Financial Section 2016

For the year ended March 31, 2016

Fujitsu Group
Integrated Report 2016

shaping tomorrow with you

Contents

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

	JGAAP			IFRS		
Years ended March 31	2012	2013	2014	2014	2015	**2016**
Revenue	¥4,467,574	¥4,381,728	¥4,762,445	¥4,762,445	¥4,753,210	**¥4,739,294**
Operating profit	105,304	88,272	142,567	147,275	178,628	**120,612**
Profit before income taxes	66,717	(52,119)	92,934	161,103	198,864	**131,822**
Profit for the year	36,718	(76,379)	55,873	122,010	145,011	**90,421**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	42,707	(79,919)	48,610	113,215	140,024	**86,763**
Total comprehensive income for the year	34,310	(80,616)	104,907	175,559	250,283	**5,530**
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	40,343	(86,694)	95,912	161,531	240,329	**8,860**
Total equity	¥ 966,598	¥ 752,438	¥ 702,449	¥ 697,951	¥ 934,397	**¥ 926,240**
Total assets	2,945,507	2,920,326	3,079,534	3,105,937	3,271,121	**3,226,303**
Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent (Yen)	¥ 406.42	¥ 301.57	¥ 277.03	¥ 273.79	¥ 381.88	**¥ 378.37**
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	20.64	(38.62)	23.49	54.71	67.68	**41.94**
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	20.55	–	23.49	54.71	67.64	**41.93**
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	¥ 841,039	¥ 624,045	¥ 573,211	¥ 566,515	¥ 790,089	**¥ 782,782**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio	28.6%	21.4%	18.6%	18.2%	24.2%	**24.3%**
Return on equity attributable to owners of the parent (ROE)	5.1%	(11.8%)	8.1%	23.2%	20.6%	**11.0%**
Price earnings ratio	21.12	–	26.56	11.41	12.10	**9.94**
Cash flows from operating activities	¥ 240,010	¥ 71,010	¥ 175,532	¥ 176,502	¥ 280,149	**¥ 253,092**
Cash flows from investing activities	(190,830)	(161,481)	(128,873)	(128,938)	(200,516)	**(164,317)**
Cash flows from financing activities	(138,966)	100,384	(44,794)	(46,217)	(17,327)	**(67,741)**
Cash and cash equivalents	266,698	284,548	301,162	301,162	362,028	**380,810**
Number of employees	173,155	168,733	162,393	162,393	158,846	**156,515**
Average number of temporary personnel	18,660	17,941	17,466	17,466	17,304	**17,207**

Notes: 1. The Fujitsu Group adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the preparation of its consolidated financial statements in the year ended March 31, 2015. April 1, 2013 is the date of transition to IFRS.
2. Account names are under IFRS. Account names in JGAAP corresponding to names in IFRS are mainly as follows:
   - Income (loss) before minority interests/Profit for the year
   - Net income (loss)/Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent
   - Owners' equity/Total equity attributable to owners of the parent
   - Owners' equity ratio/Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio
   (Owners' equity: total net assets – subscription rights to shares – non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries)
3. Consumption taxes are not included in revenue.
4. Fujitsu's consolidated subsidiaries outside Japan have applied IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" (issued June 16, 2011) at the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2014. IAS 19 is applied retrospectively for the year ended March 31, 2013.
5. Average number of temporary personnel includes contracted employees, part-time workers, and others and excludes temporary staff provided by agencies.
6. Diluted earnings per share and price earnings ratio for the year ended March 31, 2013 are not disclosed due to the recording of net losses.

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 (together, the "Group") for the year ended March 31, 2016.

Forward-looking statements in this section are based on management's understanding and best judgments as of March 31, 2016.

1. Issues and Initiatives

(1) Mid-term targets

In the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the Group provides a full range of services coupled with a total solutions business, encompassing the development, manufacture, sale, maintenance and operation of cutting-edge, high-performance, and high-quality hardware and software that support such services.

The Group's business environment has, on the one hand, seen projections of stable growth driven by a robust ICT market particularly in Japan, along with enormous business opportunities brought on by the spread of digital technology. At the same time, intensifying competition with global players in Europe, United States, and newly rising countries is now unavoidable.

Until recently, the Group pursued a vertically integrated business centered on three business segments—Technology Solutions, Ubiquitous Solutions, and Device Solutions (see Note 1). However, in order to sharpen the Group's competitive edge globally in the evolving IoT (see Note 2) market, we announced a new management direction in October 2015, which saw the decision to concentrate management resources in Technology Solutions, where the Group enjoys a competitive advantage.

To this end, the Group is shifting to "connected services," an integrated one-stop services model combining (1) expertise amassed in system integration, outsourcing, and maintenance services; (2) a wealth of software, including cloud and middleware; and (3) softwarenized core hardware such as servers, storage, and networks (see Note 3). In parallel, the Group is striving for growth in both "digital innovation," a field enabled by ICT, and "global presence," which makes innovation on a global scale possible, thereby pursuing "business model transformation," focused on sustainable growth. While deepening ties with customers and fostering in-house the sophisticated IoT technologies essential for sustainable growth, we will transition to a structure where we allow businesses requiring more flexibility, such as Ubiquitous Solutions and Device Solutions, to be independent Group companies that can individually develop products and pursue business in ways that enable them to outlast the competition.

Note 1: The Technology Solutions segment delivers products, software, and services primarily to corporate customers in an optimal, integrated package of comprehensive services. These consist of Solutions/SI for information and communication system construction; Infrastructure Services, which are primarily outsourcing and maintenance services; System Products, which cover mainly the servers and storage that comprise ICT platforms; and Network Products, which are used to build communications infrastructure such as mobile phone base stations and optical transmission systems.

The Ubiquitous Solutions segment is composed of PCs designed to enhance smartphone connectivity, low power consumption, fast startup, and other advanced features; mobile phones, including the "arrows" and "STYLISTIC" brands of smartphones and tablets in addition to traditional feature phones; and car audio and navigation systems, mobile communication equipment, and automotive electronics.

The Device Solutions segment provides cutting-edge technology products, such as LSI devices used in mobile phones, digital home appliances, automobiles and servers, as well as electronic components consisting chiefly of semiconductor packages and batteries.

Note 2: Internet of Things, a structure where a wide variety of things, not only PCs and servers, are connected to the internet and exchange information.

Note 3: Controlling and providing via software the makeup and functions of hardware that allow services and systems to respond faster and more flexibly to changes in the operating environment.

In October 2015, we set management targets of (1) an operating profit margin of over 10%; (2) free cash flow of over ¥150 billion; (3) an owners' equity ratio of 40% or more; and (4) a ratio of revenue outside Japan of over 50%. The Group will, by implementing business model transformation, convert its shape and characteristics toward a true service company to ensure further growth.

(2) Initiatives during the year ended March 31, 2016

For the year ended March 31, 2016, as part of business model transformation and for expansion of business globally, the Group focused on reviewing and enhancing the formation not only of businesses in EMEIA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa), North America, and other operations outside Japan, but also of the network business and the PC and mobile phone businesses.

(a) Business structure reorganization and enhancement

In October 2015, the Group launched the "One Asia" framework integrating Japan and Asia under a single sales structure, with the purpose of leveraging Japan's powerful delivery capabilities to accelerate growth in its Asia business. In a bid to further advance the global matrix organization started in 2014, we are making progress in upgrading and enhancing our Global Delivery Centers (GDCs). To allow each region to flexibly utilize GDC resources, and to greatly improve cost efficiency, we will increase the scale of personnel at our GDCs from their current 5,000 people to 18,000 by the year ending March 31, 2018.

In April 2016, we established the Digital Services Business, a unit that consolidated business divisions related to our core technology fields of IoT, cloud, mobile, and big data, to promote business expansion in the new growth domain of digital innovation. In addition, to leverage Japan-based IP/service assets—our biggest assets in the services business—to maximum effect on a global scale, we integrated and reorganized the Integration Services Business and the Global Delivery Business to establish the Global Services Integration Business.

(b) Business outside Japan

The EMEIA business, which sits at the center of the Group's business outside Japan, is aiming for additional profit growth by transitioning to a service-driven business model. To this end, the Group is striving for structural enhancement in the area of the business shift to services and product operation.

To promote the business model shift to services, we integrated the service provision framework across the whole of EMEIA. EMEIA was previously divided into four geographical sub-regions—"UK&I," "Central Europe," "Nordic," and "Western Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa"—but these were integrated and reorganized to align with marketing, services, and platforms. In tandem, efforts to augment the service-specialized sales team and boost the efficiency of common divisions in EMEIA in preparation for ongoing digitization are gaining momentum.

Where the EMEIA product business is concerned, tracking the advancement and normalization of a high-valued US dollar and an undervalued euro, the business has been severely impacted by exchange rates, most notably for materials denominated in US dollars. Transforming the business structure is essential to minimizing this effect. Further, in the markets such as PC servers, the ongoing move to cloud systems is triggering more intense competition led by new competitors. To meet this challenge, it was urgent that we shift to a concentrated R&D framework focused more on global efficiency and consistency. In this climate, we shifted our focus to strengthening cost competitiveness and raising profit margins. As a step to consolidate our core R&D bases in Japan, we proceeded with the closure of an R&D base in Europe, while working to enhance manufacturing and logistics bases efficiency from the standpoint of reducing fixed costs.

(c) Network business

While the Group is recording stable profits in the network business, the business environment is undergoing significant change, where communications carriers shift their investment to services and the move to network automation (softwarenization) is also gaining speed. In this climate, the Group is advancing the reorganization of the business structure from one previously delineated by product to a structure now determined based on function. This change is designed to accelerate efforts to strengthen cost competitiveness from the concentration of functions, spur further developments in network virtualization, and create new services that answer the diversifying needs of network users heading into the IoT era.

In October 2015, the once-dispersed sales and product development functions in the network business were integrated under the Company to reinforce both product development capabilities that leverage advanced technology in network infrastructure and the provision of high-value-added network solutions. We also integrated manufacturing functions in order to further improve productivity and investment efficiency, opting for a manufacturing structure that positions the Oyama Plant (Oyama City, Tochigi Prefecture) as the mother plant.

(d) PCs/mobile phones

With the decision to make this business independent, in February 2016 PC and mobile phone business operations were spun off as two separate, independent companies, clarifying management responsibility to enable the pursuit of faster management decision making and more thorough efforts to enhance efficiency. With differentiation becoming more difficult as these products become more commoditized each year, we are seeking to strengthen the structure of the Ubiquitous Solutions business as competition with rising global vendors intensifies. In line with this spin-off, to bolster IoT-related business, where future market expansion is anticipated, we integrated mobility IoT such as telematics along with ubiquitous IoT such as sensing and other IoT-related technologies and human resources under the newly established Digital Services Business.

(e) Infrastructure services in Japan

From May to June 2016, the Group conducted a takeover bid for publicly listed subsidiary NIFTY Corporation (headquarters: Shinjuku, Tokyo, hereinafter "NIFTY") to convert the company into a wholly owned subsidiary. With smart devices and broadband services now mainstream, customer needs are moving to Internet usage regardless of location. At the same time, the ongoing transformation of related services into commodities, among other issues, has created an adverse business environment for NIFTY. For these reasons, the takeover of NIFTY is designed to quickly streamline its business framework, and to swiftly restructure both its organization and management strategies.

Following conversion to a wholly owned subsidiary, operations will be established as two independent companies, one business focused on cloud and digital services businesses for enterprises, and the other focused primarily on ISP business for consumers. With this step, we will swiftly advance strategies tailored to the characteristics of each business. In the business for enterprises, the aim is to expand further the business base through close collaboration with the Company. In the consumer business, while continuing to effectively utilize management resources between the Company and NIFTY, we will pursue profitability and aim for service improvements by enacting sweeping reforms, including collaborations and alliances with outside partners who have insights pertaining to this business.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's consolidated statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Regarding critical accounting policies applied to the consolidated financial statements, please refer to "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 3. Significant Accounting Policies."

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. Assumptions about the current situation and future prospects could change depending on the changes in the market or other circumstances that are out of the control of the Group. The assumptions are revised when such changes occur. The following assumptions and estimates based on the application of accounting principles are those that the management believes may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation for property, plant and equipment is primarily computed by the straight-line method at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, reflecting the likely period over which the value of the assets can be realized under normal business conditions. In the future, some equipment and facilities may become obsolete or may be repurposed as a result of technical innovation or other factors. In such cases, their actual useful lives may be reduced to shorter than their originally estimated useful lives. As such, there is a risk that depreciation expenses for the period may increase. In addition, impairment losses may be recognized in cases in which there is a decline in expected future cash flows from assets due to production facilities becoming idle and a decrease in the capacity utilization rate, associated with rapid changes in the operating environment or other factors, and business realignment.

(2) 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 cash-generating unit (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 discount rate is calculated 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 judgment. Impairment losses could be recognized when the assumptions are revised as a result of a change in the market environment or other changes in circumstances.

(3) 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. Should actual sales volumes fail to meet initial projected volumes due to changes in the business environment, etc., or should actual useful life in the future be less than the original estimate, there is a risk that amortization expenses for the reporting period may increase.

(4) Deferred tax assets

Reasonable estimates and judgments about various factors are necessary in the calculation of income taxes. Such factors include interpretation of tax regulations and revision of tax laws in the jurisdictions where the Group operates as well as the amount and timing of taxable income. A deferred tax asset is recognized for the carry-forward 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 of and the timing when the taxable profit occurs could be affected by uncertain changes in economic terms in the future. In addition, the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset could fluctuate if an effective tax rate changes as a result of an amendment to tax laws.

(5) Defined benefit plans

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution retirement benefit plans. A change in 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.

3. Analysis of Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2016

In the following section, "for the year ended March 31, 2015" and "for the year ended March 31, 2016" are shown as "2015" and "2016," respectively.

