

Financial Section 2020

For the year ended March 31, 2020

Fujitsu Group
Integrated Report 2020

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

	(Millions of yen)				
	IFRS				
Years ended March 31	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue	¥4,739,294	¥4,132,972	¥4,098,379	¥3,952,437	¥3,857,797
Operating profit	120,612	117,455	182,489	130,227	211,483
Profit from continuing operations before income taxes	131,822	124,162	242,488	161,785	228,564
Profit for the year	90,421	95,317	177,255	110,718	160,326
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	86,763	88,489	169,340	104,562	160,042
Total comprehensive income for the year	5,530	137,087	229,583	95,511	170,306
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	8,860	129,191	219,838	89,311	171,361
Total equity	¥ 926,240	¥1,019,202	¥1,204,902	¥1,253,630	¥1,348,435
Total assets	3,226,303	3,191,498	3,121,522	3,104,842	3,187,445
Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent (Yen)	¥ 378.37	¥ 429.80	¥ 5,283.85	¥ 5,585.35	¥ 6,197.11
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	41.94	42.83	825.32	512.50	791.20
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	41.93	42.83	825.28	512.33	790.76
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	¥ 782,782	¥ 881,292	¥1,087,797	¥1,132,055	¥1,240,956
Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio	24.3%	27.6%	34.8%	36.5%	38.9%
Return on equity attributable to owners of the parent (ROE)	11.0%	10.6%	17.2%	9.4%	13.5%
Price earnings ratio	9.94	15.90	7.93	15.58	12.33
Cash flows from operating activities	¥ 253,092	¥ 250,331	¥ 200,415	¥ 99,416	¥ 347,263
Cash flows from investing activities	(164,317)	(145,479)	(22,578)	4,142	(114,206)
Cash flows from financing activities	(67,741)	(98,896)	(112,496)	(136,622)	(193,164)
Cash and cash equivalents	380,810	383,969	452,671	416,742	453,036
Number of employees	156,515	155,069	140,365	132,138	129,071
Average number of temporary personnel	17,207	16,684	16,106	13,707	12,876

Notes: 1. The Fujitsu Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with its Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

2. Consumption taxes are not included in revenue.

3. Average number of temporary personnel includes contracted employees, part-time workers, and others but excludes temporary staff provided by agencies.

4. On November 1, 2017, the Company transferred a portion of the shares of Fujitsu TEN Limited (hereinafter "Fujitsu TEN") to DENSO Corporation. Accordingly, Fujitsu TEN has been classified as a discontinued operation, and revenue, operating profit, and profit before income taxes for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been restated accordingly.

5. The Company conducted a share consolidation of its common shares with a ratio of ten (10) shares to one (1) share effective October 1, 2018. Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent, basic earnings per share, and diluted earnings per share have been calculated assuming the share consolidation was conducted as of April 1, 2017.

MANAGEMENT'S ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND OPERATING RESULTS, AND STATUS OF CASH FLOWS

Overview of Status of Operations and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Operations

The following section, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Operations, provides an overview of the consolidated financial statements of Fujitsu Limited (the "Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries and equity method associates (together, the "Group") for the year ended March 31, 2020. Forward-looking statements in this section are based on management's understanding and best judgments as of March 31, 2020.

1. Issues and Initiatives

Aiming to transform itself from an IT company to a DX company, the Group has positioned the digital field—which includes the DX business and modernization aimed at the DX business, the analysis and visualization of data, and more efficient system operation—as its driver of growth and will capture the growth of the market to expand its business. At the same time, we will maintain our existing level of business in the conventional IT field, centered on building large-scale mission-critical systems that are related to companies' principal areas of business and providing operation services for those systems, by leveraging the robust customer base we have established thus far and further strengthening profitability. We have set out the achievement of revenue of ¥3,500 billion and an operating profit margin of 10% in Technology Solutions,*¹ our core business, for the year ending March 31, 2023 as the Group's medium-term management target.

*¹ This figure incorporates the Technology Solutions segment and Other Operations/Elimination and Corporate.

At the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company projected revenue of ¥3,150.0 billion, operating profit excluding special items, such as business model transformation expenses, of ¥145.0 billion, and an operating margin of 4.6% for Technology Solutions.*¹ The segment posted revenue of ¥3,163.2 billion, operating profit of ¥187.8 billion, and an operating margin of 5.9%, successfully exceeding all projections. We achieved solid revenue growth and improved profitability in core businesses as a result of promoting the concentration of management resources in Technology Solutions. We are advancing the establishment of a sound financial foundation from a cash flow and balance sheet perspective, and our ability to respond to changes in the business environment has been reinforced. Thus, we were able to get off to a favorable start in the year ended March 31, 2020, the first year for achieving our medium-term management targets.

The Company believes that its services business in Japan is the key driver for enhancing profitability. We are maintaining and strengthening our robust customer base to further expand our market share while, at the same time, reducing costs. Global Delivery Centers (GDCs), our offshore development bases, are vital to further improving the competitiveness of service delivery. By leveraging GDCs, we will further reduce development and operational costs in the services business. Furthermore, by consolidating the Group's expertise, we are enhancing GDCs as the center of excellence in our global business to provide added value, rather than simply utilizing them as low cost development centers. We will increase the number

of employees at GDCs to 20,000 by 2022 and are moving ahead with efforts to expand their operational scope, which has focused on application development in the past, to encompass the entire lifecycle of an IT system, including the design and operation phases. Moreover, we are overhauling the development and operations work that was traditionally assigned to system engineers by unifying the process and promoting automation through the leveraging of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotic process automation (RPA).

In our network business, we have focused on fifth-generation mobile communication system (5G) networks that support the IT infrastructure for DX. We promptly commenced supply of base-station control equipment and wireless equipment for telecommunications carriers in Japan and constructed a collaboration laboratory at our own facility for verifying 5G solutions with our customers and partners.

We are also proceeding with organizational transformation. In order to transform into a structure that enables the leveraging of talent from a global perspective, we have introduced position-based human resource management that offers cross-border growth opportunities transcending national and organizational lines. In tandem with these efforts, we are also expanding a compensation plan for highly talented professionals aimed at acquiring expert talent by flexibly drafting compensation packages according to an individual's market value.

In our infrastructure services business outside Japan, where improving profitability has become a priority matter, we unified our service delivery structure in Europe with our GDCs at the core. We also implemented business model transformation in Europe and North America. In Europe, we are moving ahead with procedures to end production in September 2020 at the Augsburg site in Germany, which manufactures PCs, servers, and other products necessary for service operation. These procedures include transferring the functions of the Augsburg site to an external contract manufacturing company. At the same time, we have almost completed our withdrawal from countries and regions with low profitability. In North America, we made decisions aimed at increasing profitability by strengthening our services business. This involved withdrawing from the products business, which has low profitability, and eliminating overlaps within the Group in the retail business.

As a new endeavor to promote growth in the digital field, we have established Ridgelinez Limited to realize digital transformation for customers. Ridgelinez will seek to resolve intrinsic and fundamental issues, such as the customer's management and business issues, from the customer's standpoint while supporting digital transformation using optimal technology via partner alliances with a wide range of companies in Japan and overseas, not limited to the Group's products and services.

In addition, we have established a new company, Fujitsu Future Studies Center (FFSC), as a think tank to bolster the formulation and execution of the Group's medium- to long-term strategy. FFSC will support the formulation and execution of the Group's medium- to long-term strategy by conducting multi-disciplinary surveys and analyses of international conditions and utilizing the cutting-edge technology necessary for global growth while the Group provides state-of-the-art services to customers.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen business in the domestic market, an area in which the Group has expertise, we plan to establish a new company to build a dominant position in the Japanese market. The new company will address issues related to increasingly sophisticated ICT faced by customers and regional social issues, targeting local governments and medical and educational institutions throughout Japan, as well as second-tier, medium-sized, and small- to medium-sized companies in the private sector.

The effect on the business in connection with COVID-19 in the year ended March 31, 2020, amounted to negative impacts of approximately ¥16.0 billion on revenue and approximately ¥5.0 billion on operating income. Centered on manufacturing and delivery, we saw delivery delays due to a halt in logistics activity in Asia, in addition to the difficulties in procurement in the network business and system product business under the Technology Solutions segment.

Although it is unclear when the COVID-19 pandemic will end, the Company assumes that global economic activities will recover moderately from the second half of the year ending March 31, 2021. Nevertheless, as the impact of COVID-19 differs by country and region as well as industry and business sector, the Company believes that it is extremely difficult at the present time to reasonably estimate the financial impact on the Group's business results.

With liquidity on hand at a level of approximately ¥500.0 billion, the Group has sufficient solvency to address urgent demands for funds, when including its capacity to raise additional funds. Moreover, with an owners' equity ratio of approximately 40%, the Group has sufficient owners' equity. Based on these sound financial foundations, the Group believes that it will not experience any significant problems over the short term or medium to long term, such as in financing its operations, as a consequence of COVID-19.

2. Analysis of Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2020

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Years ended March 31	(Billions of yen)			
	2019	2020	YoY change	Change (%)
Revenue	3,952.4	3,857.7	(94.6)	(2.4)
Cost of sales	(2,879.8)	(2,748.4)	131.4	(4.6)
Gross profit	1,072.5	1,109.3	36.7	3.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(933.3)	(864.6)	68.6	(7.4)
Other income (expenses)	(8.9)	(33.1)	(24.1)	270.0
Operating profit	130.2	211.4	81.2	62.4
Financial income (expenses)	8.9	2.2	(6.6)	(74.4)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	22.6	14.7	(7.8)	(34.6)
Profit before income taxes	161.7	228.5	66.7	41.3
Income tax expenses	(51.0)	(68.2)	(17.1)	33.6
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interests	6.1	0.2	(5.8)	(95.4)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	104.5	160.0	55.4	53.1

Reference: Financial Indicators

	(Billions of yen)		
	2019	2020	YoY change
Gross profit margin	27.1%	28.8%	1.7 ppt
Operating profit margin	3.3%	5.5%	2.2 ppt
Return on equity attributable to owners of the parent (ROE)*	9.4%	13.5%	4.1 ppt

* ROE = Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent ÷ [(Beginning balance of total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity) + Ending balance of total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity)) ÷ 2]

Reference: Exchange Rates

	2019	2020	YoY change
US dollar/Yen	¥111	¥109	¥(2)
Euro/Yen	¥128	¥121	¥(7)
British pound/Yen	¥146	¥138	¥(8)
Euro/US dollar	\$1.16	\$1.11	\$(0.05)

(1) Revenue

Consolidated revenue for the year ended March 31, 2020 was ¥3,857.7 billion, a decrease of ¥94.6 billion, or 2.4%, compared with the year ended March 31, 2019. Reorganization, including reorganization in the Device Solutions segment, where the Mie semiconductor plant was removed from the scope of consolidation, placed downward pressure on earnings to the extent of approximately ¥182.0 billion. In addition, yen appreciation against the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound had a negative impact on earnings of ¥47.7 billion. On an actual business basis, excluding these factors, consolidated revenue for the year ended March 31, 2020 increased ¥135.2 billion, or 3.6%. Revenue increased in Technology Solutions, the Company's core business, as the segment performed solidly throughout the year, continuing from the fourth quarter of the previous fiscal year, centered on domestic services. The manufacturing and distribution industries saw continued growth, the local government and health-care fields performed steadily, and large-scale projects for the national government exceeded the level of the previous fiscal year. Further, there was an increase in projects related to large-scale mainframes, and revenue was up in the network business following the strengthening of mobile phone base stations and optical transmission networks due to the full-scale development of the 5G business. Revenue was also up in the PC business due to replacement demand following the end of the support period for Windows 7.

For the year ended March 31, 2020, the average yen exchange rates against the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound were ¥109, ¥121, and ¥138, respectively, representing year-on-year appreciation of ¥2 against the dollar, ¥7 against the euro, and ¥8 against the British pound. Currency exchange rate fluctuations had a negative impact on revenue of ¥47.7 billion year on year. Fluctuations versus the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound led to decreases in revenue of ¥7.4 billion, ¥25.7 billion, and ¥14.5 billion, respectively.

The overseas revenue ratio decreased by 4.5 percentage points, to 31.8%, year on year.

This decrease was due to the impact of the closure of bases with low profitability in Europe, in addition to yen appreciation.

(2) Cost of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses, other income (expenses), and operating profit

For the year ended March 31, 2020, cost of sales totaled ¥2,748.4 billion; gross profit was ¥1,109.3 billion; and the gross profit margin was 28.8%, up 1.7 percentage points year on year.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were ¥864.6 billion, a decrease of ¥68.6 billion year on year, due to a reduction in fixed costs from resource shifts carried out at the end of the previous fiscal year and the impact of the removal of a semiconductor sales subsidiary and a manufacturing subsidiary from the scope of consolidation. These factors led to decreases of approximately ¥20.0 billion and ¥27.0 billion, respectively. R&D spending amounted to ¥123.3 billion, a decrease of ¥11.6 billion year on year, due to the completion of the development of the next-generation supercomputer, *Fugaku*, and the transition to a mass production phase. The ratio of R&D expenses to revenue was 3.2%.

Other expenses totaled ¥33.1 billion, worsening ¥24.1 billion year on year. The Company posted a one-time loss of ¥13.7 billion related to business restructuring. Although the Company recorded ¥23.4 billion in business model transformation expenses, it also recorded a gain of ¥9.6 billion related to the transfer of a business. For the breakdown of these business model transformation expenses, the Group recorded expenses of ¥15.2 billion related to the reorganization of plants in Japan, including the reorganization of the electronic components business and efforts to enhance the efficiency of the production structure in the system products business. The Group also recorded expenses of ¥8.2 billion related to strengthening of the services business and withdrawing from the products business as well as reorganization of the retail business in North America. A gain due to an earnout clause related to the transfer of the PC business in the previous fiscal year and a gain related to the transfer of the Mie Plant are included in gains related to business transfers. In addition, impairment losses, including property, plant and equipment, were recorded in other income and expenses. The Company determined its policy on the reorganization of the domestic plants of the system products business and reorganization of the North American business and recorded a loss allowance in the year ended March 31, 2020. Actual business restructuring will be implemented in the year ending March 31, 2021, and the Company expects to reap the effects from the year ending March 31, 2022 onward. In addition, business model transformation in Europe is proceeding according to plan. We are advancing various programs, including withdrawal from countries with low profitability and the closure of the Augsburg site, in an effort to complete them in the second half of the year ending March 31, 2021 and with expectations to reap the benefits thereafter.

As a result, operating profit amounted to ¥211.4 billion, an increase of ¥81.2 billion year on year. The operating profit margin was 5.5%, an increase of 2.2 percentage points year on year. This marked the first time that the operating profit margin has exceeded 5% since the year ended March 31, 1996. On a basis that excludes special items such as business model transformation expenses, operating profit increased ¥84.9 billion year on year. This increase was owing to the impact of a ¥37.5 billion increase in revenue in the domestic business, ¥32.4 billion from an improvement in profitability, and a gain of ¥15.0 billion resulting from increased cost effectiveness. There was an improvement in profitability centered on an increase in development efficiency in Solutions/SI, an increase in maintenance and operation support efficiency in infrastructure services in Japan, and the impact of a reduction in costs due to a decline in the price of key devices in Ubiquitous Solutions. In addition, although there was a negative impact from exchange rates, the effect of a reduction in fixed costs stemming from resource shifts of indirect personnel contributed to the improvement in profitability.

The impact of exchange rate volatility on operating profit was minimal, amounting to a negative impact of about ¥3.8 billion year on year. Although procurement costs for US dollar-denominated components for PCs, servers, and other products declined due to yen appreciation, US dollar-denominated export sales of electronic components decreased, nearly offsetting the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations. For the year ended March 31, 2020, the effect on operating profit of a fluctuation of ¥1 in the exchange rate for foreign currency would be a positive effect of approximately ¥1.2 billion for the US dollar and a negative effect of approximately ¥0.1 billion for the euro. There would be no effect for the British pound. In the case of certain European bases, fluctuations in the value of the euro versus the US dollar cause fluctuations in procurement costs for components and materials denominated in US dollars. For the year ended March 31, 2020, the euro/US dollar pair traded at 1.11 euros, down 0.05 euro year on year. As the fluctuation in the exchange rate for the euro was minimal, the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on profits was limited.

The effect on the business in connection with COVID-19 in the year ended March 31, 2020, amounted to negative impacts of approximately ¥16.0 billion on revenue and approximately ¥5.0 billion on operating income. Centered on the network business, we saw delivery delays due to a halt in logistics activity in Asia, in addition to difficulties in the procurement of system platform components.

(3) Financial income (expenses), income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net, and profit before income taxes

Net financial income amounted to ¥2.2 billion, declining ¥6.6 billion from the year ended March 31, 2019. Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net, was ¥14.7 billion, a worsening of ¥7.8 billion year on year. Income declined due to the impact of the absence of one-time profits of ¥11.6 billion recorded in the year ended March 31, 2019, in relation to the transfer of the PC business.

As a result, profit before income taxes was ¥228.5 billion, an increase of ¥66.7 billion year on year, primarily reflecting the increase in operating profit.

(4) Income tax expenses, profit for the year, and profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent

Profit for the year came to ¥160.3 billion, an increase of ¥49.6 billion year on year. Of profit for the year, profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent came to ¥160.0 billion, up ¥55.4 billion year on year. Profit attributable to non-controlling interests was ¥0.2 billion, declining ¥5.8 billion year on year. Income tax expenses were ¥68.2 billion, up ¥17.1 billion year on year due to an increase in taxable income. The tax burden on profit before income taxes decreased from 31.6% in the year ended March 31, 2019 to 29.9% in the year ended March 31, 2020.

ROE, calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent by equity attributable to owners of the parent (owners' equity), was 13.5%, up 4.1 percentage points year on year due to the increase in profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent.

Profit attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended March 31, 2020 came to ¥160.0 billion. Based on an improvement in its financial condition, including an increase in profits and cash flow, and comprehensively taking into account considerations such as the business environment, the Company set the annual dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020 at ¥180 per share, up ¥30*2 from the year ended March 31, 2019, with the aim of increasing shareholder returns and improving capital efficiency. At the same time, the Company set a maximum allowance of ¥50.0 billion for acquisition of treasury stock and acquired ¥29.9 billion of treasury stock. As a result, the total return ratio, which is based on the sum of dividends and treasury stock acquisitions, was 41.5%.

*2 The Company conducted a share consolidation of its common shares with a ratio of ten (10) shares to one (1) share effective October 1, 2018. The increasing amount of dividends from the year ended March 31, 2019 has been calculated assuming the share consolidation was conducted.

(5) Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes, and total comprehensive income for the year

Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes, was ¥9.9 billion. Total comprehensive income for the year, which combines profit for the year and other comprehensive income after taxes, came to ¥170.3 billion. Of total comprehensive income, total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent came to ¥171.3 billion, and total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests was negative ¥1.0 billion.

(6) Segment information

The reportable segments were consolidated into the three segments of "Technology Solutions," "Ubiquitous Solutions," and "Device Solutions," based on organizational structure, the characteristics of products and services, and the similarities in sales markets. The "Other Operations" segment includes operations not included in the reportable segments, such as Japan's Next-Generation Supercomputer project, next-generation cloud business, and facility services and the development of information systems for Group companies. Revenue (including intersegment revenue) and operating profit by segment for the year ended March 31, 2020 are shown as follows.

		(Billions of yen)			
Years ended March 31		2019	2020	YoY change	Change (%)
Technology Solutions	Revenue	3,123.7	3,163.2	39.5	1.3
	Operating profit	187.9	248.5	60.5	32.2
	[Operating profit margin]	[6.0%]	[7.9%]	[1.9 ppt]	
Ubiquitous Solutions	Revenue	509.9	547.8	37.9	7.4
	Operating profit (loss)	(20.4)	31.1	51.6	-
	[Operating profit margin]	[(4.0%)]	[5.7%]	[9.7 ppt]	
Device Solutions	Revenue	487.0	317.0	(169.9)	(34.9)
	Operating profit (loss)	4.5	(3.4)	(7.9)	-
	[Operating profit margin]	[0.9%]	[(1.1%)]	[(2.0 ppt)]	
Other Operations/ Elimination & Corporate	Revenue	(168.2)	(170.3)	(2.1)	-
	Operating profit (loss)	(41.7)	(64.7)	(22.9)	-
Consolidated	Revenue	3,952.4	3,857.7	(94.6)	(2.4)
	Operating profit	130.2	211.4	81.2	62.4
	[Operating profit margin]	[3.3%]	[5.5%]	[2.2 ppt]	

Reference: Technology Solutions*1

		(Billions of yen)			
Years ended March 31		2019	2020	YoY change	Change (%)
Revenue		3,123.7	3,163.2	39.5	1.3
Operating profit excluding special items*2		137.5	187.8	50.3	36.7
[Operating profit margin]		[4.4%]	[5.9%]	[1.5 ppt]	

*1 This figure incorporates the Technology Solutions segment and Other Operations/Elimination and Corporate.

