

Financial Section 2018

For the year ended March 31, 2018

Fujitsu Group
Integrated Report 2018

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FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

		(Millions of yen)				
	JGAAP	IFRS				
Years ended March 31	2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenue	¥4,762,445	¥4,762,445	¥4,753,210	¥4,739,294	¥4,132,972	¥4,098,379
Operating profit	142,567	147,275	178,628	120,612	117,455	182,489
Profit from continuing operations before income taxes	92,934	161,103	198,864	131,822	124,162	242,488
Profit for the year	55,873	122,010	145,011	90,421	95,317	177,255
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	48,610	113,215	140,024	86,763	88,489	169,340
Total comprehensive income for the year	104,907	175,559	250,283	5,530	137,087	229,583
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	95,912	161,531	240,329	8,860	129,191	219,838
Total equity	¥ 702,449	¥ 697,951	¥ 934,397	¥ 926,240	¥1,019,202	¥1,204,902
Total assets	3,079,534	3,105,937	3,271,121	3,226,303	3,191,498	3,121,522
Equity per share attributable to owners of the parent (Yen)	¥ 277.03	¥ 273.79	¥ 381.88	¥ 378.37	¥ 429.80	¥ 528.38
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	23.49	54.71	67.68	41.94	42.83	82.53
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	23.49	54.71	67.64	41.93	42.83	82.53
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	¥ 573,211	¥ 566,515	¥ 790,089	¥ 782,782	¥ 881,292	¥1,087,797
Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio	18.6%	18.2%	24.2%	24.3%	27.6%	34.8%
Return on equity attributable to owners of the parent (ROE)	8.1%	23.2%	20.6%	11.0%	10.6%	17.2%
Price earnings ratio	26.56	11.41	12.10	9.94	15.90	7.93
Cash flows from operating activities	¥ 175,532	¥ 176,502	¥ 280,149	¥ 253,092	¥ 250,331	¥ 200,415
Cash flows from investing activities	(128,873)	(128,938)	(200,516)	(164,317)	(145,479)	(22,578)
Cash flows from financing activities	(44,794)	(46,217)	(17,327)	(67,741)	(98,896)	(112,496)
Cash and cash equivalents	301,162	301,162	362,028	380,810	383,969	452,671
Number of employees	162,393	162,393	158,846	156,515	155,069	140,365
Average number of temporary personnel	17,466	17,466	17,304	17,207	16,684	16,106

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

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

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

Overview of Status of Operations and Management's Analysis and Discussion 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") and equity method associates for the year ended March 31, 2018. Forward-looking statements in this section are based on management's understanding and best judgments as of March 31, 2018.

1. Issues and Initiatives

Initiatives for turning Information and Communication Technology (ICT) into services are currently progressing rapidly in various types of industries worldwide. The Group refers to these ICT services as "Connected Services" and positions their expansion as a future growth driver. The Group will generate new value through digital co-creation by combining its ICT capabilities with customers' expertise or with know-how in other sectors of society. In these efforts, we will provide customers with Connected Services, which we realize by using digital technologies to turn ICT into services. The Group will provide secure ICT platforms throughout customers' value chains. Then, we will organize and visualize the huge amounts of data that accumulate when all aspects of customers' operations are interconnected. Finally, we will use AI to enable customers to increase the sophistication of their decision making. The aforementioned measures will strengthen the operations of customers and support their innovations. Moreover, the resulting growth of customers and society will spur reinvestment of the benefits in digital innovation. In this way, we will establish virtuous cycles that create value of ever greater magnitude. In other words, our goal is to continue growing with all stakeholders.

In October 2015, the Company formulated the Management Direction, which aims to further ensure the expansion of Connected Services and demonstrate its global competitive capabilities as a service-oriented company providing value in the form of services that connect accumulated technologies and knowledge.

We are aiming for (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% as medium-term management targets.

The Company is pursuing "business model transformation" to achieve "business structure transformation" and "growth strategy transformation." The Company decided to change its area of focus from the existing vertically integrated business centered on three business segments—Technology Solutions, Ubiquitous Solutions, and Device Solutions (see Note 1)—to concentrate management resources in Technology Solutions. We will invest in Connected Services underpinned by digital technology in order to sharpen the Group's competitive edge globally in the evolving IoT (see Note 2) market. We will move ahead while keeping all options within reach as we strengthen the market competitiveness of Ubiquitous Solutions and Device Solutions to make them strong, independent businesses and pursue synergies with the Group's core business, as well as promote collaboration with key companies, as necessary.

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 start-up, and other advanced features; mobile phones, including the "arrows" and "STYLISTIC" brands of smartphones and tablets in addition to traditional feature phones; and mobility IoT, which involves front-end systems that utilize ICT integrated platforms covering everything from the IoT to cloud computing and AI sensor technologies for the automotive and other fields.

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.

The Company has made reasonable progress on its "business structure transformation" initiative in relation to its business portfolio. However, the results of its efforts in "growth strategy transformation" were unsatisfactory, and through the course of the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company clearly identified three issues to be addressed: 1) obtaining a sufficient return on the aggressive upfront investments that have been made to date, including in businesses overseas; 2) responding swiftly and adequately to changes in the business environment in the network business; and 3) controlling losses from unprofitable projects. The Company will move decisively to address these issues by focusing its investments more rigorously on future growth and strengthening its structure in business fields where transformation is needed. To address unprofitable projects, we have already started expanding our solution and service business assurance functions.

The Management Direction formulated in 2015 presented a clear plan to complete the business model transformation by the year ended March 31, 2017, and then concentrate investment of management resources in Connected Services and use the results to increase the profit margin from the year ended March 31, 2018 and onward. However, in light of the results for the past three years, we have decided to revise the timeframe for achieving our stated medium-term management targets. We will therefore formulate new milestones for reaching our management targets and present these to our shareholders, investors, and other stakeholders at the Management Direction progress review and report meeting scheduled for October 2018. The Company will continue striving to transform the Group to the point where the realization of its vision is clearly achievable.

Progress in “Business Structure Transformation” (concentrating management resources in Technology Solutions)

On November 1, 2017, the Company transferred a portion of the shares of Fujitsu TEN Limited, a car electronics manufacturing subsidiary (headquarters: Kobe, Hyogo, hereinafter “Fujitsu TEN”), to DENSO Corporation (headquarters: Kariya, Aichi, hereinafter “DENSO”). By making Fujitsu TEN a group company of DENSO, which is a general automotive component manufacturer, it will enhance cooperation between the two companies in developing in-vehicle ECUs, millimeter-wave radar, advanced driver assistance and automated driving technologies, and basic electronic technologies, among others. The objective of this initiative is to integrate the two companies so as to achieve higher corporate value. Fujitsu believes that ICT will become increasingly important in developing next-generation vehicles, such as connected cars and automated driving. Fujitsu will enhance its collaboration with DENSO and Fujitsu TEN to strengthen the automotive and mobility IoT businesses.

In November 2017, the Company reached an agreement with Lenovo Group Limited (headquarters: Hong Kong, China, hereinafter “Lenovo”) and Development Bank of Japan Inc. (headquarters: Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, hereinafter “DBJ”) on a strategic alliance for establishing a joint venture to conduct research and development, design, manufacturing, and sales of PCs and related products for the global PC market. In May 2018, the Company sold a 51% stake of its wholly owned subsidiary Fujitsu Client Computing Limited (headquarters: Kawasaki, Kanagawa, hereinafter “FCCL”) to Lenovo and a 5% stake to DBJ, making FCCL a joint venture of the Company, Lenovo, and DBJ. Through this strategic collaboration, Fujitsu and Lenovo aim to drive further growth, scale, and competitiveness in the PC businesses both in Japan and worldwide by leveraging Lenovo's global scale and presence. The Company will continue to offer a high-quality, innovative, secure, and reliable Fujitsu-branded portfolio of client computing devices (CCDs) and support services to its corporate customers worldwide, contributing to their digital transformation journey, and co-creating the workplace of the future by integrating PC offerings with Technology Solutions.

In January 2018, the Company concluded a share transfer agreement with Polaris Capital Group Co., Ltd. (headquarters: Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, hereinafter “Polaris”), for the reorganization of Fujitsu's mobile device business. In March, the Company transferred the shares of its wholly owned subsidiary Fujitsu Connected Technologies Limited (headquarters: Kawasaki, Kanagawa) as well as shares in a new company that took over the mobile device business of Fujitsu Peripherals Limited (headquarters: Kato, Hyogo) to a new company established by Polaris.

In October 2017, semiconductor development, manufacturing, and sales subsidiary Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (headquarters: Yokohama, Kanagawa, hereinafter “FSL”) and ON Semiconductor (headquarters: Phoenix, Arizona, United States) agreed that ON Semiconductor would purchase a 30% incremental share of Fujitsu's 200mm wafer lab, Aizu Fujitsu Semiconductor (hereinafter “Aizu 200mm lab”). In April 2018, ON Semiconductor purchased an incremental share, increasing its ownership of Aizu 200mm lab to 40%. ON Semiconductor plans to increase its ownership further to 60% in the second half of 2018 and 100% in the first half of 2020.

Progress in “Growth Strategy Transformation” (expansion of Connected Services underpinned by digital technology)

In July 2016, NIFTY Corporation (headquarters: Shinjuku, Tokyo, hereinafter “NIFTY”), a listed subsidiary engaged in the consumer Internet service provider (ISP) business, web service business, and the cloud business, was made into a wholly owned subsidiary. Subsequently, from April 2017 NIFTY was reorganized as a cloud-focused company for enterprises and a consumer ISP company. In the enterprise business, The Company will strengthen collaboration with NIFTY and share customer bases and expertise to further strengthen the Group's Connected Services with the cloud business at the core. To effectively utilize the expertise and assets that NIFTY has developed, while further raising corporate value, the consumer business company was transferred to Nojima Corporation (headquarters: Yokohama, Kanagawa) in April 2017.

The Group is moving ahead with efforts to strengthen its frameworks for expanding the digital and global businesses, forecast for growth. In its efforts to date, it has 1) established the Digital Services Business, which brought together all of the Group's technology, planning, development, and manufacturing relating to the IoT, AI, and cloud dispersed among Group companies; 2) created the Global Services Integration Business by reorganizing the Integration Services Business and the Global Delivery Group to form a framework for utilizing the Group's intellectual property and service assets on a global basis; 3) integrated its system engineering resources, which help guide customers' transformations, by absorbing its three system engineering subsidiaries; and 4) established the Digital Transformation Business Group, which specializes in helping customers digitize, within Global Services Integration, which is responsible for service delivery. In April 2017, we established the Global Cyber Security Business with a view to forming a strategy for globally integrated services and expanding the security business. Furthermore, in April 2018 we established the Co-creation Business Group within the sales division by integrating the new businesses and innovation-type businesses, which had been strongly independent, into a single organization. This organization will promote the swift start-up of co-created businesses with customers and partners and the global development of advanced technologies. In other initiatives, in the AI business we merged the consulting division and AI infrastructure, and in the IoT business we further strengthened our infrastructure provision functions to support customers' business transformation through the use of data.

Personnel allocation is also advancing in the shift to digital services. The Company will continue to expand its Global Delivery Centers, which are IT service delivery sites for offshore provision of human resources, tools, and services to global markets. At the same time, we will meet customers' needs for digitizing by training more people in agile development, enabling them to rapidly develop and release products and services while meeting security and other requirements. In this way, we will encourage customers not only to undertake projects in the systems of engagement (SoE) field, which utilizes the IoT and AI in so-called digital business, but also to undertake system integration of systems of record (SoR) and SoE as well as modernizing their existing systems.

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Years ended March 31	(Billions of yen)			
	2017	2018	YoY change	Change (%)
Revenue	4,132.9	4,098.3	(34.5)	(0.8)
Cost of sales	(2,968.1)	(2,966.5)	1.5	(0.1)
Gross profit	1,164.8	1,131.7	(33.0)	(2.8)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(1,013.6)	(1,009.5)	4.0	(0.4)
Other income (expenses)	(33.7)	60.2	94.0	–
Operating profit	117.4	182.4	65.0	55.4
Financial income (expenses)	(0.2)	47.8	48.0	–
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	6.9	12.1	5.2	75.2
Profit for the year from continuing operations before income taxes	124.1	242.4	118.3	95.3
Income tax expenses	(31.1)	(74.4)	(43.2)	138.7
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	2.3	9.2	6.8	292.6
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interests	6.8	7.9	1.0	15.9
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	88.4	169.3	80.8	91.4

Note: The Company transferred a portion of the shares of its car electronics manufacturing subsidiary Fujitsu TEN to DENSO. Accordingly, from the year ended March 31, 2018 this business has been classified under discontinued operations, and the profit from discontinued operations has therefore been presented separately from that of continuing operations. Revenue and operating profit state the amounts for continuing operations, and the results for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been re-presented accordingly.

Reference: Financial Indicators

	(Billions of yen)		YoY change
	2017	2018	
Ratio of revenue outside Japan	35.4%	36.8%	1.4 ppt
EMEIA*1	747.9	799.6	51.7
Americas	288.2	276.8	(11.3)
Asia	335.3	332.1	(3.1)
Oceania	89.8	98.1	8.3
Revenue outside Japan by locations of customers	1,461.2	1,506.8	45.5
Gross profit margin	28.2%	27.6%	(0.6 ppt)
Operating profit margin	2.8%	4.5%	1.7 ppt
Return on equity attributable to owners of the parent (ROE)*2	10.6%	17.2%	6.6 ppt

*1 EMEIA: Europe, the 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

	2017	2018	YoY change
US dollar/Yen	¥108	¥111	¥ 3
Euro/Yen	¥119	¥130	¥11
British pound/Yen	¥142	¥147	¥ 5
Euro/US dollar	\$1.10	\$1.17	\$0.07

2. Analysis of Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(1) Revenue

Consolidated revenue for the year ended March 31, 2018 was ¥4,098.3 billion, a decrease of ¥34.5 billion, or 0.8%, compared with the year ended March 31, 2017. The sale of the consumer business of NIFTY Corporation in April 2017 had a negative impact on earnings of approximately ¥52.0 billion. Revenue in Japan decreased by 3.0%. System integration services performed steadily, and revenue increased in PCs and LSI devices, but revenue in the network products business declined sharply. The decline reflected a dramatic curtailment of investment in mobile phone base stations by telecommunications carriers and an increasingly competitive environment. Outside Japan, revenue increased by 3.1%. Infrastructure services and PCs saw an increase in revenue, especially in Europe, which was assisted by foreign currency effects.