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Billions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	**2016**	YoY change	Change (%)
Revenue	4,753.2	**4,739.2**	(13.9)	(0.3)
Cost of sales	(3,471.7)	**(3,487.8)**	(16.1)	0.5
Gross profit	1,281.4	**1,251.4**	(30.0)	(2.3)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,101.4)	**(1,087.1)**	14.3	(1.3)
Other income (expenses)	(1.3)	**(43.7)**	(42.3)	–
Operating profit	178.6	**120.6**	(58.0)	(32.5)
Financial income (expenses)	11.7	**(7.2)**	(18.9)	–
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	8.4	**18.4**	9.9	117.3
Profit before income taxes	198.8	**131.8**	(67.0)	(33.7)
Income tax expenses	(53.8)	**(41.4)**	12.4	(23.1)
Profit for the year	145.0	**90.4**	(54.5)	(37.6)
Profit for the year attributable to:				
Owners of the parent	140.0	**86.7**	(53.2)	(38.0)
Non-controlling interests	4.9	**3.6**	(1.3)	(26.6)

Reference: Financial Indicators

(Billions of yen)

	2015	**2016**	YoY change
Ratio of revenue outside Japan	39.6%	**40.0%**	0.4%
EMEIA*1	990.6	**952.0**	(38.6)
Americas	392.0	**420.4**	28.3
Asia	387.1	**421.0**	33.9
Oceania	110.0	**100.6**	(9.4)
Revenue outside Japan by locations of customers	1,879.9	**1,894.2**	14.2
Gross profit margin	27.0%	**26.4%**	(0.6%)
Operating profit margin	3.8%	**2.5%**	(1.3%)
Return on equity attributable to owners of the parent (ROE)*2	20.6%	**11.0%**	(9.6%)

*1 EMEIA: Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa
*2 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 Rate

	2015	**2016**	YoY change
US dollar/Yen	¥110	**¥120**	¥10
Euro/Yen	¥139	**¥133**	¥ (6)
British pound/Yen	¥177	**¥181**	¥ 4
Euro/US dollar	$1.28	**$1.11**	$(0.17)

(1) Revenue

Consolidated revenue for the year ended March 31, 2016 was ¥4,739.2 billion, essentially unchanged compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. While system integration experienced growth in Japan, revenue from network products and PCs was lower both in and outside Japan. In Japan, system integration reported growth in the financial sector, particularly in services for megabanks and credit leases, as well as public sector growth from encouraging business negotiations initiated by the Social Security and Tax Number System in Japan. Firm growth was also noted in the industrial and healthcare sectors. By contrast, in network products, business for communications carriers continued to face adversity in and outside Japan. Similarly in PCs, replacement demand among corporate customers remained weak and revenue declined on a global basis with sales volume falling by roughly 15% year on year, to 4 million units.

For the year ended March 31, 2016, the average yen exchange rates against the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound were ¥120, ¥133, and ¥181, respectively, representing a year-on-year depreciation of ¥10 against the US dollar and ¥4 against the British pound, while a year-on-year appreciation of ¥6 against the euro. Exchange rate fluctuations versus the US dollar and British pound caused increases in revenue of approximately ¥63 billion and ¥8 billion, respectively, while the euro caused decreases in revenue of approximately ¥26 billion.

As a result, currency exchange rate fluctuations had a positive impact of approximately ¥45.0 billion on revenue for the year ended March 31, 2016, lifting the overseas revenue ratio by 0.4 of a percentage point to 40.0%.

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

For the year ended March 31, 2016, cost of sales totaled ¥3,487.8 billion, gross profit was ¥1,251.4 billion, and the gross profit margin was 26.4%, down 0.6 of a percentage point year on year.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were ¥1,087.1 billion, a decrease of ¥14.3 billion year on year. R&D spending amounted to ¥179.8 billion, a decrease of ¥22.8 billion year on year. Along with the cycle of development for next-generation network products and server-related device models having peaked, this result reflected the impact of more narrowly focused mobile phone model development and the transfer of system LSI (SoC: System on a Chip) design and development operations to affiliate Socionext Inc. (head office: Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture). The ratio of R&D expenses to revenue was 3.8%.

Other expenses totaled ¥43.7 billion, an increase of ¥42.3 billion year on year. This was largely the result of business model transformation expenses during the year ended March 31, 2016, notably related to the reorganization of both businesses in regions outside Japan such as EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa) and North America and network products.

As a result, operating profit amounted to ¥120.6 billion, a decrease of ¥58.0 billion compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. This included a decrease of ¥10.0 billion from the transfer of system LSI (SoC: System on a Chip) design and development operations to an affiliated company, a decrease of ¥41.5 billion for business model transformation expenses, and a decrease of ¥20.0 billion in foreign exchange effects from the euro's progressive devaluation, particularly versus the US dollar. Excluding these items, profit from business operations increased ¥13.5 billion year on year. While performance in network products faltered, profit benefited from revenue growth and improved profitability in system integration, coupled with lower costs in PCs and mobile phones, for year-on-year improvement overall.

The operating profit margin was 2.5%, declining by 1.3 percentage points year on year.

Compared to the year ended March 31, 2015, exchange rate volatility caused operating profit to decrease by roughly ¥20.0 billion for the year ended March 31, 2016. For bases in Japan, where the Japanese yen is used, the US dollar, euro, and British pound had a minimal effect on operating profit. While an undervalued yen led to higher procurement costs for US dollar-denominated components for PCs, mobile phones, and other products, this was largely negated by an increase in US dollar-denominated export sales of LSI devices and electronic components, for a minimal impact overall. For the year ended March 31, 2016, the effect on operating profit of a fluctuation of ¥1 in the exchange rate for foreign currency would be approximately ¥0.1 billion for the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound, respectively. In the case of certain European bases, the progressive devaluation of the euro versus the US dollar would have raised procurement costs for components and materials denominated in US dollars, causing operating profit to deteriorate. For the year ended March 31, 2016, a fluctuation of 0.01 in the euro/US dollar exchange rate would have an impact of roughly ¥1.5 billion on operating profit. In addition to cost reductions and the burden shifting to sales prices, the Group will continue working diligently to minimize as much as possible the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on profits, including through steps to heighten the efficiency of manufacturing and logistics bases in Europe.

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

Net financial expenses amounted to ¥7.2 billion, a deterioration of ¥18.9 billion from net financial income in the year ended March 31, 2015. This was mainly the result of a net loss on foreign exchange accompanying a swift rise in the yen's value at the end of the year. Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net, was ¥18.4 billion, an increase of ¥9.9 billion year on year. The Company's system LSI (SoC: System on a Chip) device design and development business was transferred to an affiliate. In addition, the Company recorded a dilution gain from changes in equity interest stemming from an offering of shares of an affiliate on China's Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

As a result, profit before income taxes was ¥131.8 billion, a decrease of ¥67.0 billion year on year, primarily reflecting lower 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 ¥90.4 billion, a decrease of ¥54.5 billion year on year. Of profit for the year, profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent came to a record ¥86.7 billion, a ¥53.2 billion decrease year on year. Income tax expenses were ¥41.4 billion, down ¥12.4 billion year on year. In addition, the amount of profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interests was ¥3.6 billion, a decrease of ¥1.3 billion year on year.

The Group views profitability and efficiency of invested capital in businesses as important management indicators. 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 11.0%.

Although profit attributable to owners of the parent was considerably lower year on year, the deduction from owners' equity of ¥349.8 billion with tax effects for the unfunded obligation pertaining to the employee defined benefit plans held owners' equity lower, helping ROE to remain above the 10% level.

(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, amounted to a loss of ¥84.8 billion. One element of this loss was a negative ¥48.9 billion for remeasurements of defined benefit plans, reflecting the impact of an increase in defined benefit-type retirement benefit liabilities due to a lower discount rate caused by an interest rate decrease. Others were a negative ¥18.7 billion in foreign currency translation adjustments for foreign operations due to the yen's ongoing appreciation against the British pound and the US dollar, and a negative ¥13.5 billion from available-for-sale financial assets due to lower stock prices.

Total comprehensive income for the year, which combines profit for the year and other comprehensive income after taxes, was ¥5.5 billion. Of total comprehensive income, total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent came to ¥8.8 billion, and total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests was negative ¥3.3 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 the 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, facility services and the development of information systems for Group companies, and welfare benefits for Group employees. Revenue (including intersegment revenue) and operating profit by segment for the year ended March 31, 2016 are shown as follows.

(Billions of yen)

Years ended March 31		2015	**2016**	YoY change	Expenses to transform business model/ realignment	Foreign exchange effects	Special factors excluding foreign exchange effects
Technology Solutions	Revenue	3,302.8	**3,283.3**	(19.4)	–	13.0	(32.4)
	Operating profit	222.4	**186.2**	(36.2)	(35.9)	(10.0)	9.7
	[Operating profit margin]	[6.7%]	**[5.7%]**	[(1.0%)]			
Ubiquitous Solutions	Revenue	1,062.8	**1,040.9**	(21.9)	–	4.0	(25.9)
	Operating profit	8.7	**(7.6)**	(16.4)	(5.6)	(27.0)	16.2
	[Operating profit margin]	[0.8%]	**[(0.7%)]**	[(1.5%)]			
Device Solutions	Revenue	595.6	**603.9**	8.3	–	28.0	(19.7)
	Operating profit	36.9	**30.3**	(6.5)	(10.0)	17.0	(13.5)
	[Operating profit margin]	[6.2%]	**[5.0%]**	[(1.2%)]			
Other Operations/ Elimination & Corporate	Revenue	(208.0)	**(188.8)**	19.1	–	–	19.1
	Operating profit	(89.5)	**(88.3)**	1.1	–	–	1.1
Consolidated	Revenue	4,753.2	**4,739.2**	(13.9)	–	45.0	(58.9)
	Operating profit	178.6	**120.6**	(58.0)	(51.5)	(20.0)	13.5
	[Operating profit margin]	[3.8%]	**[2.5%]**	[(1.3%)]			

(a) Technology Solutions

The Technology Solutions segment delivers products, software, and services to customers in an optimal, integrated package of comprehensive services. These consist of Solutions/SI for information communication system construction; 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.

Revenue in the Technology Solutions segment amounted to ¥3,283.3 billion, a decrease of 0.6% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. Revenue in Japan was essentially unchanged. Revenue from system integration services rose on increased investment mainly by customers in the financial sector and public services sector, and revenue from infrastructure services was also higher, largely due to outsourcing. However, revenue from network products declined as investments by telecommunications carriers remained restrained, leading to lower revenue from mobile phone base stations as well as optical transmission systems. Similarly, server-related revenue fell compared to the year ended March 31, 2015, as mainframe-related revenue in particular declined due to fewer large-scale systems deals, overshadowing growth in x86 servers. Revenue outside Japan decreased 1.9%. Despite growth in x86 servers for Europe, revenue for optical transmission systems in North America declined as communications carriers continued to restrain investments with regard to relevant segments of the Group's business. For infrastructure services, in addition to an off-demand period for large-scale business negotiations in the UK, revenue in the US was weak.

The segment posted an operating profit of ¥186.2 billion, a decline of ¥36.2 billion compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. Contributing factors included the posting of ¥35.9 billion in business model transformation expenses (¥30.7 billion related to business in EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa), North America, and other regions outside Japan, and ¥5.1 billion for network-related reorganization), as well as ¥10.0 billion from rising costs for components, mainly at bases in Europe due to progressive devaluation of the euro against the US dollar. As a baseline, excluding the impact of business model transformation expenses and foreign exchange, operating profit increased by roughly ¥10.0 billion year on year. Although impacted by lower revenue from network products, the segment saw benefits from higher revenue and improved profitability from system integration.

In April 2015, the Company and Fujitsu FIP Corporation (FIP) undertook organizational integration and restructuring with the aim of streamlining the data center business and improving operational quality. The service delivery functions and service and tool development functions were integrated into FIP and the facility planning and management functions were integrated into the Company. Until then, those functions had been carried out separately by each company. While working toward optimal resource placement and cost reductions, we switched to a business model that provides the data center business as a single platform, including facilities, networks, ICT equipment, and infrastructure operation that had previously been separately operated by the Company and FIP.

(b) Ubiquitous Solutions

The Ubiquitous Solutions segment contains ubiquitous terminals or sensors, including personal computers and mobile phones, as well as car audio and navigation systems, mobile communication equipment, and automotive electronic equipment, that collect and utilize various information and knowledge generated from the behavioral patterns of people and organizations needed to achieve the Group's vision of a "Human Centric Intelligent Society" (a safer, more prosperous and sustainable society built by the power of technology).

Revenue in the Ubiquitous Solutions segment was ¥1,040.9 billion, down 2.1% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. Revenue in Japan was down by 3.8%. For PCs, revenue declined on weak replacement demand from the corporate sector. For mobile phones, although the number of units shipped, particularly smartphone models, rose year on year, revenue was largely unchanged due to changes in the product mix and other factors. Revenue outside Japan increased 1.4%. As in Japan, although there was a decline in revenue from PCs due to weak demand from the corporate sector, revenue from the Mobileware sub-segment increased in Europe and North America.

The Ubiquitous Solutions segment posted an operating loss of ¥7.6 billion, a deterioration of ¥16.4 billion compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. For PCs, in addition to the impact of lower revenue, profit deteriorated dramatically due to higher component costs, mainly at bases in Europe stemming from the weakness in the euro against the US dollar. In mobile phones, while steps were taken to offset the burden of expenses stemming from defects that arose in a certain model in the first half of the year and higher component procurement costs by boosting development efficiency and promoting cost reductions, these were unable to fully absorb the impact, resulting in a slight loss. The segment also posted ¥5.6 billion in business model transformation expenses related to PCs and mobile phone businesses.

(c) Device Solutions

The Device Solutions segment provides cutting-edge technology products, such as LSI devices used in digital home appliances, automobiles, mobile phones, and servers, as well as electronic components consisting chiefly of semiconductor packages and batteries.

