**	**5.00**
Total	**Y**	10.00	**10.00**	**10.00**

b. Consolidated Dividends

		Yen (Millions)		
		FY 2010 (Actual)	FY 2011 (Planned)	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**
Total amount of dividends	**Y**	20,696	20,694	**-**
Dividend payout ratio		37.6%	48.4%	**34.5%**
Ratio of dividends to net assets		2.6%	2.5%	**-**

3. Number of Issued Shares (Common Shares)

a. Number of issued shares at end of period

FY 2011	**2,070,018,213**	**shares**
FY 2010	**2,070,018,213**	**shares**

b. Treasury stock held at end of period

FY 2011	**652,484**	**shares**
FY 2010	**386,227**	**shares**

c. Average number of issued shares during period

FY 2011	**2,069,526,185**	**shares**
FY 2010	**2,069,731,928**	**shares**

4. Consolidated Earnings Forecast for FY 2012

			Yen (Billions, except per share data) FY2011 (Actual)	FY2012 (Forecast)	Change (%)
First half	**Net sales**	**Y**	2,092.3	**2,100.0**	+0.4
	Operating income		7.0	**5.0**	-29.1
	Net income (loss)		5.7	**(10.0)**	-
	Net income (loss) per common share		2.79	**(4.83)**	
Full year	**Net sales**		4,467.5	**4,550.0**	+1.8
	Operating income		105.3	**135.0**	+28.2
	Net income		42.7	**60.0**	+40.5
	Net income per common share	**Y**	20.64	**28.99**	

(Reference information)
Summary of FY2011 Full-Year Unconsolidated Results

a. Summary of Unconsolidated Statements of Operations

		Yen (Millions, except per share data) **FY2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)**	FY2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)	Change(%)
Net sales	**Y**	**2,124,276**	2,092,928	+1.5
Operating income		**28,313**	35,289	-19.8
Net income		**54,808**	44,765	+22.4
Net income per common share:				
Basic		**26.48**	21.63	
Diluted	**Y**	**26.36**	21.09	

b. Summary of Unconsolidated Financial Condition

		Yen (Millions, except per share data) **March 31 2012**	March 31 2011
Total assets	**Y**	**2,021,325**	2,027,433
Net assets		**758,703**	724,404
Net assets per share	**Y**	**366.64**	350.02
Owners' equity ratio		**37.5%**	35.7%

5. Full-Year Consolidated Income Statements

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY 2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10-3/31/11)
Net sales	**Y**	**4,467,574**	4,528,405
Cost of sales		**3,232,146**	3,270,923
Gross profit		**1,235,428**	1,257,482
Selling, general and administrative expenses		**1,130,124**	1,124,888
Operating income		**105,304**	132,594
Other income:			
Interest income		**2,995**	2,723
Dividend income		**3,208**	3,398
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net		**3,060**	3,804
Gain on sales of investment securities		**-**	9,366
Gain on change in equity		**-**	2,368
Gain on negative goodwill		**-**	1,220
Others		**9,736**	11,806
Total other income		**18,999**	34,685
Other expenses:			
Interest expense		**9,283**	11,728
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**3,082**	5,477
Loss on foreign exchange, net		**1,805**	11,063
Business structure improvement expenses		**15,199**	-
Loss on disaster		**7,529**	11,645
Loss on changes in retirement benefit plan		**895**	1,266
Impairment loss		**776**	1,579
Loss on adjustment for adoption of accounting standard for asset retirement obligations		**-**	4,113
Others		**19,017**	18,172
Total other expenses		**57,586**	65,043
Income before income taxes and minority interests		**66,717**	102,236
Income taxes:			
Current		**23,499**	35,057
Deferred		**6,500**	13,122
Total income taxes		**29,999**	48,179
Income before minority interests		**36,718**	54,057
Minority interests		**(5,989)**	(1,035)
Net income	**Y**	**42,707**	55,092

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY 2011 (4/1/11-3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10-3/31/11)
Income before minority interests	**Y**	**36,718**	54,057
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		**44**	(2,495)
Deferred hedge gain and loss		**40**	63
Revaluation surplus on land		**72**	-
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**(3,092)**	(11,989)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method		**528**	(846)
Total other comprehensive income		**(2,408)**	(15,267)
Comprehensive income:		**34,310**	38,790
＜breakdown＞			
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent		**40,343**	40,954
Comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	**Y**	**(6,033)**	(2,164)

6. Full-Year Consolidated Business Segment Information

a. Net Sales* and Operating Income

		Yen (Billions) FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)	Change(%)	Excluding impact of changes in currency exchange rates(%)**	Change vs. Previous Forecast***
Technology Solutions						
Japan	**Y**	**1,912.5**	1,942.1	-1.5	-2	-2.4
Outside Japan		**1,022.3**	1,072.1	-4.6	-0	-42.6
Sales		**2,934.9**	3,014.3	-2.6	-1	-45.0
Operating income:						
Services		**124.0**	117.3	+5.7		-0.9
[Operating income margin]		**[5.2%]**	[4.9%]			[-%]
System Platforms		**47.2**	45.5	+3.8		+2.2
[Operating income margin]		**[8.4%]**	[7.7%]			[0.6%]
Total operating income		**171.2**	162.8	+5.2		+1.2
[Operating income margin]		**[5.8%]**	[5.4%]			[+0.1%]
Ubiquitous Solutions						
Japan		**884.9**	851.6	+3.9	+4	+4.9
Outside Japan		**269.3**	273.9	-1.7	+3	-0.6
Sales		**1,154.2**	1,125.6	+2.5	+4	+4.2
Operating income		**19.9**	22.6	-12.1		+4.9
[Operating income margin]		**[1.7%]**	[2.0%]			[+0.4%]
Device Solutions						
Japan		**342.9**	361.3	-5.1	-5	+7.9
Outside Japan		**241.7**	269.2	-10.2	-4	-3.2
Sales		**584.7**	630.6	-7.3	-5	+4.7
Operating income (loss)		**(10.1)**	20.9	-		+4.8
[Operating income margin]		**[-1.7%]**	[3.3%]			[+0.9%]
Other/Elimination and Corporate****						
Sales		**(206.3)**	(242.2)	-	-	+13.6
Operating income		**(75.7)**	(73.9)	-		-5.7
Total						
Japan		**2,961.4**	2,941.0	+0.7	+1	+21.4
Outside Japan		**1,506.0**	1,587.3	-5.1	-0	-43.9
Total		**4,467.5**	4,528.4	-1.3	0	-22.4
Operating income	**Y**	**105.3**	132.5	-20.6		+5.3
[Operating income margin]		**[2.4%]**	[2.9%]			[+0.2%]
＜Ratio of sales outside Japan＞		**＜33.7%＞**	＜35.1%＞			

b. Net Sales* by Principal Products and Services

		Yen (Billions) FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)	Change (%)	Excluding impact of changes in currency exchange rates(%)**	Change vs. Previous Forecast***	Impact of Thai floods ******
Technology Solutions							
Services:							
Solutions / System Integration	**Y**	**824.8**	830.0	-0.6	-0	+4.8	-
Infrastructure Services		**1,546.4**	1,589.5	-2.7	-0	-33.5	-1.0
		2,371.2	2,419.5	-2.0	-0	-28.7	-1.0
System Platforms:							
System Products		**282.7**	326.5	-13.4	-12	-17.2	-
Network Products		**280.8**	268.2	+4.7	+7	+0.8	-
		563.6	594.8	-5.2	-3	-16.3	-
Total		**2,934.9**	3,014.3	-2.6	-1	-45.0	-1.0
Ubiquitous Solutions							
PCs / Mobile Phones		**889.5**	842.5	+5.6	+7	-0.4	-7.0
Mobilewear		**264.7**	283.1	-6.5	-5	+4.7	-12.0
Total		**1,154.2**	1,125.6	+2.5	+4	+4.2	-19.0
Device Solutions							
LSI*****		**327.1**	343.7	-4.8	-3	+7.1	-7.0
Electronic Components		**258.6**	288.5	-10.3	-7	-1.3	-1.0
Total	**Y**	**584.7**	630.6	-7.3	-5	+4.7	-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 the full year of fiscal 2010 to translate the current period’s net sales outside Japan into yen.

*** Previous forecast as of January 31, 2012.

**** "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.

****** The amount of reduction caused by the Thai floods is an estimate of lost sales, higher costs and other factors associated with revisions to planned production and sales figures on account of the floods which took place in Thailand. The impact of parts procurement delays and higher prices, customer production adjustments and other factors is included.

7. Full-Year Consolidated Balance Sheets

		Yen (Millions)	
		March 31 2012	March 31 2011
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and time deposits	**Y**	**213,499**	353,892
Notes and accounts receivable, trade		**901,316**	877,069
Marketable securities		**60,426**	10,802
Finished goods		**139,162**	150,685
Work in process		**106,268**	112,995
Raw materials		**88,686**	77,758
Deferred tax assets		**72,519**	76,666
Others		**132,708**	115,541
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(12,802)**	(14,781)
Total current assets		**1,701,782**	1,760,627
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Buildings		**284,631**	277,844
Machinery		**91,831**	100,803
Equipment		**123,770**	126,101
Land		**115,614**	117,481
Construction in progress		**25,097**	16,413
Total property, plant and equipment		**640,943**	638,642
Intangible assets:			
Software		**132,274**	135,118
Goodwill		**67,526**	80,083
Others		**30,487**	36,757
Total intangible assets		**230,287**	251,958
Other non-current assets:			
Investment securities		**149,097**	152,361
Deferred tax assets		**65,268**	72,093
Others		**164,630**	155,351
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(6,500)**	(6,935)
Total other non-current assets		**372,495**	372,870
Total non-current assets		**1,243,725**	1,263,470
Total assets	**Y**	**2,945,507**	3,024,097

		Yen (Millions)	
		March 31 2012	March 31 2011
Liabilities and net assets			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Notes and accounts payable, trade	**Y**	**617,755**	604,264
Short-term borrowings		**67,936**	125,554
Current portion of bonds payable		**60,986**	100,000
Lease obligations		**15,794**	24,470
Accrued expenses		**342,541**	323,144
Accrued income taxes		**18,627**	23,617
Provision for product warranties		**28,398**	25,254
Provision for construction contract losses		**13,918**	21,392
Provision for bonuses to board members		**78**	125
Others		**251,405**	259,988
Total current liabilities		**1,417,438**	1,507,808
Long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable		**170,300**	180,300
Long-term borrowings		**81,926**	64,969
Lease obligations		**27,735**	26,775
Deferred tax liabilities		**27,939**	33,755
Revaluation of deferred tax liabilities		**503**	575
Accrued retirement benefits		**180,491**	181,572
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers		**14,356**	16,320
Provision for recycling expenses		**6,690**	6,363
Provision for product warranties		**2,006**	2,207
Others		**49,525**	49,674
Total long-term liabilities		**561,471**	562,510
Total liabilities		**1,978,909**	2,070,318
Net assets			
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock		**324,625**	324,625
Capital surplus		**236,432**	236,437
Retained earnings		**365,300**	343,072
Treasury stock		**(318)**	(214)
Total shareholders' equity		**926,039**	903,920
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes		**13,660**	13,564
Deferred hedge gain and loss		**907**	454
Revaluation surplus on land		**2,584**	2,363
Foreign currency translation adjustments		**(102,151)**	(99,057)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income		**(85,000)**	(82,676)
Subscription rights to shares		**78**	76
Minority interests		**125,481**	132,459
Total net assets		**966,598**	953,779
Total liabilities and net assets	**Y**	**2,945,507**	3,024,097