*2 Excludes special items such as business model transformation expenses

(a) Technology Solutions

The Technology Solutions segment delivers software, services, and products to customers in an optimal, integrated package of comprehensive services. These consist of Solutions/SI for information communication system consulting and construction; Infrastructure Services, which primarily comprise outsourcing services (integrated information system operation and management); System Products, which cover 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.

Revenue was ¥3,163.2 billion, up 1.3% from the year ended March 31, 2019. On a basis that excludes the impact of exchange rates, the increase was 2.5%. Revenue in Japan increased 6.9%. In the Solutions/SI business, the manufacturing and distribution industries saw ongoing growth, the local government and healthcare fields performed steadily, and large-scale projects for the national government exceeded the level of the previous fiscal year. As a result, the Solutions/SI business recorded record-high sales, in continuation from the previous fiscal year. In the system products business, revenue was up due to an increase in projects related to large-scale mainframes and the commencement of shipments of *Fugaku*, the next-generation supercomputer. The network products business saw an increase in projects for the strengthening of mobile phone base stations and optical transmission networks due to the full-scale development of the 5G business. Meanwhile, revenue outside Japan was down 10.5%. Revenue declined year on year due to the impact of the withdrawal from countries and regions in Europe with low profitability, the unfavorable performance of infrastructure services in the United States and Oceania, and the impact of yen appreciation against the British pound and the euro.

The segment posted operating profit of ¥248.5 billion, an increase of ¥60.5 billion from the year ended March 31, 2019. In addition to the impact of increased sales of Solutions/SI and system products in Japan, operating profit grew thanks to a reduction in the cost of maintenance parts and improvement in profitability by promoting the sharing of operation support in infrastructure services, as well as the impact of a reduction in costs due to a decline in the price of key devices in system products. The Company recorded business model transformation expenses of ¥13.7 billion for the year ended March 31, 2020. These expenses were related to revision of the portfolio and reinforcement of the shift to a services business in the North American business as well as the steady execution of the transition to a services business in Japan, through efforts including the reorganization of system products plants and improvement of the efficiency of the production structure. As a result, business model transformation expenses decreased ¥33.6 billion year on year.

(b) Ubiquitous Solutions

The Ubiquitous Solutions segment contains ubiquitousware, including personal computers and mobility IoT and human-centric IoT, that collect and utilize various information and knowledge generated from the behavioral patterns of people and organizations needed to achieve a "Human Centric Intelligent Society" (a safer, more prosperous, and sustainable society built by the power of technology).

Revenue came to ¥547.8 billion, up 7.4% from the year ended March 31, 2019. Revenue in Japan increased 13.5%. Revenue increased due to significant sales of PCs stemming from the impact of the end of support for Windows 7. Revenue increased in the first half of the fiscal year due in part to the impact of the consumption tax hike. Although we had anticipated a decline in revenue year on year in the second half of the year due to the absence of that impact, revenue overall in the second half of the fiscal year also exceeded

that of the previous fiscal year. Meanwhile, revenue outside Japan decreased by 6.7% due in part to the continued yen appreciation against the euro.

Operating profit amounted to ¥31.1 billion, a turnaround of ¥51.6 billion from an operating loss in the year ended March 31, 2019. In addition to the increase in revenue from the PC business, operating profit increased thanks to an improvement in profitability due to lower prices for key devices such as memory and the absence of business model transformation expenses recorded in the previous fiscal year.

(c) Device Solutions

The Device Solutions segment comprises electronic components such as semiconductor packages and batteries as well as LSI devices.

Revenue amounted to ¥317.0 billion, down 34.9% from the year ended March 31, 2019. Revenue declined from the previous fiscal year due to the impact of the LSI business restructuring. In addition to the transfer of a sales subsidiary in the fourth quarter of the previous fiscal year, the transfer of the Mie Plant to United Microelectronics Corporation in the third quarter of the year ended March 31, 2020 resulted in a decline in revenue of ¥175.0 billion. These transfers mean that restructuring of the LSI business is almost complete. Excluding these special items, revenue in this segment increased slightly year on year following an increase in demand for electronic components.

The segment recorded an operating loss of ¥3.4 billion, a turnaround of ¥7.9 billion from operating profit in the previous fiscal year. The Company recorded an operating loss in the year ended March 31, 2020, as a result of posting business model transformation expenses of ¥10.0 billion in connection with restructuring of the electronic components business. Excluding this impact, operating profit was up ¥3.2 billion year on year due to an increase in demand for electronic components.

(d) Other Operations/Elimination and Corporate

This category includes operations not included in the reportable segments, such as Japan's Next-Generation Supercomputer project, next-generation cloud business, and facility services and the development of information systems for Group companies.

This category also includes expenses that are not classified under an operating segment. The expenses consist of strategic expenses such as basic research and development expenses and IT strategic investment, as well as Group management shared expenses incurred by the Company.

This category posted an operating loss of ¥64.7 billion, a worsening of ¥22.9 billion from the loss recorded in the year ended March 31, 2019. This worsening was due to the impact of factors including the absence of the gain resulting from the change in the retirement benefit plan recorded in the previous fiscal year. Excluding this impact, the operating loss improved as a result of the effect of fixed cost reductions stemming from resource shifts of indirect personnel and the reduction in indirect expenses. Regarding expenses

related to upfront investments, we have a project that transitioned from the investment to the recovery phase, and we strengthened and improved profitability management for each project. Furthermore, we posted gains from business transfers of ¥9.6 billion in this segment, including a gain due to an earnout clause related to the transfer of the PC business in the previous fiscal year and a gain related to the transfer of the Mie Plant.

(7) Geographic information

One of the Group's management priorities is to increase revenue and raise profitability of its business in growing markets outside Japan.

Geographic financial information is important to the Group's business management and is useful for shareholders and investors in understanding the Group's financial overview.

		(Billions of yen)			
Years ended March 31		2019	2020	YoY change	Change (%)
Japan	Revenue	2,972.7	3,013.9	41.2	1.4
	Operating profit	210.3	275.8	65.5	31.1
	[Operating profit margin]	[7.1%]	[9.2%]	[2.1 ppt]	
EMEIA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa)	Revenue	792.9	701.7	(91.1)	(11.5)
	Operating profit (loss)	(43.9)	21.1	65.1	–
	[Operating profit margin]	[(5.5%)]	[3.0%]	[8.5 ppt]	
The Americas	Revenue	247.9	201.1	(46.8)	(18.9)
	Operating profit (loss)	(4.8)	(17.9)	(13.0)	–
	[Operating profit margin]	[(2.0%)]	[(8.9%)]	[(6.9 ppt)]	
Asia	Revenue	270.4	180.0	(90.3)	(33.4)
	Operating profit	3.9	2.3	(1.6)	(41.1)
	[Operating profit margin]	[1.5%]	[1.3%]	[(0.2 ppt)]	
Oceania	Revenue	87.0	75.2	(11.8)	(13.6)
	Operating profit	2.8	2.0	(0.8)	(28.4)
	[Operating profit margin]	[3.3%]	[2.7%]	[(0.6 ppt)]	
Elimination & Corporate	Revenue	(418.6)	(314.3)	104.2	–
	Operating profit (loss)	(38.1)	(72.0)	(33.8)	–
Consolidated	Revenue	3,952.4	3,857.7	(94.6)	(2.4)
	Operating profit	130.2	211.4	81.2	62.4
	[Operating profit margin]	[3.3%]	[5.5%]	[2.2 ppt]	

(a) Japan

Revenue came to ¥3,013.9 billion, an increase of 1.4% from the year ended March 31, 2019. While there was a decrease in revenue due to reorganization of the LSI businesses, revenue increased overall as manufacturing and distribution industries and large-scale projects for the public sector in Solutions/SI continued to perform favorably, while the PC business saw growth. Operating profit was ¥275.8 billion, a year-on-year improvement of ¥65.5 billion, attributable to the impact of increased sales in Solutions/SI and the PC business and an increase in profitability in infrastructure services and system products.

(b) EMEIA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa)

Revenue came to ¥701.7 billion, a decrease of 11.5% year on year. In addition to a decrease in revenue due to the withdrawal from unprofitable countries and regions accompanying the restructuring of the European business, this decrease was due to the continued yen appreciation against the euro and the British pound. Operating profit was ¥21.1 billion, a turnaround of ¥65.1 billion from an operating loss in the year ended March 31, 2019. This turnaround was attributable to the absence of business model transformation expenses posted in the previous fiscal year due to the closure of the manufacturing site in Germany, the withdrawal from countries with low profitability, and efforts to reform indirect departments. We are moving ahead with business model transformation as planned. We expect to see the impact of these efforts from the second half of the year ending March 31, 2021 and to fully reap the benefits from the year ending March 31, 2022 onward. We have split the European business into two regions, Northern & Western Europe (NWE) centered on the UK and Ireland, which has a robust services business, and Central & Eastern Europe (CEE), centered on Germany, where we are promoting a shift to services from a business focused on conventional hardware sales. We have stationed executives in these regions and established a structure to flexibly develop our business there.

(c) Americas

Revenue totaled ¥201.1 billion, a decrease of 18.9% year on year. This decrease reflected the sluggish performance of the services business and the products business. The Americas business posted an operating loss of ¥17.9 billion, a worsening of ¥13.0 billion year on year. In the North American business, we determined to increase the profitability of the services business by revising our business portfolio as we withdrew from the product business and addressed overlaps within the Group in the retail business. We will implement actual business restructuring in the year ending March 31, 2021 and expect to reap the benefits from the year ending March 31, 2022 onward.

(d) Asia

Revenue amounted to ¥180.0 billion, a year-on-year decrease of 33.4%. The decrease in revenue came mainly from LSI devices and electronic components. Operating profit was ¥2.3 billion, down ¥1.6 billion from the year ended March 31, 2019, following the decrease in revenue.

(e) Oceania

Revenue came to ¥75.2 billion, down 13.6% year on year, due mainly to a decrease in revenue from infrastructure services. Operating profit was ¥2.0 billion, a decrease of ¥0.8 billion, following the decrease in revenue.

3. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	(Billions of yen)		
At March 31	2019	2020	YoY change
Assets			
Current assets	1,959.3	1,891.1	(68.2)
Non-current assets	1,145.4	1,296.3	150.8
Total assets	3,104.8	3,187.4	82.6
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	1,364.9	1,365.6	0.7
Non-current liabilities	486.3	473.4	(12.9)
Total liabilities	1,851.2	1,839.0	(12.2)
Equity			
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity) . .	1,132.0	1,240.9	108.9
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	121.5	107.4	(14.0)
Total equity	1,253.6	1,348.4	94.8
Total liabilities and equity	3,104.8	3,187.4	82.6
Cash and cash equivalents	416.6	451.8	35.1
Interest-bearing loans	316.2	405.5	89.3
Net interest-bearing loans	(100.4)	(46.2)	54.1

Notes: 1. Owner's equity = Total equity attributable to owners of the parent
2. Interest-bearing loans include bonds, borrowings, and lease obligations.
3. Net interest-bearing loans = Interest-bearing loans – Cash and cash equivalents

Reference: Financial Indicators

At March 31	2019	2020	YoY change
Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio (Owners' equity ratio)	36.5%	38.9%	2.4 ppt
D/E ratio (Times)	0.28	0.33	0.05
Net D/E ratio (Times)	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.05)

Notes: 1. Owners' equity ratio = Total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity) ÷ Total assets
2. D/E ratio = Interest-bearing loans ÷ Total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity)
3. Net D/E ratio = (Interest-bearing loans – Cash and cash equivalents) ÷ Total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity)

Consolidated total assets as of March 31, 2020 stood at ¥3,187.4 billion, an increase of ¥82.6 billion from March 31, 2019. Current assets decreased ¥68.2 billion compared with March 31, 2019, to ¥1,891.1 billion. Assets held for sale decreased due to the sale of the Mie Plant and the progress made in the collection of trade receivables. Cash and cash equivalents were up ¥35.1 billion from March 31, 2019, to ¥451.8 billion. Inventories increased ¥12.0 billion, to ¥238.0 billion. The monthly inventory turnover rate, an indicator of asset efficiency, was 1.13 times, declining 0.09 percentage point from March 31, 2019. The increase in inventories was the result of the rise in inventories of *Fugaku*, manufacturing of which has commenced following the completion of its development, started in 2014. Non-current assets increased ¥150.8 billion year on year, to ¥1,296.3 billion. Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, increased ¥131.0 billion. From the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group has adopted IFRS 16 Leases (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS 16"). Assets relating to leases increased due to the recognition of right-of-use assets based on the lease term at the lease commencement date, which were previously expensed as operating leases at the time of payment and were off balance sheet.

Total liabilities amounted to ¥1,839.0 billion, a decrease of ¥12.2 billion from March 31, 2019. Current liabilities came to ¥1,365.6 billion, up ¥0.7 billion compared with March 31, 2019. Non-current liabilities came to ¥473.4 billion, a decrease of ¥12.9 billion. Interest-bearing loans, which consist of current liabilities and non-current liabilities, corporate bonds, borrowings, and lease obligations, totaled ¥405.5 billion. Interest-bearing loans increased ¥89.3 billion from March 31, 2019, due to an increase in lease obligations at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2020, as a result of the adoption of IFRS 16, despite the Company proceeding to repay debt and partially redeemed bonds. As a result, the D/E ratio was 0.33 times, an increase of 0.05 of a point compared with March 31, 2019. The Company maintained its net cash position with a balance of net interest-bearing loans, representing interest-bearing loans minus cash and cash equivalents, reported at negative ¥46.2 billion.

Total equity was ¥1,348.4 billion, an increase of ¥94.8 billion from March 31, 2019. Retained earnings was ¥735.9 billion, an increase of ¥159.0 billion compared with March 31, 2019. This increase resulted in part from the recording of ¥160.0 billion in profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent. Other components of equity decreased ¥22.3 billion compared with March 31, 2019, to ¥2.3 billion. This was due to a decrease in the foreign currency translation adjustments of subsidiaries outside Japan because of yen appreciation and the sale of shares held via cross-shareholdings. Treasury stock was negative ¥59.6 billion. Holdings increased due to the acquisition of ¥29.9 billion of treasury stock in the year ended March 31, 2020 from a maximum allowance of ¥50 billion announced in January 2020 as a shareholder return measure. As a result, total equity attributable to owners of the parent (owners' equity) was ¥1,240.9 billion and the equity attributable to owners of the parent (owners' equity) ratio was 38.9%, an increase of 2.4 percentage points compared with March 31, 2019. With its sights set on ensuring financial soundness appropriate for a company supporting social infrastructure, the Company has fortified its financial position in recent years. To minimize the impact of market volatility, the Company has succeeded in improving its financial stability by promoting measures that include a change in its retirement benefit plan and the transfer of shares held via cross-shareholdings, in addition to accumulating retained earnings.

As an off-balance liability not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position, the contracted commitment stipulated to acquire assets under IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets was ¥77.6 billion.

Reference: Status of Retirement Benefit Plans

	(Billions of yen)		
At March 31	2019	2020	YoY change
a. Defined benefit obligation	(1,611.8)	(1,455.8)	155.9
b. Plan assets	1,502.6	1,391.0	(111.5)
c. Defined benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (a)-(b) . .	(109.2)	(64.8)	44.3

The defined benefit obligation of the employee defined benefit plans was ¥1,455.8 billion, down ¥155.9 billion from March 31, 2019. Plan assets stood at ¥1,391.0 billion, down ¥111.5 billion from March 31, 2019. As a result, the funded status of employee defined benefit plans (defined benefit obligation in excess of plan assets) was a shortage of ¥64.8 billion, representing an improvement of ¥44.3 billion compared with March 31, 2019.

The funded status of employee retirement benefit plans in Japan worsened by ¥24.8 billion from March 31, 2019, as pension assets decreased due to the decline in share prices as of March 31, 2020. The funded status of employee retirement benefit plans overseas improved by ¥69.1 billion as of March 31, 2020 compared with March 31, 2019, due to an increase in pension assets as a result of a rise in bond prices following the decline in interest rates and a decrease in the defined benefit obligation because of a decline in the inflation rate.

4. Cash Flows

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	(Billions of yen)		
Years ended March 31	2019	2020	YoY change
I Cash flows from operating activities . .	99.4	347.2	247.8
II Cash flows from investing activities . .	4.1	(114.2)	(118.3)
I+II Free cash flow	103.5	233.0	129.4
III Cash flows from financing activities . .	(136.6)	(193.1)	(56.5)
IV Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	416.7	453.0	36.2

Net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended March 31, 2020 amounted to ¥347.2 billion, representing an increase in cash inflows of ¥247.8 billion compared with the year ended March 31, 2019. Even on the basis of excluding ¥57.8 billion, the impact of the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases from the year ended March 31, 2020, net cash provided by operating activities improved compared with the year ended March 31, 2019. Factors included an increase in profit before income taxes due to the solid performance of core businesses and progress in the collection of accounts receivable.

Net cash used in investing activities was ¥114.2 billion, a turnaround of ¥118.3 billion from net cash provided by investing activities in the year ended March 31, 2019. We are moving forward with the sale of shares held via cross-shareholdings, as planned, and there was a cash inflow of ¥19.1 billion from proceeds from sales of investment securities in the year ended March 31, 2020. In addition, a cash inflow of ¥40.5 billion was recorded from the sale of a business, following the transfer of the Mie Plant in the year ended March 31, 2020. In the year ended March 31, 2019, there was a cash inflow of ¥77.9 billion from proceeds from sales of investment securities as well as ¥43.7 billion from the transfer of a business due to business model transformation and collection of loans receivable. Cash outflows from acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets increased ¥12.3 billion from the year ended March 31, 2019, to ¥132.9 billion in the year ended March 31, 2020, mainly as a result of the acquisitions of datacenter equipment, cloud service equipment, semiconductor package manufacturing facilities and intangible assets, and software. In addition, there was a net outflow of ¥33.7 billion from short-term investments such as time deposits.

Free cash flow, the sum of cash flows from operating and investing activities, was ¥233.0 billion, representing a substantial increase in net cash inflows of ¥129.4 billion compared with the year ended March 31, 2019.

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥193.1 billion. The Company made progress in repaying debt and redeeming corporate bonds. In addition, there were cash outflows for the acquisition of treasury stock. Accordingly, net cash outflows increased ¥56.5 billion from the year ended March 31, 2019.

As a result of the above, cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2020 stood at ¥453.0 billion, an increase of ¥36.2 billion compared with March 31, 2019.

The Group has to date concentrated management resources on Technology Solutions, its core business, while working to fortify its financial structure. Going forward, in accelerating our transformation into a DX company, we will allocate cash by striking the right balance between strategic investments for growth and stable shareholder returns as we seek to continuously increase corporate value, based on a sound financial foundation.

The Group will strengthen the capacity to generate cash by sustainable growth and improving profitability of core businesses, and proceed with the recycling of assets currently held, such as shares held via cross-shareholdings and non-core businesses.

The Group will allocate the cash generated by striking the right balance between ensuring financial soundness, strategic investments for growth, and stable shareholder returns.

A certain level of financial soundness has been ensured and for further improvement, the Group will continue to make efforts to improve asset efficiency in the future.

The Group will proceed with strategic investment for growth proactively because it is directly linked to the sustainable growth of businesses and improvement of profitability. In order to achieve growth in the digital field, such as AI and DX, the Group will carry out investments including service-offering investment, the expansion of consulting services through M&As, alliances with leading companies, and venture investments. Moreover, with the goal of accelerating internal DX, we will conduct investments that encourage our own transformation, such as the acquisition of highly talented professionals, the bolstering of internal systems, sustainability, and the promotion of environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-related areas.

Regarding shareholder returns, the Company has been increasing dividends for four consecutive years, and it aims to implement stable dividends over the medium to long term that are commensurate with the growth levels of its business and profit. In addition, the Company will flexibly buy back its own shares, considering the demand for funds and ensuring financial soundness.

As of March 31, 2020, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of ¥451.8 billion. In order to address urgent demands for funds, the Group maintains liquidity at a level equivalent to approximately several months' worth of sales. The Group cancelled the commitment lines established with multiple financial institutions due to the transformation of its business model, given that it is establishing a financial position that will continuously generate cash going forward, that it holds a certain amount of highly liquid short-term investments, and that it has adequate liquidity at the present time.

To raise funds from global capital markets, the Group has acquired bond ratings from Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P), and Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I). As of March 31, 2020, the Company had bond ratings (long-term/short-term) of A3 (long-term) from Moody's, BBB+ (long-term) from S&P, and A (long-term) and a-1 (short-term) from R&I, all unchanged from the year ended March 31, 2019.

Taking into account the characteristics and risks of each business, country, and region, the Group calculates the cost of raising funds as the weighted average of the cost of shareholders' equity and the cost of borrowing. The Group uses this approach as a guideline when making investment decisions and assessing the recoverability of investments in each business. The Group will concentrate management resources in the DX business, where demand will continue to rise, and achieve high levels of profitability over the medium to long term. Through these efforts, we believe that we will be able to realize returns that are higher than the cost of raising funds.