Revenue in the Device Solutions segment amounted to ¥603.9 billion, an increase of 1.4% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. Although the segment was adversely affected by the transfer of system LSI (SoC: System on a Chip) design and development operations to an affiliate, and also hit by lower demand for LSI devices used in smartphones, PCs and other devices, the revenue was positively impacted by an increase in sales denominated in US dollars due to the weakness of the yen against the US dollar.

The segment posted an operating profit of ¥30.3 billion, a decrease of ¥6.5 billion from the year ended March 31, 2015. Profit was affected by the transfer of system LSI design and development operations to an affiliate.

As per initial plans, in December 2015 United Microelectronics Corporation (UMC) of Taiwan carried out additional equity investment in pure-play foundry Mie Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited. With this investment, UMC has now acquired an equity stake of 15.9% in the foundry. Going forward, the Group will deepen its relationship with this strategic partner to enhance cost competitiveness and promote stability of the business.

(d) Other Operations/Elimination and Corporate

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

This category also includes expenses which are not classified into an operating segment. The expenses consist of strategic expenses such as basic research and developed expenses, as well as Group management shared expenses incurred by the Company.

This segment recorded an operating loss of ¥88.3 billion, an improvement of ¥1.1 billion compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. While there was expansion in strategic investments centered on next-generation cloud technology to serve as IoT (Internet of Things) utilization platforms, this was partially offset by progress in raising cost efficiency, along with a temporary reduction in estimated expenses due to the settlement of litigation.

(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		2015	**2016**	YoY change	Change (%)
Japan	Revenue	3,370.4	**3,366.5**	(3.8)	(0.1)
	Operating profit	235.0	**202.8**	(32.1)	(13.7)
	[Operating profit margin]	[7.0%]	**[6.0%]**	[(1.0%)]	
EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa)	Revenue	989.2	**963.5**	(25.6)	(2.6)
	Operating profit	24.4	**(1.5)**	(25.9)	–
	[Operating profit margin]	[2.5%]	**[(0.2%)]**	[(2.7%)]	
Americas	Revenue	404.7	**421.9**	17.1	4.2
	Operating profit	4.8	**(1.3)**	(6.2)	–
	[Operating profit margin]	[1.2%]	**[(0.3%)]**	[(1.5%)]	
Asia	Revenue	429.4	**466.3**	36.8	8.6
	Operating profit	7.4	**9.5**	2.0	27.7
	[Operating profit margin]	[1.7%]	**[2.0%]**	[0.3%]	
Oceania	Revenue	113.3	**103.9**	(9.4)	(8.3)
	Operating profit	3.0	**2.6**	(0.4)	(13.5)
	[Operating profit margin]	[2.7%]	**[2.5%]**	[(0.2%)]	
Elimination & Corporate	Revenue	(554.0)	**(583.0)**	(28.9)	–
	Operating profit	(96.1)	**(91.5)**	4.6	–
Consolidated	Revenue	4,753.2	**4,739.2**	(13.9)	(0.3)
	Operating profit	178.6	**120.6**	(58.0)	(32.5)
	[Operating profit margin]	[3.8%]	**[2.5%]**	[(1.3%)]	

(a) Japan

Revenue amounted to ¥3,366.5 billion, virtually unchanged compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. Revenue from system integration services grew atop expanded investment by customers, especially in the financial and public sectors. Revenue was also higher for infrastructure services. However, revenue from network products declined as communications carriers continued to restrain investment, with revenue from PCs and mobile phones also lower. Operating profit was ¥202.8 billion, a year-on-year decrease of ¥32.1 billion. Contributing to the decrease was lower revenue from network products and PCs, as well as the posting of business model transformation expenses related to network, PCs and mobile phone businesses, despite benefits from higher revenue and improved profit margins from system integration services.

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

Revenue came to ¥963.5 billion, a decrease of 2.6% from the year ended March 31, 2015. In addition to lower revenue from an off-demand period for large-scale business negotiations in the UK, the decline was mainly due to lower PC sales volume at bases in Europe. The operating loss was ¥1.5 billion, a deterioration of ¥25.9 billion from the year ended March 31, 2015. The Group posted business model transformation expenses of ¥21.7 billion, for a shift to a service-ready structure for the overall EMEIA sales and delivery framework and for enhancing cost competitiveness for product business. The operating loss was also adversely affected by rising US dollar-denominated parts procurement costs accompanied by the weakening euro, particularly in PCs.

(c) Americas

Revenue came to ¥421.9 billion, an increase of 4.2% from the year ended March 31, 2015. The increase was attributable to revenue from audio and navigation systems and foreign currency effects, despite the negative impact that restrained customer investments had on optical transmission systems. The operating loss for the region was ¥1.3 billion, a deterioration of ¥6.2 billion year on year. Business model transformation expenses of ¥9.6 billion contributed to the loss, which included an impairment loss for Managed Infrastructure Services-related equipment. In the Managed Infrastructure Services business in North America, the Group moved ahead with business model transformation aimed at boosting both growth potential and efficiency by moving from a conventional managed services model, in which customer IT assets are held at data centers, to a cloud services model, in which new cloud platforms developed and provided by the Group and consulting services are managed and provided together.

(d) Asia

Revenue amounted to ¥466.3 billion, a year-on-year increase of 8.6%. The increased revenue was mainly from infrastructure services. Operating profit was ¥9.5 billion, an increase of ¥2.0 billion from the year ended March 31, 2015, due to higher revenue and other factors.

(e) Oceania

Revenue came to ¥103.9 billion, a decline of 8.3% compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. The decrease was mainly in infrastructure services. Operating profit was ¥2.6 billion, down ¥0.4 billion year on year, mainly due to decreased revenue.

4. Analysis of Capital Resources and Liquidity

(1) Assets, liabilities, and equity

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Billions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	**2016**	YoY change
Assets			
Current assets	1,887.6	**1,843.8**	(43.8)
Non-current assets	1,383.4	**1,382.4**	(1.0)
Total assets	3,271.1	**3,226.3**	(44.8)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	1,523.3	**1,447.0**	(76.2)
Non-current liabilities	813.3	**853.0**	39.6
Total liabilities	2,336.7	**2,300.0**	(36.6)
Equity			
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity)	790.0	**782.7**	(7.3)
Retained earnings	130.7	**155.9**	25.1
Other components of equity	101.8	**68.9**	(32.8)
Total equity	934.3	**926.2**	(8.1)
Total liabilities and equity	3,271.1	**3,226.3**	(44.8)
Cash and cash equivalents	362.0	**380.8**	18.7
Interest-bearing loans	578.4	**534.9**	(43.5)
Net interest-bearing loans	216.4	**154.1**	(62.3)

Notes: 1. Interest-bearing loans include bonds, borrowings, and lease obligations.
2. Net interest-bearing loans = Interest-bearing loans − Cash and cash equivalents

Reference: Financial Indicators

Years ended March 31	2015	**2016**	YoY change
Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio (Owners' equity ratio)	24.2%	**24.3%**	0.1%
D/E ratio (Times)	0.73	**0.68**	(0.05)
Net D/E ratio (Times)	0.27	**0.20**	(0.07)

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)

Reference: Status of Retirement Benefit Plans

(Billions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	**2016**	YoY change
a. Defined benefit obligation	(2,484.3)	**(2,434.2)**	50.1
b. Plan assets	2,180.8	**2,074.5**	(106.2)
c. Defined benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (a)+(b)	(303.5)	**(359.6)**	(56.1)
[In Japan]	[(198.4)]	**[(279.6)]**	[(81.1)]
[Outside Japan]	[(105.1)]	**[(80.0)]**	[25.0]
(Assumptions used in accounting for the plans)			
Discount rates			
In Japan	0.7%	**0.3%**	(0.4%)
Outside Japan	mainly 3.4%	**mainly 3.4%**	–

Consolidated total assets at March 31, 2016 amounted to ¥3,226.3 billion, a decrease of ¥44.8 billion from March 31, 2015. Current assets decreased by ¥43.8 billion compared to March 31, 2015, to ¥1,843.8 billion. Trade receivables decreased due to lower fourth-quarter revenue year on year. Inventories were ¥298.8 billion, down ¥15.0 billion from March 31, 2015. The decrease was concentrated mainly in PCs and mobile phones, and in the infrastructure services business outside Japan. Non-current assets decreased by ¥1.0 billion compared to March 31, 2015, to ¥1,382.4 billion. Due to a lower discount rate stemming from falling interest rates, defined benefit-type retirement benefit liabilities increased and thus the funded status (unfunded obligations) of employee defined benefit plans deteriorated, and deferred tax assets pertaining to the unfunded obligations increased. On the other hand, property, plant and equipment decreased, mainly owing to the posting of an impairment loss of ¥9.6 billion for equipment related to managed infrastructure services in North America as part of business model transformation.

Total liabilities amounted to ¥2,300.0 billion, a decrease of ¥36.6 billion compared to March 31, 2015. Current liabilities came to ¥1,447.0 billion, a decline of ¥76.2 billion. Along with a decrease in trade payables, this reflected the repayment of short-term borrowings by North American subsidiaries due to a shift in financing within the Group from Europe to North America. Non-current liabilities came to ¥853.0 billion, an increase of ¥39.6 billion compared to March 31, 2015. The defined benefit liability increased as the funded status of employee defined benefit plans deteriorated due to a lower discount rate stemming from falling interest rates. Interest-bearing debt, which consists of corporate bonds, borrowings, and lease obligations, was ¥534.9 billion, a decrease of ¥43.5 billion compared to March 31, 2015. While the Company redeemed ¥70.0 billion in straight bonds, it issued ¥30.0 billion in straight bonds to be allocated in part for the redemption. As a result, the D/E ratio was 0.68 times, a decrease of 0.05 of a point compared to March 31, 2015 and the net D/E ratio was 0.20 times, a decrease of 0.07 of a point compared to March 31, 2015.

Total equity was ¥926.2 billion, a decrease of ¥8.1 billion from March 31, 2015. Retained earnings was ¥155.9 billion at March 31, 2016, an increase of ¥25.1 billion from March 31, 2015. Despite the posting of ¥86.7 billion in net income, deterioration in the funded status of defined benefit plans had a negative impact of ¥45.0 billion. In addition, other components of equity decreased by ¥32.8 billion compared to March 31, 2015, to ¥68.9 billion. This was due to a decrease in foreign currency translation adjustments among foreign operations, as a result of the ongoing appreciation of the yen against the British pound and US dollar, along with a decrease in earnings from available-for-sale financial assets caused by falling stock prices. Total equity attributable to owners of the parent (owners' equity) was ¥782.7 billion and the equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio (owners' equity ratio) was 24.3%, an increase of 0.1 of a percentage point compared to March 31, 2015. The Group views an owners' equity ratio that demonstrates its financial soundness as a vital management indicator. The deduction from owners' equity of ¥349.8 billion for the unfunded obligation with tax effects pertaining to the employee defined benefit plans held owners' equity lower. The Group sets an owners' equity ratio of 40% as a mid-term target to achieve. We will strengthen our financial structure by carrying out business model transformation and achieving sufficient owners' equity.

The defined benefit liability of the employee defined benefit plans was ¥2,434.2 billion, down ¥50.1 billion from the year ended March 31, 2015. While the liability increased in step with a decline in the discount rate in Japan, the defined benefit liability in the UK was lower due to the depreciation of the British pound against the yen. In addition, some Group companies in Japan transitioned to a defined contribution-based (DC) plan. Plan assets stood at ¥2,074.5 billion at March 31, 2016, a decline of ¥106.2 billion from the year ended March 31, 2015. This outcome was the result of a decline in plan assets in the UK due to the depreciation of the British pound against the yen, coupled with the negative impact of a weak return on plan assets in Japan. As a result, the funded status of employee defined benefit plans (defined benefit obligation less plan assets) was a shortage of ¥359.6 billion, representing a deterioration of ¥56.1 billion compared to March 31, 2015. The funded status of employee defined benefit plans are, when remeasured, recognized in other comprehensive income, with tax effects, and immediately classified from other components of equity to retained earnings. The amount deducted from retained earnings increased by ¥45.0 billion compared to March 31, 2015.

(2) Cash flows

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Billions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	**2016**	YoY change
I Cash flows from operating activities	280.1	**253.0**	(27.0)
II Cash flows from investing activities	(200.5)	**(164.3)**	36.1
I+II Free cash flow	79.6	**88.7**	9.1
III Cash flows from financing activities	(17.3)	**(67.7)**	(50.4)
IV Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	362.0	**380.8**	18.7

Reference: Financial Indicators

Year ended March 31	2015	**2016**	YoY change
Interest-bearing loans to cash flows ratio (Years)	2.1	**2.1**	–
Interest coverage ratio (Times)	46.9	**48.3**	1.4

Notes: 1. Interest-bearing loans to cash flows ratio = Interest-bearing loans ÷ Cash flows from operating activities
2. Interest-coverage ratio = Cash flows from operating activities ÷ Interest charges

Net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended March 31, 2016 amounted to ¥253.0 billion. This represents a decrease in cash inflows of ¥27.0 billion compared to the year ended March 31, 2015. While working capital improved, there was a deterioration in profit before income taxes, coupled with the absence of a refund in income tax withheld of approximately ¥26.0 billion relating to dividends received from subsidiaries in Japan recorded in the year ended March 31, 2015.

Net cash used in investing activities was ¥164.3 billion, representing a cash outflow of ¥189.7 billion from purchases of property, plant and equipment, capital investment pertaining mainly to data centers, and purchases of intangible assets, primarily software. Net cash used declined ¥36.1 billion from March 31, 2015, primarily due to proceeds from the maturity of time deposits used for working capital and the sale of certain assets.

Free cash flow was ¥88.7 billion, representing an increase in cash inflows of ¥9.1 billion compared to the year ended March 31, 2015.