8. Full-Year Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

		Yen (Millions) FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)
1. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	Y	**66,717**	102,236
Depreciation and amortization		**194,449**	207,767
Impairment loss		**3,241**	1,579
Goodwill amortization		**15,099**	15,610
Increase (decrease) in provisions		**(11,666)**	(45,500)
Interest and dividend income		**(6,203)**	(6,121)
Interest charges		**9,283**	11,728
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net		**(3,060)**	(3,804)
Disposal of non-current assets		**5,274**	7,309
Gain on sales of investment securities, net		**-**	(9,366)
(Increase) decrease in receivables, trade		**(33,914)**	25,687
(Increase) decrease in inventories		**4,647**	(22,706)
Increase (decrease) in payables, trade		**20,826**	(1,718)
Other, net		**15,798**	13,361
Cash generated from operations		**280,491**	296,062
Interest and dividends received		**6,770**	6,893
Interest paid		**(12,588)**	(11,179)
Income taxes paid		**(34,663)**	(36,242)
Net cash provided by operating activities		**240,010**	255,534
2. Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**(137,786)**	(122,267)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		**6,135**	6,861
Purchases of intangible assets		**(57,542)**	(59,693)
Purchases of investment securities		**(6,358)**	(16,029)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities		**5,618**	35,120
Income from acquisition of subsidiaries' stock resulting from change in scope of consolidation		**45**	715
Proceeds from transfer of business		**-**	4,214
Other, net		**(942)**	8,971
Net cash used in investing activities		**(190,830)**	(142,108)
1+2 [Free Cash Flow]		**49,180**	113,426
3. Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings		**(3,522)**	7,373
Proceeds from long-term debt		**34,218**	4,990
Repayment of long-term debt		**(71,297)**	(15,497)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds		**61,900**	58,749
Redemption of bonds		**(110,138)**	(158,645)
Proceeds from sales or treasury stock		**18**	24
Purchase of treasury stock		**(126)**	(145)
Dividends paid		**(22,666)**	(23,187)
Other, net		**(27,353)**	(40,595)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(138,966)**	(166,933)
4. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**(6,209)**	(8,091)
5. Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(95,995)**	(61,598)
6. Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		**358,593**	420,166
7. Cash and cash equivalents of newly consolidated subsidiaries		**4,100**	25
8. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	Y	**266,698**	358,593

9. Full-Year Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

		Yen (Millions)	
		FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)
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**	235,985
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Sales of treasury stock		**(4)**	452
Total		**(4)**	452
Ending balance of capital surplus		**236,432**	236,437
Retained earnings:			
Beginning balance of retained earnings		**343,072**	307,964
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Cash dividends		**(20,696)**	(20,672)
Net income		**42,707**	55,092
Effect from change of scope of consolidation		**215**	-
Change of scope of equity method		**-**	720
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		**2**	(32)
Total		**22,228**	35,108
Ending balance of retained earnings		**365,300**	343,072
Treasury stock:			
Beginning balance of treasury stock		**(214)**	(2,723)
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Acquisition of treasury stock		**(126)**	(145)
Sales of treasury stock		**22**	2,654
Total		**(104)**	2,509
Ending balance of treasury stock		**(318)**	(214)
Total shareholders' equity			
Beginning balance of shareholders' equity		**903,920**	865,851
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Cash dividends		**(20,696)**	(20,672)
Net income		**42,707**	55,092
Acquisition of treasury stock		**(126)**	(145)
Sales of treasury stock		**18**	3,106
Effect from change of scope of consolidation		**215**	-
Change of scope of equity method		**-**	720
Reversal of revaluation reserve for land		**2**	(32)
Total		**22,120**	38,069
Ending balance of shareholders' equity	Y	**926,039**	903,920

		FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)
		Yen (Millions)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gain and loss securities, net of taxes:			
Beginning balance of unrealized gain loss securities, net of taxe	Y	**13,564**	16,006
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**96**	(2,442)
Total		**96**	(2,442)
Ending balance of unrealized gain and loss securities, net of taxe		**13,660**	13,564
Deferred hedge gain and loss:			
Beginning balance of deferred hedge gain and los		**454**	(31)
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**453**	485
Total		**453**	485
Ending balance of deferred hedge gain and los		**907**	454
Revaluation surplus on land:			
Beginning balance of revaluation surplus on lan		**2,363**	2,331
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**221**	32
Total		**221**	32
Ending balance of revaluation surplus on lan		**2,584**	2,363
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Beginning balance of foreign currency translation adjustment		**(99,057)**	(85,495)
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**(3,094)**	(13,562)
Total		**(3,094)**	(13,562)
Ending balance of foreign currency translation adjustment		**(102,151)**	(99,057)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income:			
Beginning balance of accumulated other comprehensive incom		**(82,676)**	(67,189)
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**(2,324)**	(15,487)
Total		**(2,324)**	(15,487)
Ending balance of accumulated other comprehensive income		**(85,000)**	(82,676)
Subscription rights to shares:			
Beginning balance of subscription rights to share		**76**	53
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**2**	23
Total		**2**	23
Ending balance of subscription rights to shares		**78**	76
Minority interests:			
Beginning balance of minority interest		**132,459**	149,658
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**(6,978)**	(17,199)
Total		**(6,978)**	(17,199)
Ending balance of minority interests		**125,481**	132,459
Total net assets:			
Beginning balance of net asset		**953,779**	948,373
Increase (Decrease) during the term:			
Cash dividends		**(20,696)**	(20,672)
Net income		**42,707**	55,092
Acquisition of treasury stock		**(126)**	(145)
Sales of treasury stock		**18**	3,106
Effect from change of scope of consolidation		**215**	-
Change of scope of equity method		**-**	720
Reversal of revaluation reserve for lan		**2**	(32)
Net increase (decrease) during the term, except for items under shareholders' equity		**(9,300)**	(32,663)
Total		**12,820**	5,406
Ending balance of net assets	Y	**966,598**	953,779

Part II. Explanation of Financial Results

1. Overview of FY 2011 Full-Year Financial Results

Business Environment

During fiscal 2011 (April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012), Europe experienced a deepening sovereign debt crisis that adversely impacted the real economy, dragging the region into negative growth. In the US, although there were signs of an improving outlook for employment and consumer spending, a full-fledged recovery has yet to materialize. In emerging markets, economic growth was still relatively high, but decelerated somewhat due to the impact of tightening monetary policy and lower exports as a result of the economic slowdown in Europe. In Japan, supply chains recovered more quickly than anticipated from the paralysis caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake, although recovery once again stagnated on the negative impact of the flooding in Thailand and a decline in exports as a result of the high yen and the economic slowdown outside Japan. There were signs of a recovery in the fourth quarter, however, as the strength of the yen began to ease and businesses recuperated from the flood damage in Thailand.

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

FY 2011 Full-Year Summary (Billion Yen)

	FY 2011 *4/1/11-3/31/12*	FY 2010 *4/1/10-3/31/11*	Change	Change (%)	Change vs. Jan. 2012 Forecast
Net Sales	4,467.5	4,528.4	-60.8*	[0]** -1.3	-22.4
Cost of Sales	3,232.1	3,270.9	-38.7	-1.2	
Gross Profit	1,235.4	1,257.4	-22.0	-1.8	
[Gross Profit Margin]	[27.7%]	[27.8%]	[-0.1%]		
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	1,130.1	1,124.8	5.2	0.5	
Operating Income	105.3	132.5	-27.2*	-20.6	5.3
[Operating Income Margin]	[2.4%]	[2.9%]	[-0.5%]		
Other Income and Expenses	-38.5	-30.3	-8.2	-	
Income Before Income Taxes	66.7	102.2	-35.5	-34.7	
Income Taxes	29.9	48.1	-18.1	-37.7	
Income before Minority Interests	36.7	54.0	-17.3	-32.1	
Minority Interests	-5.9	-1.0	-4.9	-	
Net Income	42.7	55.0	-12.3	-22.5	7.7

***Note: Estimated amount of reduction caused by the Thai floods: Net sales: -28.0 billion yen; operating income: -15.0 billion yen.**

The amount of reduction caused by the Thai floods is an estimate of lost sales, higher costs and other factors associated with revisions to planned production and sales figures on account of the floods which took place in Thailand. The impact of parts procurement delays and higher prices, customer production adjustments and other factors is included.

****Excluding the impact of exchange rate fluctuations (%)**

FY 2011 Quarterly Breakdown of Results

(Billion Yen)

		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Full-Year	Change vs. Jan. 2012 Forecast
Consolidated	Net Sales	986.0	1,106.2	1,079.7	1,295.5	4,467.5	-22.4
	Change from FY 2010	-61.1	6.0	-16.7	11.0	-60.8	
	Operating Income	-17.1	24.1	3.1	95.0	105.3	5.3
	Change from FY 2010	-27.1	-12.9	-18.1	30.9	-27.2	
Results by Business Segment							
Technology Solutions	Net Sales	659.1	726.2	686.1	863.3	2,934.9	-45.0
	Change from FY 2010	-6.6	-8.7	-31.9	-32.1	-79.4	
	Operating Income	2.5	43.1	25.9	99.6	171.2	1.2
	Change from FY 2010	-6.0	-4.5	0.9	18.0	8.4	
Ubiquitous Solutions	Net Sales	235.4	280.3	301.1	337.2	1,154.2	4.2
	Change from FY 2010	-41.4	16.0	11.6	42.4	28.6	
	Operating Income	-0	4.3	2.0	13.5	19.9	4.9
	Change from FY 2010	-10.6	-0	-1.6	9.6	-2.7	
Device Solutions	Net Sales	140.8	147.5	138.1	158.0	584.7	4.7
	Change from FY 2010	-17.6	-13.5	-17.1	2.4	-45.9	
	Operating Income	-1.0	-3.8	-8.4	3.0	-10.1	4.8
	Change from FY 2010	-7.0	-9.0	-16.8	1.8	-31.1	

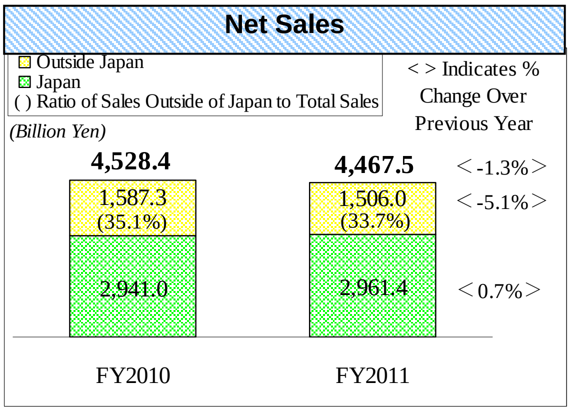
FY2011 Major Items in Other Income and Expenses