For the year ended March 31, 2018, the average yen exchange rates against the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound were ¥111, ¥130, and ¥147, respectively, representing a year-on-year depreciation of ¥3 against the US dollar, ¥11 against the euro, and ¥5 against the British pound. Exchange rate fluctuations versus the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound generated increases in revenue of approximately ¥11 billion, ¥40 billion, and ¥12 billion, respectively.

As a result, currency exchange rate fluctuations had a positive impact of approximately ¥63.0 billion on revenue for the year ended March 31, 2018, boosting the overseas revenue ratio by 1.4 percentage points, to 36.8%.

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

For the year ended March 31, 2018, cost of sales totaled ¥2,966.5 billion; gross profit was ¥1,131.7 billion; and the gross profit margin was 27.6%, down 0.6 of a percentage point year on year.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses were ¥1,009.5 billion, a decrease of ¥4.0 billion year on year. R&D spending amounted to ¥158.6 billion, a decrease of ¥11.3 billion year on year, mainly in network products. The ratio of R&D expenses to revenue was 3.9%.

Other income totaled ¥60.2 billion, an improvement of ¥94.0 billion from net other expenses in the year ended March 31, 2017. This mainly reflected gains of ¥54.4 billion for the sale of the mobile device business and ¥16.9 billion for the sale of the consumer business of NIFTY, which were partially offset by the recording of losses totalling ¥10.3 billion associated with a legal dispute involving an overseas subsidiary. The Company also recorded business model transformation expenses of ¥8.3 billion for the year ended March 31, 2018. In the year ended March 31, 2017, the Group recorded business model transformation expenses of ¥42.0 billion, mainly for personnel reduction in its European business. In the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group has continued its measures to enhance efficiency and respond to digitization in Europe; made investments to increase the offshore workforce and enhance efficiency, such as through automation initiatives; and further invested to expand new fields.

As a result, operating profit amounted to ¥182.4 billion, an increase of ¥65.0 billion year on year; but on a regular basis excluding special items included in other income (expenses), it declined by ¥29.0 billion. Profits declined sharply in network products as a result of the dramatic curtailment of investment by telecommunications carriers in Japan, while the number of unprofitable projects increased as well as expenses in fields where the Company is making upfront investments. The operating profit margin was 4.5%, rising 1.7 percentage points year on year.

The impacts of exchange rate volatility on operating profit were as follows. For bases in Japan, where the Japanese yen is used, the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound had a minimal effect on operating profit, amounting to about ¥3.0 billion year on year. While the yen's depreciation 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 the year ended March 31, 2018, the effect on operating profit of a fluctuation of ¥1 in the exchange rate for foreign currency would be approximately ¥0.31 billion, ¥0.06 billion, and ¥0.04 billion for the US dollar, the euro, and the British pound, respectively. In the case of certain European bases, fluctuations in the value of the euro versus the US dollar cause fluctuations in procurement costs for components and materials denominated in US dollars. For the year ended March 31, 2018, the euro/US dollar pair traded at 1.17 euros, up 0.07 euro year on year. Although the appreciation of the euro slightly reduced component procurement costs, the beneficial effect on operating profit was limited by a reduction in product sales prices amid increased competition with other companies. The Group will continue working diligently to minimize the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on profits by reducing costs and taking 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 income amounted to ¥47.8 billion, an improvement of ¥48.0 billion from net financial expenses in the year ended March 31, 2017. Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net, was ¥12.1 billion, an increase of ¥5.2 billion year on year. The Group recorded a gain on sale of shares of ¥27.3 billion after reviewing its cross-shareholding relationship with Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. and a gain on valuation of ¥26.3 billion associated with a change in classification of shares held in a Chinese affiliate (from shares of an affiliate to ordinary shares as the Company's equity interest declined due to the affiliate's private placement of shares to increase capital, prompting a valuation of the shares at fair value).

As a result, profit before income taxes was ¥242.4 billion, an increase of ¥118.3 billion year on year, primarily reflecting higher operating profit and financial income.

(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 ¥177.2 billion, an increase of ¥81.9 billion year on year. Of profit for the year, profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent came to ¥169.3 billion and profit attributable to non-controlling interests was ¥7.9 billion, for increases of ¥80.8 billion and ¥1.0 billion year on year, respectively. Income tax expenses were ¥74.4 billion, up ¥43.2 billion year on year. The tax burden on profit before income taxes increased from 25.1% in the year ended March 31, 2017 to 30.7% in the year ended March 31, 2018. The change reflects the impact of amendments to tax laws, such as a reduction in the corporate tax rate in the US and restrictions on the use of loss carryforwards in the UK, in addition to which the Company reversed some of its deferred tax assets following a deterioration in performance in its European business.

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 17.2%, up 6.6 percentage points year on year due to an increase in profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent.

The Group made steady progress on its "business structure transformation" initiative in relation to its business portfolio, and profit attributable to owners of the parent for the year ended March 31, 2018 reached a new record high of ¥169.3 billion. In response, the Company has been strengthening its financial structure, and based on the forecast for continued stable free cash flow it has decided to increase the return to shareholders. The annual dividend for the year ended March 31, 2018 has been set at ¥11 per share, up ¥2 from the year ended March 31, 2017. Furthermore, in light of the dramatic increase in net profit due to non-recurring factors such as gain on the sale of business and gain on the sale of shares, the Company also acquired ¥10.0 billion of treasury stock in May 2018 as a way of returning these profits to shareholders. The total return ratio including both the dividend and the acquisition of treasury stock was 19.3%.

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

Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes, was ¥52.3 billion. Available-for-sale financial assets were negative ¥9 billion due to transfers associated with the sale of shares of Fuji Electric Co., Ltd., but rising stock prices converted pension fund operations toward a favorable cycle, and remeasurements of defined benefit plans generated a positive ¥66.7 billion.

Total comprehensive income for the year, which combines profit for the year and other comprehensive income after taxes, was ¥229.5 billion. Of total comprehensive income, total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent came to ¥219.8 billion, and total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests was ¥9.7 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, next-generation cloud business, 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, 2018 are shown as follows.

		(Billions of yen)			
Years ended March 31		2017	2018	YoY change	Change (%)
Technology Solutions	Revenue	3,126.6	3,052.7	(73.9)	(2.4)
	Operating profit . . .	190.7	189.3	(1.3)	(0.7)
	[Operating profit margin]	[6.1%]	[6.2%]	[0.1 ppt]	
Ubiquitous Solutions	Revenue	645.5	663.9	18.3	2.8
	Operating profit . . .	17.3	11.3	(6.0)	(34.7)
	[Operating profit margin]	[2.7%]	[1.7%]	[(1.0 ppt)]	
Device Solutions	Revenue	544.3	560.0	15.6	2.9
	Operating profit . . .	4.2	13.6	9.3	220.8
	[Operating profit margin]	[0.8%]	[2.4%]	[1.6 ppt]	
Other Operations/ Elimination & Corporate	Revenue	(183.5)	(178.2)	5.2	-
	Operating profit . . .	(94.9)	(31.8)	63.0	-
Consolidated	Revenue	4,132.9	4,098.3	(34.5)	(0.8)
	Operating profit . . .	117.4	182.4	65.0	55.4
	[Operating profit margin]	[2.8%]	[4.5%]	[1.7 ppt]	

(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 consulting and construction; Infrastructure Services, which primarily comprise outsourcing services (integrated information system operation and management); System Products, which cover mainly the servers and storage systems that comprise ICT platforms; and Network Products, which are used to build communications infrastructure such as mobile phone base stations and optical transmission systems.

Revenue was ¥3,052.7 billion, down 2.4% from the year ended March 31, 2017. Revenue in Japan declined by 5.4%. The decline reflects the impact of the sale of the consumer business of NIFTY Corporation, and a sharp decline in revenue from network products on the domestic business. The Company felt the impact from a dramatic curtailment of investment in mobile phone base stations by telecommunications carriers, and the competitive environment grew more intense. Revenue from system integration services was solid overall, as continued strong performance in the manufacturing and distribution industries absorbed a fallback from strong performance in the hardware-integrated solutions business in the year ended March 31, 2017 and a decline in revenues in the financial and public sectors due to a gap between major projects.

Meanwhile, revenue outside Japan increased 4.0%. The increase reflected the impact of the yen's depreciation, mainly in infrastructure services. Excluding foreign currency impacts, revenue outside Japan was level year on year.

The segment posted an operating profit of ¥189.3 billion, down ¥1.3 billion from the year ended March 31, 2017. Despite the impacts of a sharp decrease in revenues from network products and a legal dispute involving an overseas subsidiary, business model transformation expenses eased. Profitability in the service business made steady gains; however, the impact of certain unprofitable projects held overall profit at the same level as the year ended March 31, 2017.

In the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company encountered unprofitable projects in both systems integration and infrastructure construction-related services. Recently there has been an increase in infrastructure construction projects that combine solutions such as networks with security to add higher value than simple infrastructure construction projects, with a corresponding increase in complexity. In the past, the infrastructure services domain tended not to experience large-scale unprofitable projects in Japan and had little involvement from the Solution & Service Business Assurance Unit. However, to prevent a recurrence, we are now working to enhance our solution and service business assurance functions in this field as well.

The Company also recorded business model transformation expenses of ¥8.3 billion for the year ended March 31, 2018. In the year ended March 31, 2017, the Group recorded business model transformation expenses, mainly for personnel reduction in its European business. In the year ended March 31, 2018, the Group has continued its activities to enhance efficiency and response to digitization in Europe, made investments to increase the offshore workforce and enhance efficiency, such as through automation initiatives, and invested to expand new fields.

(b) Ubiquitous Solutions

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

Revenue was ¥663.9 billion, up 2.8% from the year ended March 31, 2017. Revenue in Japan increased by 1.2%. Mobile phone revenues declined due to a sharp drop in the number of feature phones shipped in the Raku-Raku Phone series, but revenue in enterprise PCs grew. Revenue from overseas increased by 8.3%. The increase was partly due to the effect of the yen's depreciation.

Operating profit was ¥11.3 billion, a decrease of ¥6.0 billion from the year ended March 31, 2017. The decrease was due to the impacts of the decline in revenues from mobile phones, an increase in procurement prices for memory and other components in PCs and mobile phones, and progress in upfront investments and strategic business talks in the IoT field, mainly related to mobilewear.

(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 amounted to ¥560.0 billion, up 2.9% from the year ended March 31, 2017. Revenue in Japan increased by 9.6%. Revenue grew in LSI devices for smartphones. Revenue from overseas decreased by 2.7%. Export sales of electronic components and LSI devices were buoyed by the continued depreciation of the yen against the US dollar, but the overall decline reflected a continued slump in demand.

The segment posted an operating profit of ¥13.6 billion, up ¥9.3 billion year on year. In addition to the absence of business model transformation expenses posted in the year ended March 31, 2017, the segment also benefitted from higher export sales resulting from the continued depreciation of the yen against the US dollar.

(d) Other Operations/Elimination and Corporate

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

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

This segment recorded an operating loss of ¥31.8 billion, an improvement of ¥63.0 billion from the year ended March 31, 2017. The segment continued to pursue high-level investments in this area, including strategic investments—primarily in next-generation cloud technology, next-generation supercomputers, and related expenses for basic testing and research—and strategic IT investments. The Group also recorded gains of ¥54.4 billion for the sale of the mobile device business and ¥16.9 billion for the sale of the consumer business of NIFTY, in the year ended March 31, 2018.

(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		2017	2018	YoY change	Change (%)
Japan	Revenue	3,108.1	3,005.7	(102.3)	(3.3)
	Operating profit . .	221.4	182.5	(38.8)	(17.6)
	[Operating profit margin]	[7.1%]	[6.1%]	[(1.0 ppt)]	
EMEIA (Europe, the Middle East, India, and Africa)	Revenue	756.7	810.1	53.4	7.1
	Operating profit . .	(12.6)	9.0	21.6	-
	[Operating profit margin]	[(1.7%)]	[1.1%]	[2.8 ppt]	
The Americas	Revenue	284.7	280.7	(4.0)	(1.4)
	Operating profit . .	2.1	6.5	4.3	198.7
	[Operating profit margin]	[0.8%]	[2.3%]	[1.5 ppt]	
Asia	Revenue	285.6	277.1	(8.4)	(3.0)
	Operating profit . .	(0.2)	4.8	5.0	-
	[Operating profit margin]	[(0.1%)]	[1.7%]	[1.8 ppt]	
Oceania	Revenue	92.5	100.5	7.9	8.6
	Operating profit . .	3.4	4.0	0.6	17.6
	[Operating profit margin]	[3.8%]	[4.1%]	[0.3 ppt]	
Elimination & Corporate	Revenue	(394.8)	(375.9)	18.8	-
	Operating profit . .	(96.7)	(24.5)	72.2	-
Consolidated	Revenue	4,132.9	4,098.3	(34.5)	(0.8)
	Operating profit . .	117.4	182.4	65.0	55.4
	[Operating profit margin]	[2.8%]	[4.5%]	[1.7 ppt]	

(a) Japan

Revenue amounted to ¥3,005.7 billion, a 3.3% decrease from the year ended March 31, 2017. Revenue was impacted by a decline from the sale of the consumer business of NIFTY as well as a sharp decrease in revenue from network products, as telecommunications carriers curtailed their investment in mobile base stations. Revenue from system integration services trended firmly overall, with strong performance in the manufacturing and distribution industries offsetting a fallback in revenue from all-in-one hardware solutions, which performed well in the year ended March 31, 2017, and a decline in revenue from the financial and public sectors in the period between big projects. Operating profit was ¥182.5 billion, a year-on-year decrease of ¥38.8 billion. The decrease reflects the impacts of lower revenues from network products and certain unprofitable projects, an increase in procurement prices for memory and other components in PCs and mobile phones, and progress in upfront investments and strategic business talks in the IoT field, mainly related to mobilewear.