5. Status of Production, Orders Received, and Sales

The Group's production and sales items are wide-ranging and diverse, and, within the Group's management, the scale of production and orders received in monetary amount or volume are not presented by segment. Sales performance by segment for the year ended March 31, 2020 is presented in Note "6. Segment Information."

6. Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed by management on an ongoing basis.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

With regard to key estimates and judgments that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements, please refer to Note "4. Use of Accounting Estimates and Judgments."

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

At March 31	Notes	(Millions of yen)	
		2019	2020
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	¥ 416,684	¥ 451,857
Trade receivables	15	906,120	879,454
Other receivables	15	119,446	93,428
Inventories	14	226,045	238,070
Others	25	217,673	214,130
Subtotal		1,885,968	1,876,939
Assets held for sale	17	73,381	14,182
Total current assets		1,959,349	1,891,121
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	2, 8, 27	439,078	570,170
Goodwill	9, 27	38,348	36,709
Intangible assets	9, 27	116,905	107,213
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	147,788	150,719
Other investments	12	149,799	131,765
Deferred tax assets	13	105,663	106,636
Others		147,912	193,112
Total non-current assets		1,145,493	1,296,324
Total Assets		¥3,104,842	¥3,187,445

At March 31	Notes	(Millions of yen)	
		2019	2020
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	24	¥ 528,744	¥ 478,970
Other payables	24	426,344	390,917
Short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt, and lease obligations	2, 20, 22	130,875	199,450
Accrued income taxes		13,517	50,652
Provisions	23	56,489	51,769
Others	2, 25	201,333	192,767
Subtotal		1,357,302	1,364,525
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	17	7,605	1,083
Total current liabilities		1,364,907	1,365,608
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt and lease obligations	2, 20, 22	185,336	206,119
Retirement benefit liabilities	21	181,246	190,353
Provisions	23	55,388	30,652
Deferred tax liabilities	13	2,820	10,370
Others		61,515	35,908
Total non-current liabilities		486,305	473,402
Total Liabilities		1,851,212	1,839,010
Equity			
Share capital	18	324,625	324,625
Capital surplus	18	235,455	237,654
Treasury stock, at cost	18	(29,556)	(59,614)
Retained earnings	18	576,857	735,920
Other components of equity	18	24,674	2,371
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		1,132,055	1,240,956
Non-controlling interests	10	121,575	107,479
Total Equity		1,253,630	1,348,435
Total Liabilities and Equity		¥3,104,842	¥3,187,445

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

		(Millions of yen, except per share data)	
Years ended March 31	Notes	2019	2020
Revenue	6, 25	¥ 3,952,437	¥ 3,857,797
Cost of sales	14	(2,879,884)	(2,748,479)
Gross profit		1,072,553	1,109,318
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(933,366)	(864,685)
Other income	26	133,590	19,258
Other expenses	26, 27	(142,550)	(52,408)
Operating Profit	6	130,227	211,483
Financial income	29	14,154	7,381
Financial expenses	29	(5,226)	(5,094)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	11	22,630	14,794
Profit before Income Taxes		161,785	228,564
Income tax expenses	13	(51,067)	(68,238)
Profit for the Year		110,718	160,326
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		104,562	160,042
Non-controlling interests		6,156	284
Total		¥ 110,718	¥ 160,326
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	31	¥512.50	¥791.20
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	31	512.33	790.76

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

		(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	Notes	2019	2020
Profit for the Year		¥110,718	¥160,326
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	(6,812)	(5,737)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	18, 21	(3,749)	31,246
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	18	(194)	(160)
		(10,755)	25,349
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	18	(3,877)	(13,455)
Cash flow hedges	18	(104)	20
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	18	(471)	(1,934)
		(4,452)	(15,369)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Taxes		(15,207)	9,980
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		¥ 95,511	¥170,306
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		89,311	171,361
Non-controlling interests		6,200	(1,055)
Total		¥ 95,511	¥170,306

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)								
Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury stock, at cost	Retained earnings	Other components of equity			
Balance at April 1, 2018	¥324,625	¥233,941	¥ (7,237)	¥479,776	¥ 56,692	¥1,087,797	¥117,105	¥1,204,902
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies				20,200	(20,467)	(267)		(267)
Balance at April 1, 2018, as restated	<u>324,625</u>	<u>233,941</u>	<u>(7,237)</u>	<u>499,976</u>	<u>36,225</u>	<u>1,087,530</u>	<u>117,105</u>	<u>1,204,635</u>
Profit for the year				104,562		104,562	6,156	110,718
Other comprehensive income	18				(15,251)	(15,251)	44	(15,207)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	104,562	(15,251)	89,311	6,200	95,511
Purchase of treasury stock	18		(6)	(22,327)		(22,333)		(22,333)
Disposal of treasury stock	18			8		8		8
Share-based payment transactions	33		261			261		261
Dividends paid	19			(26,660)		(26,660)	(3,035)	(29,695)
Transfer to retained earnings				(1,400)	1,400	-		-
Acquisition (disposal) of non-controlling interests	10		3,824			3,824	3,101	6,925
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries			(2,606)	379	2,212	(15)	(1,796)	(1,811)
Others			41		88	129		129
Balance at March 31, 2019	<u>¥324,625</u>	<u>¥235,455</u>	<u>¥(29,556)</u>	<u>¥576,857</u>	<u>¥ 24,674</u>	<u>¥1,132,055</u>	<u>¥121,575</u>	<u>¥1,253,630</u>
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies						-		-
Balance at April 1, 2019, as restated	<u>324,625</u>	<u>235,455</u>	<u>(29,556)</u>	<u>576,857</u>	<u>24,674</u>	<u>1,132,055</u>	<u>121,575</u>	<u>1,253,630</u>
Profit for the year				160,042		160,042	284	160,326
Other comprehensive income	18				11,319	11,319	(1,339)	9,980
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	160,042	11,319	171,361	(1,055)	170,306
Purchase of treasury stock	18		(12)	(30,101)		(30,113)		(30,113)
Disposal of treasury stock	18			43		43		43
Share-based payment transactions	33		529			529		529
Dividends paid	19			(32,429)		(32,429)	(2,900)	(35,329)
Transfer to retained earnings				33,586	(33,586)	-		-
Acquisition (disposal) of non-controlling interests	10		(502)			(502)	323	(179)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries			(187)	222	(35)	-	(10,650)	(10,650)
Others			2,371	(2,358)	(1)	12	186	198
Balance at March 31, 2020	<u>¥324,625</u>	<u>¥237,654</u>	<u>¥(59,614)</u>	<u>¥735,920</u>	<u>¥ 2,371</u>	<u>¥1,240,956</u>	<u>¥107,479</u>	<u>¥1,348,435</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

		(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	Notes	2019	2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before income taxes		¥ 161,785	¥ 228,564
Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss	2	158,106	214,037
Increase (decrease) in provisions		38,206	(25,241)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability		(109,168)	(33,173)
Interest and dividend income		(6,681)	(5,304)
Interest charges		3,231	4,185
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net		(22,630)	(14,794)
Gain on sales of subsidiaries' stocks		(22,046)	(6,350)
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables		(79,082)	10,867
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(20,481)	(19,076)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		(10,424)	(41,348)
Other, net	22, 25	79,110	46,720
Cash generated from operations		169,926	359,087
Interest received		3,152	2,300
Dividends received		5,430	5,024
Interest paid		(3,668)	(4,222)
Income taxes paid		(75,424)	(14,926)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		99,416	347,263
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases of property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets	22	(120,637)	(132,970)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		77,941	19,133
Net proceeds from sale of subsidiaries and business	22	17,130	40,522
Collection of loans receivable	22	26,592	1,863
Decrease (increase) in short-term investments		(6,093)	(33,758)
Other, net		9,209	(8,996)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		4,142	(114,206)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	22	7,792	18,589
Proceeds from long-term debt and issuance of bonds	22	116	3
Repayment of long-term debt and bonds	22	(87,743)	(80,249)
Payment of lease obligations	2, 22	(13,107)	(69,673)
Purchase of treasury stock		(22,327)	(30,101)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent		(26,660)	(32,429)
Other, net		5,307	696
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(136,622)	(193,164)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(33,064)	39,893
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		452,671	416,742
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(2,865)	(3,599)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year		¥ 416,742	¥ 453,036

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

1. Reporting Entity

Fujitsu Limited (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Japan. The Company's consolidated financial statements consist of financial information of the Company, its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the "Group"), and the equity interests held by the Group. In the field of ICT, while delivering a wide variety of services, the Group offers comprehensive solutions, from the development, manufacturing, and sales to the maintenance and operations of cutting-edge, high-performance, high-quality products and electronic devices that support services.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), based on Article 93 of the "Ordinance on Terminology, Forms and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements" (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 28, 1976; the "Ordinance on Consolidated Financial Statements"), and the requirements for "Specified Company Applying Designated IFRS" set forth in Article 1-2, items 1 and 2.

The consolidated financial statements were approved on June 22, 2020 by Takahito Tokita, President and Representative Director, and Takeshi Isobe, Chief Financial Officer.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements, except for the following material items on the consolidated statement of financial position, have been prepared based on acquisition cost.

- Financial instruments measured at fair value.
- Net defined benefit liability or asset measured at present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

(c) Functional currency and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the functional currency of the Company. The financial information presented in Japanese yen is rounded to the nearest million yen.

(d) Changes in accounting policies

Adoption of IFRS 16 Leases

Starting from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, the Group has adopted IFRS 16 Leases. With the adoption of IFRS 16, for leases that were classified as operating leases by the lessee with lease payments treated as expenses under the previous standard, IAS 17 Leases, the right-of-use asset, and lease liability are, at the commencement date of the lease, recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position and expensed over the lease term.

With the adoption of IFRS 16, as a transition relief, the Group is adopting the method permitted of having the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard at the date of initial adoption recognized in the balance of retained earnings at the beginning of the period. The Group has elected the practical expedient that allows it to continue using the same method as under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4, "Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease," with regard to whether contracts contain leases or not. As a result, because right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment, primarily consisting of buildings and structures, increased by ¥169,184 million, total right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment, including the ¥19,336 million in leased assets consisting of finance leases that were previously recognized under IAS 17, increased to ¥188,520 million at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. In addition, because lease liabilities included in short-term borrowings, long-term debt, and lease obligations increased by ¥170,341 million, total lease liabilities included in short-term borrowings, long-term debt, and lease obligations, including the ¥27,079 million in lease obligations consisting of finance leases that were previously recognized under IAS 17, increased to ¥197,420 million at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities, recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position on the initial adoption date, was 1.12%.

The effect on operating profit and profit for the year was immaterial. With the adoption of IFRS 16, because payments of lease liabilities are included in cash flows from financing activities, adjustments related to depreciation of right-of-use assets are included in cash flows from operating activities. As a result, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, net cash provided by operating activities increased by ¥57,825 million, and net cash used in financing activities decreased by ¥57,825 million, compared with what would have been recognized under the previous standard, IAS 17.

At the end of the previous fiscal year, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease contracts to which IAS 17 was applied was ¥148,896 million, of which ¥108,839 million is for leases that have commenced as of the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020. In addition to this amount, ¥69,346 million was recognized for lease liabilities with lease terms that can be cancelled, less ¥7,844 million arising from the impact of such items as the calculation of discounts, and including ¥27,079 million in lease obligations from finance leases previously recognized under IAS 17 at the end of the previous fiscal year, which resulted in lease liabilities of ¥197,420 million recognized at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below are applied to the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries, accounted for using the acquisition method, are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are taken into account.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as follows:

- fair value of consideration transferred, plus
- the recognized amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree, less
- the net recognized amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

A gain from a bargain purchase in a business combination is recognized in profit or loss.

Any transaction costs that are incurred in connection to a business acquisition, such as legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional or consulting fees, are expensed as incurred and not included within the fair value of consideration transferred.

(ii) Acquisition of non-controlling interests

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners and therefore no goodwill is recognized as a result of such transactions. A change in the ownership interest, without changing control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

(iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities that the Group controls. Financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences to the date that control ceases.

Comprehensive income of a subsidiary is attributed to the owners of the parent and non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

(iv) Loss of control

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests, and other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any gain or loss arising from loss of control is recognized in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the subsidiary, that investment is remeasured at fair value on the day that control ceases. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity method associate or as a financial asset measured at fair value depending on the level of influence retained.

(v) Investments in associates and joint ventures (equity-accounted investments)

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. If the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Group has significant influence over the investee, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case. In addition, the Group assumes that it has significant influence over the investee, if the Group has rights for involvements in deciding financial and operating policies of the investee through the Board meeting. Joint ventures are those entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement, requiring unanimous consent of the parties sharing control for important financial and operating decisions, and the parties, including the Group, have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Investments in associates and joint ventures are initially accounted for at cost and subsequently under the equity method. Any acquisition costs are included in the cost of the investment. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of associates on an equity-accounted basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its investment in an associate or joint venture, the Group's carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee.

(vi) Consolidation adjustments

All inter-Group balances, transactions, and unrealized gains and losses resulting from inter-Group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains only if there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) Foreign currencies

(i) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of each Group company at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss. However, foreign exchange translation differences upon conversion of equity securities classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and effective cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Financial statements of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including any goodwill arising on the acquisition and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition, are translated into Japanese yen at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their revenue and expenses are translated at the average monthly exchange rate. The foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income and included in foreign currency translation adjustments within other components of equity. Upon disposal of a foreign operation, if controlled, significant influence or joint control is lost and the accumulated amount of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of gains and losses on the disposal.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognizes trade receivables and other receivables on the date that they originate. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date, the date on which the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions.

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets measured at amortized cost or as financial assets measured at fair value through either profit or loss or other comprehensive income. They are classified upon initial recognition.

Financial assets are measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless these are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group classifies financial assets and subsequently measures them as follows.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses, and the amortization charge for each period is recognized as financial income in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at fair value unless these are measured at amortized cost. Equity instruments measured at fair value are individually designated as being measured either through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income, except for those that are held for sale, which are measured through profit or loss, and this designation must be applied continuously. Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions of the financial assets measured at amortized cost are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, and the gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income according to their classification. When a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized through other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings. Dividends from equity instruments are recognized as part of financial income in profit or loss.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when all the risks and financial value of ownership of the financial asset are substantially transferred. The Group will recognize another asset or liability to the extent that the Group retains any rights or obligations after the transfer.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, a loss allowance is recognized for expected credit losses at the end of the reporting period.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether the credit risk on each financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, then expected credit losses for 12 months based on historical experience and credit ratings are recognized as the loss allowance. If the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, lifetime expected losses are recognized as the loss allowance.

However, for trade receivables and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, regardless of whether or not the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is always measured based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit loss is measured as the present value of the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

The Group measures the expected credit losses of financial assets in a way that reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- Time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

A significant financial difficulty of the debtor, a breach of contract due to a default, or other event having a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows is recognized as the occurrence of credit impairment.

When recovery of all or part of a financial asset is deemed impossible or extremely difficult, it is treated as a default. If the Group has no reasonable prospects of recovering cash flows from the financial asset, all or part of the carrying amount is written off.

Expected credit losses of financial assets are recognized in profit or loss. When an event occurs that reduces the loss allowance, the reversal of loss allowance is recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group recognizes debt securities on the day that they are issued. All other financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, the date on which the Group becomes party to contractual provisions. Other financial liabilities include loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

These financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and are measured initially at fair value, less any directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortization charge for each period is recognized as financial expense in profit or loss.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

(iv) Presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented net only when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(v) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Derivatives are initially and subsequently measured at fair value.

Derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied

When a derivative is not designated as a hedging instrument in accordance with the criteria for hedge accounting, any changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in profit or loss.

Derivatives to which hedge accounting is applied

Upon initial qualification of a derivative as a hedging instrument, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item, including risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction and the hedged risk. The Group continually assesses the efficacy of hedging instruments, determining them to be effective if all of the following criteria are met: there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument; the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value that results from that economic relationship; and the hedge ratio is the same as the ratio resulting from the quantity of the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in fair value of a derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented as cash flow hedges in other components of equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount accumulated in other components of equity is included in the carrying amount when the asset is recognized. When the hedged item is a financial asset, the amount accumulated in other components of equity is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit or loss. Discontinuation of hedge accounting applies prospectively from the date on which a derivative no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised.

(d) Property, plant and equipment (excluding right-of-use assets)*(i) Recognition and measurement*

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes the following expenses that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset:

- Costs of employee benefits arising directly from the construction of the asset and costs of installation and assembly
- Estimate of costs of dismantling or restoring the asset if such obligation exists
- Capitalized borrowing costs

When different parts of an asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (by major parts).

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, calculated as the difference between net proceeds received and the carrying amount of the item, is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits from the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

The depreciable amount (cost less residual value) for items of property, plant and equipment is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The Group, in principle, adopts the straight-line method of depreciation reflecting the pattern of consumption (matching of costs with revenue) of the future economic benefits from the asset.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is either classified as held for sale or is derecognized.

The estimated useful lives for significant categories of property, plant and equipment are:

- Buildings 7 to 50 years
- Machinery and equipment 3 to 7 years
- Tools, fixtures and fittings 2 to 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed and adjusted if necessary.

(e) Goodwill

For the measurement of goodwill at the acquisition date, please refer to Note "3. (a) (i) Business combinations."

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill in relation to equity-accounted investments is included in the carrying amount of the investment and, therefore, the entire carrying amount of the investment as a single asset is compared with the recoverable amount for the purpose of impairment test. An impairment loss is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment.

(f) Intangible assets (excluding right-of-use assets)*(i) Research and development*

Research is basic and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding. Expenditures on research activities are expensed as incurred in profit or loss.

Development is the application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems, etc.

Development activities include a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes.

Development expenditures are capitalized only if they can be reliably measured, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group, and the Group intends to and has the ability as well as sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Capitalized expenditures include directly attributable cost of generation and manufacture of the asset as well as bringing the asset to its working condition, such as cost of materials and cost of employee benefits. Other development expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Capitalized development expenditures are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

(ii) Software and other intangibles

The Group develops software for sale and for its own use. An intangible asset is recognized if it meets the criteria for capitalization of development expenditures as described in the preceding section. The cost of software includes costs of employee benefits as well as costs of materials and services used or consumed in generating the software. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset is capitalized because normally the price the Group pays to acquire the asset reflects expectations about the probability that the expected future economic benefits embodied in the asset will flow to the Group. Other intangible assets are measured at historical cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

(iii) Amortization

Software held for sale is amortized based on the expected sales volumes and allocated equally based on the remaining useful life. Software for internal use and other intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their respective useful lives using, in principle, the straight-line method to reflect the pattern of consumption of the expected future benefits from the assets. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is not amortized.

The estimated useful lives are:

- Software held for sale 3 years
- Software for internal use Within 5 years

Amortization methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed and adjusted if necessary.

(g) Lease*(i) Recognition and measurement*

At inception of a contract, the Group determines whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease. The contract is determined to be a lease or contain a lease if, over the entire period of use, the Group has the right to receive substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified assets and has the right to control the use of the identified assets.

The lease term represents the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use the underlying asset together with periods covered by extension or termination options. The option period is added to the non-cancellable lease term only if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option or reasonably certain not to exercise the termination option.

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities from lease contracts as of the commencement date of the lease. A right-of-use asset is an asset that represents the Group's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term. The initial measurement of the cost of right-of-use assets is calculated by starting with the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; adding any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, less any lease incentives received; adding any initial direct costs incurred; and adding an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located, or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. A lease liability is measured as the present value of the lease payments that are not paid as of the commencement date of the lease. In measuring the present value, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is typically used for the discount rate.

(ii) Depreciation

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. If ownership of the asset is transferred to the Group by the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

(iii) Reassessment of lease liabilities

If there is a change in the term of the lease because of, for example, a revision to the lease contract, the lease liabilities are remeasured based on the new lease term, and the difference in value stemming from the remeasurement is recognized with a corresponding adjustment to right-of-use assets.

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost. However, should the net realizable value (NRV) at the reporting date fall below the cost, inventories are measured at the NRV, with the difference in value between the cost and the NRV, in principle, booked as cost of sales.

The cost of inventories comprises costs of purchase, costs of conversion, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories of items that are interchangeable is determined by the moving-average cost method or the periodic average method, whereas the cost of inventories of items that are not interchangeable is determined by the specific identification method.

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated direct selling expenses. Inventories that are slow moving and inventories held for long-term maintenance contracts are measured at the NRV that reflects future demand and market trends.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and an insignificant risk of changes in value. The ending balance of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows excludes overdrafts that are included and presented in short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt, and lease obligations on the consolidated statement of financial position.