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥67.7 billion. While the Company redeemed ¥70.0 billion in corporate bonds, it issued ¥30.0 billion in straight bonds to be partially allocated for redemption. In addition to ¥16.5 billion in dividends paid to owners of the parent, ¥15.6 billion was allotted for payment of lease obligations. Compared to the year ended March 31, 2015, cash outflows increased by ¥50.4 billion, mainly due to the redemption of corporate bonds.

As a result of the above factors, cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2016 were ¥380.8 billion, an increase of ¥18.7 billion compared to March 31, 2015.

To ensure efficient funding when the need for funds arises, the Group views the maintenance of an appropriate level of liquidity as an important policy with respect to its financing activities. "Liquidity" refers to cash and cash equivalents and the total unused balance of financing frameworks based on commitment lines established with multiple financial institutions. As of March 31, 2016, the Group had liquidity of ¥579.0 billion, of which ¥380.8 billion was cash and cash equivalents and ¥198.2 billion was unused commitment lines.

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, 2016, 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, 2015.

(3) Capital expenditures (property, plant and equipment)

For the year ended March 31, 2016, capital expenditures totaled ¥156.0 billion, an increase of ¥15.3 billion from the year ended March 31, 2015. In the Technology Solutions segment, capital expenditures totaled ¥80.8 billion, up 19.6% year on year, notably for the construction of a new wing at the Group's mainstay Tatebayashi Datacenter (Tatebayashi, Gunma Prefecture). This data center is the Group's central base for accelerating IoT (Internet of Things) and cloud technologies. In the Ubiquitous Solutions segment, the Group spent ¥9.5 billion, down 20.3% year on year, mainly for augmenting manufacturing and design and development facilities for mobileware. In the Device Solutions segment, capital expenditures totaled ¥55.6 billion, down 0.3% year on year, mainly for LSI manufacturing facilities and facilities to manufacture semiconductor packages within electronic components. In areas other than the aforementioned segments, capital expenditures were ¥10.0 billion.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	Notes	2015	2016
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	¥ 362,028	¥ 380,810
Trade receivables	15	1,029,822	984,630
Other receivables	15	99,930	93,963
Inventories	14	313,882	298,849
Others		82,009	79,876
Subtotal		1,887,671	1,838,128
Assets held for sale	17	–	5,735
Total current assets		1,887,671	1,843,863
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	8, 27	635,489	616,474
Goodwill	9, 27	37,616	40,255
Intangible assets	9, 27	167,560	164,292
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	92,839	106,026
Other investments	12	178,645	155,010
Deferred tax assets	13	139,254	162,812
Others		132,047	137,571
Total non-current assets		1,383,450	1,382,440
Total Assets		¥3,271,121	¥3,226,303

At March 31	Notes	2015	2016
		(Millions of yen)	
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	24	¥ 661,710	¥ 622,334
Other payables	24	419,214	422,672
Short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt and lease obligations	20	172,403	144,667
Accrued income taxes		18,415	18,772
Provisions	23	77,502	57,319
Others		174,089	181,279
Total current liabilities		1,523,333	1,447,043
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt and lease obligations	20	406,089	387,882
Retirement benefit liabilities	21	321,977	383,978
Provisions	23	34,810	33,353
Deferred tax liabilities	13	8,075	5,224
Others		42,440	42,583
Total non-current liabilities		813,391	853,020
Total Liabilities		2,336,724	2,300,063
Equity			
Share capital	18	324,625	324,625
Capital surplus	18	233,432	233,896
Treasury stock, at cost	18	(547)	(627)
Retained earnings	18	130,741	155,930
Other components of equity	18	101,838	68,958
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		790,089	782,782
Non-controlling interests	10	144,308	143,458
Total Equity		934,397	926,240
Total Liabilities and Equity		¥3,271,121	¥3,226,303

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	2015	2016
Revenue	6, 25	¥ 4,753,210	¥ 4,739,294
Cost of sales	14	(3,471,711)	(3,487,830)
Gross profit		1,281,499	1,251,464
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(1,101,497)	(1,087,122)
Other income (expenses)	26	(1,374)	(43,730)
Operating Profit	6	178,628	120,612
Financial income	29	22,682	7,673
Financial expenses	29	(10,943)	(14,925)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net		8,497	18,462
Profit before Income Taxes		198,864	131,822
Income tax expenses	13	(53,853)	(41,401)
Profit for the Year		145,011	90,421
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		140,024	86,763
Non-controlling interests		4,987	3,658
Total		¥ 145,011	¥ 90,421
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	31	¥67.68	¥41.94
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	31	67.64	41.93

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

		(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	Notes	2015	2016
Profit for the Year		¥ 145,011	¥ 90,421
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	18, 21	63,106	(48,913)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	18	17,220	(18,787)
Cash flow hedges	18	(79)	(256)
Available-for-sale financial assets	18	21,523	(13,587)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	18	3,502	(3,348)
		42,166	(35,978)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Taxes		105,272	(84,891)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		¥ 250,283	¥ 5,530
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		240,329	8,860
Non-controlling interests		9,954	(3,330)
Total		¥ 250,283	¥ 5,530

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent							
	Notes	Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury stock, at cost	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at April 1, 2014		¥324,625	¥233,510	¥(422)	¥ (54,341)	¥ 63,143	¥566,515	¥131,436	¥697,951
Profit for the year					140,024		140,024	4,987	145,011
Other comprehensive income	18					100,305	100,305	4,967	105,272
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	140,024	100,305	240,329	9,954	250,283
Purchase of treasury stock	18			(127)			(127)	(2)	(129)
Disposal of treasury stock	18		1	2			3		3
Dividends paid	19				(16,552)		(16,552)	(2,904)	(19,456)
Transfer to retained earnings					61,610	(61,610)	–		–
Acquisition (disposal) of non-controlling interests	10		(79)				(79)	6,007	5,928
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries							–	(183)	(183)
Balance at March 31, 2015		324,625	233,432	(547)	130,741	101,838	790,089	144,308	934,397
Profit for the year					86,763		86,763	3,658	90,421
Other comprehensive income	18					(77,903)	(77,903)	(6,988)	(84,891)
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	–	–	86,763	(77,903)	8,860	(3,330)	5,530
Purchase of treasury stock	18			(83)			(83)		(83)
Disposal of treasury stock	18			3			3		3
Dividends paid	19				(16,551)		(16,551)	(3,052)	(19,603)
Transfer to retained earnings					(45,023)	45,023	–		–
Acquisition (disposal) of non-controlling interests	10		464				464	5,344	5,808
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries							–	188	188
Balance at March 31, 2016		¥324,625	¥233,896	¥(627)	¥155,930	¥ 68,958	¥782,782	¥143,458	¥926,240

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Years ended March 31	Notes	2015	2016
		(Millions of yen)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before income taxes		¥ 198,864	¥ 131,822
Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss		187,844	203,123
Increase (decrease) in provisions		(42,209)	(7,684)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability		(14,687)	(7,063)
Interest and dividend income		(5,688)	(5,446)
Interest charges		5,974	5,245
Equity in earnings of affiliates, net		(8,497)	(18,462)
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables		(75,698)	30,342
(Increase) decrease in inventories		13,778	11,520
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		32,686	(27,141)
Other, net		(789)	(26,089)
Cash generated from operations		291,578	290,167
Interest received		2,292	1,611
Dividends received		4,419	5,184
Interest paid		(5,921)	(5,347)
Income taxes paid		(12,219)	(38,523)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		280,149	253,092
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchases of property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets		(199,109)	(189,770)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		2,043	7,477
Other, net		(3,450)	17,976
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(200,516)	(164,317)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings		5,769	(26,407)
Proceeds from long-term debt and issuance of bonds	20	100,426	97,124
Repayment of long-term debt and bonds	20	(94,530)	(108,206)
Payment of lease obligations		(15,641)	(15,673)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	19	(16,552)	(16,551)
Other, net		3,201	1,972
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(17,327)	(67,741)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		62,306	21,034
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		301,162	362,028
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(1,440)	(2,252)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	16	¥ 362,028	¥ 380,810

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 the Company, its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the "Group"), and the equity interests held in associates of 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

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 27, 2016 by President and Representative Director Tatsuya Tanaka and Chief Financial Officer Hidehiro Tsukano of the Company.

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

Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

Net defined benefit liability (asset) is measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen. The financial information presented in Japanese yen is rounded to the nearest million yen.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in 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 which 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 which 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.

The Group's consolidated financial statements include financial statements of subsidiaries that have a different reporting date from that of the consolidated financial statements. In such cases, for consolidation purposes, the subsidiary prepares additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent, unless it is impracticable to do so. In such cases, the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between those dates are adjusted in the consolidated financial statements. In any case, the difference between those dates is no more than three months.

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 re-measured at fair value on the day that control ceases. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity method associate or as an available-for-sale financial asset 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.

The Group's consolidated financial statements include financial statements of associates or joint ventures that have a different reporting date from that of the consolidated financial statements. In such cases, for consolidation purposes, the associate or joint venture prepares additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent, unless it is impracticable to do so. In such cases, the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between those dates are adjusted in the consolidated financial statements. In any case, the difference between those dates is no more than three months.

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 available-for-sale financial assets 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 classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets.

The Group initially recognizes loans and 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.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire. In transferring contractual rights to the cash flows from a financial asset, the Group will derecognize the financial asset if the Group either transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset and does not retain control of the asset. The Group will recognize another asset or liability to the extent that the Group retains any rights or obligations after the transfer.

Financial assets and 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.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity that the Group intends and has ability to hold until maturity. This category includes corporate bonds for example. These investments are initially measured at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The amortization charge for each period is recognized as financial income in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market; this category includes trade and other receivables. Such assets are initially measured at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The amortization charge for each period is recognized as financial income in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those financial assets designated as available for sale or are not classified in one of the other categories above. They comprise equity securities and debt securities.

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value at the reporting date. The resulting gains and losses, except impairment losses, foreign exchange gains, and losses on debt securities and interest costs incurred due to the effective interest method, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented as available-for-sale financial assets in other components of equity. Upon derecognition of the assets, the gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(ii) 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.

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

These financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, less any directly attributable transaction costs and 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.

(iii) Share capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental 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 share capital recognized as equity (treasury shares) is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid net of 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 loss on the transactions are presented within capital surplus.

(iv) Compound financial instruments

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the equity and liability components of the compound financial instrument in proportion to their initial carrying values.

Subsequently, the liability component of the compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method; the equity component is not remeasured.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized as financial expense in profit or loss. On conversion, the financial liability is reclassified to equity and no gain or loss is recognized.

(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.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and if an individual instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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 for their ability to offset changes in the fair values of the cash flows of their respective hedged items, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within the acceptable range of 80–125%. For cash flow hedges, execution of a forecast transaction that is the subject of the hedge must be highly probable and must present exposure to variation in cash flows that could ultimately impact profit or loss.

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. In other cases, 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. If a forecast transaction is no longer probable, then the balance in other components of equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

(d) Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased 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 which 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 carrying amount of the item, is recognized as other income or expenses in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs
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

(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) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. On initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments at inception of the lease term. Subsequently, the asset is depreciated over the shorter period of either the lease term or the economic useful life of the leased asset. The depreciation expense is recognized as incurred in profit or loss.

All other leases are assumed to be operating leases and the annual rentals are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(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 in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(j) Impairment

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss are assessed for objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date and the amount of impairment loss is determined if any such evidence exists.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes significant financial difficulty of a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms which the Group would not consider otherwise, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers such as bankruptcy, and other adverse changes in the economic climate impacting default of payment such as the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, equity investments are considered to be impaired if the fair value falls by more than 20% or there is a prolonged decline in the fair value throughout the year in comparison with the original acquisition value.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The impairment assessment is made at an individual level for assets considered to be individually significant, or at a collective level if not considered to be individually significant. If the Group determines no objective evidence of impairment on assets assessed individually, those assets are included within a group of assets with similar credit risk for collective impairment review as to whether an impairment loss is necessary. Individual assets for which an impairment loss has been recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that a financial asset carried at amortized cost such as loans, receivables, and held-to-maturity investment securities has been impaired, the amount of loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding possible bad debt losses in the future) discounted at the assets original effective interest rate (in other words, at the effective interest rate calculated at initial recognition). The carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in a debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed either directly or by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal will not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed.

Available-for-sale financial assets

When a decline in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets has been recognized in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset has been impaired, the accumulated loss already recognized in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. The amount of cumulative loss reclassified is equal to the difference between acquisition cost (less repayment of principal or amount of amortization if any) and current fair value, less any impairment losses on the asset previously recognized in profit or loss. The reversal of impairment losses of equity instruments is recognized in other comprehensive income. For debt securities that are classified as available-for-sale financial assets, reversal of impairment losses is recognized in profit or loss if the increase in its fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after initial impairment.

(ii) 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 which 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.

(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 are 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 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 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(n) Revenue

(i) Product revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts, and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized when a contract exists, significant risk and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer, it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group, associated costs and possible return of the goods can be measured reliably, there is no continuing involvement in the management of the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the value can be reliably estimated at time of sale then these are deducted from revenue as it is recognized. The Group offers various marketing programs including volume discounts and sales incentives to customers in channel sales. If such incentives are given directly to customers and the amount is based on sales proceeds or volumes, then the incentives are deducted directly from revenue because they in substance comprise discounts. For price protection credits based on inventory remaining in the sales channel, the corresponding revenue is reduced when a price adjustment is announced.

Revenue on standard hardware, such as personal computers, mobile phones, and electronic devices, is in principle recognized upon delivery to the customer and is subject to risks and rewards having passed to the customer. If installation is a significant part of the contract, such as servers and network products, revenue is in principle recognized upon customer acceptance.