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

Revenue came to ¥810.1 billion, an increase of 7.1% from the year ended March 31, 2017. A contributing factor to this increase was the continued depreciation of the yen against the euro and the British pound, mainly in infrastructure services. Excluding foreign currency effects, revenue was level year on year. Operating profit was ¥9.0 billion, an improvement of ¥21.6 billion from an operating loss in the year ended March 31, 2017. Despite the impact of a legal dispute involving an overseas subsidiary, operating profit improved due to the impact of a reduction in fixed costs, such as personnel reductions carried out in the previous fiscal years, and easing of business model transformation expenses, which came to ¥7.1 billion in the year ended March 31, 2018. The Company continued its activities to enhance efficiency and response to digitization in Europe. These included making investments to increase the offshore workforce and enhance efficiency, such as through automation initiatives, and investing further to expand new fields.

(c) Americas

Revenue came to ¥280.7 billion, a decrease of 1.4% from the year ended March 31, 2017. Despite the effects of the yen's continued depreciation against the US dollar, the decrease reflected revenue declines in infrastructure services, electronic components, and other areas. The operating profit for the region was ¥6.5 billion, an increase of ¥4.3 billion year on year, mainly reflecting improved profit margins in infrastructure services.

(d) Asia

Revenue amounted to ¥277.1 billion, a year-on-year decrease of 3.0%. The decrease in revenue came mainly from decreases in LSI devices and electronic components. Operating profit was ¥4.8 billion, an improvement of ¥5.0 billion from the year ended March 31, 2017. The improvement reflects the recording of business model transformation expenses in the year ended March 31, 2017 resulting from restructuring the production bases for the electronic components business and the car audio and navigation systems business, in addition to improvements in profitability.

(e) Oceania

Revenue came to ¥100.5 billion, an increase of 8.6% from the year ended March 31, 2017. The increase was mainly due to continued depreciation of the yen against the Australian dollar. Operating profit was ¥4.0 billion, an increase of ¥0.6 billion year on year. This mainly reflected increased revenue in infrastructure services.

3. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Years ended March 31	(Billions of yen)		
	2017	2018	YoY change
Assets			
Current assets	1,842.4	1,867.2	24.8
Non-current assets	1,349.0	1,254.2	(94.8)
Total assets	3,191.4	3,121.5	(69.9)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	1,431.9	1,322.6	(109.3)
Non-current liabilities	740.3	593.9	(146.3)
Total liabilities	2,172.2	1,916.6	(255.6)
Equity			
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent (Owners' equity) . .	881.2	1,087.7	206.5
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	137.9	117.1	(20.8)
Total equity	1,019.2	1,204.9	185.7
Total liabilities and equity	3,191.4	3,121.5	(69.9)
Cash and cash equivalents	380.6	452.5	71.8
Interest-bearing loans	486.7	402.2	(84.4)
Net interest-bearing loans	106.0	(50.2)	(156.2)

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

Reference: Financial Indicators

Years ended March 31	2017	2018	YoY change
Equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio			
(Owners' equity ratio)	27.6%	34.8%	7.2 ppt
D/E ratio (Times)	0.55	0.37	(0.18)
Net D/E ratio (Times)	0.12	(0.05)	(0.17)

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

Years ended March 31	(Billions of yen)		
	2017	2018	YoY change
a. Defined benefit obligation	(2,438.9)	(2,413.7)	25.2
b. Plan assets	2,150.9	2,198.4	47.5
c. Defined benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (a)+(b) . .	(288.0)	(215.2)	72.7

Consolidated total assets at March 31, 2018 amounted to ¥3,121.5 billion, a decrease of ¥69.9 billion from March 31, 2017. Current assets increased by ¥24.8 billion compared with March 31, 2017, to ¥1,867.2 billion. Cash and cash equivalents were up ¥71.8 billion from March 31, 2017, to ¥452.5 billion. This was mainly due to income from the sale of the mobile phone business at the end of March 2018. Inventories were down ¥51.5 billion from March 31, 2017, to ¥241.6 billion. The monthly inventory turnover rate, an indicator of asset efficiency, was 1.21 times, an improvement of 0.06 times compared with March 31, 2017. Non-current assets decreased by ¥94.8 billion compared with March 31, 2017, to ¥1,254.2 billion. Tangible and intangible assets decreased by ¥71.0 billion and ¥23.2 billion, respectively, compared with March 31, 2017, mainly due to the impacts of the sale of car electronics manufacturing subsidiary Fujitsu TEN to DENSO and further depreciation and amortization.

Total liabilities amounted to ¥1,916.6 billion, a decrease of ¥255.6 billion compared with the year ended March 31, 2017. Current liabilities came to ¥1,322.6 billion, a decline of ¥109.3 billion compared with March 31, 2017. Other payables decreased by ¥76.7 billion compared with March 31, 2017, mainly due to the sale of Fujitsu TEN. Non-current liabilities came to ¥593.9 billion, a decrease of ¥146.3 billion compared with March 31, 2017. In addition to a decrease of ¥87.8 billion in corporate bonds, borrowings, and lease obligations compared with March 31, 2017, the funded status (unfunded liabilities) of employee defined benefit plans improved due to strong performance in pension asset management with higher stock prices, causing liabilities related to defined benefit pension plans to decrease by ¥51.0 billion. Interest-bearing loans, which consists of current liabilities and non-current liabilities, corporate bonds, borrowings, and lease obligations, was ¥402.2 billion, a decrease of ¥84.4 billion compared with March 31, 2017, as the Company proceeded to repay debt and partially redeemed straight bonds. As a result, the D/E ratio was 0.37 times, a decrease of 0.18 of a point compared with March 31, 2017. The Company made significant progress in improving its financial position, with a balance of net interest-bearing loans, representing interest-bearing loans minus cash and cash equivalents, reported at negative ¥50.2 billion, an improvement of ¥156.2 billion compared with March 31, 2017, and a turnaround in the Company's net cash position.

Total equity was ¥1,204.9 billion, an increase of ¥185.7 billion from March 31, 2017. Retained earnings was ¥479.7 billion at March 31, 2018, an increase of ¥213.8 billion from March 31, 2017. In addition to the recording of ¥169.3 billion in profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent, improvement in the funded status of defined benefit plans had a positive impact of ¥65.4 billion. Other components of equity decreased by ¥14.9 billion compared with March 31, 2017, to ¥56.6 billion. This was due to transfers to

retained earnings associated with the sale of Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. Treasury stock was negative ¥7.2 billion, a decrease of ¥5.2 billion in holdings compared with March 31, 2017, associated with a share exchange for making Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary. As a result, total equity attributable to owners of the parent (owners' equity) was ¥1,087.7 billion and the equity attributable to owners of the parent ratio (owners' equity ratio) was 34.8%, an increase of 7.2 percentage points compared with March 31, 2017.

Fujitsu sets an owners' equity ratio of 40% or higher as a management target. Due to a deduction from owners' equity of ¥246.4 billion for the unfunded obligation with tax effects pertaining to the employee defined benefit plans, owners' equity did not reach a satisfactory level. Going forward, however, we will enhance owners' equity and strengthen our financial soundness by carrying out business model transformation and increasing profitability.

As an off-balance liability not recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position, the future minimum lease payments related to noncancelable operating leases as designated under IAS 17—Leases were ¥104.5 billion, and the contracted commitment stipulated to acquire assets under IAS 16—Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38—Intangible Assets was ¥14.0 billion.

The defined benefit obligation of the employee defined benefit plans was ¥2,413.7 billion, down ¥25.2 billion from March 31, 2017. Plan assets stood at ¥2,198.4 billion, up ¥47.5 billion from March 31, 2017. As a result, the funded status of employee defined benefit plans (defined benefit obligation less plan assets) was a shortage of ¥215.2 billion, representing an improvement of ¥72.7 billion compared with March 31, 2017. The funded status of employee defined benefit plans in Japan improved by ¥56.3 billion from March 31, 2017, due to strong performance in the operation of pension assets as stock prices rose. The funded status of employee defined benefit plans overseas improved by ¥16.4 billion from March 31, 2017, partly due to a decline in defined benefit obligation. Under the UK defined benefit plan, the main defined benefit plan overseas, the Group invests in a portfolio centered on bonds so that the change in defined benefit obligation is matched with that of pension asset operations, hedging the risk of the proportion of funded plan assets against defined benefit obligation being too low. The funded status of employee defined benefit plans is, 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 decreased by ¥65.4 billion compared with March 31, 2017.

In June 2018, the Group transferred a part of the pension plans of current employees in Japan participating in the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund into risk-sharing corporate pension plans. Known as a third corporate pension, these plans divide the risk of asset management and so forth between companies and their employees to achieve a sounder, more sustainable defined benefit plan. In conjunction with this, the Company revised its portfolio to further reduce plan asset management risk and reduced the ratio of shares in the plan.

4. Cash Flows

Summarized Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Years ended March 31	(Billions of yen)		
	2017	2018	YoY change
I Cash flows from operating activities . .	250.3	200.4	(49.9)
II Cash flows from investing activities . .	(145.4)	(22.5)	122.9
I+II Free cash flow	104.8	177.8	72.9
III Cash flows from financing activities . .	(98.8)	(112.4)	(13.6)
IV Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	383.9	452.6	68.7

Net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended March 31, 2018 amounted to ¥200.4 billion. This represents a decrease in cash inflows of ¥49.9 billion compared with the year ended March 31, 2017. Factors included payment of personnel expenses related to the business model transformation, for which an allowance was recorded in the year ended March 31, 2017.

Net cash used in investing activities was ¥22.5 billion. Net outflows of ¥135.0 billion came from the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, focused on services and electronic component-related facilities and intangible asset acquisition centered on software. There was a decline in net outflows of ¥122.9 billion compared with the year ended March 31, 2017, due to revenues from the sales of the mobile phone business and the car electronics manufacturing subsidiary Fujitsu TEN, and revenues from the sale of shares of Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.

Free cash flow, the sum of cash flows from operating and investing activities, was ¥177.8 billion, representing an increase in net cash inflows of ¥72.9 billion compared with the year ended March 31, 2017. The results of the Company's initiatives for "business structure transformation" as part of business model transformation are evident.

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥112.4 billion. The Company made progress in repaying debt and redeeming corporate bonds. The increase in net cash outflows was ¥13.6 billion compared with the year ended March 31, 2017.

As a result of the above factors, cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2018 were ¥452.6 billion, an increase of ¥68.7 billion compared with March 31, 2017.

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, 2018, the Group had liquidity of ¥604.8 billion, of which ¥452.6 billion was cash and cash equivalents and ¥152.2 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, 2018, 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, 2017.

For the year ended March 31, 2018, capital expenditures totaled ¥94.0 billion, a decrease of 22.1% compared with the year ended March 31, 2017. In the Technology Solutions segment, capital expenditures totaled ¥46.1 billion, down 26.3% year on year, mainly for investment in data centers in Japan and overseas and cloud service equipment. The capital investment cycle for data centers in Japan reached the end, with investment declining by ¥16.4 billion year on year. In the Ubiquitous Solutions segment, the Group invested ¥7.4 billion, up 57.0% year on year, mainly for PC and mobile phone manufacturing and design development facilities. In the Device Solutions segment, capital expenditures totaled ¥32.9 billion, down 24.9% year on year, mainly for LSI manufacturing facilities and semiconductor package manufacturing facilities within electronic components. In areas other than the aforementioned segments, capital expenditures were ¥7.4 billion.

5. Status of Production, Orders Received, and Sales

The Group's production and sales items are wide-ranging and diverse, and the scale of production and orders received in monetary amount or volume is not presented by segment. Sales performance by segment for the year ended March 31, 2018 is presented in Note "6. Segment Information."