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

If there is an indication of impairment for non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and the asset is tested for impairment. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment both annually and when there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset or CGU are discounted to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and any risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing purposes, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently of cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill is grouped together so that the impairment is tested for the smallest group of units used for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of a CGU are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that CGU (or CGU group) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of other assets in the CGU (or CGU group) on a pro-rata basis.

Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. For all other assets, impairment losses are only reversed to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(k) Assets classified as held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as held for sale if the carrying amount of the assets will be principally recovered through sale rather than through continuing use. Furthermore, non-current assets (or disposal group) are classified as held for sale if the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal group), its sale is highly probable, the appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), and the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification. Non-current assets (or disposal group) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and they are no longer depreciated or amortized. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for any initial or subsequent write-down of the non-current asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. Equally a gain is recognized for any subsequent increase in the fair value, but not in excess of the accumulated impairment losses previously recognized.

(l) Employee benefits*(i) Retirement benefit plans*

Defined benefit plans

The Group's net defined benefit liability (asset) is measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit liability in respect of each defined benefit plan is calculated separately by estimating the amount of future benefits employees have earned in return for services rendered and discounted to present value. The calculation is performed in each reporting period by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate used is the yield at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximate to the terms of the Group's obligations that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The Group recognizes in profit or loss the current service cost that is calculated by the projected unit credit method using an actuarial technique. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), which is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the appropriate discount rate, is recognized in profit or loss. The Group recognizes any past service cost in profit or loss when a plan is amended or curtailed. A gain or loss on a settlement of a pension plan is also recognized in profit or loss when the settlement actually occurs.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) (actuarial gains and losses) are recognized, after adjusting for tax effects, under other comprehensive income and immediately reflected in retained earnings.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further amounts. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as employee costs in profit or loss in the period when the service is provided by the employee. The risk-sharing corporate pension plan is classified as a defined contribution plan because the Group substantively has no further obligation for additional contributions.

(ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as employee expenses in profit or loss when the Group announces a detailed formal plan to terminate employment or to provide termination benefits as part of a restructuring program in the form of redundancy. Such termination benefits are recognized in profit or loss only when withdrawal of the plan is not practicable.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits is measured on an undiscounted basis and recognized in profit or loss as the service is provided by the employee. A liability is recognized for any bonus expected to be paid in accordance with the Group policy as the service is provided by the employee.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as the result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted to present value using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and risks specific to the liability.

(i) Provision for restructuring

A provision is recognized for the estimated costs of restructuring such as personnel rationalization and disposal of business, only when the Group starts to implement the plan or announces its main features to those affected by the plan.

(ii) Provision for product warranties

A provision for product warranties is recognized at the time of sales of the products at an amount that represents the estimated cost, based on past experience, to repair or exchange certain products within the warranty period.

(iii) Provision for contract losses

A provision is recognized for losses on projects such as customized software development if it is probable that the total estimated project costs exceed the total estimated project revenues.

(iv) Asset retirement obligation

A provision is made mainly for the estimated cost of restoring the leased site at the agreement of the lease, in accordance with the laws or contracts.

(n) Share capital*Ordinary shares*

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from capital surplus, net of any tax effects.

Treasury shares

When treasury shares are repurchased, the amount of consideration paid, net of any tax effects, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from equity. When treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued, the amounts received are recognized as an increase in equity and the resulting gains and losses on the transactions are presented within capital surplus.

(o) Share-based payment

Under the equity-settled share-based payment plan, the amount of services received is measured with reference to the fair value of the Company's shares at the grant date, and is recognized as an expense over the vesting period. The same amount is recognized as an increase in capital surplus.

(p) Revenue*(i) Service revenue*

Supply of service usually corresponds to any of the following criteria: a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes all of the benefits provided by the Group as the Group performs; b) the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created; or c) the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date and, therefore, is a performance obligation that is satisfied over time.

If the progress toward complete satisfaction of the performance obligation can be reasonably measured, revenue from a service is recognized by measuring the progress. If the progress cannot be reasonably measured, revenue from a service is recognized only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that the outcome of the performance obligation can be reasonably measured.

Revenue for fixed price service contracts including construction contracts is, in principle, recognized by the method of measuring the progress based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated project costs.

When milestones for the obligations to be performed by the Group are defined at contract inception, revenue is recognized based on completion of the contractual milestones.

Revenue on ongoing service contracts is recognized by measuring the progress based on the period ratio of services already provided over the whole service period. Where outsourcing services are charged on a per unit basis, revenue is recognized when the service is rendered and is billed or billable. Where services are charged on a time period basis, revenue is recognized evenly over the period of the service contract. For maintenance, in principle, revenue is recognized over the period in which the services are provided; however, where the contracts are charged on a time period basis, revenue is recognized on a time and materials basis.

Where changes occur in the initial estimates of revenues, measure of progress, and costs incurred for a contract, the accumulated impact arising from a change of estimates is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the changes become obvious and possible to be estimated.

(ii) Hardware product revenue

Supply of stand-alone hardware products is a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time because it is usually not a performance obligation satisfied over time. In such case, at the point when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer, the amount of the transaction price allocated in proportion to the performance obligation is recognized as revenue. To determine the point in time at which the control is transferred to the customer, the Group considers whether or not a) the Group has a present right to payment for the asset; b) the customer has legal title to the asset; c) the Group has transferred physical possession of the asset; d) the customer has the significant risks and rewards related to the ownership of the asset; and e) the customer has accepted the asset.

Revenue on hardware requiring significant services including installation, such as servers and network products, is in principle recognized upon the customer's acceptance.

Revenue on standard hardware, such as personal computers and electronic devices, is recognized in principle upon delivery, where the control of the hardware is transferred to the customer.

On the other hand, for commissioned manufacturing and manufacturing contracting, in cases where the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date, the Group recognizes revenue in accordance with the progress as measured using a method that faithfully depicts the completion of the performance obligation.

The Group provides various marketing programs to customers in various sales channels, such as volume discounts and sales incentives. When there is a possibility of subsequent variability in the consideration paid to these customers, the variable consideration is estimated and included in revenue to the extent that it is highly probable that its inclusion will not result in a significant revenue reversal in the future when the uncertainty has been subsequently resolved. To estimate the variable consideration, the Group uses either the expected value method or the most likely amount method, selecting the method that enables the most appropriate estimate of the amount of the consideration for these rights to be obtained.

(iii) Licensing revenue

For supply of licenses, revenue is recognized over time as a right to access the Group's intellectual property (a right to access) when all of the following criteria are met. If any of the criteria is not met, revenue is recognized at a point in time for a right to use the Group's intellectual property (a right to use). The criteria are (a) the contract requires, or the customer reasonably expects, that the Group will undertake activities that significantly affect the intellectual property to which the customer has rights; (b) the rights granted by the license directly expose the customer to any positive or negative effects of the Group's activities; and (c) those activities do not result in the transfer of a good or service to the customer as those activities occur.

For software, the license of which constitutes the principal license of the Group, usually after supply of a license, the Group is not obligated to undertake any activities to change the form or functionality of the intellectual property or activities to maintain the value of the intellectual property over the license period. When any of the above criteria is not met, the revenue is recognized at a point in time as right to use.

When software is provided over a cloud service, revenue is usually recognized at the same time as the cloud service revenue as a single performance obligation.

When software is sold bundled with software support, revenue for the software and revenue for the software support are usually recognized separately as distinct performance obligations. However, when the customer is unable to receive the benefit of the software without the supply of the software support service, the revenue is recognized at the same time as the software support revenue as a single performance obligation.

For software version-up rights that are sold separately from a license, revenue is usually recognized at the time when the version-up rights are provided, treating the software and version-up rights as distinct performance obligations. On the other hand, if the software version-up rights as a part of software support are provided, their revenue is recognized at the same time as a single performance obligation.

(iv) Contracts with multiple deliverables

Contracts with multiple deliverables represent one contract that consists of several kinds of goods or services, such as supply of hardware and related services or supply of software sales and support services.

Goods or services promised to a customer are identified as a distinct performance obligation if the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (i.e., the good or service is capable of being distinct); and the Group's promise to transfer the goods or services to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e., the promise to transfer the good or service is distinct within the context of the contract).

To allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in a contract with multiple deliverables on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, the Group determines the stand-alone selling price at contract inception of the distinct good or service underlying each performance obligation in the contract and allocates the transaction price in proportion to that stand-alone selling price. If a stand-alone selling price is not directly observable, it is estimated based on the method such as estimated costs plus a margin approach for the respective performance obligations in the contract with multiple deliverables and the transaction price is allocated.

(v) Agent transactions

For procurement and sales of goods and services by the Group, revenue is recognized as commission fees for transactions where the Group does not have control of the goods and services before their transfer to the customer, in other words, transactions where the Group has arranged the procurement as the customer's agent. To determine whether or not the Group has control over goods and services before their transfer to the customer, the following aspects are considered: a) whether the Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service; b) whether the Group has inventory risk before the specified good or service is transferred to a customer, or after transfer of control to the customer; and c) whether the Group has discretion in establishing the price for the good or service.

(vi) Contract costs

The Group recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer as an asset if the Group expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are costs incurred to obtain a contract with a customer that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained.

The costs of fulfilling a contract are recognized as assets when the costs are not within the scope of another accounting policy; relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the Group can specifically identify; generate or enhance resources of the Group that will be used in satisfying (or continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and are expected to be recovered.

Assets recognized as incremental costs for obtaining a contract or costs of fulfilling a contract are amortized evenly over the contract period.

(vii) Contract assets and contract liabilities

Contract assets are rights to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has transferred to a customer when those rights are conditioned on something other than the passage of time. Contract liabilities are the Group's obligations to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

(viii) Significant financing components in the contract

When there is substantially a significant financing component in a transaction (such that a significant benefit of financing is provided), for example, long-term prepayment or delayed payment, revenue is measured at present value using the effective interest rate. However, if the period between the time of transfer of the good or service to the customer and the time of the customer's payment is expected to be less than one year at contract inception, the consideration is not adjusted for the effect of a significant financing component.

(ix) Operating leases

Revenue arising from customers' use of products under operating leases is recognized evenly over the lease term.

(q) Financial income and expenses

Financial income includes dividend income, interest income, gains on foreign exchange, changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, gains on hedging instruments recognized in profit or loss, and reclassifications of amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognized as incurred using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Financial expenses include interest expenses on bonds, borrowings, and lease obligations; losses on foreign exchange; changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; losses on hedging instruments recognized in profit or loss; and reclassifications of amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are recognized as incurred using the effective interest method. Total minimum lease payments are allocated to the portion of financial expenses, and the unpaid balance of liabilities and financial expenses are allocated over the lease term on a pro rata basis against the unpaid balance of liabilities.

(r) Income tax expenses

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax, both of which are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, with any tax adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the amounts used for tax purposes, the carryforward of unused tax losses, and unused tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that the parent is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising on initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to be applied in the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled, based on the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for the carryforward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are impaired if it is no longer probable that future taxable income would be sufficient to allow part or all of the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be realized. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized, in principle, for all taxable temporary differences.

(s) Discontinued operations

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs on the date of disposal or the date at which a separate operating segment meets the definition of being held for sale, whichever is earlier. When an operating segment is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative profit or loss statement is re-presented as if the operating segment had been discontinued from the beginning of the comparative year.

4. Use of Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed by management on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The Company has formulated a business plan that reflects future uncertainties, including revenue, for determining impairment of goodwill, property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets, and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. Although it is unclear when the COVID-19 pandemic will end, the Company assumes that global economic activities will recover moderately from the second half of the year ending March 31, 2021.

The key estimates and judgments that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows.

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue and cost for fixed-price service contracts, including construction contracts, are recognized by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the contract can be reliably estimated. Recognition of the revenue and cost is dependent on the estimate of project costs and revenues as well as the measurement of the progress toward completion. The Group, in principle, calculates the progress toward completion with costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs. When milestones are defined at contract inception, revenue is recognized based on completion of contractual milestones.

Assumptions about the estimates and measurement are reviewed as necessary. The impact from changes in the assumptions is recognized in the period in which the reliable estimate can be made. Revisions to the original estimate, as a result of the changes in the contract amount or costs for completion, could have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost. However, should the NRV at the reporting date fall below cost, inventories are subsequently measured based on the NRV, with the difference in value between the cost and the NRV, in principle, booked as cost of sales. Slow-moving inventories and those 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 against the forecast.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation for an item of property, plant and equipment is calculated primarily using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful life that reflects the period in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed. The depreciation charge for the period could increase if an item of property, plant and equipment becomes obsolete or repurposed in the future and the estimated useful life becomes shorter. An impairment loss could be recognized if there is a decrease in the expected future cash flows from the asset as a result of underutilization of production facilities or a decrease in the capacity utilization rate associated with rapid changes in the business environment as well as business realignment.

(d) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment both annually and when there is an indication of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount of a CGU to which the goodwill is allocated is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is in most cases measured at the value in use. The value in use of a CGU is calculated using the discounted cash flow model with assumptions such as future cash flow, growth rate, and discount rate. Future cash flow is based on the business plan. The growth rate for the periods beyond the term of the business plan is determined primarily based on the inflation rate in the area where each CGU is located and the long-term average growth rate in the industry to which each CGU belongs. The discount rate is calculated primarily based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Group company to which each CGU belongs.

These assumptions represent management's best estimates and judgments. Impairment losses could be recognized when the assumptions are revised as a result of a change in the market environment or other changes in the circumstances.

(e) Intangible assets

Computer software for sale is amortized by a method based on projected sales volume over the estimated useful life. An intangible asset with a finite useful life, including software for internal use and other intangible assets, is amortized on a straight-line basis, in principle, to reflect the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the Group. Impairment losses could be recognized if actual sales volumes fail to meet initial projected volumes due to changes in the business environment, etc., and there is a risk that amortization expenses for the reporting period may increase if the actual useful life is less than the original estimate.

(f) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The lease term represents the non-cancellable period together with the period covered by extension or termination options. The option period is added to the non-cancellable lease term only if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise the extension option or reasonably certain not to exercise the termination option. If there is a change in the lease term because of, for example, a revision to the lease contract, the amount of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities may be adjusted.

(g) Financial assets measured at fair value

A financial asset measured at fair value is measured at fair value based on the market price or other inputs at the reporting date. Changes in the fair value are recognized in increasing or decreasing profit or loss or other comprehensive income. When a quoted price in an active market is not available, the fair value is estimated based on discounted future cash flow or other appropriate valuation method, and unobservable inputs are used. Unobservable inputs could be affected by changes in uncertain economic conditions in the future. When they require revision, profit or loss or other comprehensive income could increase or decrease.

(h) Deferred tax assets

A deferred tax asset is recognized for the carryforward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. The amount and the timing when the taxable profit occurs could be affected by uncertain changes in economic terms in the future. When the actual amount and timing are different from those of the estimate, there could be a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the following periods. In addition, there could be a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for following periods if an effective tax rate changes as a result of an amendment to tax laws, or if there is a difference between the amount of income tax that the Group recognized and the amount determined by the taxation authorities.

(i) Provisions*(i) Provision for restructuring*

A provision is recognized for the estimated costs of restructuring such as personnel rationalization and disposal of business. The costs are estimated based on the announced plan and could fluctuate when the plan is reviewed as a result of a rapid change in the business environment.

(ii) Provision for product warranties

Some of the Group's products such as servers, PCs, and network products are covered by contracts that require the Group to repair or exchange them free of charge during a certain period of time. The Group recognizes a provision for estimated repair and exchange expenses at the time of sale based on past records such as defect ratio, repair cost, and residual contract period. 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.

(iii) Provision for contract losses

The Group records provisions for losses on projects such as customized software development if it is probable that the total estimated project costs exceed the total estimated project revenues and the amount of losses can be reliably measured. 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 projects (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.

(iv) Asset retirement obligation

A provision is made, in preparation for restoring the leased site based on the contract, at an estimated amount to be paid based on past experience. Such expenses are expected to be paid when leaving the site and could change depending on the review of the business plan in the future.

(j) Defined benefit plans

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have both defined benefit and defined contribution retirement benefit plans. Net defined benefit liability (the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets) is recognized, when remeasured, in other comprehensive income after adjusting for tax effects. The gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income are immediately reclassified into retained earnings. Net defined benefit liability could be worsened if the fair value of plan assets decreases as a result of deterioration of return on plan assets or if a defined benefit liability increases as a result of a change in assumptions (such as discount rate, turnover ratio, and mortality ratio) for determining the defined benefit liability, which could lead to a reduction in equity. If changes are made to retirement benefit plans, there could be a significant impact on profit or loss.

5. Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

There were no newly issued or amended accounting standards and interpretations as of the approval date of the consolidated financial statements that would have a significant impact on the Group.

6. Segment Information

(1) Segment overview

The Company's reportable segments consist of components of the Group for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resource allocation to the segments and assess their performance.

In the field of information and communication technology (ICT), while delivering a wide variety of services, the Group offers comprehensive solutions, from the development, manufacturing, and sales to the maintenance and operations of cutting-edge, high-performance, 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.

(a) Technology Solutions

The Group has a composite business management structure, organized along business lines, with categories of products and services enabling global strategic proposals, cost management, and other business management operations so as to provide customers optimum products, software, and services in an integrated format. This matrix structure is also organized along customer lines, categorized into five regions consisting of Japan, EMEA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa), the Americas, Asia, and Oceania.

This reportable segment consists of Solutions/SI, which are services for the construction of information and communication systems; Infrastructure Services, which are primarily cloud services, outsourcing, and maintenance services; System Products, which cover 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.

(b) Ubiquitous Solutions

The Ubiquitous Solutions segment contains ubiquitous terminals or sensors, including personal computers, and mobility IoT and human-centric IoT, that collect and utilize various information and knowledge generated from the behavioral patterns of people and organizations needed in a "Human Centric Intelligent Society" (a safer, more prosperous and sustainable society built by the power of technology).

(c) Device Solutions

The segment is organized by product in independent business management units that include the respective sales departments, and comprises LSI devices and electronic components such as semiconductor packages and batteries.

Accounting treatment applied to operating segments is mostly the same as in Note "3. Significant Accounting Policies."

Profit figures for the operating segments are presented on the basis of operating profit, but because corporate expenses are managed on the basis of the entire Group, they are not allocated to the operating segments. In addition, because the Group's finances (including financial income and expenses) and income from investments accounted for using the equity method are also managed on the basis of the entire Group, they are not allocated to the operating segments.

Intersegment transactions are based on an arm's length price.

(2) Amounts of revenue, operating profit, and other items by reportable segment

Years ended March 31	Reportable segments				Other	Elimination and Corporate	Consolidated
	Technology Solutions	Ubiquitous Solutions	Device Solutions	Subtotal			
2019							
Revenue							
External customers	¥3,071,941	¥372,955	¥459,329	¥3,904,225	¥ 15,550	¥ 32,662	¥3,952,437
Intersegment	51,792	136,971	27,680	216,443	50,721	(267,164)	–
Total revenue	3,123,733	509,926	487,009	4,120,668	66,271	(234,502)	3,952,437
Operating Profit	187,957	(20,446)	4,511	172,022	(22,149)	(19,646)	130,227
Financial income							14,154
Financial expenses							(5,226)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net							22,630
Profit before income taxes							161,785
(Other items)							
Depreciation and amortization	(92,571)	(3,699)	(39,028)	(135,298)	(3,632)	(6,752)	(145,682)
Impairment loss	(8,222)	(1,061)	(3,077)	(12,360)	–	(64)	(12,424)
Capital expenditure (including intangible assets and goodwill)	89,245	2,686	27,802	119,733	2,662	4,556	126,951
2020							
Revenue							
External customers	¥3,078,496	¥405,729	¥299,394	¥3,783,619	¥ 72,689	¥ 1,489	¥3,857,797
Intersegment	84,751	142,170	17,638	244,559	46,112	(290,671)	–
Total revenue	3,163,247	547,899	317,032	4,028,178	118,801	(289,182)	3,857,797
Operating Profit	248,556	31,161	(3,443)	276,274	(1,134)	(63,657)	211,483
Financial income							7,381
Financial expenses							(5,094)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net							14,794
Profit before income taxes							228,564
(Other items)							
Depreciation and amortization	(124,001)	(3,797)	(27,422)	(155,220)	(4,185)	(27,605)	(187,010)
Impairment loss	(13,945)	(13)	(9,104)	(23,062)	(544)	(4,009)	(27,615)
Reversal of impairment loss	355	233	–	588	–	–	588
Capital expenditure (including intangible assets and goodwill)	122,271	3,869	45,310	171,450	3,807	15,642	190,899

Notes: 1. The "Other" segment consists of operations not included in the reportable segments, such as Japan's Next-Generation Supercomputer project, next generation cloud services and facility services and the development of information systems for Group companies.