Revenue on software which is preinstalled on the product before delivery is recognized at the same time as the revenue relating to the product itself is recognized. Revenue on standard software products (application package) is recognized on delivery unless further services or activities are required at which point revenue is recognized upon customer acceptance. Revenue from software licensing arrangements is recognized at point of sale if it can be demonstrated that delivery of licensed software is complete and there are no further performance obligations. Where these conditions are not met the license revenue is recognized over the license period on a straight-line basis. Revenue from services related to software products (e.g. upgrades or support) is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the software contract period.

Where there are separately identifiable components in a contract or transaction, appropriate revenue recognition criteria is applied to each component (e.g. supply of hardware and ongoing services). Warranty or user training services that are provided to all customers equally and without charge is generally considered to be part of the primary transaction (supply of hardware), of which revenue is recognized as one transaction.

(ii) Service revenue

Revenue on ongoing service contracts is recognized over the period during which the service is provided. Revenue and costs for fixed price service contracts including construction contracts are recognized by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be reliably estimated. The Group in principle adopts the percentage of completion method based on 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 the contractual milestones.

In applying the percentage of completion method, the cumulative impact of change in estimates is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the changes become known and estimable. An expected loss, which is a difference between total estimated project costs and total estimated project revenues, is recognized in profit or loss.

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. Revenue for maintenance agreements is in principle recognized over the period in which the services are provided. Where maintenance services are charged on a time period basis, revenue is recognized on a time and materials basis.

(iii) Agent transactions

Revenue is recognized at the net amount if the Group does not assume financial risks, such as credit risk, associated with the contract or transaction and acts as an agent in supplying products or services.

(iv) Operating leases

Revenue arising from hardware used by a customer under the terms of an operating lease is recognized evenly over the lease term.

(o) Financial income and expenses

Financial income includes dividend income, interest income, gains on foreign exchange, gains on sales of available-for-sale financial assets, 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, losses on sales of available-for-sale financial assets (excluding accounts receivables); 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 is recognized as incurred using the effective interest method. Total minimum lease payments for finance leases are allocated to the portion of financial expenses and the unpaid balance of liabilities and the financial expenses are allocated over the lease term on a pro rata basis against the unpaid balance of liabilities.

(p) 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 which 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.

(q) Discontinued operations

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs on the date of disposal or the date at which the 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 start 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. Assumptions about the current situation and future prospects could change depending on the changes in the market or other circumstances that are out of the control of the Group. The assumptions are revised when such changes occur. 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 are dependent on the estimate of project costs and revenues as well as the measurement of the stage of completion. The Group in principle adopts the percentage of completion method based on 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 net realizable value ("NRV") at the reporting date fall below the 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 may 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 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. Should actual sales volumes fail to meet initial projected volumes due to changes in the business environment, etc., or should actual useful life in the future be less than the original estimate, there is a risk that amortization expenses for the reporting period may increase.

(f) Available-for-sale financial assets

An available-for-sale financial asset is measured at its fair value based on the market price or other inputs at the reporting date. Other comprehensive income fluctuates as a result of changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets. An impairment loss for an available-for-sale financial asset is recognized or could be recognized in future periods if there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value.

(g) Deferred tax assets

Reasonable estimates and judgments about various factors are necessary in the calculation of income taxes. Such factors include interpretation of tax regulations and revision of tax laws in the jurisdictions where the Group operates. If there is a difference between the amount of income tax that the Group recognized and the amount presented by the taxation authorities, there could be a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the following periods.

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, the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset could fluctuate if an effective tax rate changes as a result of an amendment to tax laws.

A deferred tax asset is not recognized for certain unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences. Tax losses can be carried forward for 9 years under the current tax laws (7 years for tax losses that arose in the reporting period ended in March 31, 2008 and prior periods) for Japan, 20 years for the US, and indefinitely for the UK.

(h) Provisions

(i) Provision for product warranties

Some of the Group's products such as PCs and mobile phones 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(i) 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.

5. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

The following new or amended accounting standards have been released by the date that the consolidated financial statements were approved, but the Group has not yet applied them.

The effects of applying these standards are now being reviewed and are difficult to estimate at this time.

Standard		Effective date	Timing of application	Outline of new or amended standards
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018	FY2018 April 1, 2018– March 31, 2019	Clarifications of the core principle and introduction of five steps for revenue recognition and amendments pertaining to accounting treatment and disclosure on revenue recognition
IFRS 9	Financial instruments	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018	FY2018 April 1, 2018– March 31, 2019	Amendments pertaining to classification and measurements of financial instruments and introduction of impairment based on expected credit losses model for financial assets and amendment pertaining to hedge accounting
IFRS 16	Leases	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019	FY2019 April 1, 2019– March 31, 2020	Amendments pertaining to accounting treatment and disclosure on leases primarily for a lessee such as recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases

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 the 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, EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa), Americas, Asia, and Oceania.

This reportable segment consists of Solutions/Systems Integration, 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 segment is organized into independent business management units along product lines and includes the sales departments.

This reportable segment contains ubiquitous terminals, including personal computers and mobile phones, as well as car audio and navigation systems, mobile communication equipment, and automotive electronic equipment, that collect various information and knowledge generated from the behavioral patterns of people and organizations needed to achieve the Group's vision of a "Human Centric Intelligent Society" (a 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 which include the respective sales departments and contains cutting-edge technologies, including LSI devices used in mobile phones, digital home appliances, automobiles, and servers, as well as electronic components, such as semiconductor packages and batteries.

Accounting treatment applied to operating segments is mostly the same as in the 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

(Millions of yen)

	Reportable segments						
Years ended March 31	Technology Solutions	Ubiquitous Solutions	Device Solutions	Subtotal	Other	Elimination and Corporate	Consolidated
2015							
Revenue							
External customers	¥3,252,381	¥ 923,366	¥540,101	¥4,715,848	¥ 13,764	¥ 23,598	¥4,753,210
Inter-segment	50,423	139,485	55,520	245,428	47,071	(292,499)	–
Total Revenue	3,302,804	1,062,851	595,621	4,961,276	60,835	(268,901)	4,753,210
Operating Profit	222,444	8,796	36,936	268,176	(22,056)	(67,492)	178,628
Financial income							22,682
Financial expenses							(10,943)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net							8,497
Profit before income taxes							198,864
(Other items)							
Depreciation and amortization	(109,161)	(22,706)	(41,502)	(173,369)	(2,180)	(10,081)	(185,630)
Impairment loss	(673)	(12)	(1,524)	(2,209)	(5)	–	(2,214)
Capital expenditure (including intangible assets and goodwill)	118,502	23,496	67,457	209,455	4,896	7,945	222,296
2016							
Revenue							
External customers	¥3,222,645	¥ 917,703	¥550,894	¥4,691,242	¥ 18,261	¥ 29,791	¥4,739,294
Inter-segment	60,706	123,201	53,031	236,938	49,034	(285,972)	–
Total Revenue	3,283,351	1,040,904	603,925	4,928,180	67,295	(256,181)	4,739,294
Operating Profit	186,233	(7,653)	30,387	208,967	(22,959)	(65,396)	120,612
Financial income							7,673
Financial expenses							(14,925)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net							18,462
Profit before income taxes							131,822
(Other items)							
Depreciation and amortization	(108,824)	(23,095)	(39,831)	(171,750)	(3,892)	(9,108)	(184,750)
Impairment loss	(10,744)	–	(3,536)	(14,280)	(190)	(3,903)	(18,373)
Capital expenditure (including intangible assets and goodwill)	128,774	17,305	58,434	204,513	8,215	9,723	222,451

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, and welfare benefits for Group employees.

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, 2015 and 2016, corporate expenses were –¥70,171 million and –¥67,141 million, and the elimination of intersegment transactions were ¥2,679 million and ¥1,745 million, respectively.

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

(3) Information about products and services

Revenue to external customers

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Technology Solutions		
Services *1	¥2,676,617	¥2,728,436
System Platforms *2	575,764	494,209
Ubiquitous Solutions		
PCs/Mobile phones	575,216	534,199
Mobilewear *3	348,150	383,504
Device Solutions		
LSI	285,806	291,149
Electronic components	254,295	259,745
Other Operations	13,764	18,261
Elimination and Corporate	23,598	29,791
Total	¥4,753,210	¥4,739,294

*1 System integration (system construction and business applications), consulting, front-end technologies (ATMs and POS systems, etc.), outsourcing services (data-centers, ICT operation/management, application operation/management, business process outsourcing, etc.), network services (business networks, distribution of Internet/mobile content), system support services (maintenance and surveillance services for information systems and networks), security solutions (installation of information systems and networks) and cloud services (including IaaS, PaaS and SaaS)
*2 Full range of servers (mainframe, UNIX, mission-critical IA and x86 servers, etc.), storage systems, various types of software (operating system and middleware), network management systems, optical transmission systems and mobile-phone base stations
*3 Car audio and navigation systems, mobile communication equipment, automotive electronics, and others

(4) Geographical information

(a) Revenue to external customers

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Japan	¥2,873,229	¥2,845,078
Outside Japan		
EMEIA	990,627	952,020
Americas	392,099	420,485
Asia	387,156	421,074
Oceania	110,099	100,637
Total	¥4,753,210	¥4,739,294

Notes: 1. Revenue to external customers are classified by countries or regions based on locations of customers.
2. Principal countries and regions comprising the segments other than Japan:
(1) EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa): UK, Germany, Spain, Finland, and Sweden
(2) Americas: US and Canada
(3) Asia: China, Singapore, 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)

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Japan	¥654,285	¥656,893
Outside Japan		
EMEIA	85,641	82,924
Americas	32,408	18,737
Asia	40,407	36,448
Oceania	27,924	26,019
Total	¥840,665	¥821,021

Notes: 1. Non-current assets are classified by countries or regions based on locations of the Group.
2. Principal countries and regions comprising the segments other than Japan:
(1) EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa): UK, Germany, Spain, Finland, and Sweden
(2) Americas: US and Canada
(3) Asia: China, Singapore, Korea, and Taiwan
(4) Oceania: Australia
3. There is no country for which a separate individual disclosure is required.

(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, 2014	¥107,672	¥274,461	¥215,965	¥24,382	¥ 622,480
Additions *1	150	24,517	108,705	7,325	140,697
Acquisitions through business combinations	–	–	11	–	11
Depreciation	–	(24,748)	(96,459)	–	(121,207)
Impairment losses *2	(359)	(363)	(259)	(104)	(1,085)
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(806)	(3,936)	(7,713)	(627)	(13,082)
Exchange differences on translation	335	2,083	3,529	123	6,070
Others	(1,189)	(788)	2,586	996	1,605
Balance at March 31, 2015 *3	105,803	271,226	226,365	32,095	635,489
Additions *1	72	28,785	95,818	31,374	156,049
Acquisitions through business combinations	–	282	119	–	401
Depreciation	–	(25,135)	(94,665)	–	(119,800)
Impairment losses *2	(1,901)	(4,883)	(6,591)	(4,081)	(17,456)
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(10,001)	(9,462)	(3,640)	(7,624)	(30,727)
Exchange differences on translation	(421)	(3,858)	(3,664)	(118)	(8,061)
Others	1	124	2,102	(1,648)	579
Balance at March 31, 2016 *3	¥ 93,553	¥257,079	¥215,844	¥49,998	¥ 616,474

Cost

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
April 1, 2014	¥134,079	¥870,192	¥1,383,355	¥24,450	¥2,412,076
2015	132,325	875,113	1,379,095	32,110	2,418,643
2016	114,877	843,456	1,351,884	54,074	2,364,291

Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
April 1, 2014	¥26,407	¥595,731	¥1,167,390	¥ 68	¥1,789,596
2015	26,522	603,887	1,152,730	15	1,783,154
2016	21,324	586,377	1,136,040	4,076	1,747,817

*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 ¥1,085 million and ¥17,456 million recorded for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively, are included in other income (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 ¥28,887 million at March 31, 2016. At March 31, 2015, most of the carrying amount of construction in progress consisted of the amount paid and therefore the amount unpaid was not significant.

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	2015	2016
Buildings	¥ 4,441	¥ 3,648
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	24,476	22,580
Total	¥28,917	¥26,228

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Carrying amount

(Millions of yen)

		Intangible assets *1		
	Goodwill	Software	Others	Total
Balance at April 1, 2014	¥37,533	¥135,702	¥23,152	¥158,854
Additions	–	62,365	19,234	81,599
Acquisitions through business combinations	1,459	384	–	384
Amortization *2	–	(57,258)	(7,165)	(64,423)
Impairment losses *3	–	(1,129)	–	(1,129)
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	–	(1,685)	(6,255)	(7,940)
Exchange differences on translation	(1,381)	509	(172)	337
Others	5	(30)	(92)	(122)
Balance at March 31, 2015	37,616	138,858	28,702	167,560
Additions	–	61,627	4,775	66,402
Acquisitions through business combinations	4,224	899	3	902
Amortization *2	–	(58,232)	(6,718)	(64,950)
Impairment losses *3	–	(905)	(12)	(917)
Disposals	–	(1,939)	(337)	(2,276)
Exchange differences on translation	(1,620)	(1,098)	(162)	(1,260)
Others	35	(961)	(208)	(1,169)
Balance at March 31, 2016	¥40,255	¥138,249	¥26,043	¥164,292

Cost

(Millions of yen)

		Intangible assets *1		
At March 31	Goodwill	Software	Others	Total
April 1, 2014	¥37,630	¥265,885	¥40,928	¥306,813
2015	37,616	284,886	43,264	328,150
2016	40,255	278,445	43,652	322,097

Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses

(Millions of yen)

		Intangible assets *1		
At March 31	Goodwill	Software	Others	Total
April 1, 2014	¥97	¥130,183	¥17,776	¥147,959
2015	–	146,028	14,562	160,590
2016	–	140,196	17,609	157,805

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

*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 of ¥1,129 million and ¥917 million recorded for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively, are included in other income (expenses) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Research and development expenses for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016 are as follows.