6. 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 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 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.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

At March 31	Notes	(Millions of yen)	
		2017	2018
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	¥ 380,695	¥ 452,557
Trade receivables	15	999,238	965,104
Other receivables	15	66,849	86,235
Inventories	14	293,163	241,603
Others		79,052	88,258
Subtotal		1,818,997	1,833,757
Assets held for sale	17	23,408	33,542
Total current assets		1,842,405	1,867,299
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	8, 27	596,649	525,581
Goodwill	9, 27	41,237	42,495
Intangible assets	9, 27	153,974	130,680
Investments accounted for using the equity method	11	109,854	107,749
Other investments	12	181,970	204,043
Deferred tax assets	13	132,591	129,236
Others		132,818	114,439
Total non-current assets		1,349,093	1,254,223
Total Assets		¥3,191,498	¥3,121,522

At March 31	Notes	(Millions of yen)	
		2017	2018
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	24	¥ 617,706	¥ 540,935
Other payables	24	382,894	362,969
Short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt and lease obligations	20, 22	130,788	135,387
Accrued income taxes		21,740	42,907
Provisions	23	75,047	47,990
Others		191,803	178,303
Subtotal		1,419,978	1,308,491
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	17	12,014	14,151
Total current liabilities		1,431,992	1,322,642
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt and lease obligations	20, 22	354,304	266,502
Retirement benefit liabilities	21	309,031	258,019
Provisions	23	31,363	29,794
Deferred tax liabilities	13	4,788	9,823
Others		40,818	29,840
Total non-current liabilities		740,304	593,978
Total Liabilities		2,172,296	1,916,620
Equity			
Share capital	18	324,625	324,625
Capital surplus	18	231,640	233,941
Treasury stock, at cost	18	(12,502)	(7,237)
Retained earnings	18	265,893	479,776
Other components of equity	18	71,636	56,692
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		881,292	1,087,797
Non-controlling interests	10	137,910	117,105
Total Equity		1,019,202	1,204,902
Total Liabilities and Equity		¥3,191,498	¥3,121,522

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

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

Years ended March 31	Notes	(Millions of yen, except per share data)	
		2017	2018
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	6, 25	¥ 4,132,972	¥ 4,098,379
Cost of sales	14	(2,968,133)	(2,966,583)
Gross profit		1,164,839	1,131,796
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(1,013,600)	(1,009,588)
Other income (expenses)	26	(33,784)	60,281
Operating Profit	6	117,455	182,489
Financial income	29	6,287	57,349
Financial expenses	29	(6,530)	(9,525)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	11	6,950	12,175
Profit for the Year from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes		124,162	242,488
Income tax expenses	13	(31,196)	(74,464)
Profit for the Year from Continuing Operations		92,966	168,024
Discontinued Operations			
Profit for the Year from Discontinued Operations	30	2,351	9,231
Profit for the Year		95,317	177,255
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	30	88,489	169,340
Non-controlling interests	30	6,828	7,915
Total		¥ 95,317	¥ 177,255
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	31	¥42.83	¥82.53
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	31	42.83	82.53
Earnings per share from continuing operations			
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	31	¥42.84	¥79.11
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)	31	42.83	79.11

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Years ended March 31	Notes	(Millions of yen)	
		2017	2018
Profit for the Year		¥ 95,317	¥177,255
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	18, 21	39,975	66,770
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	18	(15,515)	(4,412)
Cash flow hedges	18	315	5
Available-for-sale financial assets	18	18,577	(9,029)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	18	(1,582)	(1,006)
		1,795	(14,442)
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Taxes		41,770	52,328
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		¥137,087	¥229,583
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		129,191	219,838
Non-controlling interests		7,896	9,745
Total		¥137,087	¥229,583

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Equity attributable to owners of the parent					Non-controlling interests	Total equity	
		Share capital	Capital surplus	Treasury stock, at cost	Retained earnings	Other components of equity			
		Total							
Balance at April 1, 2016		¥324,625	¥233,896	¥ (627)	¥155,930	¥ 68,958	¥ 782,782	¥143,458	¥ 926,240
Profit for the year					88,489		88,489	6,828	95,317
Other comprehensive income	18					40,702	40,702	1,068	41,770
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	88,489	40,702	129,191	7,896	137,087
Purchase of treasury stock	18		(5)	(11,877)			(11,882)	(2)	(11,884)
Disposal of treasury stock	18			2			2		2
Dividends paid	19				(16,550)		(16,550)	(2,851)	(19,401)
Transfer to retained earnings					38,024	(38,024)	-		-
Acquisition (disposal) of non-controlling interests	10		(2,251)				(2,251)	(10,544)	(12,795)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries							-	(47)	(47)
Balance at March 31, 2017		¥324,625	¥231,640	¥(12,502)	¥265,893	¥ 71,636	¥ 881,292	¥137,910	¥1,019,202
Profit for the year					169,340		169,340	7,915	177,255
Other comprehensive income	18					50,498	50,498	1,830	52,328
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	169,340	50,498	219,838	9,745	229,583
Purchase of treasury stock	18			(106)			(106)	(2)	(108)
Disposal of treasury stock	18		2,030	5,371			7,401	(7,405)	(4)
Share-based payment transactions			52				52		52
Dividends paid	19				(20,504)		(20,504)	(4,778)	(25,282)
Transfer to retained earnings					65,442	(65,442)	-		-
Acquisition (disposal) of non-controlling interests	10		(176)				(176)	(464)	(640)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries			395		(395)		-	(17,901)	(17,901)
Balance at March 31, 2018		¥324,625	¥233,941	¥ (7,237)	¥479,776	¥ 56,692	¥1,087,797	¥117,105	¥1,204,902

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

Years ended March 31	Notes	(Millions of yen)	
		2017	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	22		
Profit for the year from continuing operations before income taxes		¥ 124,162	¥ 242,488
Depreciation, amortization and impairment loss		188,297	169,749
Increase (decrease) in provisions		15,158	(22,912)
Increase (decrease) in net defined benefit liability		(9,370)	(1,748)
Interest and dividend income		(5,125)	(5,464)
Interest charges		4,615	4,174
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net		(6,954)	(12,191)
Gain on sales of subsidiaries' stocks		(1,153)	(72,635)
Gain on sales of available-for-sale financial assets		(507)	(28,538)
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables		(38,443)	(36,430)
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(715)	(10,593)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		12,205	14,221
Other, net		3,154	(4,345)
Cash generated from operations		285,324	235,776
Interest received		1,584	1,879
Dividends received		5,488	5,129
Interest paid		(4,695)	(4,218)
Income taxes paid		(37,370)	(38,151)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		250,331	200,415
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	22		
Purchases of property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets		(198,497)	(135,005)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		2,524	41,883
Net proceeds from sale of subsidiaries and business	22	25,185	52,231
Collection of loans receivable	22	3,482	22,303
Other, net		21,827	(3,990)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(145,479)	(22,578)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	22		
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	22	33,962	(7,757)
Proceeds from long-term debt and issuance of bonds	22	42,975	5,819
Repayment of long-term debt and bonds	22	(117,520)	(71,966)
Payment of lease obligations	22	(14,168)	(12,680)
Purchase of treasury stock		(11,877)	(106)
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	19	(16,550)	(20,504)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		(12,939)	(647)
Other, net		(2,779)	(4,655)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities		(98,896)	(112,496)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		5,956	65,341
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		380,810	383,969
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(2,797)	3,361
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	16	¥ 383,969	¥ 452,671

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fujitsu Limited and Consolidated Subsidiaries

1. Reporting Entity

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

2. Basis of Preparation

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 25, 2018 by Tatsuya Tanaka, President and Representative Director, and Hidehiro Tsukano, Chief Financial Officer.

The consolidated financial statements, except for the following material 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 present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

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

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

(ii) Acquisition of non-controlling interests

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

(iii) Subsidiaries

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

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

(iv) Loss of control

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

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Goodwill

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

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

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

(f) Intangible assets

(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 that 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 asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding possible bad debt losses in the future) discounted at the asset's 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 their 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 that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and any risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing purposes, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently of cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill is grouped together so that the impairment is tested for the smallest group of units used for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

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

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

(k) Assets classified as held for sale

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

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Retirement benefit plans

Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Defined contribution plans

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

(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 restructuring

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

(ii) Provision for product warranties

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

(iii) Provision for contract losses

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

(iv) Asset retirement obligation

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

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

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

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

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

(q) Discontinued operations

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs on the date of disposal or the date at which a separate operating segment meets the definition of being held for sale, whichever is earlier. When an operating segment is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative profit or loss statement is re-presented as if the operating segment had been discontinued from the 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 is 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 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 for Japan, 20 years for the US, and indefinitely for the UK.

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

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

(ii) Provision for product warranties

Some of the Group's products such as 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.

(iii) Provision for contract losses

The Group records provisions for losses on projects such as customized software development if it is probable that the total estimated project costs exceed the total estimated project revenues and the amount of losses can be reliably measured. The Group is taking steps to curtail the emergence of new, unprofitable projects by moving ahead with the standardization of its business processes, establishing a check system as a dedicated organizational component, and conducting risk management throughout the entire progression of projects (beginning with business negotiations). Notwithstanding these efforts, the Group may incur additional losses in the event of an increase in estimated project costs in the future.

(iv) Asset retirement obligation

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

(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.

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	Amendments pertaining to accounting treatment and disclosure (such as identification of performance obligations, accounting for variable consideration, and disclosure of remaining performance obligations)
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 (including prohibition of reclassification to profit or loss for subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument if such changes are elected to be presented in other comprehensive income)
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 in principle for all leases including operating leases)

The adoption of IFRS 15 does not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, although there are changes in the timing of recognizing revenue by identifying performance obligations under contracts with customers in some transactions.

When applying the standards, the Company intends to use the method of recognizing the cumulative impact of application as of the initial application date.

With the application of IFRS 9, equity instruments that were classified as available-for-sale financial assets under the previous standard, IAS 39 "Financial Instruments," will be designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in the fair value of equity instruments will be presented in other comprehensive income, and impairment treatment that transfers cumulative losses recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss, when its fair value significantly declines, will be abolished. Also, profit or loss on sale of equity instruments will not be recorded in profit or loss.

The cumulative amount of impairment losses recognized in previous fiscal years will be reclassified from retained earnings to other components of equity within equity as of the initial application date. Thereafter, the application will have no further material impact on profit or loss or total equity.

With the application of IFRS 16, for leases that are classified as operating leases for the lessee with lease payments treated as expenses under the previous standard, IAS 17 "Leases," the right-of-use asset and lease liability for the lease period will be recognized on the statement of financial position, and expensed over the lease period. To estimate the lease periods, it is necessary to add periods covered by extension or termination options to the non-cancellable lease periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise those options, and there is a possibility that the lease period may also be applicable for the period during which cancellation is possible; the Company is now examining this based primarily on the content of existing operating lease agreements and contract period history. Therefore, the impact of the application of this standard on the consolidated financial statements is currently difficult to estimate. The method that will be used as of the initial application date has yet to be decided, although applying this standard, a company can choose either the method of retrospectively applying to each of the past reporting periods to be presented and the method of recognizing the cumulative effect of adoption on the initial application date.

6. Segment Information

(1) Segment overview

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

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

(a) Technology Solutions

The Group has a composite business management structure, organized along business lines, with categories of products and services enabling global strategic proposals, cost management, and other business management operations so as to provide customers optimum products, software, and services in an integrated format. This matrix structure is also organized along customer lines, categorized into five regions consisting of Japan, 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 Ubiquitous Solutions segment contains ubiquitous terminals or sensors, including personal computers and mobile phones, as well as mobility IoT and human-centric IoT, that collect and utilize various information and knowledge generated from the behavioral patterns of people and organizations needed to achieve the Group's vision of a "Human Centric Intelligent Society" (a safer, more prosperous and sustainable society built by the power of technology).

On November 1, 2017, the Company transferred a portion of the shares of Fujitsu TEN Limited, which is the car electronics manufacturing subsidiary (hereinafter "Fujitsu TEN"), to DENSO Corporation (hereinafter "DENSO"). Accordingly, Fujitsu TEN has been classified as a discontinued operation and removed from the segment information for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018.

(c) Device Solutions

The segment is organized by product in independent business management units that 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 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
2017							
Revenue							
External customers	¥3,066,325	¥528,531	¥497,898	¥4,092,754	¥ 12,517	¥ 27,701	¥4,132,972
Inter-segment	60,323	117,033	46,453	223,809	56,326	(280,135)	-
Total Revenue	3,126,648	645,564	544,351	4,316,563	68,843	(252,434)	4,132,972
Operating Profit	190,747	17,380	4,254	212,381	(25,553)	(69,373)	117,455
Financial income							6,287
Financial expenses							(6,530)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net							6,950
Profit for the year from continuing operations before income taxes							124,162
(Other items)							
Depreciation and amortization	(102,065)	(9,108)	(42,356)	(153,529)	(4,178)	(7,214)	(164,921)
Impairment loss	(5,897)	-	(4,051)	(9,948)	(67)	(2,007)	(12,022)
Reversal of impairment loss	926	-	-	926	-	-	926
Capital expenditure (including intangible assets and goodwill)	103,648	6,279	46,434	156,361	3,519	9,812	169,692
2018							
Revenue							
External customers	¥2,993,329	¥540,230	¥523,376	¥4,056,935	¥ 12,707	¥ 28,737	¥4,098,379
Inter-segment	59,396	123,680	36,664	219,740	54,693	(274,433)	-
Total Revenue	3,052,725	663,910	560,040	4,276,675	67,400	(245,696)	4,098,379
Operating Profit	189,389	11,350	13,646	214,385	(23,890)	(8,006)	182,489
Financial income							57,349
Financial expenses							(9,525)
Income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net							12,175
Profit for the year from continuing operations before income taxes							242,488
(Other items)							
Depreciation and amortization	(97,954)	(8,973)	(43,339)	(150,266)	(4,107)	(7,071)	(161,444)
Impairment loss	(1,248)	(247)	(552)	(2,047)	-	(742)	(2,789)
Reversal of impairment loss	1,173	-	-	1,173	-	-	1,173
Capital expenditure (including intangible assets and goodwill)	87,678	8,907	36,472	133,057	2,479	6,359	141,895

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, 2017 and 2018, corporate expenses were -¥73,456 million and -¥2,278 million (including gain on sales of subsidiaries' stocks totaling ¥71,414 million), and the elimination of intersegment transactions were ¥4,083 million and -¥5,728 million, respectively.