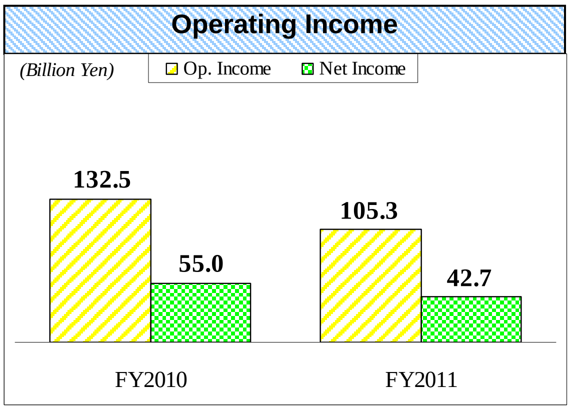
(Billion Yen)

Item		FY2011	Description
		24.3	
Expense	Business Structure Improvement Expense	15.1	One-time costs (5.9 billion yen) associated with the decision to transfer the LSI device business's Iwate Plant and its employees, costs (5.2 billion yen) on the decision to restructure the production of car audio and navigation system operations in Japan, and expenses (3.9 billion yen) related to the streamlining of services businesses, mainly in Europe
	Loss on Disaster	7.5	In the first quarter of FY2011, fixed costs and other expenses associated with damage to factories due to aftershocks of the Great East Japan Earthquake and the suspension of operations at factories impacted by customer-related factors
	Other	1.6	Loss on changes in retirement benefit plan of domestic subsidiary companies and impairment loss on fixed assets

2. 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=82 yen, the approximate Tokyo foreign exchange market rate on March 31, 2012. 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 2010 to translate the current period's net sales outside Japan into yen.





Consolidated net sales for fiscal 2011 were 4,467.5 billion yen (US$54,482 million), a decline of 1.3% from fiscal 2010. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations, however, sales were on par with the prior fiscal year.

Net sales in Japan were essentially unchanged from the previous fiscal year. Sales of car audio and navigation systems, as well as LSI devices, were negatively affected by customer-side production adjustments as a result of the floods in Thailand. In addition, sales of LSI devices and electronic components were hit by weak demand, and server-related sales were lower as a result of fewer large-scale systems deals. The spreading popularity of smartphones, however, boosted sales of network products, such as mobile phone base stations, and sales of mobile phones, themselves.

Sales outside of Japan fell by 5.1%. Excluding the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations, however, sales were on par with the prior fiscal year. Sales of UNIX servers in Europe and North America and sales of electronic components declined, although sales of PCs rose, particularly in emerging market countries in the EMEA region.

Although the trend of yen appreciation leveled off during the fourth quarter, for fiscal 2011 the average yen exchange rates against major currencies were 79 yen for the US dollar (representing yen appreciation of 7 yen), 109 yen for the euro (appreciation of 4 yen), and 126 yen for the British pound (appreciation of 7 yen) compared with fiscal 2010. As a result, the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations for fiscal 2011 was to reduce net sales by approximately 80.0 billion yen compared to fiscal 2010. Sales generated outside Japan as a percentage of total sales were 33.7%, a decrease of 1.4 percentage points compared to the previous fiscal year.

Gross profit was 1,235.4 billion yen, a decline of 22.0 billion yen from fiscal 2010. The decline was mainly attributable to lower sales of LSI devices and electronic components. The gross profit margin was 27.7%, essentially unchanged from the previous fiscal year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses amounted to 1,130.1 billion yen, rising 5.2 billion yen from fiscal 2010. The increase was the result of upfront development investments in cloud services and network-related areas.

As a result of the above factors, Fujitsu recorded operating income of 105.3 billion yen (US$1,284 million), representing a decrease of 27.2 billion yen compared to fiscal 2010. The operating income margin was 2.4%, a decline of 0.5 of a percentage point from the previous fiscal year.

In other income and expenses, Fujitsu recorded 15.1 billion yen in restructuring expenses and 7.5 billion yen in disaster-related losses. Restructuring expenses included 5.9 billion yen in losses stemming from the plant disposal and one-time costs associated with the transfer of employees arising from the decision to transfer the Iwate Plant in the LSI devices business to DENSO CORPORATION, 5.2 billion yen in expenses for reassigning employees as a result of the restructuring of the production operations in Japan for car audio and navigation systems, and 3.9 billion yen in expenses related to streamlining services businesses, mainly in Europe and North America. The disaster-related losses were incurred in the first quarter and stemmed from damages to plants incurred in the aftershocks of the Great East Japan Earthquake and overhead expenses incurred during production stoppages due to customer-related issues.

Income before taxes and minority interests amounted to 66.7 billion yen, a year-on-year decline of 35.5 billion yen. Fujitsu recorded 29.9 billion yen in taxes, falling 18.1 billion yen from fiscal 2010. The ratio of taxes to income before taxes and minority interests fell from 47% in fiscal 2010 to 45% in fiscal 2011. Although tax code revisions raised income tax expenses due to the reversal of deferred tax assets, the overall effective tax rate declined as the liquidation of a subsidiary in Europe and a stock transfer executed in line with group reorganization had the effect of lowering tax expenses. Fujitsu posted a loss of 5.9 billion yen from minority interests, representing a deterioration of 4.9 billion yen from the previous fiscal year, as a result of the worsening financial performance of the car audio and navigation equipment joint venture and the listed components subsidiary.

Fujitsu reported consolidated net income of 42.7 billion yen (US$521 million), representing a decrease of 12.3 billion yen from fiscal 2010.

Comprehensive income was 34.3 billion yen (US$418 million), with a 2.4 billion yen loss recorded in other comprehensive income, primarily as a result of a 3.0 billion yen foreign currency translation adjustment loss stemming from the ongoing appreciation of the yen.

Statement of Comprehensive Income (Billion Yen)

	FY 2011	FY 2010
Income before minority interests	36.7	54.0
Other comprehensive income	-2.4	-15.2
Unrealized gain and loss on securities, net of taxes	0	-2.4
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-3.0	-11.9
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method	0.5	-0.8
Comprehensive income	34.3	38.7

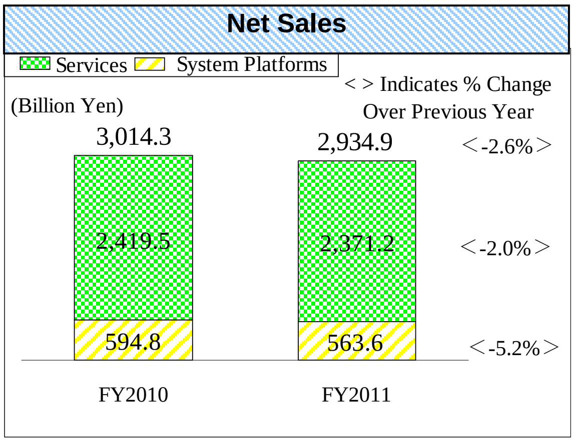
Comparison to Consolidated Earnings Projections Announced in January 2012

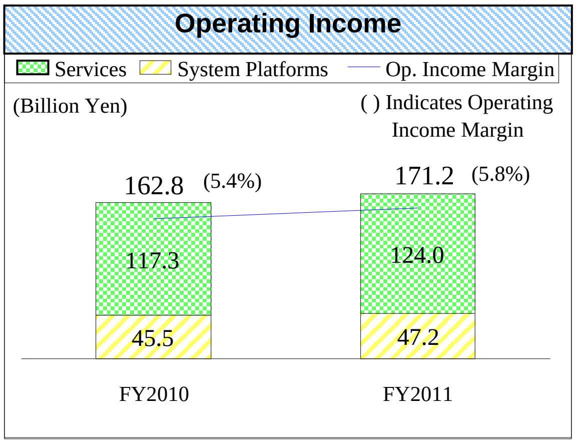
In comparison to the consolidated earnings projections for fiscal 2011 announced in January 2012, net sales fell short by 22.4 billion yen, while operating income rose by 5.3 billion yen. This was achieved by cost cutting measures and streamlining efforts that offset the persistently cautious stance taken by customers with regard to investments, both in and outside of Japan. Net income rose above projections by 7.7 billion yen, in line with the increase in operating income.

3. Results by Business Segment

Information on fiscal 2011 consolidated net sales (including intersegment sales) and operating income broken out by business segment is presented as follows.

Technology Solutions





(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011	Change vs. FY 2010
Net Sales	2,934.9	-2.6%
Japan	1,912.5	-1.5%
Outside Japan	1,022.3	-4.6%
Operating Income	171.2	8.4

Consolidated net sales in the Technology Solutions segment amounted to 2,934.9 billion yen (US$35,791 million), a year-on-year decline of 2.6%. Sales in Japan decreased 1.5%. Sales of mobile phone base stations and other network products increased due to higher spending by telecommunications carriers, although server-related sales declined compared to fiscal 2010, when there was high-volume production of dedicated servers for use in the K computer, a next-generation supercomputer, as well as the adverse impact of fewer large-scale systems deals during fiscal 2011. Sales of network services declined, while in system integration services, despite a recovery in manufacturing, retailing and healthcare-related sector spending, sales as a whole were essentially unchanged as a result of fewer large-scale systems deals, primarily in the financial services and public sectors, and the impact of a shift toward spending on hardware by telecommunications carriers. Sales outside Japan declined 4.6%. Excluding the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, however, sales were essentially unchanged from the prior fiscal year. Contributing factors included lower sales of UNIX servers in Europe and the US, flat sales of network products on account of spending cuts by North American telecommunications carriers. Infrastructure service sales in Australia and the Nordic region, however, showed an increase.

The segment posted operating income of 171.2 billion yen (US$2,088 million), an increase of 8.4 billion yen compared to fiscal 2010. In Japan, despite the positive impact of higher sales of network products and cost reductions in the x86 server business, income declined from the previous fiscal year due to the decrease in large-scale system integration and server-related deals in addition to the burden of ongoing upfront investments in cloud services. Outside Japan, operating income improved as the result of an upturn in the profitability of the European services business, which overcame upfront investments in network products, as well as the adverse impact of lower UNIX server and network product sales.

(1) Services

(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011	Change vs. FY 2010
Net Sales	2,371.2	-2.0%
Japan	1,494.7	-1.4%
Outside Japan	876.5	-3.0%
Operating Income	124.0	6.6

Net sales in the Services sub-segment amounted to 2,371.2 billion yen (US$28,917 million), a decline of 2% from the previous fiscal year. In Japan, sales fell 1.4%. For systems integration services, despite a recovery in spending in the manufacturing, retailing and healthcare-related sectors, overall sales were for the most part unchanged on account of fewer large-scale systems deals in the financial services and public sectors, as well as a shift toward spending on hardware by telecommunications carriers to accommodate increased communications traffic. Sales of infrastructure services also declined. Sales of outsourcing services grew steadily, although sales were adversely impacted by a shift in the network services' ISP business, away from packaged products that include connection fees toward stand-alone products. Sales outside Japan declined 3%. Excluding the impact of currency fluctuations, however, sales increased by 1%. The adverse effects of fiscal austerity policies in the UK continued, and sales in the US were weak, but sales in Australia and the Nordic region grew.