2. Revenue under "Elimination and Corporate" represents the elimination of intersegment transactions and others.

3. Operating profit under "Elimination and Corporate" includes corporate expenses and the elimination of intersegment transactions. For the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, corporate expenses were ¥22,278 million (including gain on revision of the defined benefit plan of ¥91,996 million and expenses associated with the resource shifts in Japan of ¥45,813 million) and ¥68,776 million, and the elimination of intersegment transactions were ¥2,632 million and ¥5,119 million, respectively.

4. The Group has adopted IFRS 16 Leases from the year ended March 31, 2020. Consequently, the amounts relating to right-of-use assets, which were recognized as operating leases under the previous standards, are included in depreciation and amortization and capital expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2020.

(3) Information about products and services**Revenue from external customers**

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Technology Solutions		
Services* ¹	¥2,626,921	¥2,640,921
System platforms* ²	445,020	437,575
Ubiquitous Solutions		
PCs	332,313	372,944
Mobilewear* ³	40,642	32,785
Device Solutions		
LSI	203,578	41,137
Electronic components	255,751	258,257
Other Operations	15,550	72,689
Elimination and Corporate	32,662	1,489
Total	<u>¥3,952,437</u>	<u>¥3,857,797</u>

*¹ System integration (system construction and business applications), consulting, front-end technologies (ATMs, POS systems, etc.), outsourcing services (data-centers, ICT operation/management, application operation/management, business process outsourcing, etc.), cloud services (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, etc.), network services (business networks, etc.), system support services (maintenance and surveillance services for information systems and networks), and security solutions

*² Full range of servers (mainframe, UNIX, mission-critical x86 and other x86 servers), storage systems, various types of software (operating system, middleware), network management systems, optical transmission systems, and mobile-phone base stations

*³ Mobility IoT, human-centric IoT, and others

(4) Geographical information**(a) Revenue from external customers**

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Japan	¥2,517,032	¥2,629,277
Outside Japan		
EMEIA	789,921	693,858
Americas	248,670	198,622
Asia	312,208	262,362
Oceania	84,606	73,678
Total	<u>¥3,952,437</u>	<u>¥3,857,797</u>

Notes: 1. Revenue from external customers is classified by countries or regions based on locations of customers.

2. Principal countries and regions comprising segments other than Japan:

(1) EMEIA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa): UK, Germany, Spain, Finland, and Sweden

(2) Americas: US and Canada

(3) Asia: China, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan

(4) Oceania: Australia

3. There is no country for which a separate individual disclosure is required.

(b) Non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, goodwill, and intangible assets)

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Japan	¥473,411	¥557,267
Outside Japan		
EMEIA	67,567	92,992
Americas	17,510	17,073
Asia	14,526	19,791
Oceania	21,317	26,969
Total	<u>¥594,331</u>	<u>¥714,092</u>

Notes: 1. Non-current assets are classified by countries or regions based on locations of the Group.

2. Principal countries and regions comprising segments other than Japan:

(1) EMEIA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa): UK, Germany, Spain, Finland, and Sweden

(2) Americas: US and Canada

(3) Asia: China, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan

(4) Oceania: Australia

3. There is no country for which a separate individual disclosure is required.

4. The Group has adopted IFRS 16 Leases from the year ended March 31, 2020. Consequently, the balances at March 31, 2020 include the balance of right-of-use assets that were recognized as operating leases under the previous standards.

(5) Information about major customers

Information is not disclosed because no specific customers reached 10% of revenue in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

7. Business Combinations and Acquisition of Non-Controlling Interests

Not applicable.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Carrying amount

	(Millions of yen)				
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	¥74,708	¥238,270	¥184,295	¥28,308	¥525,581
Additions	1,860	14,926	66,703	(1,824)	81,665
Depreciation	–	(21,656)	(75,265)	–	(96,921)
Impairment losses	(16)	(1,117)	(4,898)	(22)	(6,053)
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(6,565)	(22,719)	(31,796)	(4,310)	(65,390)
Exchange differences on translation	(71)	(861)	(427)	(63)	(1,422)
Others	17	(306)	2,048	(141)	1,618
Balance at March 31, 2019	69,933	206,537	140,660	21,948	439,078
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policies	1,146	154,481	13,557	–	169,184
Opening balance, as restated	71,079	361,018	154,217	21,948	608,262
Additions	236	54,910	66,342	24,774	146,262
Depreciation	(110)	(71,213)	(70,245)	–	(141,568)
Impairment losses	(2,684)	(9,395)	(3,092)	(15)	(15,186)
Reversal of impairment losses	–	–	578	–	578
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(7,075)	(6,366)	(6,445)	(624)	(20,510)
Exchange differences on translation	(202)	(7,542)	(1,903)	(494)	(10,141)
Others	(8)	236	2,656	(411)	2,473
Balance at March 31, 2020	¥61,236	¥321,648	¥142,108	¥45,178	¥570,170

Cost

	(Millions of yen)				
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
April 1, 2018	¥94,824	¥739,798	¥1,178,854	¥28,700	¥2,042,176
March 31, 2019	88,041	653,346	954,424	21,954	1,717,765
March 31, 2020	81,157	831,203	924,874	45,183	1,882,417

Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

	(Millions of yen)				
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
April 1, 2018	¥20,116	¥501,528	¥994,559	¥392	¥1,516,595
March 31, 2019	18,108	446,809	813,764	6	1,278,687
March 31, 2020	19,921	509,555	782,766	5	1,312,247

- Notes: 1. Additions under "Construction in progress" are shown on a net basis that includes an increase in the amount of new additions and amounts transferred to each item in property, plant and equipment.
2. Impairment losses of ¥6,053 million and ¥15,186 million recorded for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively, are included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.
3. The amount of expenditures recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of its construction is included in construction in progress and totaled ¥18,319 million and ¥39,435 million at March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.
4. The Group applied IAS 17 Leases until the year ended March 31, 2019 but has adopted IFRS 16 Leases from the year ended March 31, 2020.

IAS 17 Leases

Carrying amount of finance leased assets

The carrying amount of finance leased assets included in property, plant and equipment is as follows.

	(Millions of yen)
At March 31	2019
Buildings	¥ 1,751
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	17,585
Total	<u>¥19,336</u>

IFRS 16 Leases

Depreciation of right-of-use assets

The depreciation of right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment is as follows.

	(Millions of yen)
Years ended March 31	2020
Land	¥ 110
Buildings	50,697
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	13,406
Total	<u>¥64,213</u>

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment is as follows.

	(Millions of yen)
At March 31	2020
Land	¥ 1,154
Buildings	135,513
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	31,565
Total	<u>¥168,232</u>

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Carrying amount

	(Millions of yen)			
	Intangible assets			
	Goodwill	Software	Others	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	¥42,495	¥112,267	¥18,413	¥130,680
Additions	405	42,405	870	43,275
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	2	527	529
Amortization	-	(44,467)	(4,294)	(48,761)
Impairment losses	(3,442)	(484)	(560)	(1,044)
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	-	(5,779)	(1,844)	(7,623)
Exchange differences on translation	(1,110)	(380)	3	(377)
Others	-	547	(321)	226
Balance at March 31, 2019	<u>38,348</u>	<u>104,111</u>	<u>12,794</u>	<u>116,905</u>
Additions	1,343	41,737	4,125	45,862
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	13	-	13
Amortization	-	(42,061)	(3,381)	(45,442)
Impairment losses	-	(3,198)	(582)	(3,780)
Reversal of impairment losses	-	10	-	10
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	-	(4,597)	(91)	(4,688)
Exchange differences on translation	(2,217)	(1,251)	16	(1,235)
Others	(765)	(1,189)	757	(432)
Balance at March 31, 2020	<u>¥36,709</u>	<u>¥ 93,575</u>	<u>¥13,638</u>	<u>¥107,213</u>

Cost

	(Millions of yen)			
	Intangible assets			
	Goodwill	Software	Others	Total
April 1, 2018	¥44,334	¥244,428	¥36,082	¥280,510
March 31, 2019	43,439	227,123	27,005	254,128
March 31, 2020	38,702	210,560	28,172	238,732

Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses

	(Millions of yen)			
	Intangible assets			
	Goodwill	Software	Others	Total
April 1, 2018	¥1,839	¥132,161	¥17,669	¥149,830
March 31, 2019	5,091	123,012	14,211	137,223
March 31, 2020	1,993	116,985	14,534	131,519

Notes: 1. Intangible assets that fall under the category of internally generated are mainly software.

The carrying amounts of internally generated software included in intangible assets totaled ¥95,129 million at March 31, 2019 and ¥88,048 million at March 31, 2020. Additions from internal development included in the above "Additions" totaled ¥38,267 million at March 31, 2019 and ¥39,104 million at March 31, 2020.

2. Amortization is included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. Impairment losses on goodwill of ¥3,442 and on intangible assets of ¥1,044 million recorded for the year ended March 31, 2019, and on intangible assets of ¥3,780 million recorded for the year ended March 31, 2020 are included in other expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Research and development expenses for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 are as follows.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Research and development expenses	¥134,941	¥123,328

10. Subsidiaries

(1) Major subsidiaries

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared with the consolidation of 391 subsidiaries. Major changes for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows.

Newly consolidated as a result of acquisitions or formations of new companies: 7 companies

Excluded due to liquidations, sale, or other: 18 companies

Excluded due to mergers: 9 companies

The major subsidiaries at March 31, 2020 are as follows.

Segment	Name	Country	Ratio of total voting rights (%)
Technology Solutions	Fujitsu Frontech Limited	Japan	53.35
	Fujitsu Marketing Limited	Japan	100.00
	PFU Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc.	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Network Solutions Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu FSAS Inc.	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Advanced Engineering Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Kyushu Systems Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC	UK	100.00
	Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V.* ¹	Netherlands	100.00
	Fujitsu America, Inc.	US	100.00
	Fujitsu Network Communications, Inc.	US	100.00
	Fujitsu Australia Limited	Australia	100.00
	Fujitsu Asia Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00
Ubiquitous Solutions	Transtron Inc.	Japan	51.00
	Fujitsu Personal System Limited	Japan	100.00
Device Solutions	Shinko Electric Industries Co., LTD.	Japan	50.05
	FDK Corporation	Japan	58.89
	Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited* ²	Japan	100.00
Other	Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd.	Japan	100.00

*¹ The PC business of Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. falls under Ubiquitous Solutions.

*² The Company has advanced the concentration of management resources to Technology Solutions as its core business. As a result, the scale of the semiconductor business has changed considerably. Accordingly, the Company implemented the reorganization as follows. The system memory business of Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (FSL) was split through an incorporation-type company split. Also the assets related to the semiconductor business, owned by FSL, were transferred to Aizu Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (AFSL) through an absorption-type company split to concentrate management resources of the semiconductor business on AFSL to position it as a management company corresponding to the current scale of the semiconductor business. Moreover, the Company conducted an absorption-type merger with FSL, and the trade name of AFSL was changed to Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited.

(2) Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control

The impact on capital surplus arising from changes in the Company's ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in loss of control is as follows.

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Impact on capital surplus from equity transactions with non-controlling interests	¥3,824	¥(502)

(3) Subsidiaries in which the Company holds material non-controlling interests

The Company recognizes material non-controlling interests in the following subsidiaries. Information of companies for which material non-controlling interests are recognized is as follows. Summarized financial information is based on amounts before elimination of inter-Group transactions.

Shinko Electric Industries Co., LTD.

(a) Profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of the subsidiary during the reporting period

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests	¥3,901	¥793

(b) Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests and accumulated non-controlling interests

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests	49.95%	49.95%
Accumulated non-controlling interests	¥69,612	¥68,749

(c) Dividends paid to non-controlling interests

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	¥(1,687)	¥(1,687)

(d) Summarized financial information

(i) Summarized consolidated statement of financial position

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Current assets	¥103,962	¥104,626
Non-current assets	75,500	99,515
Total assets	¥179,462	¥204,141
Current liabilities	¥ 36,488	¥ 61,784
Non-current liabilities	3,622	4,727
Total liabilities	40,110	66,511
Total equity	139,352	137,630
Total liabilities and equity	¥179,462	¥204,141

(ii) Summarized consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Revenue	¥142,278	¥148,333
Profit for the year	7,783	2,788
Other comprehensive income	348	(1,133)
Comprehensive income for the year	¥ 8,131	¥ 1,655

(iii) Summarized consolidated statement of cash flows

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Net cash provided by operating activities	¥ 17,352	¥ 11,630
Net cash used in investing activities	(13,260)	(34,841)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,443)	16,941
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	649	(6,270)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥ 46,316	¥ 40,046

Note: The summarized financial information above includes IFRS adjustments to the consolidated financial statements of Shinko Electric Industries Co., LTD., which were prepared under JGAAP.

11. Associates

(1) Major associates

The major associates at March 31, 2020 are as follows.

Name	Country	Ratio of total voting rights (%)	Business description
Fujitsu General Limited	Japan	44.10	Development, production, and sales of air conditioners and information communications equipment and electronic devices, as well as provision of services
Fujitsu Client Computing Limited	Japan	44.00	Development, design, manufacturing, sales of notebook computers, desktop computers, etc.
Socionext Inc.	Japan	40.00	Design, development, and sales of SoC (System on a Chip) and provision of solutions and services
Fujitsu Connected Technologies Limited	Japan	30.00	Research, development, manufacturing, and sales of mobile devices
Fujitsu Component Limited	Japan	25.00	Development, manufacture, and sales of electronic components and devices
Fujitsu Electronics Inc.	Japan	30.00	Design and development of LSI and related software and sales of electronic devices
Fujitsu Leasing Co., LTD.	Japan	20.00	Leasing and sales of information processing equipment, communications equipment, etc.

Notes: 1. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and the number of such companies is 25. For the year ended March 31, 2020, three companies were added and four companies were subtracted.

2. The Group holds 20% or more of the JECC Corporation shares issued, but because it is a special company operated through the joint capital investment of six companies, including domestic computer manufacturing companies, for the promotion of the domestic data processing industry, it is not an equity method associate.

(2) Summarized financial information of material equity method associates

Summarized financial information of material equity method associates is as follows.

Fujitsu General Limited

(a) Dividends received from Fujitsu General Limited

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Dividends received from Fujitsu General Limited	¥1,153	¥1,246

(b) Summarized consolidated financial information

(i) Summarized consolidated statement of financial position

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Current assets	¥151,754	¥141,770
Non-current assets	61,932	79,383
Total assets	¥213,686	¥221,153
Current liabilities	¥ 81,990	¥ 83,005
Non-current liabilities	18,262	26,329
Total liabilities	100,252	109,334
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	110,371	108,707
Non-controlling interests	3,063	3,112
Total equity	113,434	111,819
Total liabilities and equity	¥213,686	¥221,153

(ii) Summarized consolidated statement of profit or loss and summarized consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Revenue	¥252,667	¥262,117
Profit for the year	9,955	7,293
Other comprehensive income	(1,379)	(5,732)
Total comprehensive income for the year	¥ 8,576	¥ 1,561

Note: The summarized financial information above includes IFRS adjustments to the consolidated financial statements of Fujitsu General Limited, which were prepared under JGAAP.

(c) Reconciliation of summarized financial information and the carrying amount of the Group's investment in the equity method associate

Reconciliation between summarized financial information presented and the carrying amount of the Group's investment in the equity method associate is as follows.

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	¥110,371	¥108,707
Ownership interest	44.08%	44.08%
Equity attributable to the Group	¥ 48,652	¥ 47,918
Unrealized gains and losses	¥ (455)	¥ (455)
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in the equity method associate	¥ 48,197	¥ 47,463
Fair value of the Group's investment in the equity method associate	¥ 72,226	¥ 90,074

12. Other Investments

(1) Breakdown of other investments

Other investments comprise primarily financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group does not designate any financial assets included in other investments as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity securities held for strategic purposes, i.e., for the purpose of the maintenance and enhancement of business relationships, are designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The major equity securities held by the Group and their fair values are as follows.

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
JECC Corporation	¥36,016	¥37,134
Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.	12,769	9,959
Toyota Motor Corporation	9,160	9,180
DENSO TEN Limited	5,575	5,931
Computer Engineering & Consulting Ltd.	6,948	4,603
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation	5,756	–

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognized when they are sold. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized through other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings when they are derecognized.

The Group conducts sales of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with its policy for strategic shareholdings.

The fair value, cumulative gain or loss recognized through other comprehensive income at the selling date, and dividends are as follows.

Year ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Fair value	¥77,488	¥17,272
Cumulative gain or loss	(845)	1,189
Dividend income	549	362

13. Income Taxes**(1) Deferred tax assets and liabilities****(a) Major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities**

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued bonuses	¥ 29,799	¥ 37,269
Lease obligations	–	35,621
Excess of depreciation and amortization, impairment losses, etc.	24,764	24,674
Net defined benefit liability	30,463	22,556
Inventories	10,430	10,590
Carryforward of unused tax losses	14,429	7,538
Others	30,710	25,802
Total deferred tax assets	140,595	164,050
Deferred tax liabilities		
Right-of-use assets	–	(39,235)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(24,550)	(20,027)
Undistributed profits primarily of subsidiaries outside Japan	(5,527)	(4,343)
Others	(7,675)	(4,179)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(37,752)	(67,784)
Net deferred tax assets	¥102,843	¥ 96,266

Net deferred tax assets are included in the following line items on the consolidated statement of financial position.

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Deferred tax assets	¥105,663	¥106,636
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,820)	(10,370)

(b) Changes in net deferred tax assets

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Opening balance	¥119,413	¥102,843
Amounts recognized through profit or loss	(29,185)	(8,069)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	26	202
Cash flow hedges	4	(9)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,658	4,669
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1,747)	(2,644)
Total	17,941	2,218
Exchange differences on translation and others	(5,326)	(726)
Closing balance	¥102,843	¥ 96,266

(c) Deductible temporary differences and the amount of carryforward of unused tax losses for which deferred tax assets are not recognized

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Deductible temporary differences*	¥ 61,050	¥ 57,631
Carryforward of unused tax losses*	126,983	124,782
Total	¥188,033	¥182,413

The expiration dates of carryforward of unused tax losses for which deferred tax assets are not recognized are as follows.

	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
At March 31		
1st year	¥ 3,473	¥ 2,729
2nd year	4,631	1,756
3rd year	3,583	3,617
4th year	4,132	5,796
5th year and thereafter	111,164	110,884
Total	<u>¥126,983</u>	<u>¥124,782</u>

* The amounts presented above are calculated multiplying the amounts of deductible temporary differences and carryforward of unused tax losses by applicable tax rates.

(2) Income tax recognized through profit or loss

	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Years ended March 31		
Current tax expense	¥21,882	¥60,169
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	29,425	(415)
Write-downs of deferred tax assets, etc.	(240)	8,484
Total deferred tax expense	<u>29,185</u>	<u>8,069</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>¥51,067</u>	<u>¥68,238</u>

(3) Income tax recognized through other comprehensive income

	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Years ended March 31		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ (26)	¥ (202)
Cash flow hedges	(4)	9
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income*	(1,699)	(1,371)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans*	4,093	2,644
Total income tax expense	<u>¥ 2,364</u>	<u>¥ 1,080</u>

* The amounts presented above include current tax expense.

(4) Difference between applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate

	(%)	
	2019	2020
Years ended March 31		
Applicable tax rate	30.6%	30.6%
Increase and decrease in income tax rate		
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	8.1%	7.2%
Tax credit	(3.5)%	(3.8)%
Income (Loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	(4.3)%	(1.8)%
Others	0.7%	(2.3)%
Average effective tax rate	<u>31.6%</u>	<u>29.9%</u>

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan are primarily affected by corporation, residents, and business taxes. The applicable tax rate calculated based on these rates was 30.6%. The Company's consolidated subsidiaries outside Japan are affected by corporation and other taxes at the domicile of each subsidiary.

14. Inventories

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Finished goods	¥ 95,728	¥107,029
Work in progress	79,250	78,629
Raw materials and supplies	51,067	52,412
Total	<u>¥226,045</u>	<u>¥238,070</u>

The amounts of write-downs of inventories recognized as an expense due to a decline in profitability for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 were ¥18,911 million and ¥19,929 million, respectively.

15. Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

(1) Trade receivables

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Accounts receivable	¥904,956	¥876,427
Others	8,817	7,974
Allowance for doubtful accounts*	(7,653)	(4,947)
Total	<u>¥906,120</u>	<u>¥879,454</u>

* A reconciliation of changes in allowance for doubtful accounts is disclosed in changes in allowance for doubtful accounts (current) in Note "34. Financial Instruments."

(2) Other receivables

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Accounts receivable—other	¥110,321	¥80,274
Others	9,125	13,154
Total	<u>¥119,446</u>	<u>¥93,428</u>

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Cash and deposits	¥304,684	¥311,732
Short-term investments	112,000	140,125
Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statement of financial position	<u>¥416,684</u>	<u>¥451,857</u>

The following is a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at end of year from the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of cash flows.