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

(3) Information about products and services

Revenue from external customers

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Technology Solutions		
Services* ¹	¥2,579,727	¥2,555,825
System platforms* ²	486,598	437,504
Ubiquitous Solutions		
PCs/Mobile phones	497,211	503,064
Mobilewear* ³	31,320	37,166
Device Solutions		
LSI	249,966	264,552
Electronic components	247,932	258,824
Other Operations	12,517	12,707
Elimination and Corporate	27,701	28,737
Total	<u>¥4,132,972</u>	<u>¥4,098,379</u>

*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 Mobility IoT, human-centric IoT, and others

(4) Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Japan	¥2,671,678	¥2,591,515
Outside Japan		
EMEIA	747,900	799,689
Americas	288,215	276,857
Asia	335,347	332,166
Oceania	89,832	98,152
Total	<u>¥4,132,972</u>	<u>¥4,098,379</u>

Notes: 1. Revenue to external customers is 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)

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Japan	¥637,051	¥560,344
Outside Japan		
EMEIA	73,858	76,084
Americas	25,824	20,710
Asia	30,923	19,786
Oceania	24,204	21,832
Total	<u>¥791,860</u>	<u>¥698,756</u>

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, 2016	¥ 93,553	¥257,079	¥215,844	¥ 49,998	¥ 616,474
Additions* ¹	1	43,033	96,583	(11,027)	128,590
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	30	57	2	89
Depreciation	-	(25,420)	(89,590)	-	(115,010)
Impairment losses* ²	(264)	(7,292)	(1,801)	(84)	(9,441)
Reversal of impairment losses* ³	60	678	188	-	926
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(6,395)	(8,544)	(3,314)	(1,240)	(19,493)
Exchange differences on translation	(201)	(2,417)	(2,425)	(39)	(5,082)
Others	(110)	795	(107)	(982)	(404)
Balance at March 31, 2017* ⁴	86,644	257,942	215,435	36,628	596,649
Additions* ¹	2	19,584	80,335	(5,884)	94,037
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	26	234	1	261
Depreciation	-	(24,495)	(82,537)	-	(107,032)
Impairment losses* ²	(145)	(729)	(1,033)	(348)	(2,255)
Reversal of impairment losses* ³	-	-	1,173	-	1,173
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(11,439)	(14,318)	(30,629)	(1,000)	(57,386)
Exchange differences on translation	62	403	790	51	1,306
Others	(416)	(143)	527	(1,140)	(1,172)
Balance at March 31, 2018* ⁴	¥ 74,708	¥238,270	¥184,295	¥ 28,308	¥ 525,581

Cost

	(Millions of yen)				
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
April 1, 2016	¥114,877	¥843,456	¥1,351,884	¥54,074	¥2,364,291
March 31, 2017	107,633	802,956	1,331,473	36,729	2,278,791
March 31, 2018	94,824	739,798	1,178,854	28,700	2,042,176

Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

	(Millions of yen)				
	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	Construction in progress	Total
April 1, 2016	¥21,324	¥586,377	¥1,136,040	¥4,076	¥1,747,817
March 31, 2017	20,989	545,014	1,116,038	101	1,682,142
March 31, 2018	20,116	501,528	994,559	392	1,516,595

*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 ¥9,441 million and ¥2,255 million recorded for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, are included in other income (expenses) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

*³ Reversals of impairment losses of ¥926 million and ¥1,173 million recorded for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively, are included in other income (expenses) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

*4 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 ¥31,350 million and ¥21,614 million at March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Carrying amount of finance leased assets

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

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Buildings	¥ 2,909	¥ 2,349
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	18,860	14,105
Total	¥21,769	¥16,454

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Carrying amount

	(Millions of yen)			
	Goodwill	Intangible assets*1		Total
		Software	Others	
Balance at April 1, 2016	¥40,255	¥138,249	¥26,043	¥164,292
Additions	-	49,207	5,963	55,170
Acquisitions through business combinations	5,077	236	3,143	3,379
Amortization*2	-	(55,130)	(7,061)	(62,191)
Impairment losses*3	(1,702)	(764)	(115)	(879)
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(377)	(3,816)	(159)	(3,975)
Exchange differences on translation	(2,170)	(959)	(98)	(1,057)
Others	154	(488)	(277)	(765)
Balance at March 31, 2017	41,237	126,535	27,439	153,974
Additions	-	45,949	1,909	47,858
Acquisitions through business combinations	482	39	509	548
Amortization*2	-	(49,048)	(5,364)	(54,412)
Impairment losses*3	-	(534)	-	(534)
Disposals or reclassifications to assets held for sale	(820)	(11,013)	(5,858)	(16,871)
Exchange differences on translation	1,596	341	(60)	281
Others	-	(2)	(162)	(164)
Balance at March 31, 2018	¥42,495	¥112,267	¥18,413	¥130,680

Cost

	(Millions of yen)			
	Goodwill	Intangible assets*1		Total
		Software	Others	
April 1, 2016	¥40,255	¥278,445	¥43,652	¥322,097
March 31, 2017	42,925	257,610	50,034	307,644
March 31, 2018	44,334	244,428	36,082	280,510

Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses

	(Millions of yen)			
	Goodwill	Intangible assets*1		Total
		Software	Others	
April 1, 2016	¥ -	¥140,196	¥17,609	¥157,805
March 31, 2017	1,688	131,075	22,595	153,670
March 31, 2018	1,839	132,161	17,669	149,830

*1 Intangible assets that fall under the category of internally generated are mainly software. The carrying amounts of internally generated software included in intangible assets totaled ¥120,753 million at March 31, 2017 and ¥103,367 million at March 31, 2018. Additions from internal development included in the above Additions totaled ¥47,386 million at March 31, 2017 and ¥41,720 million at March 31, 2018.

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

*3 Impairment losses on intangible assets of ¥879 million and on goodwill of ¥1,702 million recorded for the year ended March 31, 2017, and impairment losses on intangible assets of ¥534 million for the year ended March 31, 2018 are included in other income (expenses) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Research and development expenses for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 are as follows.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Research and development expenses	¥170,030	¥158,665

10. Subsidiaries

(1) Major subsidiaries

The Group's consolidated financial statements are prepared with consolidation of 462 subsidiaries. Major changes for the year ended March 31, 2018 are as follows.

Newly consolidated as a result of acquisitions or formations of new companies: 6 companies

Excluded due to liquidations, sale, or other: 41 companies

Excluded due to mergers: 5 companies

The major subsidiaries at March 31, 2018 are as follows.

Segment	Name	Country	Ratio of total voting rights (%)
Technology Solutions	Fujitsu Frontech Limited	Japan	53.59
	Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc.* ¹	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Marketing Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC	UK	100.00
	Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V.* ²	Netherlands	100.00
	Fujitsu America, Inc.	US	100.00
	Fujitsu Australia Limited	Australia	100.00
	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* ³	Fujitsu Personal System Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Client Computing Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Isotec Limited	Japan	100.00
	Fujitsu Peripherals Limited	Japan	100.00
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	76.57
Other	Fujitsu Laboratories Ltd.	Japan	100.00

*¹ Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc. became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company due to a share exchange conducted with its shareholders.

*² The PC business of Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. falls under Ubiquitous Solutions.

*³ Fujitsu Connected Technologies Limited and Fujitsu TEN Limited, which were included in Ubiquitous Solutions, were excluded from consolidation due to partial transfers of their shares.

(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.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Impact on capital surplus from equity transactions with non-controlling interests	¥(2,251)	¥(176)

(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	2017	2018
Profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests	¥1,712	¥2,043

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

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Proportion of ownership interests held by non-controlling interests	49.94%	49.94%
Accumulated non-controlling interests	¥66,643	¥67,225

(c) Dividends paid to non-controlling interests

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	¥(1,686)	¥(1,686)

(d) Summarized financial information*(i) Summarized consolidated statement of financial position*

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Current assets	¥ 99,855	¥103,645
Non-current assets	79,788	79,338
Total assets	¥179,643	¥182,983
Current liabilities	¥ 34,164	¥ 36,955
Non-current liabilities	12,053	11,429
Total liabilities	46,217	48,384
Total equity	133,426	134,599
Total liabilities and equity	¥179,643	¥182,983

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

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Revenue	¥139,890	¥147,113
Profit for the year	3,432	4,099
Other comprehensive income	1,528	452
Total comprehensive income for the year	¥ 4,960	¥ 4,551

(iii) Summarized consolidated statement of cash flows

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Net cash provided by operating activities	¥ 19,625	¥ 20,335
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,287)	(18,473)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,446)	(3,443)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,108)	(1,581)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¥ 47,248	¥ 45,667

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, 2018 are as follows.

Name	Country	Ratio of total voting rights (%)	Business description	Business transactions, etc.
Fujitsu General Limited	Japan	44.10	Development, production, and sales of air conditioners and information communications equipment and electronic devices, as well as provision of services	Contracted manufacturing and sales of the Company's products
Fujitsu Leasing Co., LTD.	Japan	20.00	Leasing and sales of information processing equipment, communications equipment, etc.	Leasing and sales of the Company's products
Socionext Inc.	Japan	40.00	Design, development, and sales of system LSI (SoC: System on a Chip) and provision 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 23. For the year ended March 31, 2018, four companies were added and five 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

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Dividends received from Fujitsu General Limited	¥1,014	¥1,060

(b) Summarized financial information

(i) Summarized consolidated statement of financial position

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Current assets	¥142,375	¥156,554
Non-current assets	49,290	51,342
Total assets	¥191,665	¥207,896
Current liabilities	¥ 78,565	¥ 82,743
Non-current liabilities	17,280	17,528
Total liabilities	95,845	100,271
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	93,428	104,943
Non-controlling interests	2,392	2,682
Total equity	95,820	107,625
Total liabilities and equity	¥191,665	¥207,896

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

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Revenue	¥260,054	¥262,340
Profit for the year	10,675	13,378
Other comprehensive income	(58)	1,276
Total comprehensive income for the year	¥ 10,617	¥ 14,654

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	2017	2018
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	¥ 93,428	¥104,943
Ownership interest	44.08%	44.08%
Equity attributable to the Group	¥ 41,183	¥ 46,259
Unrealized gains and losses	¥ (455)	¥ (455)
Carrying amount of the Group's investment in the equity method associate	¥ 40,728	¥ 45,804
Fair value of the Group's investment in the equity method associate	¥101,466	¥ 87,768

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) Major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Deferred tax assets		
Net defined benefit liability	¥ 131,075	¥ 72,997
Accrued bonuses	32,228	30,830
Excess of depreciation and amortization, impairment losses, etc.	27,443	26,058
Carryforward of unused tax losses	19,615	12,762
Inventories	13,832	10,377
Intercompany profit	3,538	4,311
Others	29,859	23,240
Total deferred tax assets	257,590	180,575
Deferred tax liabilities		
Gains and losses on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets to fair value	(31,715)	(26,298)
Undistributed profits primarily of subsidiaries outside Japan	(9,087)	(16,411)
Gains from establishment of stock holding trust for retirement benefit plan	(83,373)	(11,975)
Others	(5,612)	(6,478)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(129,787)	(61,162)
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 127,803	¥ 119,413

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

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Deferred tax assets	¥ 132,591	¥ 129,236
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,788)	(9,823)

Fujitsu Technology Solutions (Holding) B.V. (hereinafter "FTS") is strengthening product operations primarily by improving the efficiency of development, manufacturing and logistical bases, as well as moving ahead with the digital transformation of the services business with the goal of strengthening the competitiveness of existing IT services while simultaneously launching and growing the digital services business.

FTS recognized deferred tax assets of ¥8,428 million at March 31, 2017 and ¥7,055 million at March 31, 2018 in the tax jurisdiction where it recorded losses in the current or preceding period as a result of recording business model transformation expenses. The utilization of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences. The management recognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized based on the business plan prepared to reflect judgments for future forecasts and data in the past, using internal and external data.

(b) Changes in net deferred tax assets

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Opening balance	¥ 157,588	¥ 127,803
Amounts recognized through profit or loss		
Continuing operations	5,206	(28,209)
Discontinued operations	(3,461)	3,684
Total	1,745	(24,525)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(404)	404
Cash flow hedges	(137)	(15)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(8,117)	3,931
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(18,176)	15,994
Total	(26,834)	20,314
Exchange differences on translation and others	(4,696)	(4,179)
Closing balance	¥ 127,803	¥ 119,413

(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	2017	2018
Deductible temporary differences*	¥ 90,498	¥ 66,513
Carryforward of unused tax losses*	157,145	122,308
Total	¥247,643	¥188,821

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

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
1st year	¥ 5,375	¥ 7,352
2nd year	8,325	3,614
3rd year	5,196	4,658
4th year	12,207	4,189
5th year and thereafter	126,042	102,495
Total	¥157,145	¥122,308

* 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	2017	2018
Current tax expense	¥36,402	¥46,255
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,373	14,768
Changes in tax rate* ¹	436	3,292
Others* ²	(7,015)	10,149
Total deferred tax expense	(5,206)	28,209
Total income tax expense	31,196	74,464
Discontinued operations	8,634	2,317
Total	¥39,830	¥76,781

*¹ During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company's consolidated subsidiaries in the US revised their applied tax rates following a revision of the US tax system. As a result, the amount of deferred tax expense increased by ¥3,292 million.

*² The Company reviewed the future taxable profit estimation in the year ended March 31, 2017. As a result, deferred tax expense was reduced by ¥7,020 million due to reversals of write-downs of deferred tax assets previously recorded. Moreover, during the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company's overseas consolidated subsidiary Fujitsu Services Holdings PLC revised its future taxable profit estimation. As a result, deferred tax expense increased by ¥5,430 million due to write-downs of deferred tax assets.

(3) Income tax recognized through other comprehensive income

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ 404	¥ (404)
Cash flow hedges	137	15
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,117	(3,931)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans*	18,176	(706)
Total income tax expense	¥26,834	¥(5,026)

* Remeasurements of defined benefit plans includes current tax expense.

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

	(%)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Applicable tax rate	30.8 %	30.8 %
Increase and decrease in income tax rate		
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(5.1)%	5.4 %
Tax credit	(4.4)%	(4.3)%
Others	3.8 %	(1.2)%
Average effective tax rate	25.1 %	30.7 %

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan are primarily affected by corporation, residents, and business taxes. The applicable tax rate calculated based on these rates was 30.8% for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The Company's consolidated subsidiaries outside Japan are affected by corporation and other taxes at the domicile of each subsidiary.

14. Inventories

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Finished goods	¥134,989	¥109,129
Work in progress	80,324	80,336
Raw materials and supplies	77,850	52,138
Total	¥293,163	¥241,603

The amounts of write-downs of inventories recognized as an expense due to a decline in profitability for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were ¥23,559 million and ¥21,956 million, respectively.