Operating income for the Services sub-segment was 124.0 billion yen (US$1,512 million), an increase of 6.6 billion yen compared to fiscal 2010. In Japan, income declined due to the impact of fewer large-scale systems deals, as well as the burden of ongoing upfront investments in cloud services. Outside Japan, although the impact of constrained government-related sales in the UK persisted, operating income improved as the result of a continued upturn in the profitability of the European services business.

(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011	Change vs. FY 2010
Net Sales	563.6	-5.2%
Japan	417.8	-2.0%
Outside Japan	145.7	-13.5%
Operating Income	47.2	1.7

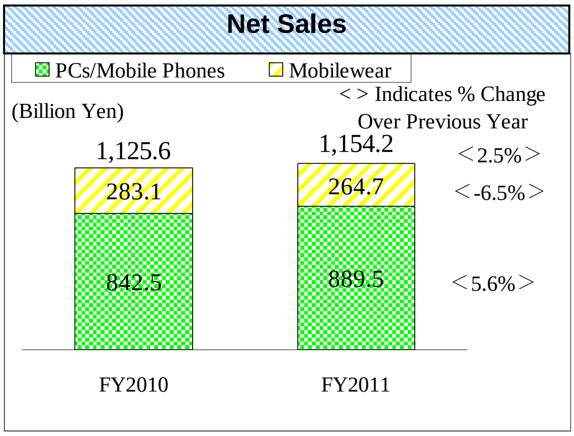
In October 2011, Fujitsu finished consolidating its sales operations in the Japanese private sector market into Fujitsu Marketing Limited, which oversees the company's small- and medium-sized customers. In April 2012, the group completed reorganization and integration of its regional systems engineering (SE) companies—which strengthened the capabilities of system engineers focused on the manufacturing and retailing sectors—into the three regions of eastern Japan, western Japan, and Kyushu. Together with developing cloud service-focused solutions and implementing greater development efficiencies through the sharing of technology, the Fujitsu Group is accumulating industry know-how and accelerating its globalization, while taking a forward-looking approach in implementing structural reforms. Outside of Japan, particularly in Europe where the economy continues to be sluggish, the company took measures to reduce personnel costs.

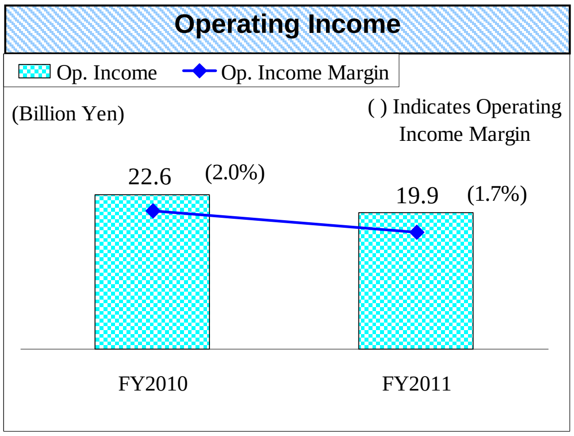
(2) System Platforms

Net sales in the System Platforms sub-segment were 563.6 billion yen (US$6,873 million), a decrease of 5.2% from fiscal 2010. In Japan, sales decreased 2%. Sales of mobile phone base stations and other network products to telecommunications carriers climbed owing to increased investments to deal with higher network traffic volumes resulting from the spread of smartphones. Sales of server-related products, however, declined compared to fiscal 2010, when there was high-volume production of dedicated servers for use in the K computer, a next-generation supercomputer. Sales of server-related products were also impacted by a decline in the number of large-scale systems deals in the financial services and public sectors. Sales outside Japan declined 13.5%. Excluding the impact of currency fluctuations, sales decreased by 7%. Sales fell as the result of lower sales of UNIX servers in Europe and the US, and flat sales of network products resulting from spending cuts by North American telecommunications carriers.

Operating income for the System Platforms sub-segment was 47.2 billion yen (US$576 million), an increase of 1.7 billion yen compared to fiscal 2010. In Japan, although sales of server-related products declined, operating income increased on account of the effects of cost reductions in the x86 server business and higher sales of network products. Outside Japan, despite cost reductions in the x86 server business, income deteriorated on the impact of lower sales of UNIX servers to Europe and the US, in addition to upfront R&D investments, primarily for network products.

Ubiquitous Solutions





Net sales in the Ubiquitous Solutions segment were 1,154.2 billion yen (US$14,076 million), an increase of 2.5% compared to fiscal 2010. Sales in Japan increased 3.9%. Although sales of PCs benefited from a large-scale order in the enterprise market, overall sales of PCs were essentially flat as sales prices in the consumer market declined, and sales were also adversely affected by difficulties in procuring hard disk drives due to the Thai floods. In the mobile phone business, the positive impact of the merger with Toshiba Corporation's mobile phone business, along with growth in the market for smartphones, led to higher sales. Sales of the Mobilewear sub-segment's car audio and navigation systems decreased due to the pullback in vehicle production as a result of the earthquake and Thai floods. Sales outside Japan declined 1.7%, but increased by 3% on a constant-currency basis. Although car audio and navigation system sales declined as a result of the pullback in vehicle production outside of Japan, unit sales of PCs increased, particularly in Europe.

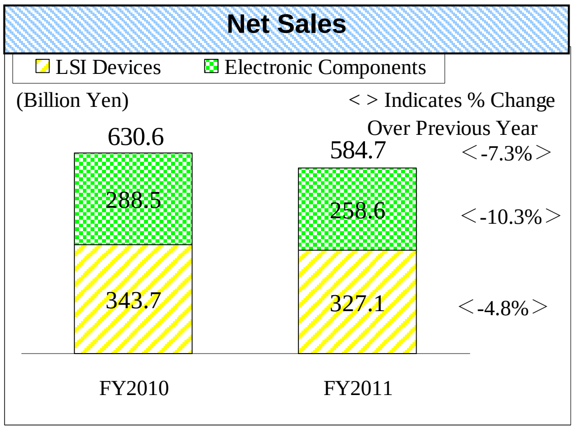
(Billion Yen)

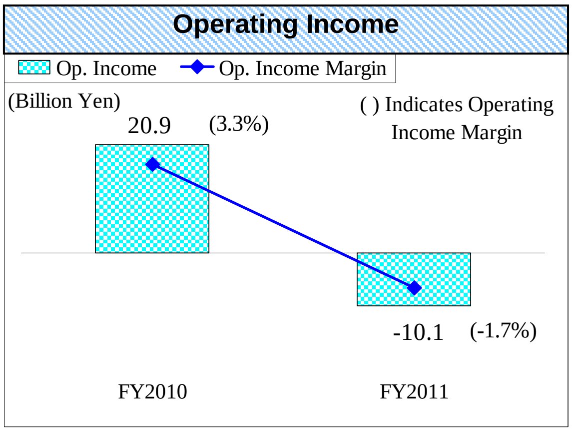
	FY 2011	Change vs. FY 2010
Net Sales	1,154.2	2.5%
Japan	884.9	3.9%
Outside Japan	269.3	-1.7%
Operating Income	19.9	-2.7

Operating income for Ubiquitous Solutions was 19.9 billion yen (US$243 million), a year-on-year decline of 2.7 billion yen. In Japan, against the backdrop of the strong yen, cost cutting measures moved forward in order to deal with the decline in PC sales prices and the effect of higher HDD procurement costs. Furthermore, despite the effect of increased sales of mobile phones, strengthened investment into smartphone development was undertaken. In addition, lower sales of car audio and navigation systems also had an effect, and overall income was essentially unchanged from the previous fiscal year. Operating income outside Japan was also affected by higher HDD procurement costs for PCs and lower sales of car audio and navigation systems.

In the car audio and navigation systems business, which was severely impacted by the earthquake and Thai floods, restructuring of the production structure in Japan, in line with strengthening production outside Japan, was undertaken with the intent of boosting cost competitiveness to meet the global expansion needs of customers.

Device Solutions





Note: Sales figures for LSI devices include intersegment sales to the electronic components segment.

(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011	Change vs. FY 2010
Net Sales	584.7	-7.3%
Japan	342.9	-5.1%
Outside Japan	241.7	-10.2%
Operating Income	-10.1	-31.1

Net sales in Device Solutions amounted to 584.7 billion yen (US$7,130 million), a decline of 7.3% compared to fiscal 2010. Sales in Japan declined 5.1%. LSI device sales declined as shipments of CPUs for the next-generation supercomputer system, for which production had ramped up during fiscal 2010, were completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2011. In addition, sales of LSI devices for digital audio-visual equipment declined in the first quarter on the impact of the earthquake, and in the second quarter the Thai flood delayed recovery in demand. Sales of electronic components also declined, primarily due to sluggish demand for semiconductor packages. Sales outside Japan declined 10.2%. Excluding the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, sales declined 4%. Sales of LSI increased due to higher sales of image processing LSIs for smartphones. For electronic components, although sales of electronic components declined on lower sales of semiconductor packages and LCD modules, primarily to Asia, there were signs of a partial recovery in demand during the fourth quarter.

The Device Solutions segment recorded an operating loss of 10.1 billion yen (US$123 million), representing a deterioration of 31.1 billion yen from fiscal 2010. In Japan, operating income from LSI devices declined due to the impact of lower sales and a decline in the capacity utilization rates of production lines because of lower demand. Operating income from electronic components also declined due to the impact of lower sales and a sharp rise in the cost of certain parts and materials. Outside Japan, operating income fell on lower sales of electronic components as a result of lower demand and yen appreciation.

To optimize the manufacturing resources of its LSI devices business, in April 2012 the Fujitsu Group reached an agreement to transfer ownership of its Iwate Plant to DENSO CORPORATION (scheduled for October 1, 2012). As a result of this agreement, the group recorded 5.9 billion yen as a business restructuring expense stemming from impairment losses on property, plant, and equipment and expenses associated with transferring employees to DENSO.

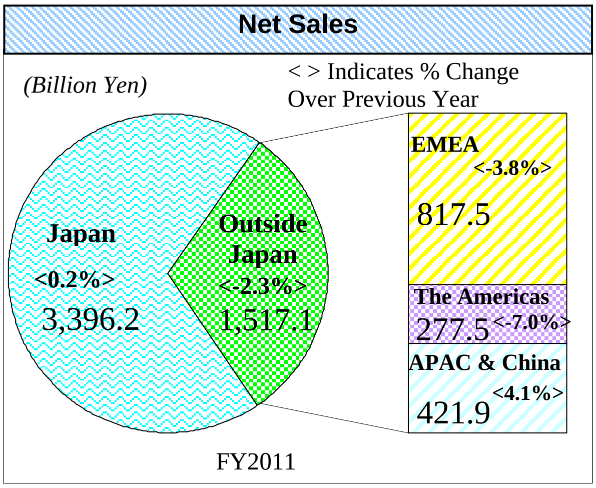
Other/Elimination and Corporate

This segment recorded an operating loss of 75.7 billion yen (US$923 million), a deterioration of 1.8 billion yen from fiscal 2010. This was on account of up-front costs associated with the development of new businesses and other factors.