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated statement of financial position	¥416,684	¥451,857
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale	58	1,179
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year in the consolidated statement of cash flows	<u>¥416,742</u>	<u>¥453,036</u>

17. Assets Held for Sale

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Assets held for sale	¥73,381	¥14,182
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	¥ 7,605	¥ 1,083

For the year ended March 31, 2019

The Group decided to sell certain assets and liabilities related mainly to the following business and classified them as “assets held for sale” or “liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.”

Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (hereinafter “FSL”), a wholly owned domestic subsidiary of the Company, and United Microelectronics Corporation (hereinafter “UMC”) agreed on June 29, 2018 that UMC would acquire all of the shares of Mie Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (MIFS), a 300mm-sized wafer foundry joint venture between both companies.

Accordingly, MIFS’s assets and liabilities have been classified as “assets held for sale.” The transfer of shares was completed on October 1, 2019. The assets and liabilities were included under the Device Solutions segment.

“Assets held for sale” mainly comprises ¥43,980 million of property, plant and equipment and ¥11,111 million of trade receivables. “Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale” mainly comprises ¥3,827 million of other liabilities and ¥2,422 million of trade payables.

The Group conducts group finance to increase capital efficiency, and MIFS holds ¥11,354 million of its operating capital as deposits within the Group. These deposits have been eliminated as internal transactions in the process of the Group’s consolidation and are not included in “assets held for sale.”

For the year ended March 31, 2020

The Group primarily classifies property, plant and equipment such as land and buildings, assets and liabilities held by subsidiaries, and stocks of associates that it has decided to sell as “assets held for sale.” These assets and liabilities are scheduled to be sold within one year from March 31, 2020.

18. Equity and Other Components of Equity

(1) Share capital

(a) Number of shares authorized

Ordinary shares (no par value)

At March 31	(Thousands of shares)
	Number of shares
2019	500,000
2020	500,000

(b) Number of shares issued and fully paid

Ordinary shares

At March 31	(Thousands of shares, Millions of yen)	
	Number of shares	Share capital
2019	207,001	¥324,625
Changes during the year	—	—
2020	207,001	¥324,625

(c) Treasury stock**Ordinary shares**

	(Thousands of shares, Millions of yen)	
	Number of shares	Amount
At March 31		
2019	4,317	¥29,556
Acquisitions	2,443	30,101
Disposals	(6)	(43)
2020	6,754	¥59,614

(2) Capital surplus and retained earnings

Under the Japanese Companies Act, the entire amount paid for new shares is required to be designated as common stock, in principle. However, a company may designate a maximum of 50% of the amount of the new shares as capital reserve, which is included in capital surplus. The Companies Act also requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends paid must be appropriated as a legal reserve, which is included in retained earnings, or as a capital reserve, which is included in capital surplus, until the total amounts of legal reserve and capital reserve reach 25% of share capital. The Companies Act allows legal reserve, capital reserve, other capital surplus, and other retained earnings to be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders' meetings.

Capital surplus in the consolidated financial statements includes capital reserve and other capital surplus in the Company's stand-alone financial statements. Also, retained earnings in the consolidated financial statements includes legal reserve and other retained earnings in the Company's stand-alone financial statements. The distributable amount as dividends is to be calculated in compliance with the Companies Act and based on the Company's stand-alone financial statements prepared in accordance with JGAAP.

(3) Other components of equity and changes in other comprehensive income

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Opening balance	¥(11,110)	¥(15,694)
Other comprehensive income	(4,584)	(14,401)
Others	-	-
Closing balance	¥(15,694)	¥(30,095)
Cash flow hedges		
Opening balance	¥ (66)	¥ 8
Other comprehensive income	(26)	(297)
Others	100	-
Closing balance	¥ 8	¥ (289)
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Opening balance	¥ 67,868	¥ -
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policies	(67,868)	-
Opening balance, as restated	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Others	-	-
Closing balance	¥ -	¥ -
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	¥ -	¥ 40,360
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policies	47,401	-
Opening balance, as restated	47,401	40,360
Other comprehensive income	(7,093)	(5,913)
Others	52	(1,692)
Closing balance	¥ 40,360	¥ 32,755
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		
Opening balance	¥ -	¥ -
Other comprehensive income	(3,548)	31,930
Others	3,548	(31,930)
Closing balance	¥ -	¥ -
Total other components of equity		
Opening balance	¥ 56,692	¥ 24,674
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policies	(20,467)	-
Opening balance, as restated	¥ 36,225	¥ 24,674
Other comprehensive income	(15,251)	11,319
Others	3,700	(33,622)
Closing balance	¥ 24,674	¥ 2,371

(4) Breakdown of each item of other comprehensive income included in non-controlling interests

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥163	¥ (681)
Cash flow hedges	(5)	10
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(20)	(24)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(94)	(644)
Other comprehensive income	¥ 44	¥(1,339)

(5) Income tax expense relating to each item of other comprehensive income

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ (2,319)	¥(13,789)
Reclassification to profit or loss	(1,584)	132
Amount before related income tax expense	(3,903)	(13,657)
Income tax expense	26	202
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ (3,877)	¥(13,455)
Cash flow hedges		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ (115)	¥ 29
Reclassification to profit or loss	7	-
Amount before related income tax expense	(108)	29
Income tax expense	4	(9)
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ (104)	¥ 20
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ (8,511)	¥ (7,108)
Amount before related income tax expense	(8,511)	(7,108)
Income tax expense	1,699	1,371
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ (6,812)	¥ (5,737)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 344	¥ 33,890
Amount before related income tax expense	344	33,890
Income tax expense	(4,093)	(2,644)
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ (3,749)	¥ 31,246
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ (651)	¥ (2,121)
Reclassification to profit or loss	(14)	27
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ (665)	¥ (2,094)
Total other comprehensive income		
Amount after related income tax expense	¥(15,207)	¥ 9,980

19. Dividends

Year ended March 31, 2019

(1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Board of directors' meeting on May 24, 2018	Ordinary shares	¥12,352	Retained earnings	6 yen	March 31, 2018	June 4, 2018
Board of directors' meeting on October 26, 2018	Ordinary shares	¥14,308	Retained earnings	7 yen	September 30, 2018	November 27, 2018

Cash dividends per share applicable to the October 26, 2018 resolution are based on the number of shares outstanding prior to the consolidation as the record date is prior to October 1, 2018.

(2) Among the dividends whose record date falls within the year ended March 31, 2019, those whose effective date falls within the year ended March 31, 2020

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Board of directors' meeting on May 23, 2019	Ordinary shares	¥16,214	Retained earnings	80 yen	March 31, 2019	June 3, 2019

Year ended March 31, 2020

(1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Board of directors' meeting on May 23, 2019	Ordinary shares	¥16,214	Retained earnings	80 yen	March 31, 2019	June 3, 2019
Board of directors' meeting on October 29, 2019	Ordinary shares	¥16,215	Retained earnings	80 yen	September 30, 2019	November 22, 2019

(2) Among the dividends whose record date falls within the year ended March 31, 2020, those whose effective date falls within the year ending March 31, 2021

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Board of directors' meeting on May 28, 2020	Ordinary shares	¥20,024	Retained earnings	100 yen	March 31, 2020	June 1, 2020

20. Bonds, Borrowings, and Lease Obligations

(1) Breakdown of interest-bearing loans

At March 31	(Millions of yen)		Average interest rate (2019)* ¹	Average interest rate (2020)* ¹	Repayment due date
	2019	2020			
Current portion of bonds* ²	¥ 39,995	¥ 34,990	–	–	–
Bonds* ²	74,910	39,967	–	–	–
Short-term borrowings	41,109	59,260	2.69%	1.32%	–
Current portion of long-term borrowings	40,132	45,182	0.16%	0.35%	–
Long-term borrowings	92,986	47,676	0.32%	0.28%	August 31, 2021– December 20, 2036
Lease obligations (current)	9,639	60,018	2.30%	1.03%	–
Lease obligations (non-current)	17,440	118,476	2.58%	1.40%	April 1, 2021– August 28, 2081
Total	¥316,211	¥405,569			
Short-term borrowings, current portion of					
Long-term debt and lease obligations (current)	¥130,875	¥199,450			
Long-term debt and lease obligations (non-current)	185,336	206,119			

*¹ Average interest rates are the weighted average interest rates for the balances at March 31, 2019 and 2020.

*² A breakdown of the bonds is presented below. Interest rate in total is the weighted average interest rates for the total face value of the bonds.

At March 31

Company name/Issue	Issue date	(Millions of yen)		Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity
		2019	2020			
The Company						
Thirty-fourth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2013	¥ 14,986	¥14,995	0.644	None	October 16, 2020
Thirty-fifth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	June 12, 2014	39,995	–	0.339	None	June 12, 2019
Thirty-sixth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	June 12, 2014	29,965	29,981	0.562	None	June 11, 2021
Thirty-seventh Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	July 22, 2015	19,980	19,995	0.352	None	July 22, 2020
Thirty-eighth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	July 22, 2015	9,979	9,986	0.533	None	July 22, 2022
Total		¥114,905	¥74,957	0.519		

(2) Minimum lease payments

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	
	Undiscounted	Present value
Not later than one year	¥10,172	¥ 9,639
Later than one year and not later than five years	16,222	15,444
Later than five years	4,794	1,996
Total	31,188	27,079
Less: future financial expenses	(4,109)	–
Total present value	¥27,079	¥27,079

21. Post-Employment Benefits

(1) Outline of the retirement benefit plan adopted

The Group provides defined benefit plans, as part of retirement benefit plans, in countries such as Japan, the UK, and Germany. In Japan, some of those plans are risk-sharing corporate pension plans. The Group also provides defined contribution plans in countries such as the UK, Japan, and Germany. In addition, the Company and some subsidiaries in Japan have retirement benefit trusts.

The major retirement benefit plans in Japan are funded pension plans and retirement benefit plans operated by the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund that is participated by the Company and some subsidiaries in Japan. The Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund is a special corporation approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and operated in accordance with the Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Act. There is a board of representatives as a legislative arm and a board of directors as an executive arm in the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund. The representatives and directors are split evenly with one half selected by the Company and certain subsidiaries in Japan and the other half elected by the employees through mutual vote.

The Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund provides plans contributed by the companies and a plan contributed by employees. The benefits are determined by the accumulated salary in the participation period and the length of participation in the plan as well as other factors. The period of benefit payment is 20 years, primarily from age 60 to 80, while some participants are guaranteed lifetime benefits. There are a retirement benefit plan for employees who joined the companies in or before March 1999 and a retirement benefit plan for employees who joined in or after April 1999. The plan for employees who joined in or after April 1999 comprises a cash balance plan and a defined contribution plan. The benefits are determined by the number of accumulated points, reflecting the degree of employee contribution to the Company, including years of service, and other factors. In addition, the benefit amount of the cash balance plan is determined based also on the market interest rate during the period of participation in the plan.

For the pension plans contributed by the companies and the retirement benefit plan for employees who had joined the companies in or before March 1999, on June 21, 2018, the Company transferred currently serving employees to a risk-sharing corporate pension plan (for corporate pension plans established in accordance with Japan's Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan Act [2001:50], as stipulated by Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the Implementation Regulations for the Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan Act [2002, MHLW, No. 22]). In conjunction with this, the Company revised its pension asset portfolio with a view to reducing asset management risk, aiming to achieve a more sustainable plan. In addition, the Company provides a conventional defined benefit plan (a non-risk-sharing, defined benefit corporate pension plan) for the pension plan contributed by employees and the beneficiaries.

The risk-sharing corporate pension plan introduced by the Company shares the risk between the company and plan participants. The company accepts a certain level of risk by making a fixed contribution, including a portion to supplement the shortfall in plan assets at the time of the transfer to the plan (special contributions) and a portion for a reserve for risk (risk reserve contribution) determined in agreement between the company and plan participants. The plan participants also accept a certain level of risk, as their benefits will be adjusted if the balance between plan assets and plan obligations becomes skewed. Under the conventional defined benefit plan, the Company was required to make additional contributions if a shortfall arose in the reserve. In a risk-sharing corporate pension plan, however, the potential risks that could occur in the future are measured in advance, and a risk reserve contribution is made by the company as a level contribution within the scope agreed by the company and plan participants. The total amount corresponding to special contributions stipulated by the fund terms is contributed in equal installments over three years from the date of the shift to the new plan. At the same time, an amount corresponding to the risk reserve contribution is contributed at a constant rate over four years from the date of the shift to the new plan, with the amount being determined by the amount of potential future shortfalls assessed at the time of the shift. Once these contributions are completed, there will be no additional contributions. In terms of the accounting treatment for retirement benefits, for the risk-sharing corporate pension plan, the portion for which the company effectively has no further obligation for additional contributions is classified as a defined contribution plan. Accordingly, the risk-sharing corporate pension plan introduced by the Group is classified as a defined contribution plan.

In addition, some subsidiaries in Japan have provided defined benefit corporate pension plans managed by the companies based on pension terms agreed with the employees, and certain subsidiaries also have an internal reserve-type retirement lump sum grants pension plan.

The major employment benefit plans provided outside Japan are the defined benefit plans provided by Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC (including its consolidated subsidiaries, "FS"), located in the UK, and Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. (including its consolidated subsidiaries, "FTS"), located in Germany. The defined benefit plan of FS is operated by the board of trustees composed of representatives of the company and the employees and independent outside specialists, in conformity with the guideline issued by the UK Pensions Regulator. Under FS' defined benefit plan, the benefits are based on the amount of final salary, the length of participation in the plan and price index, and the benefits are guaranteed throughout the lifetime of the participants. FS closed new participation to the funded defined benefit plan in 2000 and instead provided a defined contribution plan for employees that joined the company thereafter. In 2010, for the employees that participated in the defined benefit plan, FS started to transfer the benefits that correspond to future service to the defined contribution plan, which was completed in 2011. In March 2013, a special contribution of ¥114,360 million was made to the pension scheme to make up a deficit (defined benefit obligation less plan assets) in the defined benefit plan. In addition, the investment portfolio of plan assets was shifted primarily toward bonds to match the defined benefit obligation. FTS used to provide an unfunded defined benefit plan, which was closed to new participation in 1999. Since then, a defined contribution plan has been provided for employees to participate in.

(2) Defined benefit plans

(a) Risk related to the defined benefit plans

The Group's defined benefit plans are exposed to the following risks.

(i) Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting periods on high-quality corporate bonds. If the return on asset is below this rate, it worsens the funded status and thus risks reducing equity. Plan assets may be affected by the volatility of return on assets in the short term. The asset allocation of plan assets is regularly reviewed to ensure long-term return and future payment of pensions and retirement benefits.

(ii) Interest risk

A decrease in the interest of high-quality corporate bonds increases the present value of the defined benefit obligation. This worsens the funded status and thus risks reducing equity.

(iii) Longevity risk

An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants increases the present value of the defined benefit obligation. This worsens the funded status and thus risks reducing equity.

(iv) Inflation risk

Some benefits in the plans for the UK and Germany are linked to price index. Higher inflation increases the present value of the defined benefit obligation. This worsens the funded status and thus risks reducing equity.

(b) Amounts in the financial statements*(i) Reconciliation for the closing balance of the defined benefit obligation and plan assets and net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position*

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	¥(1,611,839)	¥(1,455,890)
Fair value of plan assets	1,502,620	1,391,027
Net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position	¥ (109,219)	¥ (64,863)
Retirement benefit assets* ¹	¥ 72,027	¥ 125,490
Retirement benefit liabilities	(181,246)	(190,353)
Net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position	¥ (109,219)	¥ (64,863)

At March 31, 2019

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2019 comprises -¥758,034 million for plans in Japan and -¥853,805 million for plans outside Japan, while the fair value of plan assets comprises ¥691,687 million for plans in Japan and ¥810,933 million for plans outside Japan.

At March 31, 2020

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2020 comprises -¥741,569 million for plans in Japan and -¥714,321 million for plans outside Japan, while the fair value of plan assets comprises ¥650,409 million for plans in Japan and ¥740,618 million for plans outside Japan.

*¹ Retirement benefit assets are included in others under non-current assets on the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ii) Components of defined benefit costs

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Current service cost (net of contribution from plan participants)* ²	¥ 22,699	¥12,970
Net interest	1,874	915
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements* ³	(91,405)	(222)
Total	¥(66,833)	¥13,663

*² Current service cost (net of contribution from plan participants) includes defined benefit costs related to multi-employer plans.

*³ A gain arising from settlement of ¥91,996 million is included as the net amount of ¥156,493 million for the difference between the estimated amount of retirement benefit liabilities related to the portion transferred to the risk-sharing corporate pension plan in June 2018 and the estimated amount of transferred plan assets corresponding to the decrease in liabilities, and ¥64,497 million recognized as liabilities for the total amount corresponding to the special contributions stipulated by the fund terms.

(iii) Reconciliation for beginning and ending balances of the defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation		
Opening balance	¥(2,413,724)	¥(1,611,839)
Current service cost	(29,560)	(19,496)
Interest expense	(24,882)	(21,491)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(24,095)	67,747
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(5,011)	(23,571)
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements* ¹	155,902	222
Payments from the plan		
Payments from the employer	7,857	9,672
Payments from plan assets	90,602	76,656
Payments in respect of settlements	591,365	-
Effects of business combinations and disposals	15,134	3,275
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	24,573	62,935
Closing balance	¥(1,611,839)	¥(1,455,890)

	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	¥2,198,442	¥1,502,620
Interest income	23,008	20,576
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	28,858	(9,498)
Contributions to the plan		
Contributions by the employer	19,198	14,217
Contributions by the plan participants	6,862	6,526
Payments from the plan		
Payments from plan assets	(90,602)	(76,656)
Payments in respect of settlements	(591,365)	-
Return of trust assets* ²	(59,785)	-
Effects of business combinations and disposals	(10,632)	(2,689)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(21,364)	(64,069)
Closing balance	¥1,502,620	¥1,391,027

*¹ For the year ended March 31, 2019, includes ¥156,493 million of the difference between the estimated amount of retirement benefit liabilities related to the portion transferred to the risk-sharing corporate pension plan in June 2018 and the estimated amount of transferred plan assets corresponding to the decrease in liabilities.

*² For the year ended March 31, 2019, in accordance with the shift to the new plan, the defined benefit trust assets allocated to the risk-sharing corporate pension plan were returned to the Company. As a result, cash and cash equivalents increased by ¥31,744 million, other investments increased by ¥28,041 million, and retirement benefit liabilities increased by ¥59,785 million.

(iv) Components of fair value of plan assets

	(Millions of yen)			
	2019		2020	
	Market price in an active market		Market price in an active market	
At March 31	Quoted	Unquoted	Quoted	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 73,214	¥ -	¥ 63,799	¥ -
Equity instruments				
Japan	43,610	16,160	30,084	11,939
Outside Japan	98,244	54,437	59,780	47,193
Debt instruments				
Japan	38,049	137,915	4,817	158,485
Outside Japan	454,918	78,400	425,319	82,693
General accounts of life insurance companies	-	245,274	-	251,673
Liability Driven Investment (LDI)*	7,486	187,730	2,315	189,225
Others	3,912	63,271	3,866	59,839
Total	¥719,433	¥783,187	¥589,980	¥801,047

* LDI represents a portfolio of investments that primarily consists of bonds and swap instruments, designated to match the plan assets with a change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising from a change in indices such as interest rates and inflation.

(v) Significant actuarial assumptions used in calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligation

At March 31	2019		2020	
	Plans in Japan	Plans outside Japan* ¹	Plans in Japan	Plans outside Japan* ¹
Discount rate	0.42%	2.40%	0.49%	2.55%
Life expectancy* ²	23.6 years	22.3 years	23.6 years	22.4 years
Inflation rate	–	3.15%	–	2.55%

*¹ Assumptions for plans outside Japan represent the assumptions for the defined benefit plan provided by a UK subsidiary.

*² Life expectancy is based on a male currently at age 60 for plans in Japan and on a male currently at age 65 for plans outside Japan.

(c) Amount, timing, and uncertainty of future cash flows*(i) Sensitivity analysis for significant actuarial assumptions*

The sensitivity analysis below shows the effect on the defined benefit obligation when one of the significant actuarial assumptions changes reasonably while holding all other assumptions constant. However, the change in assumptions would not necessarily occur in isolation from one another. A negative amount represents a decrease of the defined benefit obligation while a positive amount represents an increase of the defined benefit obligation.

At March 31		(Millions of yen)	
		2019	2020
Discount rate	0.1% increase*	¥(21,737)	¥(18,293)
	0.1% decrease*	22,251	18,704
Life expectancy	1 year increase	43,484	36,304
Inflation rate	0.1% increase	8,976	6,270
	0.1% decrease	(8,780)	(6,145)

* For the defined benefit plan of a UK subsidiary, because the investments in the plan assets are managed matching with the defined benefit obligation, the impact on the funded status arising from changes in the discount rate will be limited.

(ii) Funding and performance policy of plan assets

The Group funds the defined benefit plans, taking into consideration various factors such as the Company's financial condition, funded status of the plan assets, and actuarial calculations. The Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund regularly reviews the amount of contributions, for example, by conducting an actuarial review every five years in accordance with the Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Act.