15. Trade Receivables and Other Receivables**(1) Trade receivables**

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Accounts receivable	¥991,625	¥961,963
Others	15,450	10,445
Allowance for doubtful accounts*	(7,837)	(7,304)
Total	¥999,238	¥965,104

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

(2) Other receivables

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Accounts receivable—other	¥60,442	¥80,209
Others	6,407	6,026
Total	¥66,849	¥86,235

16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Cash and deposits	¥220,695	¥265,750
Short-term investments	160,000	186,807
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated statement of financial position	¥380,695	¥452,557

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

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	¥380,695	¥452,557
Cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale	3,274	114
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year in the consolidated statement of cash flows	¥383,969	¥452,671

17. Assets Held for Sale

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Assets held for sale	¥23,408	¥33,542
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	¥12,014	¥14,151

For the year ended March 31, 2017

The Group decided to sell certain assets and liabilities related mainly to the following businesses as a part of its business model transformation, and classified them as “assets held for sale” or “liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.”

The Company decided to establish a new company to take over the consumer business of NIFTY Corporation (hereinafter “NIFTY”) and then to transfer all of the Company’s shares in the new company to Nojima Corporation. The Group classified assets and liabilities related to NIFTY’s consumer business, including trade receivables, intangible assets, and trade payables, etc., as “assets held for sale” or “liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.” The transfer of those assets and liabilities was completed on April 1, 2017. These assets and liabilities are included under the Technology Solutions segment.

The Group decided to transfer a portion of its shares in Fujitsu Computer Products of Vietnam, Inc. (hereinafter “FCV”), classifying FCV’s inventories, property, plant and equipment, and trade payables, etc., as “assets held for sale” or “liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.” The transfer was completed during the first quarter of fiscal 2017. The cumulative income or expense in other comprehensive income recognized for those assets and liabilities is recorded in other components of equity. The assets and liabilities are included under the Device Solutions segment.

For the year ended March 31, 2018

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

On November 2, 2017, the Company, Lenovo Group Limited (hereinafter “Lenovo”), and Development Bank of Japan Inc. (hereinafter “DBJ”) announced a strategic collaboration to establish a joint venture. The joint venture was supposed to conduct research and development, design, manufacturing, and sale of PCs and related products in the global PC market. The Company would sell 51% of shares in Fujitsu Client Computing Limited (hereinafter “FCCL”) to Lenovo and 5% to DBJ. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of FCCL were classified as “assets held for sale.” The transfer of shares was completed on May 2, 2018, resulting in FCCL becoming an equity method applied entity. The assets and liabilities are included under the Ubiquitous Solutions segment.

Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited (hereinafter “FSL”), a wholly owned domestic subsidiary of the Company, and ON Semiconductor agreed that ON Semiconductor would purchase from FSL a 30% share of Aizu Fujitsu Semiconductor Manufacturing Limited (hereinafter “AFSM”), a 200mm-sized wafer manufacturing factory. This transaction was completed in April 2018 and increased ON Semiconductor’s ownership of AFSM to 40%. ON Semiconductor plans to increase its ownership further to 60% in the second half of 2018 and to 100% in the first half of 2020.

Accordingly, AFSM’s assets and liabilities have been classified as “assets held for sale” or “liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale.” The assets and liabilities are included under the Device Solutions segment.

"Assets held for sale" mainly comprises ¥14,061 million of inventories and ¥7,697 million of property, plant and equipment. "Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale" mainly comprises ¥6,544 million of other liabilities and ¥2,054 million of liabilities related to defined benefit pension plans.

The Group conducts group finance to increase capital efficiency, and FCCL holds ¥10,897 million of its operating capital as deposits within the Group as of March 31, 2018. These deposits have been eliminated as internal transactions in the process of the Group's consolidation and are not included in "assets held for sale."

18. Equity and Other Components of Equity

(1) Share capital

(a) Number of shares authorized

Ordinary shares (no par value)

	(Thousands of shares)
At March 31	Number of shares
2017	5,000,000
2018	5,000,000

(b) Number of shares issued and fully paid

Ordinary shares

	(Thousands of shares, Millions of yen)	
At March 31	Number of shares	Share capital
2017	2,070,018	¥324,625
Changes during the year	-	-
2018	2,070,018	¥324,625

(c) Treasury stock

Ordinary shares

	(Thousands of shares, Millions of yen)	
At March 31	Number of shares	Amount
2017	19,540	¥12,502
Acquisitions	130	106
Disposals	(8,380)	(5,371)
2018	11,290	¥ 7,237

Note: The changes mainly reflect a share exchange conducted with the shareholders of Fujitsu Broad Solution & Consulting Inc., which was listed on the JASDAQ market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, in order to make it a wholly owned subsidiary.

(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 paid must be appropriated as a legal reserve, which is included in retained earnings, or as a capital reserve, which is included in capital surplus, until the total amounts of legal reserve and capital reserve reach 25% of share capital. The Companies Act allows legal reserve, capital reserve, other capital surplus, and other retained earnings to be transferred among the accounts under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders' meetings.

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

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

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Opening balance	¥ 11,308	¥ (5,129)
Other comprehensive income	(16,437)	(5,981)
Others	-	-
Closing balance	¥ (5,129)	¥ (11,110)
Cash flow hedges		
Opening balance	¥ (386)	¥ 18
Other comprehensive income	404	(84)
Others	-	-
Closing balance	¥ 18	¥ (66)
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Opening balance	¥ 58,036	¥ 76,747
Other comprehensive income	18,711	(8,879)
Others	-	-
Closing balance	¥ 76,747	¥ 67,868
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		
Opening balance	¥ -	¥ -
Other comprehensive income	38,024	65,442
Others	(38,024)	(65,442)
Closing balance	¥ -	¥ -
Total other components of equity		
Opening balance	¥ 68,958	¥ 71,636
Other comprehensive income	40,702	50,498
Others	(38,024)	(65,442)
Closing balance	¥ 71,636	¥ 56,692

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

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Foreign currency translation adjustments	¥ (922)	¥ 389
Cash flow hedges	116	21
Available-for-sale financial assets	(77)	92
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,951	1,328
Other comprehensive income	¥1,068	¥1,830

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

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥(15,111)	¥ (2,020)
Reclassification to profit or loss	–	(2,796)
Amount before related income tax expense	(15,111)	(4,816)
Income tax expense	(404)	404
Amount after related income tax expense	¥(15,515)	¥ (4,412)
Cash flow hedges		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 587	¥ 66
Reclassification to profit or loss	(135)	(46)
Amount before related income tax expense	452	20
Income tax expense	(137)	(15)
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ 315	¥ 5
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 26,954	¥ 15,278
Reclassification to profit or loss	(260)	(28,238)
Amount before related income tax expense	26,694	(12,960)
Income tax expense	(8,117)	3,931
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ 18,577	¥ (9,029)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ 58,151	¥ 66,064
Amount before related income tax expense	58,151	66,064
Income tax expense	(18,176)	706
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ 39,975	¥ 66,770
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method		
Gains (losses) during the year	¥ (2,416)	¥ 822
Reclassification to profit or loss	834	(1,828)
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ (1,582)	¥ (1,006)
Total other comprehensive income		
Amount after related income tax expense	¥ 41,770	¥ 52,328

19. Dividends

Year ended March 31, 2017

(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 26, 2016	Ordinary shares	¥8,275	Retained earnings	4 yen	March 31, 2016	June 6, 2016
Board of Directors' meeting on October 27, 2016	Ordinary shares	¥8,275	Retained earnings	4 yen	September 30, 2016	November 25, 2016

(2) Among the dividends whose record date falls within the year ended March 31, 2017, those whose effective date falls within the year ended March 31, 2018

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 25, 2017	Ordinary shares	¥10,252	Retained earnings	5 yen	March 31, 2017	June 5, 2017

Year ended March 31, 2018

(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 25, 2017	Ordinary shares	¥10,252	Retained earnings	5 yen	March 31, 2017	June 5, 2017
Board of Directors' meeting on October 26, 2017	Ordinary shares	¥10,252	Retained earnings	5 yen	September 30, 2017	November 24, 2017

(2) Among the dividends whose record date falls within the year ended March 31, 2018, those whose effective date falls within the year ending March 31, 2019

Resolution	Class of shares	Total dividends (Millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors' meeting on May 24, 2018	Ordinary shares	¥12,352	Retained earnings	6 yen	March 31, 2018	June 4, 2018

20. Bonds, Borrowings, and Lease Obligations

(1) Breakdown of interest-bearing loans

	(Millions of yen)		Average interest rate (2017) (%) ^{*1}	Average interest rate (2018) (%) ^{*1}	Repayment due date
At March 31	2017	2018			
Current portion of bonds ^{*2}	¥ 19,992	¥ 64,986	–	–	–
Bonds ^{*2}	179,703	114,830	–	–	–
Short-term borrowings	47,864	36,888	1.05%	2.30%	–
Current portion of long-term borrowings	51,452	23,578	0.53%	0.14%	–
Long-term borrowings	153,493	135,196	0.27%	0.28%	April 5, 2019 – December 20, 2036
Lease obligations (current)	11,480	9,935	2.25%	2.48%	–
Lease obligations (non-current)	21,108	16,476	2.72%	2.89%	April 1, 2019 – August 28, 2081
Total	¥485,092	¥401,889			
Short-term borrowings, current portion of long-term debt and lease obligations (current)	¥130,788	¥135,387			
Long-term debt and lease obligations (non-current)	354,304	266,502			

^{*1} Average interest rates are the weighted average interest rates for the balance at March 31, 2017 and 2018.

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

At March 31

Company name/Issue	Issue date	(Millions of yen)		Interest rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity
		2017	2018			
The Company						
Seventeenth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	May 8, 1998	¥ 29,986	¥ 29,999	3.000%	None	May 8, 2018
Thirty-First Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2012	19,992	–	0.476%	None	October 16, 2017
Thirty-Third Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2013	34,961	34,987	0.410%	None	October 16, 2018
Thirty-Fourth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	October 16, 2013	14,968	14,977	0.644%	None	October 16, 2020
Thirty-Fifth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	June 12, 2014	39,939	39,967	0.339%	None	June 12, 2019
Thirty-Sixth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	June 12, 2014	29,933	29,949	0.562%	None	June 11, 2021
Thirty-Seventh Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	July 22, 2015	19,949	19,964	0.352%	None	July 22, 2020
Thirty-Eighth Series						
Unsecured Straight Bonds	July 22, 2015	9,967	9,973	0.533%	None	July 22, 2022
Total		<u>¥199,695</u>	<u>¥179,816</u>	<u>0.871%</u>		

(2) Minimum lease payments

	(Millions of yen)			
	2017		2018	
At March 31	Undiscounted	Present value	Undiscounted	Present value
Not later than one year	¥12,232	¥11,480	¥10,593	¥ 9,935
Later than one year and not later than five years	20,542	19,243	16,143	15,316
Later than five years	4,648	1,865	4,016	1,160
Total	37,422	32,588	30,752	26,411
Less: future financial expenses	(4,834)	–	(4,341)	–
Total present value	<u>¥32,588</u>	<u>¥32,588</u>	<u>¥26,411</u>	<u>¥26,411</u>

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 provides 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 are split evenly with half selected by the Company and certain 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 certain subsidiaries in Japan, but there is also 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 20 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, and 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 they 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's 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's 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 lifetime of the participants. FS closed new participation to the funded defined benefit plan in 2000 and instead provided a defined contribution plan for employees that joined the company thereafter. In 2010, for the employees that 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	2017	2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	¥(2,438,975)	¥(2,413,724)
Fair value of plan assets	2,151,124	2,198,442
Effect of asset ceiling* ¹	(193)	-
Net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	<u>¥ (288,044)</u>	<u>¥ (215,282)</u>
Retirement benefit assets* ²	¥ 20,987	¥ 42,737
Retirement benefit liabilities	(309,031)	(258,019)
Net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position	<u>¥ (288,044)</u>	<u>¥ (215,282)</u>

*¹ If the fair value of the plan assets exceeds the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the defined benefit asset is adjusted for any effect of limiting it to the asset ceiling in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits."

*² Retirement benefit assets are included in others under non-current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position.

At March 31, 2017

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2017 comprises –¥1,561,150 million for plans in Japan and –¥877,825 million for plans outside Japan, while the fair value of plan assets comprises ¥1,353,175 million for plans in Japan and ¥797,949 million for plans outside Japan.

At March 31, 2018

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at March 31, 2018 comprises –¥1,526,326 million for plans in Japan and –¥887,398 million for plans outside Japan, while the fair value of plan assets comprises ¥1,374,675 million for plans in Japan and ¥823,767 million for plans outside Japan.

(ii) Components of defined benefit costs

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Current service cost (net of contribution from plan participants)* ³	¥54,543	¥51,217
Net interest	2,666	3,169
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements	(489)	(764)
Total	<u>¥56,720</u>	<u>¥53,622</u>

*³ Current service cost (net of contribution from plan participants) includes defined benefit costs related to multi-employer plans.