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Research and development expenses	¥202,722	¥179,895

10. Subsidiaries

(1) Major subsidiaries

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared with consolidation of 514 subsidiaries. Major changes for the year ended March 31, 2016 are as follows.

Newly consolidated as a result of acquisitions or formations of new companies: 17 companies
Excluded due to liquidations, sale, or other: 10 companies
Excluded due to mergers: 3 companies

The major subsidiaries at March 31, 2016 are as follows.

Segments	Name	Country	Ratio of total voting rights (%)
Technology Solutions	Fujitsu Frontech Limited	Japan	53.56
	Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc.	Japan	56.45
	Fujitsu Marketing Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Systems East Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Systems West Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Mission Critical Systems Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC	UK	100.00
	Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. *	Netherlands	100.00
	Fujitsu America, Inc.	US	100.00
	Fujitsu Australia Limited	Australia	100.00
	NIFTY Corporation	Japan	66.60
	Fujitsu FSAS Inc.	Japan	100.00
	PFU Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu FIP Corporation	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu IT Products Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Telecom Networks Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Network Communications, Inc.	US	100.00
Ubiquitous Solutions	Fujitsu Personal System Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Client Computing Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Connected Technologies Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Isotec Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Peripherals Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu TEN Limited	Japan	55.00
Device Solutions	Fujitsu Semiconductor Ltd.	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Electronics Inc.	Japan	100.00
	Shinko Electric Industries Co., LTD.	Japan	50.06
	FDK Corporation	Japan	72.57
	Fujitsu Component Limited	Japan	56.96
Other	Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd.	Japan	100.00

* The PC business of Fujitsu Technology Solutions falls under Ubiquitous Solutions.

(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	2015	2016
The impact on capital surplus from equity transactions with non-controlling interests	¥(79)	¥464

(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	2015	2016
Profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests	¥3,027	¥1,731

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

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2015	2016
Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests	49.94%	49.94%
Accumulated non-controlling interests	¥68,161	¥65,859

(c) Dividends paid to non-controlling interests

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	¥(1,686)	¥(1,855)

(d) Summarized financial information

(i) Summarized consolidated statement of financial position

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2015	2016
Current assets	¥ 97,682	¥102,284
Non-current assets	84,245	78,439
Total assets	¥181,927	¥180,723
Current liabilities	¥ 35,879	¥ 34,772
Non-current liabilities	9,599	14,107
Total liabilities	45,478	48,879
Total equity	136,449	131,844
Total liabilities and equity	¥181,927	¥180,723

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

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Revenue	¥142,815	¥143,453
Profit for the year	6,061	3,463
Other comprehensive income	1,635	(4,352)
Comprehensive income for the year	¥ 7,696	¥ (889)

(iii) Summarized consolidated statement of cash flows

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Net cash provided by operating activities	¥ 18,399	¥ 24,056
Net cash used in investing activities	(25,659)	(16,264)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,425)	(3,774)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(10,685)	4,018
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥ 44,337	¥ 48,355

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, 2016 are as follows.

Name	Country	Ratio of total voting rights (%)	Business description	Business transactions, etc.
Fujitsu General Limited	Japan	44.25	Development, production and sales of air conditioners and information communication and electronic devices, as well as provision of services	Consigned production and sales of the Company products
Fujitsu Leasing Co., LTD.	Japan	20.00	Leasing and sales of information processing equipment, communications equipment, etc.	Leasing and sales of the Company products
Socionext Inc.	Japan	40.00	Design, development, sales of system LSI (SoC: System on a Chip) and sales of solutions and services	Some of its products are supplied to the Company

Notes: 1. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and the number of companies to which the method applies is 25. For the year ended March 31, 2016, one company was added and three 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	2015	2016
Dividends received from Fujitsu General Limited	¥738	¥876

(b) Summarized consolidated financial information

(i) Summarized consolidated statement of financial position

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Current assets	¥138,989	¥130,399
Non-current assets	48,932	48,293
Total assets	¥187,921	¥178,692
Current liabilities	¥ 95,451	¥ 74,890
Non-current liabilities	15,902	16,432
Total liabilities	111,353	91,322
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	74,738	85,585
Non-controlling interests	1,830	1,785
Total equity	76,568	87,370
Total liabilities and equity	¥187,921	¥178,692

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

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Revenue	¥274,807	¥280,977
Profit for the year	19,176	18,394
Other comprehensive income	4,411	(5,160)
Total comprehensive income for the year	¥ 23,587	¥ 13,234

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

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	¥74,738	¥85,585
Ownership interest	44.08%	44.08%
Equity attributable to the Group	¥32,945	¥37,726
Unrealized gains and losses	¥ (455)	¥ (455)
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in the equity method associate	¥32,490	¥37,271
Fair value of the Group's investment in the equity method associate	¥72,687	¥80,112

12. Marketable Securities and Other Investments

Marketable securities and other investments comprise primarily available-for-sale financial assets. Please refer to Note "34. Financial Instruments" for available-for-sale financial assets.

13. Income Taxes

(1) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(a) The major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Deferred tax assets		
Net defined benefit liability	¥ 138,007	¥ 153,149
Excess of depreciation and amortization, impairment losses, etc.	29,391	31,271
Accrued bonuses	32,395	28,829
Carryforward of unused tax losses	10,003	15,835
Inventories	12,833	13,064
Intercompany profit	4,051	4,531
Others	31,653	26,806
Total deferred tax assets	258,333	273,485
Deferred tax liabilities		
Gains from establishment of stock holding trust for retirement benefit plan	(87,868)	(83,373)
Gains and losses on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets to fair value	(31,932)	(23,807)
Others	(7,354)	(8,717)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(127,154)	(115,897)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 131,179	¥ 157,588

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

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Deferred tax assets	¥139,254	¥162,812
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,075)	(5,224)

(b) Changes in net deferred tax assets

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Opening balance	¥176,857	¥131,179
Amounts recognized through profit or loss	(19,041)	(2,496)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges	12	106
Available-for-sale financial assets	(6,395)	8,050
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(24,019)	24,147
Total	(30,402)	32,303
Exchange differences on translation and others	3,765	(3,398)
Closing balance	¥131,179	¥157,588

(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	2015	2016
Deductible temporary differences *	¥117,321	¥ 98,766
Carryforward of unused tax losses *	170,372	153,038
Total	¥287,693	¥251,804

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

		(Millions of yen)
At March 31	2015	2016
1st year	¥ 478	¥ 39
2nd year	135	6,125
3rd year	10,405	8,929
4th year	9,070	7,266
5th year and thereafter	150,284	130,679
Total	¥170,372	¥153,038

* 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)
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Current tax expense	¥34,812	¥38,905
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	19,179	6,593
Changes in tax rate	1,398	(3,832)
Others	(1,536)	(265)
Total deferred tax expense	19,041	2,496
Total income tax expense	¥53,853	¥41,401

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

		(%)
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Applicable tax rate	35.6%	33.0%
Increase and decrease in income tax rate		
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(5.8)%	7.0%
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	(0.8)%	(4.6)%
Tax credit	(1.9)%	(3.3)%
Non-deductible tax expenses	1.6%	2.8%
Revision of tax rate	0.7%	(2.9)%
Applicable tax rate differential for subsidiaries outside Japan	(2.2)%	(2.6)%
Others	(0.1)%	2.0%
Average effective tax rate	27.1%	31.4%

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan are primarily affected by corporation, residents, and business taxes. As a result of the revision of tax laws in Japan, the applicable tax rates calculated based on these rates were 35.6% and 33.0% for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively. The Company's consolidated subsidiaries outside Japan are affected by corporation and other taxes at the domicile of each subsidiary.

14. Inventories

At March 31	2015	2016
	(Millions of yen)	
Finished goods	¥133,816	¥135,780
Work in progress	88,204	84,229
Raw materials and supplies	91,862	78,840
Total	¥313,882	¥298,849

The amounts of write-downs of inventories recognized as an expense due to a decline in profitability for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016 were ¥25,334 million and ¥21,493 million, respectively.

15. Trade Receivables and Other Receivables

(1) Trade receivables

At March 31	2015	2016
	(Millions of yen)	
Accounts receivable	¥1,024,367	¥978,435
Others	14,459	15,052
Allowance for doubtful accounts *	(9,004)	(8,857)
Total	¥1,029,822	¥984,630

* 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

At March 31	2015	2016
	(Millions of yen)	
Accounts receivable–other	¥92,633	¥88,136
Others	7,297	5,827
Total	¥99,930	¥93,963

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

At March 31	2015	2016
	(Millions of yen)	
Cash and deposits	¥281,778	¥234,660
Short-term investments	80,250	146,150
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statement of financial position	¥362,028	¥380,810

The balance of cash and cash equivalents stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at March 31, 2015 and 2016 and the year-end balance of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows are the same.

17. Assets Held for Sale

At March 31	2015	2016
		(Millions of yen)
Assets held for sale	–	¥5,735

The Group decided to sell a business site and classifies the land and buildings as assets held for sale. These assets are scheduled to be sold within one year from March 31, 2016.

18. Equity and Other Components of Equity

(1) Share capital

(a) Number of shares authorized

Ordinary shares (no par value)

At March 31	Number of shares (Thousands of shares)
2015	5,000,000
2016	5,000,000

(b) Number of shares issued and fully paid

Ordinary shares

(Units: Thousands of shares, Millions of yen)

At March 31	Number of shares	Share capital
2015	2,070,018	¥324,625
Changes during the year	–	–
2016	2,070,018	¥324,625

(c) Treasury stock

Ordinary shares

(Units: Thousands of shares, Millions of yen)

At March 31	Number of shares	Amount
2015	1,068	¥547
Acquisitions	128	83
Disposals	(7)	(3)
2016	1,189	¥627

(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 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 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 of non-consolidated financial statements, and retained earnings in the consolidated financial statements includes legal reserve and other retained earnings of non-consolidated financial statements. The maximum amount that a company can distribute as dividends is calculated based on the Companies Act and its non-consolidated financial statements in accordance with JGAAP.

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

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Opening balance	¥ 13,023	¥ 30,496
Other comprehensive income	17,473	(19,188)
Others	–	–
Closing balance	¥ 30,496	¥ 11,308
Cash flow hedges		
Opening balance	¥ 20	¥ (38)
Other comprehensive income	(58)	(348)
Others	–	–
Closing balance	¥ (38)	¥ (386)
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Opening balance	¥ 50,100	¥ 71,380
Other comprehensive income	21,280	(13,344)
Others	–	–
Closing balance	¥ 71,380	¥ 58,036
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		
Opening balance	¥ –	¥ –
Other comprehensive income	61,610	(45,023)
Others	(61,610)	45,023
Closing balance	¥ –	¥ –
Total other components of equity		
Opening balance	¥ 63,143	¥101,838
Other comprehensive income	100,305	(77,903)
Others	(61,610)	45,023
Closing balance	¥101,838	¥ 68,958

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

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥3,122	¥(2,745)
Cash flow hedges	(37)	(105)
Available-for-sale financial assets	386	(248)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,496	(3,890)
Other comprehensive income	¥4,967	¥(6,988)

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

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 17,433	¥(18,732)
Reclassification to profit or loss	(213)	(55)
Amount before related income tax effects	17,220	(18,787)
Income tax effects	–	–
Amount after related income tax effects	¥ 17,220	¥(18,787)
Cash flow hedges		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 10	¥ (254)
Reclassification to profit or loss	(101)	(108)
Amount before related income tax effects	(91)	(362)
Income tax effects	12	106
Amount after related income tax effects	¥ (79)	¥ (256)
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 28,163	¥(21,312)
Reclassification to profit or loss	(245)	(325)
Amount before related income tax effects	27,918	(21,637)
Income tax effects	(6,395)	8,050
Amount after related income tax effects	¥ 21,523	¥(13,587)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 87,125	¥(73,060)
Amount before related income tax effects	87,125	(73,060)
Income tax effects	(24,019)	24,147
Amount after related income tax effects	¥ 63,106	¥(48,913)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 3,890	¥ (4,052)
Reclassification to profit or loss	(388)	704
Amount after related income tax effects	¥ 3,502	¥ (3,348)
Total other comprehensive income		
Amount after related income tax effects	¥105,272	¥(84,891)

19. Dividends

Year ended March 31, 2015

(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 22, 2014	Ordinary shares	¥8,276	Retained earnings	4 yen	March 31, 2014	June 2, 2014
Board of directors meeting on October 30, 2014	Ordinary shares	¥8,276	Retained earnings	4 yen	September 30, 2014	November 26, 2014

(2) Among the dividends whose record date falls within the year ended March 31, 2015, those whose effective date falls within the year ended March 31, 2016

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 22, 2015	Ordinary shares	¥8,276	Retained earnings	4 yen	March 31, 2015	June 1, 2015

Year ended March 31, 2016

(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 22, 2015	Ordinary shares	¥8,276	Retained earnings	4 yen	March 31, 2015	June 1, 2015
Board of directors meeting on October 29, 2015	Ordinary shares	¥8,275	Retained earnings	4 yen	September 30, 2015	November 25, 2015

(2) Among the dividends whose record date falls within the year ended March 31, 2016, those whose effective date falls within the year ending March 31, 2017

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 26, 2016	Ordinary shares	¥8,275	Retained earnings	4 yen	March 31, 2016	June 6, 2016

20. Bonds, Borrowings, and Lease Obligations

(1) Breakdown of interest-bearing loans

	(Millions of yen)				
At March 31	2015	2016	Average interest rate (2015) (%) *1	Average interest rate (2016) (%) *1	Repayment due date
Current portion of bonds *2	¥ 70,067	¥ 60,278	–	–	–
Bonds *2	229,692	199,568	–	–	–
Short-term borrowings	46,195	14,842	0.75%	0.84%	–
Current portion of long-term borrowings	42,421	56,902	0.63%	0.49%	–
Long-term borrowings	148,050	162,856	0.49%	0.42%	April 1, 2017– December 15, 2026
Lease obligations (current)	13,720	12,645	2.51%	2.31%	–
Lease obligations (non-current)	28,347	25,458	2.99%	2.99%	April 1, 2017– August 28, 2081
Total	¥578,492	¥532,549			
Short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt and lease obligations (current)	¥172,403	¥144,667			
Long-term debt and lease obligations (non-current)	406,089	387,882			

*1 Average interest rates are the weighted average interest rates for the balance at March 31, 2015 and 2016.