The K computer, the next-generation supercomputer co-developed by RIKEN and Fujitsu, brings together many of the Fujitsu Group's technologies, such as the proprietary CPUs developed for the project. Having achieved a computing speed of 10 petaflops at an efficiency ratio of 93%, in November 2011 the K computer was recognized as No. 1 for its computing performance in the TOP500 list for the second consecutive time. The manufacture of over 800 racks has been completed, and Fujitsu is in the final stages of development for wide use by researchers and others, with availability for this shared use scheduled for November 2012.

4. Results by Geographic Segment

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



Operating Income (Billion Yen)

	FY 2011	FY 2010	Change vs. FY 2010
Japan	177.8 [5.2%]	215.7 [6.4%]	-37.9 [-1.2%]
Outside Japan	8.0 [0.5%]	-4.7 [-0.3%]	12.8 [0.8%]
EMEA	-0 [-0.0%]	-18.4 [-2.2%]	18.4 [2.2%]
The Americas	0.4 [0.2%]	2.6 [0.9%]	-2.1 [-0.7%]
APAC & China	7.6 [1.8%]	11.0 [2.7%]	-3.4 [-0.9%]

Note: Numbers inside brackets indicate operating income margin.

In Japan, net sales amounted to 3,396.2 billion yen (US$41,417 million), roughly on par with fiscal 2010. Sales of car audio and navigation systems and LSI devices declined as a result of customer-side production adjustments stemming from the floods in Thailand, while sales of servers and electronic components also fell. However, sales of mobile phones and network products increased, mainly owing to sales of mobile phone base stations. Operating income in Japan was 177.8 billion yen (US$2,168 million), a year-on-year decline of 37.9 billion yen. Despite the positive impact of higher sales of network products, income declined as a result of lower sales of LSI devices and electronic components and higher upfront development investments in network and cloud services.

Net sales outside Japan were 1,517.1 billion yen (US$18,501 million), a decrease of 2.3% compared to fiscal 2010. Excluding the impact of currency fluctuations, however, sales increased by 1%. Operating income outside Japan improved year-on-year by 12.8 billion yen, mainly in EMEA, to 8.0 billion yen (US$98 million).

Net sales in EMEA amounted to 817.5 billion yen (US$9,970 million), a decrease of 3.8% from fiscal 2010, although sales were essentially unchanged on a constant-currency basis. Sales of PCs grew in Turkey, the Middle East, Russia and other emerging markets, and services sales to private sector customers rose in the Nordic region and the UK. However, sales in continental Europe and to public sector customers in the UK declined. Operating income was essentially break-even, representing an improvement of 18.4 billion yen over fiscal 2010. The previous fiscal year's operating loss was the result of deteriorating business performance due to the one-time recognition of upfront costs and other expenses associated with the cancellation of certain long-term service contracts.

Net sales in the Americas were 277.5 billion yen (US$3,384 million), a decline of 7% from fiscal 2010. Sales of car audio and navigation systems and LSI devices declined, and sales in the services business, primarily in the US, were sluggish. Sales of optical transmission systems, which were strong in the first half of the fiscal year, temporarily declined in the second half, leaving full-year sales essentially unchanged from the previous fiscal year. Operating income for the region amounted to 0.4 billion yen, (US$5 million), a deterioration of 2.1 billion yen from fiscal 2010. Income declined as a result of ongoing upfront development expenditures for optical transmission systems.

In APAC and China, net sales were 421.9 billion yen (US$5,145 million), a year-on-year increase of 4.1%. Sales of car audio and navigation systems declined, but sales of LSI devices increased. Operating income was 7.6 billion yen (US$93 million), a decrease of 3.4 billion yen from fiscal 2010, reflecting the impact of lower sales of car audio and navigation systems.

5. Financial Condition

[Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets]

(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011 (March 31, 2012)	FY 2010 (March 31, 2011)	Change
Assets			
Current assets	1,701.7	1,760.6	-58.8
(Cash and deposit and marketable securities)	273.9	364.6	-90.7
(Notes and accounts receivable, trade)	901.3	877.0	24.2
(Inventories)	334.1	341.4	-7.3
Non-current assets	1,243.7	1,263.4	-19.7
(Property, plant and equipment)	640.9	638.6	2.3
(Intangible assets)	230.2	251.9	-21.6
(Investment securities and other non-current assets)	372.4	372.8	-0.3
Total Assets	2,945.5	3,024.0	-78.5
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	1,417.4	1,507.8	-90.3
(Notes and accounts payable, trade)	617.7	604.2	13.4
(Short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term			-96.6
debt)	128.9	225.5	19.3
(Accrued expenses)	342.5	323.1	
Long-term liabilities	561.4	562.5	-1.0
(Long-term debt)	252.2	245.2	6.9
(Accrued retirement benefits)	180.4	181.5	-1.0
(Deferred tax liabilities)	27.9	33.7	-5.8
Total Liabilities	1,978.9	2,070.3	-91.4
Net Assets			
Shareholders' equity	926.0	903.9	22.1
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	-85.0	-82.6	-2.3
Minority interests	125.4	132.4	-6.9
Total Net Assets	966.5	953.7	12.8
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	2,945.5	3,024.0	-78.5

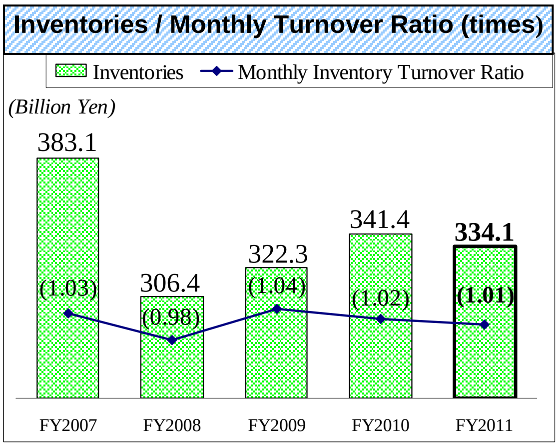
[Cash Flows]

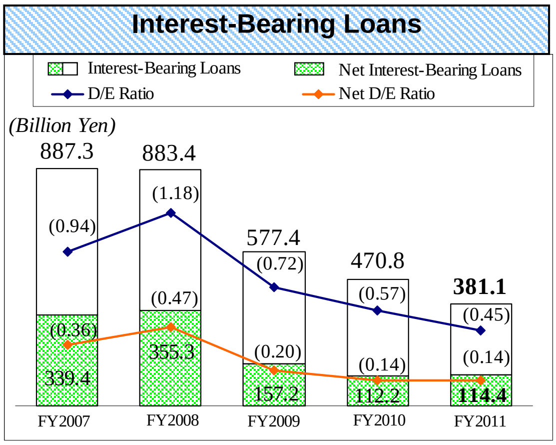
(Billion Yen)

	Full-Year FY 2011 (4/1/11~3/31/12)	Full-Year FY 2010 (4/1/10~3/31/11)	Change
I. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Income before income taxes and minority interests	66.7	102.2	-35.5
Depreciation and amortization, including goodwill amortization	209.5	223.3	-13.8
(Increase) decrease in receivables, trade	-33.9	25.6	-59.6
(Increase) decrease in inventories	4.6	-22.7	27.3
Increase (decrease) in payables, trade	20.8	-1.7	22.5
Net Cash provided by operating activities	240.0	255.5	-15.5
II. Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	-137.7	-122.2	-15.5
Purchases of intangible assets	-57.5	-59.6	2.1
(Gain) loss on sales of investment securities, net	5.6	35.1	-29.5
Net cash used in investing activities	-190.8	-142.1	-48.7
I + II Free cash flow	49.1	113.4	-64.2
(excluding one-time items)	43.5	73.3	-29.8
III. Cash flows from financing activities			
Net increase in borrowings (decrease)	-40.6	-3.1	-37.4
Bond issue and redemption	-48.2	-99.8	51.6
Dividends paid	-22.6	-23.1	0.5
Net cash used in financing activities	-138.9	-166.9	27.9
IV. Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	266.6	358.5	-91.8

Note:
Free cash flow excluding one-time items excludes proceeds from sales of investment securities, income from acquisition of subsidiaries’ stock, and proceeds from the transfer of business.

Explanation of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets





Note: The monthly turnover rate 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 of the end of the first, second, and third quarters and the end of the fiscal year.

Consolidated total assets at the end of fiscal 2011 were 2,945.5 billion yen (US$35,921 million), a decrease of 78.5 billion yen compared to the end of fiscal 2010. Current assets totaled 1,701.7 billion yen, a decrease of 58.8 billion yen compared to the end of the prior fiscal year. The combined balance of cash and time deposits and marketable securities declined by a total of 90.7 billion yen, as cash on hand was applied to cover a portion of the convertible bonds redeemed during the period, and borrowings were reduced. Notes and accounts receivable increased by 24.2 billion yen as sales in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011 were higher than in the same period of fiscal 2010. Inventories at the end of fiscal 2011 totaled 334.1 billion yen, down 7.3 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. After last year's earthquake in Japan and the Thai floods, the company has been holding parts and materials in inventory of sufficient quantity to enable it to cope with unforeseen circumstances, although steady progress was achieved in the delivery of the next-generation supercomputer system. The monthly inventory turnover ratio, which is an indication of asset utilization efficiency, was 1.01 times, a level roughly unchanged from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Non-current assets were 1,243.7 billion yen, a decrease of 19.7 billion yen compared to the end of the preceding fiscal year. The balance of intangible assets decreased 21.6 billion yen on the amortization of goodwill.

Total consolidated liabilities were 1,978.9 billion yen (US$24,133 million), a decrease of 91.4 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2010. The balance of interest-bearing debt was 381.1 billion yen, a decrease of 89.6 billion yen from the end of fiscal 2010. The company redeemed 100.0 billion yen of convertible bonds at maturity, and issued 50.0 billion yen in straight bonds that mature in three and five years. In addition, efforts were made to reduce borrowings. As a result, the D/E ratio was 0.45 times, an improvement of 0.12 of a percentage point compared to the end of fiscal 2010, and the net D/E ratio was 0.14 times, unchanged from the end of the preceding fiscal year. Both the D/E ratio and the net D/E ratio marked the lowest level ever attained by the group.

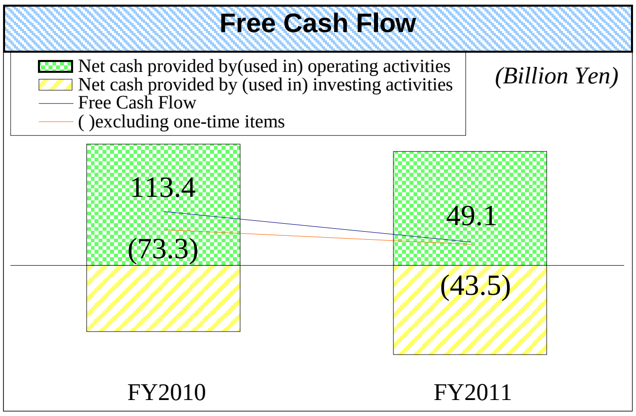
Net assets were 966.5 billion yen (US$11,787 million), an increase of 12.8 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. With the posting of fiscal 2011's net income, shareholders' equity increased by 22.1 billion yen. Accumulated other comprehensive income was a negative 85.0 billion yen at the end of fiscal 2011, essentially unchanged from the end of fiscal 2010, although exchange rates and stock prices fluctuated widely during the fiscal year. The owners' equity ratio was 28.6%, an increase of 1.4 percentage points over the end of fiscal 2010 due to an increase in shareholder's equity.