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

	(Millions of yen)	
Present value of defined benefit obligation	2017	2018
Opening balance	¥(2,434,277)	¥(2,438,975)
Current service cost	(61,800)	(58,284)
Interest expense	(28,179)	(30,374)
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(120,380)	(3,448)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	4,950	11,178
Past service cost and gains and losses arising from settlements	489	764
Payments from the plan		
Payments from the employer	8,803	8,992
Payments from plan assets	81,742	93,902
Payments in respect of settlements	1,327	10,423
Effects of business combinations and disposals	(2,875)	46,866
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	107,372	(56,822)
Transfer to liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	3,853	2,054
Closing balance	<u>¥(2,438,975)</u>	<u>¥(2,413,724)</u>

	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Fair value of plan assets		
Opening balance	¥2,074,579	¥2,151,124
Interest income	25,513	27,205
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	174,383	58,698
Contributions to the plan		
Contributions by the employer	59,709	49,281
Contributions by the plan participants	7,257	7,067
Payments from the plan		
Payments from plan assets	(81,742)	(93,902)
Payments in respect of settlements	(1,327)	(10,423)
Effects of business combinations and disposals	(243)	(40,312)
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(104,171)	49,704
Transfer to liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	(2,834)	–
Closing balance	¥2,151,124	¥2,198,442

(iv) Components of fair value of plan assets

	(Millions of yen)			
	2017		2018	
	Market price in an active market		Market price in an active market	
	Quoted	Unquoted	Quoted	Unquoted
At March 31				
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 80,022	¥ –	¥100,887	¥ –
Equity instruments				
Japan	152,113	28,035	133,370	32,484
Outside Japan	160,927	103,767	128,742	120,021
Debt instruments				
Japan	67,093	351,824	26,184	475,001
Outside Japan	489,505	164,237	461,445	141,104
General accounts of life insurance companies	–	295,800	–	295,121
Liability driven investment (LDI)*	30,251	166,744	22,063	180,890
Others	2,904	57,902	3,115	78,015
Total	¥982,815	¥1,168,309	¥875,806	¥1,322,636

* 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

	2017		2018	
	Plans in Japan	Plans outside Japan* ¹	Plans in Japan	Plans outside Japan* ¹
At March 31				
Discount rate	0.59%	2.45%	0.50%	2.40%
Life expectancy* ²	23.3 years	22.8 years	23.3 years	22.7 years
Inflation rate	–	3.15%	–	3.05%

*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		2017	2018
Discount rate	0.1% increase*	¥(31,594)	¥(31,002)
	0.1% decrease*	32,328	31,907
Life expectancy	1 year increase	45,202	44,409
Inflation rate	0.1% increase	9,451	12,710
	0.1% decrease	(12,027)	(9,280)

* 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 for the finance and HR departments. Risks are reduced by considering returns and risks of the investment assets and setting out the basic allocation of investment assets as well as adjusting rules (regarding the range of changes). The basic allocation of investment assets and the 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 by the employer of ¥46,337 million to defined benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2019.

(iv) Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

At March 31	2017	2018
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	13.9 years	13.8 years

(2) Defined contribution plans and public plans

		(Millions of yen)	
At March 31		2017	2018
Expenses for defined contribution plans		¥21,103	¥21,482
Expenses for public plans		83,788	84,547

22. Cash Flow Information**(1) Consolidated statement of cash flows**

The consolidated statement of cash flows consists of cash flows from continuing operations and discontinued operations. For the cash flows from discontinued operations, please refer to Note "30. Discontinued Operations."

(2) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	(Millions of yen)			
	Bonds and Borrowings	Short-term borrowings	Lease obligations	Total
Balance at April 1, 2017	¥404,640	¥47,864	¥ 32,588	¥485,092
Changes arising from cash flows	(66,147)	(7,757)	(12,680)	(86,584)
Non-cash changes				
Acquisition or loss of control	(69)	(2,624)	(2,287)	(4,980)
New lease contracts	–	–	8,411	8,411
Exchange differences on translation	21	(595)	566	(8)
Others	145	–	(187)	(42)
Balance at March 31, 2018	¥338,590	¥36,888	¥ 26,411	¥401,889

The Group has applied IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" (amended January 29, 2016) for the year ended March 31, 2018.

(3) Net proceeds from sale of subsidiaries and business

For the year ended March 31, 2017

Not applicable.

For the year ended March 31, 2018

With regard to the sale of the mobile device business, the breakdown of the assets and liabilities (the amount that eliminated inter-Group transactions between the mobile device business and the Group from the assets and liabilities held by the mobile device business just before the sale) at the time of loss of control and the consideration for the acquisition were as follows.

	(Millions of yen)
Breakdown of assets at the time of loss of control	
Current assets	¥ 40,320
Non-current assets	11,424
Breakdown of liabilities at the time of loss of control	
Current liabilities	25,410
Non-current liabilities	1,883
Consideration for the acquisition	59,244
Cash and cash equivalents at the time of loss of control	(13,609)
Net proceeds from sale of subsidiaries and business	¥ 45,635

(4) Collection of loans receivable

For the year ended March 31, 2017

Not applicable.

For the year ended March 31, 2018

Collection of loans receivable in the consolidated statement of cash flows is primarily the collection of loans to Fujitsu TEN. Fujitsu TEN ceased to be a consolidated subsidiary of the Company when the Company transferred a portion of its shareholdings in Fujitsu TEN to DENSO.

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, 2017	¥ 33,942	¥18,983	¥12,079	¥16,338	¥25,068	¥106,410
Additional provisions made during the year	514	5,958	14,360	1,294	5,988	28,114
Amounts used during the year	(26,595)	(8,767)	(9,053)	(130)	(6,840)	(51,385)
Change in scope of consolidation	(598)	(5,228)	(46)	(215)	(547)	(6,634)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(1,275)	-	-	(2,020)	(3,295)
Exchange differences on translation and others	1,963	300	186	275	1,850	4,574
Balance at March 31, 2018	¥ 9,226	¥ 9,971	¥17,526	¥17,562	¥23,499	¥ 77,784

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Current liabilities	¥ 75,047	¥47,990
Non-current liabilities	31,363	29,794
Total	¥106,410	¥77,784

Provision for restructuring

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

Provision for product warranties

A provision for product warranties is recognized at the time of 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.

A provision for environmental measures is included in "Others."

24. Trade Payables and Other Payables

(1) Trade payables

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Accounts payable	¥592,094	¥519,850
Others	25,612	21,085
Total	¥617,706	¥540,935

(2) Other payables

	(Millions of yen)	
At March 31	2017	2018
Accrued expenses	¥315,249	¥293,450
Accounts payable—other	67,645	69,519
Total	<u>¥382,894</u>	<u>¥362,969</u>

25. Revenue

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Revenue from rendering of services	¥2,646,445	¥2,634,251
Revenue from sale of goods	1,486,527	1,464,128
Total	<u>¥4,132,972</u>	<u>¥4,098,379</u>

26. Other Income (Expenses)

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Other income (expenses)	¥(33,784)	¥60,281

For the year ended March 31, 2017

The Group recognized business model transformation expenses of ¥42,094 million, which consist primarily of the following. The Group recognized ¥34,052 million in expenses in overseas businesses related to its shift toward the digital services business and enhancement of efficiency. This consists mainly of ¥29,469 million in expenses related to personnel measures designed to foster growth in the digital services business at subsidiaries in Europe.

The Group recognized expenses of ¥3,991 million accompanying the realignment of its data centers in Japan. A decision was made to close aging and unprofitable data centers to accelerate high-level integration at cutting-edge data centers, resulting in the booking of impairment losses on fixed assets and costs necessary for closures. The Group also recognized expenses of ¥4,051 million for the realignment of domestic and global production sites primarily in the electronic components businesses.

The breakdown of the amount by segment was ¥36,285 million for Technology Solutions, ¥1,758 million for Ubiquitous Solutions, and ¥4,051 million for Device Solutions.

In addition to the above, the Group recorded a gain on sales of property, plant and equipment of ¥5,064 million and ¥3,033 million in income on government grants.

For the year ended March 31, 2018

The main items are as follows.

The Company is pursuing “business model transformation” to convert the Group’s “shape” and “characteristics.” These included the sales of the mobile device business and the consumer business, mainly ISP business, for which the Group recorded gains on sales of shares of ¥54,467 million and ¥16,947 million, respectively. Also, the Group is continuing its activities for achieving greater efficiency in the overseas business and preparing for the digital shift. It recorded expenses of ¥8,377 million for promoting efficiency gains, mainly through offshore personnel increases and response to automation, and for expanding new domains.

The Group recorded losses of ¥10,303 million associated with a legal dispute involving an overseas subsidiary.

The above expenses and losses are included under the Technology Solutions segment.

In addition to the above, the Group has included a gain on sales of property, plant and equipment of ¥5,059 million, income on government grants of ¥2,845 million, and facility relocation and disposal expenses of ¥2,242 million under other income (expenses).

27. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

(1) Cash-generating unit (CGU)

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

(2) Impairment losses

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

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Property, plant and equipment		
Land	¥ 264	¥ 145
Buildings	7,292	729
Machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	1,801	1,033
Construction in progress	84	348
Total property, plant and equipment	9,441	2,255
Goodwill	1,702	–
Intangible assets		
Software	764	534
Others	115	–
Total intangible assets	879	534
Total impairment losses	¥12,022	¥2,789

For the year ended March 31, 2017

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

Outsourcing Businesses

In the outsourcing businesses, the Group is accelerating high-level integration at cutting-edge data centers, while closing aged and unprofitable centers. As a result, assets determined not to be used for a business purpose on and after the end of the year ending March 31, 2019 were subjected to an impairment test as an independent CGU separated from other business assets of the outsourcing businesses. The carrying amount was then written down to the recoverable amount. As a result, ¥3,810 million of impairment loss was recorded for the year ended March 31, 2017. The breakdown of impairment losses by asset type includes ¥3,637 million in buildings and ¥173 million in other assets.

The recoverable amount was measured based on the value in use, which was zero because the discounted future cash flow was calculated as negative. The value in use was calculated using the future cash flow discounted by 5.0% (pre-tax). The discount rate after tax was 3.4%.

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is described below.

Technology Solutions recorded an impairment loss of ¥5,897 million. Most of the impairment loss consisted of an impairment loss of ¥3,810 million related to the aged and unprofitable centers in the outsourcing businesses, and an impairment loss of ¥1,702 million recognized for goodwill allocated to the platform software business. In Device Solutions, an impairment loss of ¥4,051 million was recorded for restructuring of production facilities. The impairment loss consisted of ¥2,403 million for the electronic components business on coils and ceramic components, and ¥1,648 million for the printed board business. For Elimination and Corporate, an impairment loss of ¥2,007 million was recorded for idle assets to be sold. An impairment loss of ¥67 million was recorded for Other.

For the year ended March 31, 2018

For machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings, and other items of businesses whose profitability had declined markedly due to reduced demand and other factors, and for buildings and others not to be provided for business use, the carrying amounts of those relevant CGUs were written down to the recoverable amount.

The breakdown of impairment losses by segment is ¥1,248 million for Technology Solutions, ¥247 million for Ubiquitous Solutions, ¥552 million for Device Solutions, and ¥742 million for corporate expenses.

(3) Reversal of impairment losses

Among business assets of the Managed Infrastructure Services business in North America for which impairment losses had been recognized in the year ended March 31, 2016, the carrying amounts were reversed to the recoverable amount for assets that the Group decided to sell.

The Group recorded reversals of impairment losses of ¥926 million for buildings and others for the year ended March 31, 2017, and ¥1,173 million for machinery and equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings for the year ended March 31, 2018. These reversals of impairment losses are included in "other income (expenses)" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and under Technology Solutions in segment information.

(4) Goodwill impairment test

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 target business regions of FTS are continental Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and India. The goodwill is allocated to two CGUs—one is Full Portfolio Countries, which focus on the services business and conduct product sales and maintenance, and the other is Focus Portfolio Countries, which consist of the product group that develops and manufactures products and the countries/regions that conduct mainly product sales and maintenance.

Full Portfolio Countries consist of Germany, Spain, the Benelux countries, and France while Focus Portfolio Countries consist of other countries and regions, such as Poland, Czech Republic, and South Africa.

Important goodwill allotted to each CGU was assigned to Full Portfolio Countries.

	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
FTS Full Portfolio Countries	¥9,459	¥10,305

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

The value in use of goodwill from Full Portfolio Countries, which was important as of March 31, 2018, was calculated by discounting projected cash flows based on a three-year business plan and growth rate to the present value. The recoverable amount as of March 31, 2018 was well above the carrying amount of the CGU.

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

The growth rate is determined by considering the long-term average growth rate of the market in each region to which the CGU belongs. The growth rate for the year ended March 31, 2017 and for the year ended March 31, 2018 was 0.5% for both years. The discount rate is calculated based on a pre-tax weighted average capital cost of the CGU. The discount rates before taxes for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were 13.5% and 13.8%, respectively.

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

28. Employee Expenses

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Salaries and bonuses	¥1,045,363	¥1,038,396
Retirement benefit cost	77,823	75,104
Legal welfare expenses and others	234,089	202,349
Total	¥1,357,275	¥1,315,849

29. Financial Income and Financial Expenses

Financial income

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Interest income	¥1,499	¥ 1,850
Dividend income	3,365	3,452
Others*	1,423	52,047
Total	¥6,287	¥57,349

Financial expenses

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Interest expense	¥4,251	¥4,008
Foreign exchange losses, net	1,028	3,121
Others	1,251	2,396
Total	¥6,530	¥9,525

* Includes profit on sales of ¥27,360 million associated with the Company's sale of a portion of the stock of Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. and a gain on valuation of fair value of ¥21,200 million upon ceasing to apply the equity method to Tongfu Microelectronics Co., Ltd., due to losing significant influence after Tongfu Microelectronics conducted a private placement of new shares to increase capital

30. Discontinued Operations

(1) Summary of discontinued operations

On November 1, 2017, the Company transferred a portion of the shares of Fujitsu TEN, which is a car electronics manufacturing subsidiary, to DENSO, and the Company has classified operations of Fujitsu TEN as a discontinued operation. Accordingly, profit or loss and others are re-presented as if the operations had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year (April 1, 2016).