The Group aims to increase the value of the plan assets by taking an acceptable range of risks to ensure benefits to pensioners (including deferred pensioners).

For management of the plan assets of the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund, asset management meetings are regularly held, participated by committee members elected from representatives and directors of the fund as well as the Company's representatives from the finance and HR departments. Risks are reduced by considering returns and risks of the investment assets and setting out the basic allocation of investment assets as well as adjusting rules (regarding the range of changes). The basic allocation of investment assets and the adjustment of rules are reviewed regularly, corresponding to the market environment and any changes in the funded status, so that the best investment balance is ensured.

FS invests in a portfolio that primarily consists of bonds and swap instruments, designated to match the plan assets with a change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising from a change in indices such as interest rates and inflation, to reduce market volatility risk.

(iii) Expected contributions to defined benefit plans

The Group expects contributions by the employer of ¥15,917 million to defined benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2021.

(iv) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

At March 31	2019	2020
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	14.2 years	14.2 years

(3) Defined contribution plans and public plans

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Expenses for defined contribution plans	¥21,082	¥20,314
Expenses for risk-sharing corporate pension plan*	28,474	33,348
Expenses for public plans	81,461	74,850

* In addition to the standard contribution, a risk reserve contribution of ¥9,867 million and ¥9,763 million was recorded for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively. For the years ending March 31, 2021 and 2022, the Company expects to contribute ¥10,600 million in risk reserve contribution.

22. Cash Flow Information**(1) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

	(Millions of yen)			
	Bonds and Borrowings	Short-term borrowings	Lease obligations	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	¥338,590	¥36,888	¥ 26,411	¥ 401,889
Changes arising from cash flows	(87,627)	7,792	(13,107)	(92,942)
Non-cash changes				
Acquisition or loss of control	(3,000)	(4,505)	(82)	(7,587)
New lease contracts	-	-	14,165	14,165
Exchange differences on translation	(13)	934	(234)	687
Others	73	-	(74)	(1)
Balance at March 31, 2019	¥248,023	¥41,109	¥ 27,079	¥ 316,211
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			170,341	170,341
Balance at April 1, 2019, as restated	¥248,023	¥41,109	¥197,420	¥ 486,552
Changes arising from cash flows	(80,246)	18,589	(69,673)	(131,330)
Non-cash changes				
Acquisition or loss of control	(6)	(85)	(3,812)	(3,903)
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	-	-	59,199	59,199
Exchange differences on translation	(9)	(354)	(5,637)	(6,000)
Others	53	1	997	1,051
Balance at March 31, 2020	¥167,815	¥59,260	¥178,494	¥ 405,569

Note: For the year ended March 31, 2020, the effect of applying IFRS 16 Leases is included in changes in lease obligations.

(2) Net proceeds from sale of subsidiaries and business

For the year ended March 31, 2020

These net proceeds include proceeds of ¥44,340 million (net of cash and cash equivalents at the time of loss of control) resulting primarily from the transfer of the shares of Mie Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited, a domestic subsidiary of the Company, to United Microelectronics Corporation on October 1, 2019.

(3) Collection of loans receivable

For the year ended March 31, 2019

This mainly includes the following.

On January 1, 2019, Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (hereinafter "FSL"), a domestic consolidated subsidiary of the Company, transferred 70% of the shares of Fujitsu Electronics Inc. (hereinafter "FEI") to Kaga Electronics Co., Ltd. (hereinafter "Kaga Electronics"). Under the share transfer agreement, FSL received an amount corresponding to its loans to FEI from Kaga Electronics.

On July 26, 2018, the Company and Fujitsu Component Limited (hereinafter "FCL") decided to change the capital structure of FCL. On January 31, 2019, FCL accepted an infusion of capital from FC Holdings G.K., and the Company accepted an offer from FCL to buy back its own shares. As a result, FCL was excluded from consolidation. Accordingly, the Company recovered its loans to FCL.

(4) Other

For the year ended March 31, 2019

Other cash flows from operating activities included ¥31,744 million of an increase in cash and cash equivalents from retirement benefit trust assets returned to the Company in association with a transition to risk-sharing corporate pension plans and ¥45,813 million of an increase in payables related to the special additional retirement benefits provided to employees seeking a new career path. These benefits are granted to full-time employees aged 45 and over who are employed in back-office positions or support departments, or those re-employed through the post-retirement re-employment system.

23. Provisions

	(Millions of yen)					
	Provision for restructuring	Provision for product warranties	Provision for contract losses	Asset retirement obligation	Others	Total
Balance at March 31, 2019	¥ 56,660	¥ 8,306	¥12,032	¥17,408	¥17,471	¥111,877
Additional provisions made during the year	9,041	5,336	14,560	501	4,622	34,060
Amounts used during the year	(41,475)	(3,913)	(5,837)	(233)	(6,354)	(57,812)
Change in scope of consolidation	(369)	(43)	(12)	445	(494)	(473)
Exchange differences on translation and others	(1,930)	(207)	(627)	(637)	(1,830)	(5,231)
Balance at March 31, 2020	¥ 21,927	¥ 9,479	¥20,116	¥17,484	¥13,415	¥ 82,421

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Current liabilities	¥ 56,489	¥51,769
Non-current liabilities	55,388	30,652
Total	¥111,877	¥82,421

Provision for restructuring

A provision is recognized at the estimated costs of restructuring such as personnel rationalization and disposal of business, only when the Group has a detailed formal plan and starts to implement the plan or announces its main features to those affected by the plan. Most of the expenditure is expected within 1 or 2 years.

Provision for product warranties

A provision for product warranties is recognized at the time of sale of the products at an amount that represents the estimated cost, based on past experience, to repair or exchange certain products within the warranty period. Most of the expenditure is expected within 5 years.

Provision for contract losses

A provision is recognized for losses on projects such as customized software development if it is probable that the total estimated project costs exceed the total estimated project revenues. The timing of the expenditure is affected by future progress of the project and other factors.

Asset retirement obligation

A provision is made mainly for the estimated cost of restoring the leased site at the agreement of the lease, in accordance with the laws or contracts. The timing of the expenditure is affected by future business plans and other factors.

Provisions for environmental measures are included in "Others."

24. Trade Payables and Other Payables

(1) Trade payables

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Accounts payable	¥521,491	¥474,172
Others	7,253	4,798
Total	<u>¥528,744</u>	<u>¥478,970</u>

(2) Other payables

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2019	2020
Accrued expenses	¥286,946	¥288,439
Accounts payable—other	139,398	102,478
Total	<u>¥426,344</u>	<u>¥390,917</u>

25. Revenue

(1) Classification of revenue

The Group classifies its revenue by region based on the location of its customers. The relationship between revenue categorized by region and reportable segments is as follows.

Year ended March 31, 2019

	(Millions of yen)					
Revenue from external customers	Japan	EMEIA	Americas	Asia	Oceania	Total
Technology Solutions	¥2,058,741	¥653,024	¥174,051	¥101,576	¥84,549	¥3,071,941
Ubiquitous Solutions	240,569	105,960	2,270	24,156	–	372,955
Device Solutions	194,041	30,935	64,061	170,235	57	459,329
Other/Elimination and Corporate	23,681	2	8,288	16,241	–	48,212
Total	<u>¥2,517,032</u>	<u>¥789,921</u>	<u>¥248,670</u>	<u>¥312,208</u>	<u>¥84,606</u>	<u>¥3,952,437</u>

Year ended March 31, 2020

	(Millions of yen)					
	Japan	EMEIA	Americas	Asia	Oceania	Total
Revenue from external customers						
Technology Solutions	¥2,171,960	¥576,529	¥154,928	¥101,446	¥73,633	¥3,078,496
Ubiquitous Solutions	281,033	102,790	2,013	19,893	–	405,729
Device Solutions	103,398	14,317	40,946	140,688	45	299,394
Other/Elimination and Corporate	72,886	222	735	335	–	74,178
Total	¥2,629,277	¥693,858	¥198,622	¥262,362	¥73,678	¥3,857,797

Notes: 1. Includes revenues arising from leases

2. Principal countries or regions belonging to each overseas category

(1) EMEIA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa): the UK, Germany, Spain, Finland, and Sweden

(2) Americas: the US and Canada

(3) Asia: China, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan

(4) Oceania: Australia

(2) Contract assets and contract liabilities

Contract assets are primarily unbilled trade receivables related to revenue recognized based on measurement of progress toward complete fulfillment of performance obligations under service contracts in which the Company undertakes an obligation to provide deliverables, such as turnkey contracts. These are transferred to trade receivables when the customer accepts the deliverables. The balances of contract assets at April 1, 2018, March 31, 2019 and 2020 are ¥78,636 million, ¥107,719 million, and ¥94,344 million, respectively.

Contract liabilities primarily consist of prepayments received from customers under contracts to provide them with ongoing services. The balances of contract liabilities at April 1, 2018, March 31, 2019 and 2020 are ¥145,500 million, ¥166,313 million, and ¥160,081 million, respectively. In addition, the amounts of revenue recognized for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2020, included in the balance of contract liabilities at the beginning of the fiscal years are ¥104,550 million and ¥121,967 million, respectively.

In the consolidated financial statements, contract assets are included within other current assets and contract liabilities are included within other current liabilities.

(3) Performance obligations

For details of the performance obligations for products and services in each reportable segment and the measurement method thereof, please refer to Note “3. Significant Accounting Policies.”

The payment terms for respective performance obligations are mainly within one year, and there are no significant transactions with long-term prepayment or post-payment terms.

Transaction prices allocated to unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations at March 31, 2019 totaled ¥1,846,036 million. Of this amount, approximately 60% was expected to be recognized as earnings within one year. Transaction prices allocated to unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) performance obligations at March 31, 2020 totaled ¥1,718,532 million. Of this amount, approximately 60% is expected to be recognized as earnings within one year.

26. Other Income and Expenses

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Other income	¥133,590	¥19,258
Other expenses	¥142,550	¥52,408

For the year ended March 31, 2019

The main components of other income are as follows.

The Company recorded a gain of ¥91,996 million associated with changes in the retirement benefit plans. Please refer to Note "21. Post-Employment Benefits." The gain is included under elimination and corporate.

The Company recorded a gain of ¥11,330 million related to the transfer of business in conjunction with reorganization of the PC business. The gain is included under elimination and corporate.

In addition to the above, the Group has included gain on sales of subsidiaries' stocks of ¥10,537 million, gain on sales of property, plant and equipment of ¥8,879 million, and income on government grants of ¥3,390 million under other income.

The main components of other expenses are as follows.

The expenses related to the business model transformation were ¥117,521 million. These mainly reflected the recording of ¥63,893 million in restructuring expenses for the European business and ¥45,813 million in expenses related to shifting resources in Japan.

Restructuring expenses for the European business included ¥35,242 million in personnel expenses and impairment losses on fixed assets related to the closure of the Augsburg site and ¥9,996 million in expenses associated with concentrating management resources in more profitable countries, which included the withdrawal of management resources from countries with low profitability. Meanwhile, expenses related to shifting resources mainly consisted of expenses for the special addition of retirement benefits provided to employees seeking a new career path. These benefits are granted to full-time employees aged 45 and over who are employed in back-office positions or support departments, or those re-employed through the post-retirement re-employment system, in Japan.

The breakdown of other expenses by segment is ¥47,444 million for Technology Solutions, ¥20,340 million for Ubiquitous Solutions, ¥622 million for Device Solutions, ¥3,302 million for Other Operations, and ¥45,813 million for elimination and corporate.

In addition to the above, the Group has included loss on transfer of business of ¥3,299 million, loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment of ¥3,051 million, and facility relocation and disposal expenses of ¥2,114 million under other expenses.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

The Group has included gain on sales of subsidiaries' stocks of ¥6,666 million, gain on sales of property, plant and equipment of ¥3,386 million, and income on government grants of ¥3,004 million under other income.

Main components of other expenses are the expenses related to the business model transformation amounting to ¥23,432 million. The expenses related to the business model transformation include ¥15,218 million related to the restructuring of manufacturing locations in Japan, such as for the restructuring of the electronic component business and improvement of efficiency of production systems for the system products business. In addition, the expenses related to the business model transformation include ¥8,214 million related to the restructuring of the business outside Japan centering on the North American business. Regarding the North American business, to strengthen its services business, the business portfolio was reviewed and decisions were made to withdraw from the products business and eliminate overlap in the retail business within the Group. The expenses related to the business model transformation include impairment losses.

The breakdown of other expenses by segment is ¥13,773 million for Technology Solutions and ¥9,659 million for Ubiquitous Solutions and Device Solutions, respectively.

In addition to the above, the Group has included impairment losses of ¥10,450 million, which were not included in the business model transformation expenses, facility relocation and disposal expenses of ¥2,385 million, and loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment of ¥2,242 million under other expenses.

27. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

(1) Cash-generating unit (CGU)

In principle, a cash-generating unit (CGU) is identified for business-use assets based on the units that the management uses to make decisions.

(2) Impairment losses

A breakdown of assets for which impairment losses were recognized is as follows. These impairment losses are included in "other expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Property, plant and equipment		
Land	¥ 16	¥ 2,684
Buildings	1,117	9,395
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	4,898	3,092
Construction in progress	22	15
Total property, plant and equipment	6,053	15,186
Goodwill	3,442	-
Intangible assets		
Software	484	3,198
Others	560	582
Total intangible assets	1,044	3,780
Assets held for sale	1,885	8,649
Total impairment losses	¥12,424	¥27,615

For the year ended March 31, 2019

For goodwill as well as for machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings, the carrying amounts of those relevant CGUs were written down to the recoverable amount following the partial wind-down of a business and the closure of a site.

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is ¥8,222 million for Technology Solutions, ¥1,061 million for Ubiquitous Solutions, ¥3,077 million for Device Solutions, and ¥64 million for corporate expenses.

For the year ended March 31, 2020

For buildings, the carrying amounts of those relevant CGUs were written down to the recoverable amount due to business withdrawal and other factors.

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is described below.

In Technology Solutions, an impairment loss of ¥13,945 million was recorded. The major components were an impairment loss of the restructuring of the business outside Japan centering on the North American business and an impairment loss of the restructuring of manufacturing locations in Japan, such as for an improvement of efficiency of production systems for the system products business. In Ubiquitous Solutions, an impairment loss of ¥13 million was recorded. In Device Solutions, an impairment loss of ¥9,104 million was recorded in relation to the restructuring of manufacturing locations in Japan, such as for the restructuring of the electronic component business. The other impairment loss of ¥4,553 million was recorded for corporate expenses.

(3) Reversal of impairment losses

In the year ended March 31, 2020, among business assets for which impairment losses had been recognized in the year ended March 31, 2019, the carrying amounts were reversed to the recoverable amount for assets due to their sale. The Group recorded reversals of impairment losses of ¥578 million for machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings and ¥10 million for software for the year ended March 31, 2020. The breakdown by segment is ¥355 million for Technology Solutions and ¥233 million for Ubiquitous Solutions.

(4) Goodwill impairment test

Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. (FTS) recognizes goodwill that consists primarily of the goodwill related to the product support business acquired from Siemens Business Services GmbH in April 2006.

The target business regions of FTS are continental Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa. Because the Group has adopted a business management structure based on country and region, it allocates goodwill to CGUs in eight countries and regions. The eight CGUs include Central Europe, comprising Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, along with seven units that include the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Spain and Portugal, and Poland (the "Other Countries and Regions").

Important goodwill allotted to each CGU was assigned to Central Europe.

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
FTS		
Central Europe	¥12,572	¥12,066
Other Countries and Regions	3,036	2,914

An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized when the recoverable amount of the CGU is below its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is measured based on the value in use.

The value in use relating to the goodwill from Central Europe, which was important in the year ended March 31, 2020, was calculated by discounting projected cash flows based on a three-year business plan and growth rate to the present value. The recoverable amount for the year ended March 31, 2020 was well above the carrying amount of the CGU. The business plan is prepared to reflect the management's judgments for future forecasts and past data, using internal and external data.

The growth rate is determined by considering the long-term average growth rate of the market in each region to which the CGU belongs. The growth rate for the year ended March 31, 2019 and for the year ended March 31, 2020 was 0.5%. The discount rate is calculated based on a pre-tax weighted average capital cost of the CGU. The discount rates before taxes, which were used for the impairment tests of Central Europe in the year ended March 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2020, were 9.7% and 7.0%, respectively.

As far as the growth rate and the discount rate used in calculating the recoverable amount change within a reasonable range, the recoverable amount is well above the carrying amount of the CGU, and the likelihood is considered remote that a significant impairment loss shall be recognized.

28. Employee Expenses

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Salaries and bonuses	¥ 996,860	¥ 952,421
Retirement benefit cost ^{*1}	(17,277)	67,325
Legal welfare expenses and others ^{*2}	299,683	195,654
Total	¥1,279,266	¥1,215,400

^{*1} Retirement benefit cost for the year ended March 31, 2019 includes a gain arising from the settlement of ¥91,996 million associated with the transition of certain plans within the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund to risk-sharing corporate pension plans in June 2018.

^{*2} Legal welfare expenses and others for the year ended March 31, 2019 include the portion of personnel expenses related to expenses of ¥63,893 million for the realignment in Europe and expenses of ¥45,813 million for shifting resources in Japan.

29. Financial Income and Financial Expenses

Financial income

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Interest income	¥ 3,162	¥2,307
Dividend income	3,519	2,997
Foreign exchange gains, net	4,855	-
Others	2,618	2,077
Total	¥14,154	¥7,381

Financial expenses

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Interest expense	¥3,231	¥4,185
Foreign exchange losses, net	–	63
Others	1,995	846
Total	¥5,226	¥5,094

Interest income and expense principally arose from financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, and dividend income principally arose from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. In accordance with IFRS 16 Leases, interest on lease obligations is accounted for by the recognition of ¥1,482 million in interest expense during the year ended March 31, 2020.

30. Discontinued Operations

Not applicable.

31. Earnings per Share

Calculation bases for basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share

(1) Basic earnings per share

Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (Millions of yen)	¥104,562	¥160,042
Weighted average number of ordinary shares—basic (Thousands of shares)	204,024	202,277
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	¥ 512.50	¥ 791.20

(2) Diluted earnings per share

Years ended March 31	2019	2020
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (Millions of yen)	¥104,562	¥160,042
Adjustment related to dilutive securities issued by subsidiaries and associates (Millions of yen)	¥ (16)	¥ –
Profit used to calculate diluted earnings per share (Millions of yen)	¥104,546	¥160,042
Weighted average number of ordinary shares—basic (Thousands of shares)	204,024	202,277
Adjustment by conditional issuable shares	37	114
Weighted average number of ordinary shares—diluted (Thousands of shares)	204,061	202,391
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	¥ 512.33	¥ 790.76

Note: The Company conducted a share consolidation of its common shares with a ratio of ten (10) shares to one (1) share effective October 1, 2018. In accordance with IAS 33 Earnings per Share, basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share have been calculated assuming the share consolidation was conducted as of April 1, 2018.

32. Non-Cash Transactions

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Acquisitions of finance leased assets	¥11,291	–
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets	–	¥58,001

33. Share-Based Payment

The Company has introduced a performance-based stock compensation plan (hereinafter “the Plan”) to executive directors and executive officers, along with corporate officers at certain subsidiaries and senior executives overseas (hereinafter “Executives”). The Company intends to grant Executives medium- to long-term incentives for improving corporate value, and also will endeavor to further management from a shareholder’s perspective.

The Company will present to Executives a Base Number of Shares in accordance with respective rank, performance judging period (three years), and performance targets (revenue and operating profit). The number of shares is calculated by multiplying the Base Number of Shares by a coefficient according to the level of performance achievement for each fiscal year. When the performance judging period is over, the total number of shares is allocated to each applicable person.

The Plan is accounted for as an equity-settled share-based payment. The number of shares granted during the period, the weighted average of the fair value at grant date (weighted average fair value), and the expense arising from share-based payment included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss are as follows.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Number of shares granted during the period (Thousands of shares) * ¹	74	87
Weighted average fair value (Yen)	¥6,762	¥8,429
Expense arising from share-based payment (Millions of yen) * ²	268	566

*¹ The Base Number of Shares is presented.

*² Expense arising from share-based payment is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

34. Financial Instruments

(1) Capital management

The fundamental principles of the Group’s capital management are to provide a stable return to shareholders while a portion of retained earnings is used by the Company to strengthen its financial base and support new business development opportunities that will result in improved long-term performance.

In order to improve profitability and efficiency of invested capital for businesses, the Group places importance on operating profit margin and EPS (earnings per share) as management indicators.

(2) Risk management

The Group carries out its financial activities in accordance with the “Fujitsu Group Treasury Policy” and primarily obtains funds through bank borrowings and the issuance of corporate bonds based on funding requirements of its business activities. After the adequate liquidity for its business activities has been ensured, the Group invests temporary excess funds in financial assets with low risk. The Group utilizes derivative transactions only for hedging purposes and not for speculative or trading purposes.