*2 A breakdown of the bonds is on the next page. Interest rates in subtotal and total are the weighted average interest rates for the total face value of the bonds.

At March 31

Company name/Issue	Issue date	2015 (Millions of yen)	2016 (Millions of yen)	Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity
Seventeenth Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	May 8, 1998	¥ 29,961	¥ 29,974	3.000%	None	May 8, 2018
Twenty-Seventh Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 20, 2010	29,988	–	0.420%	None	October 20, 2015
Twenty-Ninth Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	July 15, 2011	29,973	29,995	0.623%	None	July 15, 2016
Thirtieth Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2012	39,979	–	0.331%	None	October 16, 2015
Thirty-First Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2012	19,960	19,976	0.476%	None	October 16, 2017
Thirty-Second Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2013	29,951	29,983	0.267%	None	October 14, 2016
Thirty-Third Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2013	34,910	34,936	0.410%	None	October 16, 2018
Thirty-Fourth Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2013	14,950	14,959	0.644%	None	October 16, 2020
Thirty-Fifth Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	June 12, 2014	39,884	39,912	0.339%	None	June 12, 2019
Thirty-Sixth Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	June 12, 2014	29,903	29,917	0.562%	None	June 11, 2021
Thirty-Seventh Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	July 22, 2015	–	19,934	0.352%	None	July 22, 2020
Thirty-Eighth Series Unsecured Straight Bonds	July 22, 2015	–	9,960	0.533%	None	July 22, 2022
Subtotal		299,459	259,546	0.742%		
Subsidiaries in Japan Unsecured convertible bonds	December 12, 2008–December 17, 2010	300	300	0.000%	None	December 31, 2016
Total		¥299,759	¥259,846	0.742%		

(2) Minimum lease payments

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015 Undiscounted	2015 Present value	2016 Undiscounted	2016 Present value
Not later than one year	¥14,701	¥13,720	¥13,603	¥12,645
Later than one year and not later than five years	26,171	24,381	23,789	22,441
Later than five years	7,525	3,966	6,251	3,017
Total	48,397	42,067	43,643	38,103
Less: future financial expenses	(6,330)	–	(5,540)	–
Total present value	¥42,067	¥42,067	¥38,103	¥38,103

21. Post-Employment Benefits

(1) Defined benefit plans

(a) Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with the plans

The Group provides defined benefit plans, as part of retirement benefit plans, in countries such as Japan, the UK, and Germany. The Company and some subsidiaries in Japan have retirement benefit trusts. In addition, the Group provide defined contribution plans in countries such as the UK, Japan, and Australia.

The major defined 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 split evenly with half selected by the Company and some subsidiaries in Japan and the other half elected by the employees through mutual vote. The major plans under the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund are plans contributed by the Company and some subsidiaries in Japan but there is a plan contributed by the employees. The benefits are determined by the accumulated salary in the participation period and the length of participation as well as other factors. The period of benefit payment is twenty years, primarily from age 60 to 80, while some participants are guaranteed lifetime benefits. The benefits to employees from retirement benefit plans are primarily paid by the plan assets of the fund, partly paid by the Company and some subsidiaries in Japan depending on the age of the employee at retirement. The benefits are determined by the amount of salary at retirement and the length of service as well as other factors. The retirement benefit plan participated by the employees that joined the Company and some subsidiaries in Japan from April 1999 onwards was transferred from a defined benefit plan (DB) to a cash balance plan and a defined contribution plan (DC) was implemented as a result of the plan amendment in 2014. The benefits under the cash balance plan are determined by the accumulated points up to the time of retirement and the market yields during the participation in the plan as well as other factors.

In addition to the above, some subsidiaries in Japan provide defined benefit corporate pensions operated primarily by themselves in accordance with the rules agreed with the employees and also participate in the employees pension fund established by multi-employers that have no capital relationship. Further, some subsidiaries in Japan have unfunded lump-sum retirement benefit plans.

The major defined benefit plans provided outside Japan are the plans that 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 provide. FS' defined benefit plan 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 the FS' defined benefit plan, the benefits are based on the amount of salary at retirement, the length of participation in the plan and price index and the benefits are guaranteed throughout the life time 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 participate in the defined benefit plan, FS started to transfer the benefits that correspond to the future service into the defined contribution plan, which was completed in 2011. In March 2013, a special contribution of ¥114,360 million was made into the pension scheme to make up a deficit (defined benefit obligation less plan assets) of 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 for new participation in 1999.

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 in the consolidated statement of financial position

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Present value of defined benefit obligation	¥(2,484,398)	¥(2,434,277)
Fair value of plan assets	2,180,829	2,074,579
Net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	¥ (303,569)	¥ (359,698)
Retirement benefit assets*	¥ 18,408	¥ 24,280
Retirement benefit liabilities	(321,977)	(383,978)
Net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	¥ (303,569)	¥ (359,698)

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

At March 31, 2015

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2015 comprises –¥1,512,694 million for plans in Japan and –¥971,704 million for plans outside Japan, while the fair value of plan assets comprises ¥1,314,235 million for plans in Japan and ¥866,594 million for plans outside Japan.

At March 31, 2016

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2016 comprises –¥1,568,799 million for plans in Japan and –¥865,478 million for plans outside Japan, while the fair value of plan assets comprises ¥1,289,181 million for plans in Japan and ¥785,398 million for plans outside Japan.

(ii) Components of defined benefit costs

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
	(Millions of yen)	
Current service cost (net of contribution from plan participants) *	¥59,337	¥59,399
Net interest	6,926	2,517
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements	(7,132)	175
Total	¥59,131	¥62,091

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

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

Present value of defined benefit obligation	2015	2016
	(Millions of yen)	
Opening balance	¥(2,275,541)	¥(2,484,398)
Current service cost	(67,268)	(67,091)
Interest expense	(50,567)	(40,163)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(184,891)	(49,831)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	21,676	8,214
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements	7,813	173
Payments from the plan		
Payments from the employer	11,668	12,527
Payments from plan assets	72,657	76,890
Payments in respect of settlements	–	30,039
Effects of business combinations and disposals	(368)	–
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(19,577)	79,363
Closing balance	¥(2,484,398)	¥(2,434,277)

Fair value of plan assets	2015	2016
	(Millions of yen)	
Opening balance	¥1,865,053	¥2,180,829
Interest income	43,641	37,646
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	249,432	(28,993)
Gains and losses arising from settlements	(681)	(348)
Contributions to the plan		
Contributions by the employer	62,121	56,554
Contributions by the plan participants	7,931	7,692
Payments from the plan		
Payments from plan assets	(72,657)	(76,890)
Payments in respect of settlements	–	(23,638)
Effects of business combinations and disposals	402	–
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	25,587	(78,273)
Closing balance	¥2,180,829	¥2,074,579

(iv) Components of fair value of plan assets

(Millions of yen)

	2015		2016	
	Market price in an active market		Market price in an active market	
At March 31	Quoted	Unquoted	Quoted	Unquoted
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 54,884	¥ –	¥ 46,309	¥ –
Equity instruments				
Japan	187,580	11,877	138,635	26,140
Outside Japan	187,139	77,179	161,912	92,883
Debt instruments				
Japan	228,819	246,808	146,535	300,975
Outside Japan	427,549	111,088	433,137	155,455
General accounts of life insurance companies	–	287,178	–	296,098
Liability Driven Investment (LDI) *	43,051	257,510	17,846	199,663
Others	1,108	59,059	2,561	56,430
Total	¥1,130,130	¥1,050,699	¥946,935	¥1,127,644

* 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

	2015		2016	
At March 31	Plans in Japan	Plans outside Japan *[1]	Plans in Japan	Plans outside Japan *[1]
Discount rate	0.7%	3.4%	0.3%	3.4%
Life expectancy *[2]	23.3 years	22.3 years	23.3 years	23.1 years
Inflation rate	–	2.9%	–	2.9%

*[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.

(Millions of yen)

At March 31		2015	2016
Discount rate	0.1% increase *	¥(31,338)	¥(32,213)
	0.1% decrease *	31,605	32,743
Life expectancy	1 year increase	47,046	40,875
Inflation rate	0.1% increase	12,283	11,447
	0.1% decrease	(13,703)	(9,023)

* 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 the rules (regarding the range of changes). The basic allocation of investment assets and the adjusting 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 of ¥60,535 million to defined benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2017.

(iv) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

At March 31	2015	2016
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	13.5 years	13.7 years

(2) Defined contribution plans

The Group recognized ¥22,372 million and ¥24,240 million as expenses for defined contribution plans for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

22. Deferred Revenue

Not applicable.

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, 2015	¥ 22,334	¥17,504	¥ 13,900	¥12,715	¥ 45,859	¥112,312
Additional provisions made during the year	26,684	11,472	9,355	262	9,339	57,112
Amounts used during the year	(32,271)	(9,158)	(10,548)	(577)	(25,567)	(78,121)
Exchange differences on translation and others	(398)	(323)	(253)	747	(404)	(631)
Balance at March 31, 2016	¥ 16,349	¥19,495	¥ 12,454	¥13,147	¥ 29,227	¥ 90,672

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Current liabilities	¥ 77,502	¥57,319
Non-current liabilities	34,810	33,353
Total	¥112,312	¥90,672

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. The timing of the expenditure is affected by future business plans and other factors.

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. Most of the expenditure is expected within 1 or 2 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 lawsuits and environmental measures are included in “Others.”

24. Trade Payables and Other Payables

Trade payables

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Accounts payable	¥660,133	¥610,202
Others	1,577	12,132
Total	¥661,710	¥622,334

Other payables

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Accrued expenses	¥338,260	¥324,523
Accounts payable–other	80,954	98,149
Total	¥419,214	¥422,672

25. Revenue

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Revenue from rendering of services	¥2,733,840	¥2,816,261
Revenue from sale of goods	2,019,370	1,923,033
Total	¥4,753,210	¥4,739,294

26. Other Income (Expenses)

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Other income (expenses)	¥(1,374)	¥(43,730)

For the year ended March 31, 2015

The amount includes a ¥3,178 million gain on sales of property, plant and equipment resulting from the sale of equipment at the Mie Plant in the LSI business, ¥2,945 million in income on government grants, ¥3,054 million in termination benefits at subsidiaries outside Japan, an impairment loss of ¥2,214 million, and relocation expenses of ¥2,157 million.

For the year ended March 31, 2016

The Group recognized business model transformation expenses of ¥37,610 million for overseas businesses such as EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa) and North America as well as network businesses. The breakdown of the amount by segment is ¥35,919 million for Technology Solutions and ¥1,691 million for Ubiquitous Solutions. The Group recognized ¥32,450 million in expenses related to overseas businesses. This consists mainly of ¥17,624 million for proceeding with the closure of a development base and enhancement of efficiency for manufacturing and logistics bases in Europe and ¥9,641 million of an impairment loss primarily for Managed Infrastructure Services business in North America. Further, the Group recognized expenses of ¥5,160 million for the reassignment of employees and asset streamlining losses accompanying a realignment of network businesses.

In addition to the above, the Group recorded a gain on sales of property, plant and equipment of ¥5,021 million and ¥2,493 million in income on government grants.

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 income (expenses) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Property, plant and equipment		
Land	¥ 359	¥ 1,901
Buildings	363	4,883
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	259	6,591
Construction in progress	104	4,081
Total property, plant and equipment	1,085	17,456
Intangible assets		
Software	1,129	905
Others	–	12
Total intangible assets	1,129	917
Total impairment losses	¥2,214	¥18,373

For the year ended March 31, 2015

Impairment losses were recognized primarily for software, based on the decision for disposal, by reducing the carrying amount to the recoverable amount.

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is as follows: Technology Solutions, ¥673 million; Ubiquitous Solutions, ¥12 million; Device Solutions, ¥1,524 million; and Others, ¥5 million.

For the year ended March 31, 2016

Impairment losses were recognized primarily for the following assets and CGUs.

(a) North America—Managed Infrastructure Services business

In the Managed Infrastructure Services business in North America, the Group opted to move forward with a business model transformation that increases the relevance of a consulting business and integrated cloud service operations based on new cloud infrastructure developed and supplied by the Company, in order to enhance both growth potential and efficiency. This represents a shift away from the previous managed services model, whereby customer IT assets were held at data centers.

As a result, the Company has reviewed the business plan for its previous managed services model, impaired the carrying amount of the CGU to its recoverable amount, and recorded an impairment loss of ¥9,207 million.

The breakdown by asset type includes ¥6,402 million in machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings; ¥2,475 million in buildings; and ¥330 million in others.

The recoverable amount is measured at the value in use, which is zero because the discounted future cash flow is negative. The value in use is calculated using the future cash flow discounted by 10.1% (pre-tax). The discount rate after tax is 8.5%.

(b) Business site scheduled for sale

The business site scheduled for sale was subjected to an impairment test as a CGU independent from corporate assets; the carrying amount was then reduced to the recoverable amount, with the resulting reduction of ¥3,658 million recorded as an impairment loss.

The breakdown by asset type includes ¥1,946 million in buildings, ¥1,705 million in land, and ¥7 million in others.

The recoverable amount is measured at the fair value less costs of disposal. The fair value less costs of disposal was evaluated at ¥5,735 million, with the estimated sale value as a baseline. The fair value hierarchy classification was Level 2.

This CGU is classified as an asset held for sale. Please refer to Note "17. Assets Held for Sale" for more information.