(2) Profit or loss from discontinued operations

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Discontinued operations		
Revenue	¥ 376,722	¥ 215,311
Cost of sales and operating expenses	(365,316)	(203,809)
Operating profit	11,406	11,502
Financial income (expenses) and income from investments accounted for using the equity method, net	(421)	46
Profit for the year from discontinued operations before income taxes	10,985	11,548
Income tax expenses	(8,634)	(2,317)
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	¥ 2,351	¥ 9,231

(3) Profit for the year attributable to

	(Millions of yen)	
Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Owners of the parent		
Profit for the year from continuing operations	¥88,493	¥162,321
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	(4)	7,019
Total	88,489	169,340
Non-controlling interests		
Profit for the year from continuing operations	4,473	5,703
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	2,355	2,212
Total	¥ 6,828	¥ 7,915

(4) Cash flows from discontinued operations

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Cash flows from operating activities	¥ 30,107	¥ 8,903
Cash flows from investing activities	(12,543)	365
Cash flows from financing activities	(7,280)	(2,262)
Total	¥ 10,284	¥ 7,006

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	2017	2018
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (Millions of yen)		
Continuing operations	¥88,493	¥162,321
Discontinued operations	(4)	7,019
Total	¥88,489	¥169,340
Weighted average number of ordinary shares—basic (Thousands of shares)	2,065,886	2,051,800
Basic earnings per share (Yen)		
Continuing operations	¥ 42.84	¥ 79.11
Discontinued operations	(0.00)	3.42
Total	¥ 42.83	¥ 82.53

(2) Diluted earnings per share

Years ended March 31	2017	2018
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (Millions of yen)		
Continuing operations	¥88,493	¥162,321
Discontinued operations	(4)	7,019
Total	¥88,489	¥169,340
Adjustment related to dilutive securities issued by subsidiaries and associates (Millions of yen)		
Continuing operations	¥ (9)	¥ (7)
Discontinued operations	—	—
Total	¥ (9)	¥ (7)
Profit used to calculate diluted earnings per share (Millions of yen)		
Continuing operations	¥88,484	¥162,314
Discontinued operations	(4)	7,019
Total	¥88,480	¥169,333
Weighted average number of ordinary shares—basic (Thousands of shares)	2,065,886	2,051,800
Adjustment by conditional issuable shares	—	36
Weighted average number of ordinary shares—diluted (Thousands of shares)	2,065,886	2,051,836
Diluted earnings per share (Yen)		
Continuing operations	¥ 42.83	¥ 79.11
Discontinued operations	(0.00)	3.42
Total	¥ 42.83	¥ 82.53

32. Non-Cash Transactions

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Acquisitions of finance leased assets	¥6,185	¥6,000

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 from exports of products are denominated in foreign currencies 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 from the import of components are denominated in foreign currencies 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 considering their credit risk.

The maximum amount of credit risk at March 31, 2018 is equal to the book value of financial assets in the consolidated statement of financial position that are exposed to credit risk.

Aging analysis of trade accounts receivables is as follows.

(Millions of yen)							
At March 31	Total	Within due date	Overdue amounts				
			Total	Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days
2017	¥991,625	¥949,183	¥42,442	¥22,331	¥5,667	¥1,885	¥3,948
2018	961,963	920,741	41,222	23,282	5,527	1,814	2,641

The balances of allowance for doubtful accounts corresponding to trade accounts receivables at March 31, 2017 and 2018 are ¥7,837 million and ¥7,304 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, 2016	¥ 8,857	¥ 1,662	¥10,519
Additional provisions made during the year	3,503	1,953	5,456
Amounts used during the year	(1,689)	(37)	(1,726)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(2,107)	(1,228)	(3,335)
Exchange differences on translation and others	(727)	4	(723)
Balance at March 31, 2017	7,837	2,354	10,191
Additional provisions made during the year	1,648	1,399	3,047
Amounts used during the year	(1,675)	(24)	(1,699)
Unused amounts reversed during the year	(784)	(1,204)	(1,988)
Exchange differences on translation and others	278	(582)	(304)
Balance at March 31, 2018	¥ 7,304	¥ 1,943	¥ 9,247

(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
2017								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bonds	¥199,695	¥200,000	¥20,000	¥65,000	¥40,000	¥35,000	¥30,000	¥10,000
Borrowings	252,809	252,809	99,316	23,843	35,359	45,171	20,143	28,977
Lease obligations	32,588	32,588	11,480	8,400	5,546	3,562	1,735	1,865
Derivative financial liabilities	683	683	629	16	5	12	4	17
2018								
Non-derivative financial liabilities								
Bonds	¥179,816	¥180,000	¥65,000	¥40,000	¥35,000	¥30,000	¥10,000	¥ -
Borrowings	195,662	195,662	60,466	40,341	45,197	20,165	27,162	2,331
Lease obligations	26,411	26,411	9,935	6,677	4,702	2,630	1,307	1,160
Derivative financial liabilities	781	781	752	5	4	4	4	12

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	2017	2018
Commitment lines		
Used	¥ -	¥ -
Unused	174,400	152,200
Total	¥174,400	¥152,200

(c) Market risk

The Group utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts in 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 in respect to borrowings and corporate bonds to mitigate interest rate fluctuation risk.

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

The Group enters into derivative transactions based on 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 income taxes in the consolidated statement of profit or loss that would result from a 1% appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar for the recurring positions at the end of the year. The analysis calculated the impact on US dollar-denominated assets and liabilities, and is based on the assumption that other factors such as the outstanding balance and interest rates are held constant.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Impact on profit before income taxes	¥(443)	¥(617)

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

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

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Impact on profit before income taxes	¥38	¥37

(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 when choosing a counterparty. Therefore, the Group recognizes that market risk and credit risk for derivative transactions are de minimis.

(c) Risk management structure for derivative transactions

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

(d) Accounting treatment for derivative transactions

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

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

Cash flow hedges

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Currency: Forward foreign exchange transaction		
Buy (US dollar)	¥ 40	¥ -
Sell (US dollar)	4	-
Interest: Interest rate swap transaction		
Pay fixed/Receive variable	(37)	(32)
Shares: Put options	595	671
Total	<u>¥602</u>	<u>¥639</u>

(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
2017					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 1,145	¥ 1,145	¥ -	¥1,145	¥ -
Available-for-sale financial assets	178,515	178,515	125,404	26	53,085
Total	¥179,660	¥179,660	¥125,404	¥1,171	¥53,085
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 683	¥ 683	¥ -	¥ 683	¥ -
Total	¥ 683	¥ 683	¥ -	¥ 683	¥ -
2018					
Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 1,220	¥ 1,220	¥ -	¥1,220	¥ -
Available-for-sale financial assets	206,408	206,408	137,803	32	68,573
Total	¥207,628	¥207,628	¥137,803	¥1,252	¥68,573
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	¥ 781	¥ 781	¥ -	¥ 781	¥ -
Total	¥ 781	¥ 781	¥ -	¥ 781	¥ -

Available-for-sale financial assets mainly consists 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, 2016	¥52,670
Subtotal (Gains and losses)	
Profit or loss	299
Other comprehensive income	239
Purchases	4,395
Sales	(636)
Settlements	(2,991)
Others	(891)
Balance at March 31, 2017	¥53,085
Subtotal (Gains and losses)	
Profit or loss	(682)
Other comprehensive income	1,381
Purchases	14,939
Sales	(540)
Settlements	(1)
Others	391
Balance at March 31, 2018	¥68,573

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

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

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

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

At March 31	Carrying amount	(Millions of yen)			
		Fair value			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
2017					
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bonds (Non-current)	¥179,703	¥182,439	¥182,439	¥ -	¥-
Long-term borrowings (Non-current)	153,493	154,310	-	154,310	-
Lease obligations (Non-current)	21,108	21,252	-	21,252	-
Subtotal	354,304	358,001	182,439	175,562	-
Total	¥354,304	¥358,001	¥182,439	¥175,562	¥-
2018					
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Bonds (Non-current)	¥114,830	¥115,942	¥115,942	¥ -	¥-
Long-term borrowings (Non-current)	135,196	136,032	-	136,032	-
Lease obligations (Non-current)	16,476	16,526	-	16,526	-
Subtotal	266,502	268,500	115,942	152,558	-
Total	¥266,502	¥268,500	¥115,942	¥152,558	¥-

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

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Land	¥3,870	¥4,074
Buildings	601	556
Total	¥4,471	¥4,630

35. Operating Leases

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

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Not later than one year	¥ 18,905	¥ 21,228
Later than one year and not later than five years	50,282	51,662
Later than five years	33,813	31,635
Total	<u>¥103,000</u>	<u>¥104,525</u>

Lease payments recognized as an expense under non-cancellable operating leases were ¥18,121 million and ¥20,475 million for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

36. Related Parties

(1) Related-party transactions

No significant transactions are recorded for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018.

(2) Key management personnel compensation

No significant transactions.

Years ended March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Base compensation	¥457	¥481
Stock-based compensation	34	9
Bonuses	86	33
Performance-based stock compensation	-	6
Total	<u>¥577</u>	<u>¥529</u>

37. Commitments

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Purchase agreements for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	¥15,004	¥14,046

38. Contingencies

At March 31	(Millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
Contingent liabilities for guarantee contracts (Guaranteed debts)	¥374	¥220
Employees' housing loans	374	220

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

39. Events after the Reporting Period

(Revision of the defined benefit plan)

On June 21, 2018, the Fujitsu Corporate Pension Fund, which is a major defined benefit plan in Japan, revised some of its plans and introduced a point system reflecting the degree of employee contribution to the company including years of service and a risk-sharing corporate pension plan. This plan shares the risk between labor and management. The Company accepts a certain level of risk by making a fixed contribution including a risk reserve contribution, and the plan participants also accept a certain level of risk as their benefits will be adjusted if the planned asset becomes unbalanced with its pension liabilities. The current defined benefit plan requires the Company to make additional contributions if a shortfall arises in the reserve. However, in a risk-sharing corporate pension plan, the potential risks that could occur in the future are measured in advance and a contribution (risk reserve contribution) is made as a level contribution within the scope agreed by labor and management. This enables more stable management of the plan.

In terms of the accounting treatment for retirement benefits, those of the risk-sharing corporate pension plan for which the Company does not substantially accept any contribution obligation for additional premiums are classified as defined contribution plans. For this reason, regarding the portions of the risk-sharing corporate pension plan for which the Company and some of its subsidiaries do not substantially accept any contribution obligation for additional premiums, at the time of transferring to the plan, gains and losses on settlements are recognized, which arise primarily from recognition in profit or loss for the difference between the retirement benefit liabilities related to the portion that is transferred and the amount of assets transferred to the plan related to the corresponding decrease in the liabilities, and from recognition as liabilities for the total amount corresponding to special contributions stipulated by the fund terms. As of the date of submission of the Company's annual securities report, the retirement benefit liabilities and plan assets are being reevaluated, and, therefore, the impact on the consolidated financial statements cannot be calculated.

(Consolidation of shares)

At the 118th Annual Shareholders' meeting held on June 25, 2018, the consolidation of shares was approved with the Company consolidating ten (10) shares into one (1) share of its stock.

(1) Reason for the consolidation of shares

Stock exchanges nationwide announced the "Action Plan for Consolidating Trading Units" and requested all listed domestic corporations to standardize the trading units for their issued common shares (share units) at 100 shares by October 1, 2018.

The Company will change its share unit from 1,000 shares to 100 shares on October 1, 2018. In conjunction with this, the Company will also conduct a consolidation of its shares with a ratio of ten (10) shares to one (1) share, so that after the change in share unit the price level per share unit will be maintained and the number of voting rights of shareholders will remain unchanged.

(2) Details of the consolidation

(a) Type of shares to be consolidated

Common shares

(b) Consolidation ratio and method

Every ten (10) shares will be consolidated into one (1) share based on the number of shares held by shareholders recorded in the latest Register of Shareholders as of September 30, 2018.

(c) Reduced number of shares as a result of consolidation

Total number of shares outstanding before share consolidation (March 31, 2018)	2,070,018,213
Reduced number of shares as a result of share consolidation	1,863,016,392
Total number of shares outstanding after share consolidation	207,001,821

Note: The above figures are theoretical numbers calculated based on the total number of outstanding shares before share consolidation and the consolidation ratio.

(3) Handling of fractional share number less than one

If consolidation of shares produces any fraction less than one share in the number of shares, under the provision of the Companies Act all the fractions of shares are disposed of at one time, and their proceeds are allocated to those shareholders of fractional shares on a pro rata basis.

(4) Total number of authorized shares as of effective date

The number of authorized shares shall be reduced by the share consolidation ratio (one-tenth), following the reduction in the number of issued shares due to the consolidation of shares. The total number of issuable shares on the effective date will be 500,000,000 shares, compared to 5,000,000,000 shares currently.

Number of authorized shares before the change	5,000,000,000
Number of authorized shares after the change	500,000,000

(5) Details of the change in share unit

The Company will change its share unit from 1,000 shares to 100 shares.

(6) Impact on per share information

Per share information for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, assuming that the consolidation of shares was conducted as of April 1, 2016, is shown below.

	2017	2018
Basic earnings per share	428.34	825.32
Diluted earnings per share	428.29	825.28
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	428.35	791.12
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	428.31	791.07
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations	(0.02)	34.21
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	(0.02)	34.21

OTHER INFORMATION

Quarterly information (accumulated total) for the year ended March 31, 2018

	(Millions of yen)			
	Q1	First Half	Nine Months	Full-Year
Revenue	¥922,638	¥1,923,240	¥2,926,372	¥4,098,379
Profit from continuing operations before income taxes	7,404	59,339	72,395	242,488
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	2,149	43,472	55,430	169,340
Basic earnings per share (Yen)	1.05	21.20	27.03	82.53

Quarterly information for the year ended March 31, 2018

	(Yen)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Basic earnings per share	¥1.05	¥20.15	¥5.83	¥55.41

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
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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, 2018, 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, 2018, 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 25, 2018
Tokyo, Japan

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Legibility

We have reviewed this report using our ColorSelector tool to choose a highly accessible color combination so that the text and figures are as legible as possible to the widest range of readers.

Consideration for the Environment

- This report has been printed using waterless printing, which reduces the amount of harmful materials used and emitted.
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