Trade receivables and contract assets are exposed to customer credit risk. Additionally, some trade receivables from exports of products are denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk. Other financial assets are composed primarily of the certificates of deposit held for fund management and the shares issued by customers or other parties for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening business relationships. Shares are exposed to market price fluctuation risk and financial risk of the company invested. The Group also loans to business partners and other parties.

Trade payables and other payables are generally payable within one year. Some trade payables from imports of components are denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk. Borrowings and corporate bonds are mainly for the purpose of obtaining working capital and preparing capital expenditures. Because some of these have floating interest rates, they are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk.

(a) Credit risk

The Group strives to mitigate collection risk in accordance with credit management standards and procedures in selling goods and services. A unit independent from the sales units assesses the credit standing of customers and manages collection dates and the balance outstanding for each customer to ensure smooth collection of trade receivables. Regarding loan receivables, the Group periodically assesses a debtor's financial condition and reviews the terms of the loan if needed.

The counterparties to derivative transactions are selected considering their credit risk.

Maximum amount of credit risks at March 31, 2020 equals the book value of the financial assets on the consolidated statement of financial position that are exposed to credit risk.

Credit risk exposure of trade accounts receivables is as follows.

At March 31	(Millions of yen)							
	Total	Within due date	Overdue amounts					
			Total	Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 180 days
2019	¥904,956	¥861,721	¥43,235	¥20,307	¥6,204	¥4,528	¥2,486	¥9,710
2020	876,427	846,719	29,708	16,344	4,358	1,910	2,053	5,043

The balances of allowance for doubtful accounts corresponding to trade accounts receivables at March 31, 2019 and 2020 are ¥7,653 million and ¥4,947 million, respectively.

Impairment is accounted for using the allowance for doubtful accounts, not directly reducing the carrying amount of financial assets. Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are presented below.

	(Millions of yen)		
	Current assets	Non-current assets	Total
Balance at April 1, 2018	¥ 7,304	¥1,943	¥ 9,247
Additional provisions made during the year	2,458	1,226	3,684
Amounts used during the year	(802)	(628)	(1,430)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(818)	(772)	(1,590)
Exchange differences on translation and others	(489)	(37)	(526)
Balance at March 31, 2019	7,653	1,732	9,385
Additional provisions made during the year	1,938	700	2,638
Amounts used during the year	(580)	(333)	(913)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(1,023)	(728)	(1,751)
Change in scope of consolidation	(2,737)	-	(2,737)
Exchange differences on translation and others	(304)	(7)	(311)
Balance at March 31, 2020	¥ 4,947	¥1,364	¥ 6,311

(b) Liquidity risk

The Group prepares a cash flow projection and monitors its funding requirements. The Group also strives to diversify its sources of financing in order to reduce liquidity risk.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities is presented below.

(Millions of yen)								
At March 31	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	4–5 years	Over 5 years
2019								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bonds	¥114,905	¥115,000	¥ 40,000	¥35,000	¥30,000	¥10,000	¥ –	¥ –
Borrowings	174,227	174,227	81,241	45,295	20,179	25,165	165	2,182
Lease obligations	27,079	27,079	9,639	6,679	4,409	2,884	1,472	1,996
Derivative financial liabilities	291	291	284	7	–	–	–	–
2020								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bonds	¥ 74,957	¥ 75,000	¥ 35,000	¥30,000	¥10,000	¥ –	¥ –	¥ –
Borrowings	152,118	152,118	104,442	20,197	25,182	182	182	1,933
Lease obligations	178,494	200,108	63,980	42,579	23,104	15,214	10,939	44,292
Derivative financial liabilities	705	705	704	1	–	–	–	–

The Group classifies financial liabilities that mature within one year as current liabilities.

For the undiscounted future cash flows of lease obligations at March 31, 2019, please refer to Note “20. Bonds, Borrowings, and Lease Obligations.” The Group applied IAS 17 Leases until the year ended March 31, 2019 but has adopted IFRS 16 Leases from the year ended March 31, 2020.

The balance of commitment line contracts is as follows.

(Millions of yen)		
At March 31	2019	2020
Commitment lines		
Used	¥ –	¥–
Unused	124,700	–
Total	¥124,700	¥–

(c) Market risk

The Group utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts in respect to trade receivables and trade payables denominated in foreign currencies to mitigate the exchange rate fluctuation risk that is monitored by each currency respectively, currency swap contracts to mitigate the foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation risk of cash flows denominated in foreign currencies, and interest swap contracts in respect to borrowings and corporate bonds to mitigate interest rate fluctuation risk.

For the shares issued by customers or other parties, the Group regularly monitors their fair values and financial conditions of the issuers and reviews its investment on a regular basis, taking into account its relationship with the counterparties.

The Group enters into derivative transactions based on Group policy. Following the policies approved by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the finance division undertakes particular transactions, records them, and confirms the balance of transactions with counterparties. In addition, the finance division reports on the content of the transactions undertaken and changes in the transaction balance to the CFO and the head of the accounting department.

(i) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table represents the Group's sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk exposures. The analysis shows the hypothetical impact on profit before income taxes in the consolidated statement of profit or loss that would result from a 1% appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar for the recurring positions at the end of the year. The analysis calculated the impact on US dollar-denominated assets and liabilities, and is based on the assumption that other factors such as outstanding balance and interest rates are held constant.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Impact on profit before income taxes	¥(430)	¥(299)

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table represents the hypothetical impact on the Group's profit before income taxes that is attributable to financial instruments which are exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates in the case where the interest rate increases by 0.1%. The analysis is based on the assumption that all other variable factors, specifically foreign currency rates, are held constant.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Impact on profit before income taxes	¥53	¥49

(3) Hedge accounting

(a) Objective for derivative transactions

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

(b) Policies for derivative transactions

The Group utilizes derivative transactions only for hedging purposes and not for speculative or trading purposes. Derivative transactions that increase market risks cannot be entered into. In addition, credit risks are considered when choosing a counterparty. Therefore, the Group recognizes that market risk and credit risk for derivative transactions are de-minimis.

(c) Risk management structure for derivative transactions

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

(d) Accounting treatment for derivative transactions

Derivatives are measured at fair value and any change in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss. However, if it satisfies the required conditions for hedge accounting, a gain or loss arising from any changes in the fair value of hedging instruments is deferred until the gain or loss arising from the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss.

(e) The fair value of derivative transactions for which hedge accounting is applied

Cash flow hedges

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2019	2020
Currency: Forward foreign exchange transaction		
Sell (US dollar)	¥-	¥30
Total	¥-	¥30

(4) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

(i) Measurement method of fair value for financial assets and liabilities

Derivatives

The fair value is based on the prices provided by financial institutions and other appropriate valuation techniques based on information available.

Equity securities

If a quoted price in an active market is available, the fair value is based on the quoted price. If a quoted price in an active market is not available, the fair value is estimated based on discounted future cash flow or other appropriate valuation method.

Bonds (financial assets)

If a quoted price in an active market is available, the fair value is based on the quoted price. If a quoted price in an active market is not available, the fair value is estimated by an appropriate valuation method based on prices provided by transacting financial institutions.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy and comparison between carrying amount and fair value

(Millions of yen)					
		Fair value			
At March 31	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
2019					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	¥ 748	¥ 748	¥ -	¥ 748	¥ -
Bonds	10,569	10,569	-	-	10,569
Equity securities	6,094	6,094	1,720	-	4,374
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity securities	130,946	130,946	71,631	30	59,285
Total	¥148,357	¥148,357	¥73,351	¥ 778	¥74,228
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	¥ 291	¥ 291	¥ -	¥ 291	¥ -
Total	¥ 291	¥ 291	¥ -	¥ 291	¥ -
2020					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	¥ 1,171	¥ 1,171	¥ -	¥1,171	¥ -
Bonds	15,147	15,147	-	-	15,147
Equity securities	6,349	6,349	1,536	-	4,813
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Equity securities	107,421	107,421	48,858	25	58,538
Total	¥130,088	¥130,088	¥50,394	¥1,196	¥78,498
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Derivatives	¥ 705	¥ 705	¥ -	¥ 705	¥ -
Total	¥ 705	¥ 705	¥ -	¥ 705	¥ -

(iii) Reconciliation between the beginning and ending balance of financial assets measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs

	(Millions of yen)
	Carrying amount
Balance at April 1, 2018	¥68,573
Effect of applying of IFRS 9	(2,000)
Balance at April 1, 2018, as restated	66,573
Subtotal (Gains and losses)	
Profit or loss	(95)
Other comprehensive income	7,791
Purchases	1,240
Sales	(851)
Settlements	-
Others	(430)
Balance at March 31, 2019	74,228
Subtotal (Gains and losses)	
Profit or loss	484
Other comprehensive income	578
Purchases	6,706
Sales	(1,273)
Settlements	(1,500)
Others	(725)
Balance at March 31, 2020	¥78,498

Gains and losses recognized in profit or loss are included in financial income or financial expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income are included in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost*(i) Measurement method of fair value for financial assets and liabilities***Bonds (financial assets)**

If a quoted price in an active market is available, the fair value is based on the quoted price. If a quoted price in an active market is not available, the fair value is estimated by an appropriate valuation method based on prices provided by transacting financial institutions.

Bonds (financial liabilities)

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

Long-term borrowings and lease obligations (non-current liabilities)

The fair value of long-term borrowings and lease obligations is calculated by discounting the sum of future principal and interest payments to the present value at the rate expected for another loan or lease transaction with the same conditions at the end of the year.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy and comparison between carrying amount and fair value

(Millions of yen)					
	Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
At March 31					
2019					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Bonds	¥ 2,900	¥ 2,983	¥ -	¥ -	¥2,983
Total	¥ 2,900	¥ 2,983	¥ -	¥ -	¥2,983
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bonds (Non-current)	¥ 74,910	¥ 75,643	¥75,643	¥ -	¥ -
Long-term borrowings (Non-current)	92,986	93,321	-	93,321	-
Lease obligations (Non-current)	17,440	17,590	-	17,590	-
Total	¥185,336	¥186,554	¥75,643	¥110,911	¥ -
2020					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Bonds	¥ 2,666	¥ 2,598	¥ -	¥ -	¥2,598
Total	¥ 2,666	¥ 2,598	¥ -	¥ -	¥2,598
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bonds (Non-current)	¥ 39,967	¥ 40,223	¥40,223	¥ -	¥ -
Long-term borrowings (Non-current)	47,676	47,768	-	47,768	-
Total	¥ 87,643	¥ 87,991	¥40,223	¥ 47,768	¥ -

In accordance with the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases, fair value information of lease obligations as at March 31, 2020 is excluded from the information above. For details of lease obligations, please refer to Note "35. Leases."

The disclosure for the current portion of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost is omitted in this note because the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of its fair value.

"Cash and cash equivalents," "Trade receivables," and "Other receivables" are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, which are included within current assets. "Trade payables" and "Other payables" are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which are included within current liabilities.

35. Leases

The Group's lease transactions primarily comprise lease agreements for offices. The Group applied IAS 17 Leases until the year ended March 31, 2019 but has adopted IFRS 16 Leases from the year ended March 31, 2020.

For the year ended March 31, 2019

Total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases

At March 31, 2019	(Millions of yen)
Not later than one year	¥ 25,818
Later than one year and not later than five years	64,762
Later than five years	58,316
Total	¥148,896

Lease payments recognized as an expense under non-cancellable operating leases were ¥25,670 million for the year ended March 31, 2019.

For the undiscounted future cash flows of finance lease obligations, please refer to Note “20. Bonds, Borrowings, and Lease Obligations.”

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(1) Breakdown of carrying amount of right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment

At March 31, 2020	(Millions of yen)
Land	¥ 1,154
Buildings	135,513
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	31,565
Total	<u>¥168,232</u>

The total amount for acquisitions of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2020 is ¥58,001 million.

(2) Maturity analysis of lease obligations

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	4–5 years	Over 5 years
At March 31, 2020								
Lease obligations	¥178,494	¥200,108	¥63,980	¥42,579	¥23,104	¥15,214	¥10,939	¥44,292

(3) Expenses relating to leases

Year ended March 31, 2020	(Millions of yen)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets included in property, plant and equipment	
Land	¥ 110
Buildings	50,697
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	13,406
Total	<u>¥64,213</u>
Interest expense on leases	<u>¥ 1,482</u>

(4) Cash outflows

Year ended March 31, 2020	(Millions of yen)
Total cash outflows from lease transactions	<u>¥69,673</u>

(5) Leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed

Lease obligations as of March 31, 2020 do not include lease transactions of ¥43,915 million that have not yet commenced despite lease contracts having already been concluded. This amount includes transactions related to properties that the Company will take possession of after their completion in the year ending March 31, 2022.

36. Related Parties

(1) Related-party transactions

Year ended March 31, 2019

Class of company	Name	Relationship with related parties	Details of the transaction	Transaction amount	Balance
Associate	Fujitsu Client Computing Limited	Consigned manufacturing of PCs included in system business sold by the Group	Purchases and consignment of PC manufacturing	¥251,082	¥55,947
			Agency purchase transaction	213,139	27,668

Year ended March 31, 2020

				(Millions of yen)	
Class of company	Name	Relationship with related parties	Details of the transaction	Transaction amount	Balance
Associate	Fujitsu Client Computing Limited	Consigned manufacturing of PCs included in system business sold by the Group	Purchases and consignment of PC manufacturing	¥293,359	¥47,873

Note: Transactions listed above generally have terms of business based on arms-length.

(2) Key management personnel compensation

			(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31			2019	2020
Base compensation			¥464	¥502
Bonuses			65	108
Performance-based stock compensation			20	55
Total			¥549	¥665

37. Collateral

			(Millions of yen)	
At March 31			2019	2020
Land			¥2,367	¥-
Buildings			124	-
Total			¥2,491	¥-

38. Commitments

			(Millions of yen)	
At March 31			2019	2020
Purchase agreements for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets			¥37,891	¥77,611

Purchase agreements for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at March 31, 2020 include the effect of applying IFRS 16.

39. Contingencies

			(Millions of yen)	
At March 31			2019	2020
Contingent liabilities for guarantee contracts			¥133	¥80
(Guaranteed debts)				
Employees' housing loans			133	80

40. Events after the Reporting Period

Not applicable.

OTHER INFORMATION

Quarterly information (accumulated total) for the year ended March 31, 2020

	(Millions of yen)			
	Q1	First Half	Nine Months	Full-Year
Revenue	¥838,737	¥1,828,763	¥2,752,028	¥3,857,797
Profit before income taxes	6,263	80,805	134,595	228,564
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	7,094	63,659	99,904	160,042
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	35.00	314.08	492.91	791.20

Quarterly information for the year ended March 31, 2020

	(Yen)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Basic earnings per share	¥35.00	¥279.08	¥178.83	¥299.11

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Hibiya Mitsui Tower, Tokyo Midtown Hibiya
1-1-2 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-0006, Japan

Tel: +81 3 3503 1036
Fax: +81 3 3503 1506
ey.com

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Fujitsu Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Fujitsu Limited and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



(1) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>As described in Notes 4, 8, 9 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded ¥570,170 million of property, plant and equipment and ¥107,213 million of intangible assets as of March 31, 2020 and recognized impairment loss of ¥27,615 million on these assets mainly related to restructuring the electronic components business and the overseas business during the year then ended. The Company identified indications of impairment for assets allocated to the System Platform business included in the Technology Solutions segment and performed impairment testing. As part of the impairment tests, the Company measured the recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units (CGUs) based on value in use using discounted future cash flows.</p> <p>The significant assumptions in estimating value in use are the future cash flows based on the Company's medium-term management plan approved by management for the corresponding three-year period, and those for subsequent periods incorporating future uncertainties and discount rates. The discount rates are calculated primarily based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Group company to which each CGU belongs. The medium-term management plan and future cash flow projections beyond the medium-term management plan are primarily affected by increases in sales volumes and market growth rates.</p> <p>As the impairment test is complex and requires management judgement in determining future cash flows and discount rates which involve uncertainties, we determined this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures, among others, to assess the impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets excluding goodwill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We assessed the valuation methodologies applied in the calculation of value in use. - We compared the cash-flow projection period with the residual useful lives of the relevant assets. - We assessed the future cash flows for the three-year period by evaluating whether the underlying business plan was consistent with the medium-term management plan approved by management. In addition, we compared the medium-term management plan for prior years with actual results. - We assessed the key assumptions, such as increases in sales volumes and market growth rates included in the medium-term management plan, by discussing with management, comparing with market forecasts and publicly available data, examining sales trends and growth rates of similar companies, and performing trend analysis using actual results. - We evaluated management's assessments of uncertainties related to the estimated cash flows for subsequent periods. - We compared the underlying assumptions for the discount rates with market forecasts and publicly available data. We also performed sensitivity analyses on the discount rates to evaluate the changes in the recoverable amounts of the CGUs that would result from changes in the assumptions.



(2) Valuation of Goodwill	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>As described in Notes 4, 9 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded goodwill of ¥36,709 million as of March 31, 2020, which was mainly allocated to overseas consolidated subsidiaries in Europe, including Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. In performing impairment testing, the Company measured the recoverable amounts of the CGUs to which the goodwill is allocated, based on value in use using discounted future cash flows.</p> <p>The significant assumptions in estimating value in use are the future cash flows based on the Company's medium-term management plan approved by management for the corresponding three-year period, long-term average growth rates for subsequent periods following the third year incorporating future uncertainties and discount rates. The discount rates are calculated primarily based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Group company to which each CGU belongs. The medium-term management plan is primarily affected by increases in sales volumes and market growth rates.</p> <p>As the impairment test of goodwill is complex and requires management judgement in determining future cash flows, long-term average growth rates and discount rates which involve uncertainties, we determined this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures, among others, to assess the valuation of goodwill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the assistance of valuation specialists from our network firms, we evaluated the valuation methodologies applied in the calculation of value in use. - We assessed the estimated future cash flows for the three-year period by evaluating whether the underlying business plan was consistent with the medium-term management plan approved by management. In addition, we compared the medium-term management plan for prior years with actual results. - We assessed key assumptions, such as increases in sales volumes and market growth rates included in medium-term management plan, by discussing with management, comparing with market forecasts and publicly available data, examining sales trends and growth rates of similar companies and performing trend analysis using actual results. - We assessed the long-term average growth rates used by comparing with market forecasts and publicly available data. - We compared the discount rates used to the rate estimated by our valuation specialists from our network firms using publicly available data. - We performed sensitivity analyses on the significant assumptions, such as estimates of future cash flows, long-term average growth rates and discount rates to evaluate the changes in the recoverable amounts of the CGUs that would result from changes in the assumptions.



(3) Revenue Recognition Based on Progress toward Completion	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>As described in Notes 4 and 25 (2) to the consolidated financial statements, revenue arising from service contracts such as system integration services that contain performance obligations associated with service and product delivery are recognized based on the progress toward completion when the outcome of the contract can be reliably estimated. Revenue is measured based on the total estimated project revenues and the progress toward completion, calculated with costs incurred to date as percentage of total estimated project costs. The provision for losses on projects is recognized if it is probable that total estimated project costs will exceed total estimated project revenues.</p> <p>Total estimated project costs are revised throughout the project period, and as a result, the progress toward completion may be affected.</p> <p>As estimates of total project costs in the calculation of progress toward completion involve uncertainties and require significant management judgement, we determined this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures, among others, to assess revenue recognition by reference to the progress toward completion and provisions for contract losses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We evaluated the effectiveness of internal controls over the estimation process of project costs and calculation of the progress toward completion for projects. - We reviewed the terms and conditions of contracts, assessed the consistency between the total project costs and relevant project plans and remeasured the progress toward completion for samples of contracts with significant amounts. - We assessed the feasibility of the project forecasts approved by management considering the uncertainty in the estimate of total project costs by evaluating the final outcome of projects completed in prior years and by discussing with management for the latest progress of ongoing projects. - We assessed completeness of the total estimated costs by discussing with the quality assurance department of the Company. - With the assistance of our data analytics specialists, we performed trend analyses and correlation analyses of the progress toward completion of the project. In addition, we compared the progress toward completion for ongoing projects with the number of working days to date since the start date considering the trends from previous projects.

Responsibilities of Management, the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by IFRSs, matters related to going concern.

The Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with IFRSs.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



We also provide the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Corporate Auditor and the Board of Corporate Auditors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Conflicts of Interest

We have no interest in the Group which should be disclosed in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Act.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

June 22, 2020

持永 勇一 


Yuichi Mochinaga
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

中込 喜彦 

Yoshihiko Nakatani
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

田邊 朋子 

Tomoko Tanabe
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

小山 浩平 

Kohei Koyama
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

FUJITSU LIMITED

Shiodome City Center, 1-5-2 Higashi-Shimbashi,
Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-7123, Japan
Telephone: +81-3-6252-2220

<http://www.fujitsu.com/global/>