(c) Idle assets

In the IC Assembly business, manufacturing equipment fulfilling no business purpose with no prospects of future utilization was subjected to an impairment test as a CGU, independent from the business assets of the IC Assembly business; the carrying amount was then written down to the recoverable amount, with the resulting reduction of ¥3,430 million recorded as an impairment loss. The asset type is construction in progress.

The recoverable amount is measured at the fair value less costs of disposal. Due to the difficulty in selling these assets, the fair value less costs of disposal is set to zero. The fair value hierarchy classification was Level 3.

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is ¥10,744 million for Technology Solutions, ¥3,536 million for Device Solutions, ¥190 million for Others, and ¥3,903 million for Corporate.

The Managed Infrastructure Services business in North America is included under Technology Solutions; idle assets are included under Device Solutions; and the business site scheduled for sale is included under Corporate.

(3) Goodwill impairment test

Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. (FTS) recognizes goodwill, which consists primarily of the goodwill related to the product support business acquired from Siemens Business Service GmbH in April 2006. The Group's EMEIA (Europe, Middle East, India, and Africa) region was based on a geographical business management unit. FTS adopted a business management based on two regions—Central Europe (CE), consisting of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and Western Europe (excluding CE), Middle East, India, and Africa (WEMIA).

The EMEIA business, which sits at the center of the Group's business outside Japan, is aiming for additional profit growth by transitioning to a service-driven business model. To this end, the Group is striving for structural enhancement in the area of the business shift to services and product operation. From the start of the year ending March 31, 2017, the EMEIA region, including UK and Northern Europe, is shifting to a business management unit that spans geographic areas based on individual products and services. In line with this change FTS has switched to two CGUs integrated around Full Portfolio Countries, or areas where it conducts product sales and maintenance in addition to focusing on the services business, and Focus Portfolio Countries, or areas with product divisions involved in product development and manufacture, and where it is mainly engaged in product sales and maintenance. Full Portfolio Countries consist of Germany, Spain, Benelux countries and France while Focus Portfolio Countries consist of other countries and regions, such as Poland, Czech Republic, and South Africa.

Accompanying this change, goodwill allocated to CE and WEMEIA at March 31, 2015 was reallocated to Full Portfolio Countries and Product/Focus Portfolio Countries at March 31, 2016. Important goodwill allotted to each CGU for impairment testing was assigned to CE at March 31, 2015, and to Full Portfolio Countries at March 31, 2016.

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2015	2016
FTS (CEMEA&I)		
Full Portfolio Countries	¥ –	¥9,733
Product/Focus Portfolio Countries	–	5,713
CE	10,839	–
WEMEIA	4,924	–

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

The value in use of goodwill from Full Portfolio Countries, which is material at the end of the fiscal year, is calculated by discounting estimated cash flow based on a five-year business plan and growth rate to the present value. The recoverable amount at the end of this fiscal year was well above the carrying amount of the CGU.

The business plan is prepared to reflect judgments for future forecasts by the management and data in the past, using internal and external data.

The growth rate is determined by accounting for the long-term average market growth rate of the market of the region to which the CGU belongs. The growth rate for the year ended March 31, 2015 (CE) and the year ended March 31, 2016 (Full Portfolio Countries) was 0.5%. The discount rate is calculated based on the pre-tax weighted average capital cost of the CGU. The discount rates for the years ended March 31, 2015 (CE) and 2016 (Full Portfolio Countries) were 10.6% and 12.4% before tax, respectively, and 6.6% and 8.6% after tax, respectively.

Even when the growth rate and discount rate used in calculating the recoverable amount change to a reasonable extent, the recoverable amount is well above the carrying amount of the CGU, and the probability that a significant impairment loss is recognized is considered low.

28. Employee Expenses

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Salaries and bonuses	¥1,188,346	¥1,150,252
Retirement benefit cost	81,503	86,331
Legal welfare expenses and others	228,348	248,219
Total	¥1,498,197	¥1,484,802

29. Financial Income and Financial Expenses

Financial income

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Interest income	¥ 2,268	¥1,621
Dividend income	3,420	3,825
Foreign exchange gains, net	14,943	–
Others	2,051	2,227
Total	¥22,682	¥7,673

Financial expenses

(Millions of yen)

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Interest expense	¥ 5,974	¥ 5,245
Foreign exchange losses, net	–	5,960
Others	4,969	3,720
Total	¥10,943	¥14,925

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	2015	2016
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (Millions of yen)	¥140,024	¥86,763
Weighted average number of ordinary shares–basic (Thousands of shares)	2,069,034	2,068,877
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	¥67.68	¥41.94

(2) Diluted earnings per share

Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (Millions of yen)	¥140,024	¥86,763
Adjustment related to dilutive securities issued by subsidiaries and associates (Millions of yen)	(72)	(10)
Profit used to calculate diluted earnings per share (Millions of yen)	139,952	86,753
Weighted average number of ordinary shares–basic (Thousands of shares)	2,069,034	2,068,877
Weighted average number of ordinary shares–diluted (Thousands of shares)	2,069,034	2,068,877
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	¥67.64	¥41.93

32. Non-Cash Transactions

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Acquisitions of finance leased assets	¥13,566	¥9,381

33. Share-Based Payment

Not applicable.

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.

The Group views equity attributable to owners of the parent and ROE (return on equity attributable to owners of the parent) as important management indicators that show profitability and efficiency of invested capital for businesses.

(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 such as notes receivables and trade accounts receivables are exposed to customer credit risk. Additionally, some trade receivables are denominated in foreign currencies in conjunction with the export of products and exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk. Available-for-sale 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 the business relationship. 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 such as notes payables, trade accounts payables, and accrued expenses are generally payable within one year. Some trade liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies in conjunction with the import of components and exposed to exchange rate fluctuation risk. Borrowings, corporate bonds, and finance lease obligations 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 upon assessment of their credit risk.

The amounts of the largest credit risks at March 31, 2016 are indicated in the consolidated statement of financial position values of the financial assets that are exposed to credit risk.

Aging analysis of trade accounts receivables is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

			Overdue amounts					
At March 31	Total	Within due date	Total	Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 180 days
2015	¥1,024,367	¥969,831	¥54,536	¥27,464	¥8,005	¥4,657	¥4,297	¥10,113
2016	978,435	929,734	48,701	25,579	6,971	3,249	3,144	9,758

The balance of allowance for doubtful accounts corresponding to trade accounts receivables at March 31, 2015 and 2016 were ¥9,004 million and ¥8,857 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, 2014	¥10,824	¥ 1,992	¥12,816
Additional provisions made during the year	2,812	1,606	4,418
Amounts used during the year	(2,960)	(197)	(3,157)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(1,270)	(1,428)	(2,698)
Exchange differences on translation and others	(402)	16	(386)
Balance at March 31, 2015	9,004	1,989	10,993
Additional provisions made during the year	3,736	1,479	5,215
Amounts used during the year	(1,675)	(466)	(2,141)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(1,842)	(1,331)	(3,173)
Exchange differences on translation and others	(366)	(9)	(375)
Balance at March 31, 2016	¥ 8,857	¥ 1,662	¥10,519

(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.

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

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

(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
2015								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bonds	¥299,759	¥300,300	¥70,100	¥60,200	¥20,000	¥65,000	¥40,000	¥45,000
Borrowings	236,666	236,666	88,616	57,132	50,489	259	20,170	20,000
Lease obligations	42,067	42,067	13,720	10,513	6,871	4,778	2,219	3,966
Derivative financial liabilities	1,219	1,219	1,215	4	–	–	–	–
2016								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bonds	¥259,846	¥260,300	¥60,300	¥20,000	¥65,000	¥40,000	¥35,000	¥40,000
Borrowings	234,600	234,600	71,744	51,613	8,847	20,229	45,049	37,118
Lease obligations	38,103	38,103	12,645	9,163	6,895	4,100	2,283	3,017
Derivative financial liabilities	1,738	1,738	1,628	45	16	16	12	21

To ensure efficient funding when the need for funds arises, the Group enters into commitment line contracts established with multiple financial institutions.

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Commitment lines		
Used	¥ –	¥ –
Unused	198,000	198,200
Total	¥198,000	¥198,200

(c) Market risk

The Group utilizes exchange forward contracts with respect to trade receivables and trade liabilities 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 with 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 the fair value and the financial condition of the issuer and continuously reviews the investment, taking into account its relationship with the counterparty.

The Group enters into derivative transactions based on the 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 tax 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 the outstanding balance and interest rates are held constant.

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Impact on profit before tax	¥(560)	¥(726)

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table represents the hypothetical impact on the Group's profit before tax 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.

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Impact on profit before tax	¥15	¥50

(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 liabilities, currency swap contracts for the purpose of hedging exchange rate fluctuation risk related to foreign currency-denominated cash flow, and interest swap contracts for the purpose of hedging interest rate fluctuation risk related to borrowings and corporate bonds.

(b) Policies for derivative transactions

The Group utilizes derivative transactions only for hedging purposes and not for speculative or trading purposes. Derivative transactions to increase market risks cannot be entered into. In addition, credit risks are considered in 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 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 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 is 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 are 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

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2015	2016
Currency: Forward foreign exchange transaction		
Buy (US dollar)	¥ –	¥ (82)
Interest: Interest rate swap transaction		
Pay fixed/Receive variable	–	(46)
Shares: Put options	570	337
Total	¥570	¥209

(4) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices 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.

Available-for-sale 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 based on discounted future cash flow or other appropriate valuation method.

(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
2015					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 3,891	¥ 3,891	¥ –	¥3,891	¥ –
Available-for-sale financial assets	174,815	174,815	122,704	24	52,087
Total	¥178,706	¥178,706	¥122,704	¥3,915	¥52,087
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 1,219	¥ 1,219	¥ –	¥1,219	¥ –
Total	¥ 1,219	¥ 1,219	¥ –	¥1,219	¥ –
2016					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 1,634	¥ 1,634	¥ –	¥1,634	¥ –
Available-for-sale financial assets	151,814	151,814	99,120	24	52,670
Total	¥153,448	¥153,448	¥ 99,120	¥1,658	¥52,670
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 1,738	¥ 1,738	¥ –	¥1,738	¥ –
Total	¥ 1,738	¥ 1,738	¥ –	¥1,738	¥ –

Available-for-sale financial assets mainly consist of shares.

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

	(Millions of yen)
	Available-for-sale financial assets
Balance at April 1, 2014	¥53,622
Subtotal (Gains and losses)	
Profit or loss	(2,338)
Other comprehensive income	1,599
Purchases	1,274
Sales	(345)
Settlements	–
Others	(1,725)
Balance at March 31, 2015	52,087
Subtotal (Gains and losses)	
Profit or loss	(536)
Other comprehensive income	880
Purchases	5,361
Sales	(43)
Settlements	(5,023)
Others	(56)
Balance at March 31, 2016	¥52,670

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 available-for-sale financial assets in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

(i) Measurement method of fair value for financial liabilities

Bonds

The fair value of bonds which have a market price is based on the market price. The fair value of bonds for which there is no market price is calculated by discounting the sum of future principal and interest payments to 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)

		Fair value			
At March 31	Carrying amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
2015					
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bonds (Non-current)	¥229,692	¥234,044	¥234,044	¥ –	¥–
Long-term borrowings (Non-current)	148,050	149,098	–	149,098	–
Lease obligations (Non-current)	28,347	28,464	–	28,464	–
Subtotal	406,089	411,606	234,044	177,562	–
Total	¥406,089	¥411,606	¥234,044	¥177,562	¥–
2016					
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bonds (Non-current)	¥199,568	¥203,647	¥203,647	¥ –	¥–
Long-term borrowings (Non-current)	162,856	163,924	–	163,924	–
Lease obligations (Non-current)	25,458	25,736	–	25,736	–
Subtotal	387,882	393,307	203,647	189,660	–
Total	¥387,882	¥393,307	¥203,647	¥189,660	¥–

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

(5) Collateral

(Millions of yen)

At March 31	2015	2016
Land	¥4,292	¥4,242
Buildings	712	685
Others	155	13
Total	¥5,159	¥4,940

35. Operating Leases

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

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2015	2016
Not later than one year	¥24,529	¥ 20,768
Later than one year and not later than five years	43,509	48,450
Later than five years	17,113	37,032
Total	¥85,151	¥106,250

Lease payments recognized as an expense under non-cancellable operating leases were ¥25,667 million and ¥25,252 million for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

36. Related Parties

(1) Related-party transactions

No significant transactions.

(2) Key management personnel compensation

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2015	2016
Base compensation	¥503	¥527
Stock-based compensation	30	35
Bonuses	110	85
Total	¥643	¥647

37. Commitments

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2015	2016
Purchase agreements for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	¥84,328	¥26,155

38. Contingencies

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2015	2016
Contingent liabilities for guarantee contracts	¥868	¥573
(Main guaranteed debts)		
Employees' housing loans	868	573

The aforementioned contingent liabilities for guarantee contracts and main guaranteed debts include similar transactions such as debt guarantees, commitments to guarantee, and letters of awareness.

39. Events after the Reporting Period

No significant events.

OTHER INFORMATION

Quarterly information (accumulated total) for the year ended March 31, 2016

(Millions of yen)

	Q1	First Half	Nine Months	Full-Year
Revenue	¥1,065,081	¥2,241,294	¥3,408,238	¥4,739,294
Profit before income taxes	(16,819)	(3,155)	16,828	131,822
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	(18,903)	(15,956)	(10,679)	86,763
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	(9.14)	(7.71)	(5.16)	41.94

Quarterly information for the year ended March 31, 2016

(Yen)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Basic earnings per share	¥(9.14)	¥1.42	¥2.55	¥47.10

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

EY
Building a better working world

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Fujitsu Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Fujitsu Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, 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 consolidated financial statements, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The purpose of an audit of the consolidated financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Fujitsu Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries as at March 31, 2016, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

June 27, 2016
Tokyo, Japan

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