(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011 (March 31, 2012)	**FY 2010** (March 31, 2011)	Change
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	266.6	358.5	-91.8
Ending balance of interest-bearing loans	381.1	470.8	-89.6
Ending balance of net interest-bearing loans	114.4	112.2	2.2
Owners' equity	841.0	821.2	19.7

Summary of Cash Flows

Net cash flows provided by operating activities during fiscal 2011 were 240.0 billion yen (US$2,927 million), a year-on-year decrease of 15.5 billion yen. The reduction stemmed from the deterioration in income before income taxes and minority interests as a result of the Thai floods, the weak demand for LSI devices and electronic components, and the reduction in large-scale systems deals, among other factors.



Note: Free cash flow excluding special factors is free cash flow minus proceeds from the sale of investment securities, proceeds from the transfer of business, and income from the acquisition of subsidiaries' stock.

Net cash used in investing activities was 190.8 billion yen (US$2,327 million). There were outflows of 137.7 billion yen for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment resulting from capital expenditures primarily in datacenters, and there were outflows of 57.5 billion yen to acquire intangible assets, primarily software. Compared to the previous fiscal year, outflows increased 48.7 billion yen. During fiscal 2010, there was an inflow of 35.1 billion yen from the sale of investment securities.

Free cash flow, the sum of operating and investing cash flows, was 49.1 billion yen (US$599 million), a decrease of 64.2 billion yen compared with the previous fiscal year. Excluding the impact of such one-time factors as cash inflows from the sale of investment securities, free cash flow was 43.5 billion yen, a decline of 29.8 billion yen from the previous fiscal year.

Net cash used in financing activities was 138.9 billion yen (US$1,694 million). The company redeemed 100.0 billion yen in convertible bonds at maturity, against which it issued 50.0 billion yen in straight bonds that reach maturity at three and five years. In addition, efforts moved forward to pay down borrowings. Compared to the previous fiscal year, cash inflows rose by 27.9 billion yen.

As a result of the above factors, cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal 2011 were 266.6 billion yen (US$3,251 million), a decrease of 91.8 billion yen compared to the end of fiscal 2010.

6. FY 2012 Consolidated Earnings Projections

Against a backdrop of Europe where the real economy is in decline due to the sovereign debt crisis and emerging market countries experiencing slowing growth, the global economy is undergoing a tepid recovery. At the same time, the pace of recovery is expected to continue increasing steadily, buoyed by growing domestic demand in emerging market countries. In Japan, the lingering effects of interruptions caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Thai floods, as well as the impact of yen appreciation, have created a challenging economic environment. However, the economy is gradually gaining traction and is expected to continue on a mild recovery path. The rebound in ICT spending in Japan is projected to be mild during the first half of fiscal 2012, but the scope of the recovery is expected to expand in the second half as corporate earnings recuperate and progress is made in efforts to rebuild following the earthquake.

In light of this business environment, Fujitsu has made the following earnings projections for fiscal 2012.

For the first half of fiscal 2012, the company is projecting consolidated net sales of 2,100.0 billion yen, roughly the same level as the first half of fiscal 2011. Despite the impact of sales in the same period of fiscal 2011, including for the next-generation supercomputer system, overall sales in fiscal 2012 are expected to be flat. This is due to higher sales of network products in Japan, combined with a recovery in sales of car audio and navigation systems and electronic components. ICT spending in Japan is anticipated to recover in some sectors, such as manufacturing and retailing, but a full-scale recovery is not expected until the second half of the fiscal year, with sales in the services business and server-related businesses also expected to remain sluggish.

Fujitsu is projecting that operating income will be held to 5.0 billion yen for the first half of fiscal 2012, roughly on par with the same period in fiscal 2011, which was adversely affected by the lingering impact of the earthquake. The capacity utilization rate of production lines in the LSI device business is expected to be low until the end of the first half of the fiscal year, and the Technology Solutions business will also continue to face harsh conditions during the first half. The net loss for the first half of fiscal 2012 is expected to be 10.0 billion yen, representing a deterioration of approximately 15.0 billion yen from the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. This is due to the effect lower tax expenses had in the previous fiscal year associated with the decision to liquidate a subsidiary in Europe and a stock transfer executed in line with group company reorganization.

On a full-year basis, Fujitsu is projecting consolidated net sales of 4,550.0 billion yen for fiscal 2012, an increase of 1.8% in comparison with fiscal 2011. Fujitsu expects growth in its network products, electronic components and car audio and navigation systems businesses, and in the second half, a recovery in its services business in Japan and an upturn in demand for LSI devices.

Fujitsu is projecting full-year operating income of 135.0 billion yen, representing an increase of approximately 30.0 billion yen from the previous fiscal year. In addition to the effect of increased sales, Fujitsu will promote global cost reductions, particularly in its hardware businesses. The company is projecting an operating income margin of 3%, an improvement of 0.6% from the previous fiscal year.

Fujitsu is projecting full-year net income of 60.0 billion.

Although uncertainties regarding future exchange rate movements are expected to continue, these earnings projections assume yen exchange rates of 80 yen for the US dollar, 105 yen (first half) and 100 yen (second half) for the euro, and 130 yen for the British pound.

(Billion Yen)

	First Half			Full-Year		
	FY 2012 (Forecast)	FY 2011 (Actual)	Change vs. First Half FY 2011	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**	FY 2011 (Actual)	Change vs. FY 2011
Net Sales	2,100.0	2,092.3	7.6	4,550.0	4,467.5	82.4
Operating Income [Operating Income Margin]	5.0 [0.2%]	7.0 [0.3%]	-2.0 [-0.1%]	135.0 [3.0%]	105.3 [2.4%]	29.6 [0.6%]
Net Income	-10.0	5.7	-15.7	60.0	42.7	17.2

Policy on Dividends and Dividend 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 June 2011, the company projected 60.0 billion yen in net income for fiscal 2011. At that time, in light of the lingering impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake, there was still some uncertainty in Japan with respect to spending on ICT. However, as risks related to procurement subsided, the company planned to pay an interim dividend of 5 yen per share and an annual dividend of 10 yen per share, the same level of dividends paid in fiscal 2010.

In fiscal 2011, in addition to lagging recovery to investments in ICT both in and outside of Japan and the impact of the historic high valuation of the yen, the impact of the Thai floods, operating income fell below that of the previous fiscal year. Nevertheless, in addition to improvements being made to profitability in its services business outside of Japan, net income rose above projections disclosed in January 2012 and remain at a steady level.

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

As a result of these factors, the company will pay a year-end dividend of 5 yen per share as initially planned. Including the interim dividend of 5 yen, Fujitsu will pay annual dividends of 10 yen per share, the same level paid in fiscal 2010.

Fujitsu plans to continue its policy of paying dividends from retained earnings based on financial results twice a year, at the half-year and year-end. In its forecast for fiscal 2012, the company does not anticipate problems in its financial condition. In accordance with its policy of paying stable dividends, therefore, in fiscal 2012 Fujitsu plans to pay an annual dividend of 10 yen per share (5 yen as an interim dividend), the same amount paid in fiscal 2011.

Reference

a) Major Financial Indices

(Billion Yen, except for ratio and period items)

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Net Sales	5,330.8	4,692.9	4,679.5	4,528.4	4,467.5
Sales Outside of Japan	1,923.6	1,499.8	1,748.3	1,587.3	1,506.0
[Ratio of Sales Outside of Japan to Total Sales]	[36.1%]	[32.0%]	[37.4%]	[35.1%]	[33.7%]
Operating Income Margin	3.8%	1.5%	2.0%	2.9%	2.4%
Return on Equity	5.0%	-13.2%	12.0%	6.8%	5.1%
Inventories	383.1	306.4	322.3	341.4	334.1
[Inventory Turnover Ratio]	[13.40]	[13.61]	[14.88]	[13.65]	[13.23]
[Monthly Inventory Turnover]	[1.03 times]	[0.98 times]	[1.04 times]	[1.02 times]	[1.01 times]
Total Assets	3,821.9	3,221.9	3,228.0	3,024.0	2,945.5
[Total Assets Turnover Ratio]	[1.37]	[1.33]	[1.45]	[1.45]	[1.50]
Shareholders’ Equity	911.6	782.9	865.8	903.9	926.0
[Shareholders' Equity Ratio]	[23.9%]	[24.3%]	[26.8%]	[29.9%]	[31.4%]
Owners’ Equity	948.2	748.9	798.6	821.2	841.0
[Owners’ Equity Ratio]	[24.8%]	[23.2%]	[24.7%]	[27.2%]	[28.6%]
Market Value-based Shareholders' Equity Ratio	35.3%	23.4%	39.1%	32.2%	30.6%
Interest-Bearing Loans	887.3	883.4	577.4	470.8	381.1
Net Interest-Bearing Loans	339.4	355.3	157.2	112.2	114.4
D/E Ratio	0.94	1.18	0.72	0.57	0.45
Net D/E Ratio	0.36	0.47	0.20	0.14	0.14
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	322.0	248.0	295.3	255.5	240.0
Free Cash Flow	38.1	23.4	296.4	113.4	49.1
[excluding special factors*1]	[17.3]	[7.8]	[111.6]	[73.3]	[43.5]
Loans / Cash Flows from Operating Activities	2.8 years	3.6 years	2.0 years	1.8 years	1.6 years
Interest Coverage Ratio	15.1	14.2	18.1	21.8	25.9

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:	*(Net Assets – Share Warrants - Minority Interests) ÷ 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

*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.

7. Notes

(1) 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. With a view to proactively disclosing information to investors, we have also included items that may not necessarily have significant bearing on such decisions. We are aware of and have evaluated these risks and are making efforts to prevent, mitigate, transfer, and retain potential risks, and immediately confront risks should they occur. 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 27, 2012).

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 restrains 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, including the introduction of Toyota Production System reforms, the industrialization of services and standardization, and software modularization, as well as efforts to expand sales of new products and services. 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

The Fujitsu Group builds and supports the infrastructure behind the modern network society, which has become increasingly global and sophisticated. In accordance with our corporate philosophy the Fujitsu Way, quality is one of our most important values, and it underpins the trust that customers and society place in us.

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 the event that such deficiencies or flaws occur in the products or services, 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 the advance of open system environments, 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. 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.

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. While committed to minimizing environmental burden and preventing environmental pollution in accordance with the Fujitsu Group Environmental Policy, 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.

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, cyber attacks or other disruptions from impeding network operations and leaking information.

8) 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.

9) 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.

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, 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 listed based on the NRV, with the difference in value between the acquisition cost and the NPV, 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 recognized as 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) Marketable 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 Losses on Construction Contracts

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 Benefit Obligations

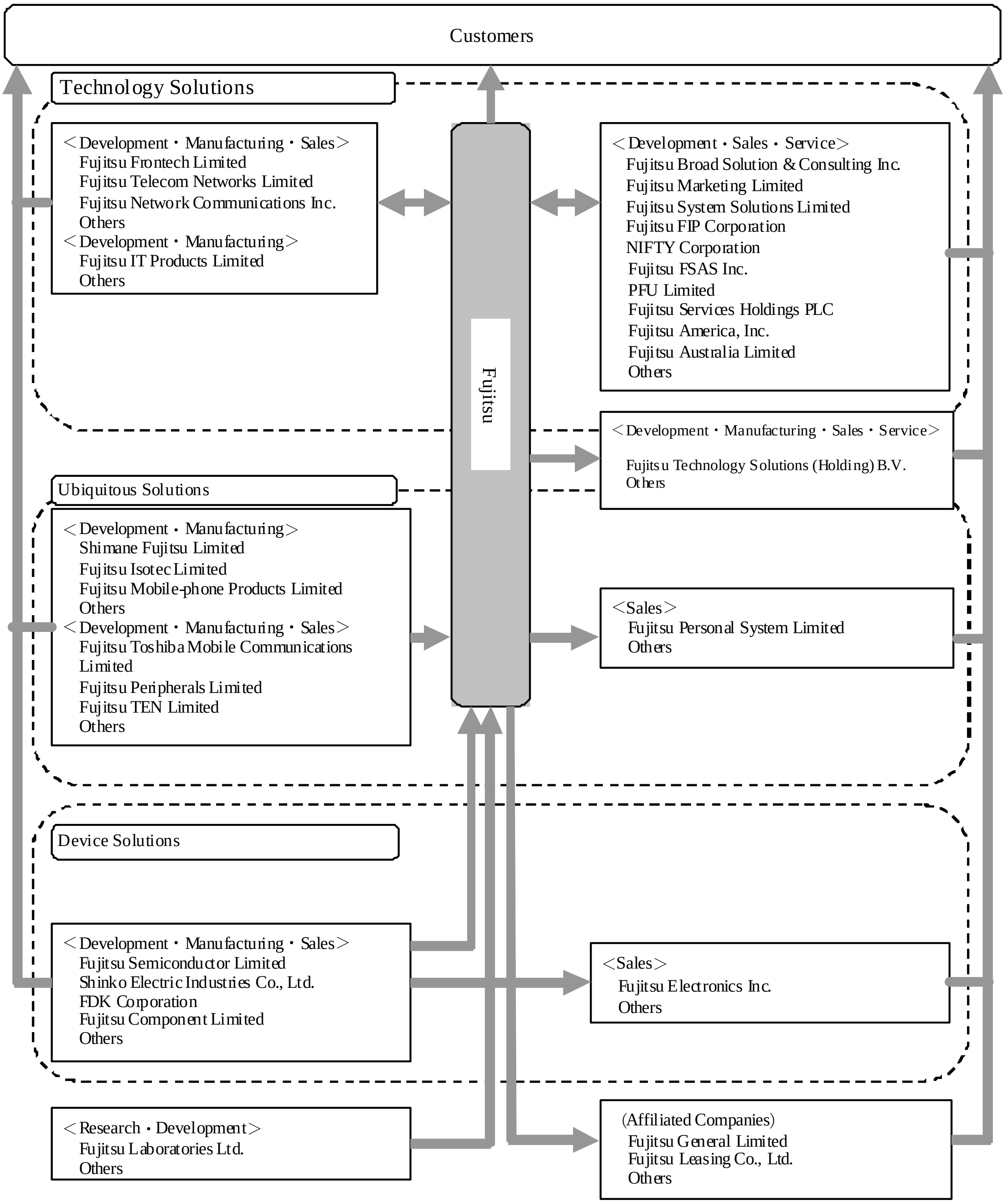
Retirement benefit costs and obligations are determined based on certain actuarial assumptions. These assumptions include the discount rate, rates of retirement, mortality rates, and the expected rate of return on the plan assets. In the event an actuarial loss arises, the actuarial loss is amortized 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.

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 additions or reductions to the provision.

(2) Relationships between Fujitsu Group Companies

The following chart shows the relationships between Fujitsu Group companies (as of March 31, 2012):



1. 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).

2. As of April 1, 2012, Fujitsu System Solutions Limited absorbed three other consolidated subsidiaries of Fujitsu in eastern Japan, and the company's name was changed to Fujitsu Systems East Limited.

3. As of April 1, 2012, Fujitsu Toshiba Mobile Communications Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of Fujitsu, and the company's name was changed to Fujitsu Mobile Communications Limited.

8. 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.

Medium- and Long-term Business Strategy and Priority Tasks

The global economy is expected to experience moderate growth, having emerged from the sovereign debt crisis in Europe, and with apparent signs of a recovery in corporate earnings. There are, however, persistent issues with regard to sustainable growth. These include what impact on the economy will be realized by efforts to restore financial soundness, primarily on the part of the public sector and financial services sector, the prolonged rate of high unemployment across Europe and the US, concerns that the rise in energy prices will spark inflation, and a decelerating rate of growth in emerging market economies.

Given these circumstances, Japan’s economy, which is now facing new problems relating to energy and rebuilding the Tohoku region, is in urgent need of fundamental reform. At the same time, as the pace of the economy’s globalization accelerates, Japanese corporations are beginning to realize that building their presence in global markets is essential to the sustained growth in their competitiveness in each region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. 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 comprehensive services that integrate products, software, and services, the segment is organized in a matrix management structure comprised of business groups that are organized by product and service type, in order to manage costs and devise global business strategies, and business groups that are organized along industry and geographic lines, integrating sales groups with systems engineers covering specific customers.

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. Net Sales and Profit or Loss by Reportable Segment

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						
Sales to customers outside Fujitsu Group	2,864,658	1,039,809	515,834	4,420,301	35,371	4,455,672
Intersegment sales	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
Segment Income (Loss)	171,297	19,938	-10,182	181,053	-2,056	178,997

FY 2010 (April, 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011) (Million Yen)

	Reportable Segments				Other (*)	Total
	Technology Solutions	Ubiquitous Solutions	Device Solutions	Sub-Total		
Net Sales						
Sales to customers outside Fujitsu Group	2,927,651	1,013,056	545,729	4,486,436	32,738	4,519,174
Intersegment sales	86,735	112,586	84,871	284,192	49,766	333,958
Total net sales	3,014,386	1,125,642	630,600	4,770,628	82,504	4,853,132
Segment Income (Loss)	162,881	22,679	20,976	206,536	-7,222	199,314

* The "Other" category includes activities 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

(1) Reconciliation of Net Sales (Million Yen)

	FY2010	FY2011
Total of Reportable Segments	4,770,628	4,673,887
Net Sales of "Other" Category	82,504	83,579
Elimination of Intersegment Transactions	-324,727	-289,892
Net sales in Consolidated Income Statements	4,528,405	4,467,574

(2) Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) (Million Yen)

	FY2010	FY2011
Total of Reportable Segments	206,536	181,053
Operating Loss of "Other" Category	-7,222	-2,056
Corporate Expenses	-68,341	-75,929
Elimination of Intersegment Transactions	1,621	2,236
Operating income in Consolidated Income Statements	132,594	105,304

* 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)

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

FY 2010 (April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011) (Million Yen)

	Reportable Segments						Other Technologies Business	Other Fields	Total
	Technology Solutions		Ubiquitous Solutions		Device Solutions				
	Services	System Platforms	PCs/Mobile Phones	Mobilewear	LSI	Electronic Components			
Sales to customers outside Fujitsu Group	2,385,345	542,306	733,035	280,021	280,868	264,861	32,738	9,231	4,528,405

2. Geographical Information
Net Sales
FY 2011 (April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012) (Million Yen)

Japan	Outside Japan				Total
	EMEA	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 (100.0%)

FY 2010 (April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011) (Million Yen)

Japan	Outside Japan				Total
	EMEA	Americas	APAC/China	Sub-total	
2,941,042 (64.9%)	845,485 (18.7%)	322,272 (7.1%)	419,606 (9.3%)	1,587,363 (35.1%)	4,528,405 (100.0%)

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) 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.

3) Consolidated Tax Effect Accounting

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

	FY 2011 (End of March 2012)	FY 2010 (End of March 2011)
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax loss carry forwards	153.0	145.1
Accrued retirement benefits	137.1	150.8
Excess of depreciation and amortization and impairment loss*	50.0	54.5
Accrued bonus	40.9	43.4
Inventories	22.0	23.0
Provision for product warranties	8.2	6.2
Revaluation loss on investment securities	6.1	9.6
Intercompany profit	5.6	5.6
Provision for loss on repurchase of computers	5.0	6.0
Other	48.9	57.2
Gross deferred tax assets	477.1	501.9
Valuation allowance	(253.9)	(256.1)
Total deferred tax assets	223.2	245.8
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Gains from establishment of stock holding trust for retirement benefit plan	(96.8)	(110.6)
Unrealized gains on securities	(7.4)	(9.6)
Tax allowable reserves	(1.3)	(2.2)
Other	(8.1)	(8.9)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(113.8)	(131.4)
Net deferred tax assets	109.3	114.3

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

In response to the issuance on December 2, 2011 of the “Act regulating revision of part of the Income Tax Act and other related laws/regulations, in order to establish a taxation system that reflects structural changes in the economy and society” (2011, Law no. 114) and the “Act regarding securing funds necessary for implementing programs promoting recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake,” (2011, Law no. 117), Fujitsu has changed the statutory tax rate used for calculating the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for fiscal 2011 from 40.6% to 37.9% for revenue and payments made between the forecast period of April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2015. Those on or after April 1, 2015 will both be changed to 35.6%

Due to this change, the net value of deferred tax assets (excluding the value of deferred tax liabilities) decreased by 3,523 million yen, while deferred income tax calculated for fiscal 2011 increased by 4,666 million yen and the valuation difference increased by 1,143 million yen.

4) Retirement Benefit Plan
a. Japan
(1) Itemization of projected benefit obligation, etc.

(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011 as of 3/31/12	FY 2010 as of 3/31/11
i. Projected benefit obligation	(1,299.5)	(1,280.1)
ii. Plan assets	943.9	905.5
[pension trust asset portion]	[37.5]	[41.4]
iii. Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (i)+(ii)	(355.5)	(374.5)
iv. Unrecognized actuarial loss	357.5	398.6
v. Unrecognized prior service cost (reduced obligation)*	(65.5)	(83.4)
vi. Prepaid pension cost	(52.3)	(55.1)
vii. Accrued retirement benefits …(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)	(115.8)	(114.4)

(2) Components of net periodic benefit cost

(Billion Yen)

	FY 2011 as of 3/31/12	FY 2010 as of 3/31/11
i. Service cost	40.1	38.9
ii. Interest cost	31.7	31.5
iii. Expected return on plan assets	(26.5)	(26.6)
iv. Amortization of actuarial loss	41.9	37.3
v. Amortization of prior service cost	(18.6)	(18.6)
vi. Other**	0.5	0.3
vii. Net periodic benefit cost …(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)	69.2	62.9
viii. Loss on termination of retirement benefit plan	0.8	1.2
ix. Total …(vii)+(viii)	70.1	64.1

* 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 2010: Besides the above net periodic benefit cost, extra retirement benefits of 1,279 million yen were paid.
Fiscal 2011: Besides the above net periodic benefit cost, extra retirement benefits of 6,961 million yen were paid.

(3) Basis for Tabulating Projected Benefit Obligation

Discount rate	2.5% (at March 31, 2012) 2.5% (at March 31, 2011)

b. Outside Japan

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

	FY 2011 as of 3/31/12	FY 2010 as of 3/31/11
i. Projected benefit obligation	(571.8)	(534.9)
ii. Plan assets	408.1	395.9
iii. Projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets …(i)+(ii)	(163.6)	(139.0)
iv. Unrecognized actuarial loss*	108.9	74.3
v. Prepaid pension cost	(9.8)	(2.3)
vi. Accrued retirement benefits …(iii)+(iv)+(v)	(64.6)	(67.0)

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

	FY 2011 as of 3/31/12	FY 2010 as of 3/31/11
i. Service cost	3.7	8.0
ii. Interest cost	27.1	29.7
iii. Expected return on plan assets	(24.1)	(26.0)
iv. Amortization of actuarial loss *	3.4	5.8
v. Amortization of prior service cost **	(0.1)	(13.3)
vi. Other***	13.4	9.7
vii. Net periodic benefit cost …(i)+(ii)+(iii)+(iv)+(v)+(vi)	23.5	14.1
viii. Loss on termination of retirement benefits plan	0.1	0.1
ix. Total (vii)+(viii)	23.6	14.2

* Subsidiaries outside Japan adopt the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and apply the corridor approach to amortization of actuarial gain and losses.
** As a result of pension revisions in fiscal 2010, mainly in Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC (including its subsidiaries) the negative prior cost has been recognized immediately. The majority of this credit arises from offering an option whereby future variable increases in line with the fluctuation in prices may be exchanged for a one-off uplift in payments.
*** Contribution for the defined contribution plan

(3) Basis for Tabulating Projected Benefit Obligation

Discount rate	Mainly 5.0% (at March 31, 2012) Mainly 5.6% (at March 31, 2011)

5) Consolidated Per Share Data

(Yen)

	FY2011 4/1/11-3/31/12	FY2010 4/1/10-3/31/11
Net assets per share	406.42	396.81
Earnings per share	20.64	26.62
Diluted earnings per share	20.55	25.75

Note 1: The calculations basis for earnings per share and diluted earnings per share is as follows.

(Million Yen)

	FY2011 4/1/11-3/31/12	FY2010 4/1/10-3/31/11
Earnings per share		
Net income	42,707	55,092
Deduction from net income	-	-
Net income for common share	42,707	55,092
Average number of common shares outstanding (thousand shares)	2,069,526	2,069,731
Diluted earnings per share		
Adjustment for net income	155	1,499
[Adjustment related to dilutive securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliates]	[-18]	[-70]
[Corporate bond costs (after tax adjustment)]	[173]	[1,569]
Increase in number of common shares (thousand shares)	16,393	127,549
[Share warrants (thousand shares)]	[16,393]	[127,549]

Note 3: The calculation basis for net assets per share is as follows.

(Million Yen)

	at March 31, 2012	at March 31, 2011
Net assets	966,598	953,779
Deduction from net assets	125,559	132,535
[Share purchase warrants]	[78]	[76]
[Minority interests]	[125,481]	[132,459]
Net assets for common shares	841,039	821,244
Number of common shares used to calculate owners' equity per share (thousand shares)	2,069,365	2,069,631

6) Material Subsequent Events

There are no events.

7) Executive promotions, new appointments, and resignations

Please see “Fujitsu Announces Executive Promotions, Appointments, and Resignations” announced on March 21, 2012 for details.

(8) Cautionary Note Regarding Assumptions of a Going Concern

There are none

(9) Significant issues regarding the basis for preparation of consolidated financial reports

Fiscal 2011 (from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012)

1) Items regarding the scope of consolidation
This consolidated financial report consolidates the results of 538 major subsidiaries (535 during the previous accounting period). As for changes in the scope of consolidation for this consolidated accounting year, 23 companies were added and 20 companies were removed. Since the names of major subsidiary companies are noted on page 42 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: 15 companies
Changed from unconsolidated subsidiaries to consolidated subsidiaries: 8 companies
Subtracted due to liquidation or sale: 16 companies
Fujitsu International Finance (Netherlands) B.V. and others
Subtracted due to merger: 4 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 18 (18 during the previous accounting period).
Affiliated companies: 18 companies

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

(10) 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 "FY2012 Consolidated Earnings Projections" on page 29.

- 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

(11) Significant Changes to Preparation of Financial Statements

Additional Information

Fiscal 2011
(April 1, 2011~March 31, 2012)

Beginning with this accounting period, the company has implemented “Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Statement No. 24, issued December 4, 2009) and the “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan Guidance No. 24, issued December 4, 2009).

1. Forecast for FY 2012 Consolidated Business Segment Information

a. Net Sales* and Operating Income

		Yen (Billions) FY 2012 (Forecast)	Yen (Billions) FY 2011 (Actual)	Change(%) vs. FY 2011	Excluding impact of changes in currency exchange rates(%)**
Technology Solutions					
Japan	**Y**	**1,930.0**	1,912.5	+0.9	+1
Outside Japan		**1,070.0**	1,022.3	+4.7	+5
Sales		**3,000.0**	2,934.9	+2.2	+2
Operating income:					
Services		**130.0**	124.0	+4.8	
[Operating income margin]		**[5.4%]**	[5.2%]		
System Platforms		**50.0**	47.2	+5.8	
[Operating income margin]		**[8.6%]**	[8.4%]		
Total operating income		**180.0**	171.2	+5.1	
[Operating income margin]		**[6.0%]**	[5.8%]		
Ubiquitous Solutions					
Japan		**890.0**	884.9	+0.6	+1
Outside Japan		**270.0**	269.3	+0.2	+4
Sales		**1,160.0**	1,154.2	+0.5	+1
Operating income		**25.0**	19.9	+25.4	
[Operating income margin]		**[2.2%]**	[1.7%]		
Device Solutions					
Japan		**360.0**	342.9	+5.0	+5
Outside Japan		**270.0**	241.7	+11.7	+11
Sales		**630.0**	584.7	+7.7	+7
Operating income		**15.0**	(10.1)	-	
[Operating income margin]		**[2.4%]**	[-1.7%]		
Other/Elimination and Corporate***					
Sales		**(240.0)**	(206.3)	-	-
Operating income		**(85.0)**	(75.7)	-	
Total					
Japan		**2,980.0**	2,961.4	+0.6	+1
Outside Japan		**1,570.0**	1,506.0	+4.2	+5
Total		**4,550.0**	4,467.5	+1.8	+2
Operating income	**Y**	**135.0**	105.3	+28.2	
[Operating income margin]		**[3.0%]**	[2.4%]		
＜Ratio of sales outside Japan＞		**＜34.5%＞**	＜33.7%＞		

b. Net Sales* by Principal Products and Services

		Yen (Billions) FY2012 (Forecast)	Yen (Billions) FY 2011 (Actual)	Change(%) vs. FY 2011	Excluding impact of changes in currency exchange rates(%)**
Technology Solutions					
Services:					
Solutions / System Integration	Y	**850.0**	824.8	+3.0	+3
Infrastructure Services		**1,570.0**	1,546.4	+1.5	+2
		2,420.0	2,371.2	+2.1	+2
System Platforms:					
System Products		**270.0**	282.7	-4.5	-3
Network Products		**310.0**	280.8	+10.4	+10
		580.0	563.6	+2.9	+3
Total		**3,000.0**	2,934.9	+2.2	+2
Ubiquitous Solutions					
PCs / Mobile Phones		**880.0**	889.5	-1.1	0
Mobilewear		**280.0**	264.7	+5.8	+6
Total		**1,160.0**	1,154.2	+0.5	+1
Device Solutions					
LSI******		**340.0**	327.1	+3.9	+4
Electronic Components		**290.0**	258.6	+12.1	+12
Total	Y	**630.0**	584.7	+7.7	+7

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 the full year of fiscal 2011 to translate fiscal 2012 net sales forecast 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.

2. Miscellaneous Forecasts for FY 2012

a. Exchange Rates

	FY 2010 (Actual)	FY 2011 (Actual)	**FY 2012 H1 (Forecast)**	**FY 2012 H2 (Forecast)**
	$1= 86 yen	$1= 79 yen	**$1= 80 yen**	**$1= 80 yen**
Average rates for	€1=113 yen	€1=109 yen	**€1=105 yen**	**€1=100 yen**
	£1=133 yen	£1=126 yen	**£1=130 yen**	**£1=130 yen**

Reference information:

A 1 yen fluctuation (depreciation/appreciation) had the following effect on operating income in the full-year of FY 2011.

U.S. dollar : Increase/decrease by approximately 0.6 billion yen.
Euro : Increase/decrease by approximately 0.3 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 in the full-year of FY 2012.

U.S. dollar : Increase/decrease by approximately 0.9 billion yen.
Euro : Increase/decrease by approximately 0.3 billion yen.
British pound : Increase/decrease by approximately 0 billion yen.

b. R&D Expenses

Yen (Billions)

		FY 2010 (Actual)	FY 2011 (Actual)	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**
	Y	236.2	238.3	**235.0**
As % of sales		5.2%	5.3%	**5.2%**

c. Capital Expenditures, Depreciation

Yen (Billions)

Capital Expenditures		FY 2010 (Actual)	FY 2011 (Actual)	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**
Technology Solutions	Y	67.2	73.4	**85.0**
Ubiquitous Solutions		15.5	15.6	**15.0**
Device Solutions		39.4	47.2	**35.0**
Other/Corporate		8.0	4.3	**5.0**
Total		130.2	140.6	**140.0**
Depreciation	Y	141.6	131.5	**130.0**

d. Cash Flows

		FY 2010 (Actual)	FY 2011 (Actual)	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**
		Yen (Billions)		
(A) Cash flows from operating activities	**Y**	255.5	240.0	**290.0**
[Net income]		[55.0]	[42.7]	**[60.0]**
[Depreciation & goodwill amortization*]		[223.3]	[209.5]	**[210.0]**
[Others]		[(22.9)]	[(12.2)]	**[20.0]**
(B) Cash flows from investing activities		(142.1)	(190.8)	**(190.0)**
(C) Free cash flow (A)+(B)		113.4	49.1	**100.0**
(D) Cash flows from financing activities		(166.9)	(138.9)	**(80.0)**
(E) Total (C)+(D)	**Y**	(53.5)	(89.7)	**20.0**

e. PC Shipments

(Million Units)

FY 2010 (Actual)	FY 2011 (Actual)	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**
5.42	6.02	**7.0**

f. Mobile Phone Shipments

(Million Units)

FY 2010 (Actual)	FY 2011 (Actual)	**FY 2012 (Forecast)**
6.70	8.00	**8.00**

g. Employees

(Thousands)

	2011 March 31	**2012 March 31**
Japan	106	**107**
Outside Japan	66	**66**
Total	172	**173**

Notes:

* The depreciation & goodwill amortization includes amortization of intangible assets.