



Company Presentation for the Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2015

February 3, 2015
NTT DATA Corporation

This English text is a translation of
the Japanese original. The Japanese
Original is authoritative.

NTT DATA

1. Results for the Third Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015
and Forecasts of Earnings for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015
2. Recent Business Climate and Major Initiatives
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**Cautionary Statement
Regarding Forward-looking Statements**

- ※ Forecast figures in this document are based on current economic and market conditions. As changes in the global economy and information services market are possible, NTT DATA Group cannot guarantee their accuracy.
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1. Results for the Third Quarter of Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015
and Forecasts of Earnings for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

【Billions of yen (except EPS)】

| | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.) | YoY | | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.) | YoY | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|
| New Orders Received | 1,051.3 | - 47.9 - 4.4% | | 326.8 | + 45.7 + 16.3% | |
| Net Sales | 1,067.0 | + 124.5 + 13.2% | | 371.1 | + 41.6 + 12.6% | |
| Operating Income | 48.5 | + 22.8 + 89.0% | | 26.5 | + 3.4 + 15.1% | |
| Segment Profit ^(*1) | 45.3 | + 18.9 + 71.8% | | 25.7 | - 0.7 - 3.0% | |
| Net Income | 21.7 | + 11.6 + 114.6% | | 14.6 | + 0.7 + 5.2% | |
| EPS ^(*2) (yen) | 77.50 yen | + 41.38 yen + 114.6% | | 52.08 yen | + 2.57 yen + 5.2% | |

(*1) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

(*2) Effective October 1, 2013, a 100-to-one stock split was implemented. Above figures represent the result of a calculation using a total number of shares outstanding after the stock split.

P&F and E-IT : Decreased due to a drop as a reaction to an existing large scale transaction in the previous fiscal year on a non-consolidated basis

S&T : Increased due to expansion of size on a non-consolidated basis

GB : Increased due to expansion of the scope of consolidation, despite a drop as a reaction to a large scale transaction in the previous fiscal year in North America

| | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.) | YoY | | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.) | YoY | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|
| Public & Financial IT Services (P&F) | 457.1 | - 109.7 - 19.4% | | 123.0 | - 3.8 - 3.0% | |
| Enterprise IT Services (EIT) | 209.7 | - 34.0 - 14.0% | | 65.4 | - 2.7 - 4.1% | |
| Solutions & Technologies (S&T) | 35.2 | + 4.6 + 15.1% | | 11.7 | + 6.2 + 114.2% | |
| Global Business (GB) | 348.3 | + 91.1 + 35.4% | | 126.1 | + 45.8 + 57.2% | |
| Consolidated values | 1,051.3 | - 47.9 - 4.4% | | 326.8 | + 45.7 +16.3% | |

【Billions of yen】

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

P&F : Increased due to development of new customers and the expansion of size of an existing large scale system on a non-consolidated basis

E-IT : Increased in utility and distribution/service on a non-consolidated basis

S&T : Decreased due to a downturn as a reaction to an existing transaction on a non-consolidated basis

GB : Increased due to the impact of the expansion of the scope of consolidation and an increase in sales at existing subsidiaries

| | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.) | YoY | | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.) | YoY | | 【Billions of yen】 |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Public & Financial IT Services (P&F) | 507.8 | + 10.0 + 2.0% | | 177.1 | + 3.0 + 1.7% | | |
| Enterprise IT Services (EIT) | 199.5 | + 5.3 + 2.8% | | 68.5 | + 1.4 + 2.1% | | |
| Solutions & Technologies (S&T) | 125.5 | - 1.6 - 1.3% | | 42.0 | - 0.1 - 0.3% | | |
| Global Business (GB) | 340.5 | + 112.2 + 49.2% | | 119.0 | + 38.9 + 48.7% | | |
| Consolidated values | 1,067.0 | + 124.5 + 13.2% | | 371.1 | + 41.6 + 12.6% | | |

(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions.

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

P&F and E-IT : Increased due to the decrease in unprofitable projects and the increase in sales on a non-consolidated basis

S&T : Decreased due to the decrease in sales on a non-consolidated basis

GB : Decreased due to the impact of amortization of goodwill owing to the expansion of the scope of consolidation

| | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.) | YoY | | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.) | YoY | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Public & Financial IT Services (P&F) | 40.2 | + 9.7 + 32.0% | ➔ | 19.8 | + 0.0 + 0.0% | ➔ |
| Enterprise IT Services (EIT) | 5.5 | + 14.1 -% | ➔ | 3.2 | + 2.7 + 518.9% | ➔ |
| Solutions & Technologies (S&T) | 3.3 | - 0.3 - 10.3% | ➔ | 1.5 | + 0.0 + 1.8% | ➔ |
| Global Business (GB) | -3.1 【7.3】 | - 1.0 - 50.1% 【+ 1.1】 | ➔ | 0.3 【3.9】 | + 0.0 + 30.7% 【+ 0.8】 | ➔ |
| Consolidated values | 48.5 | + 22.8 + 89.0% | ➔ | 26.5 | + 3.4 + 15.1% | ➔ |

(*)Figures by segment include inter-company transactions and allocated expenses of the entire company.

(*)Figures in the bracket under "Global Business Segment" represent operating income after reversal of amortization of goodwill.

(*)Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

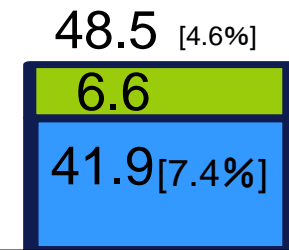
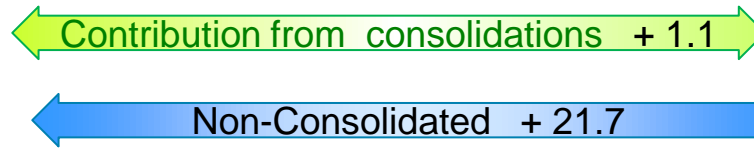
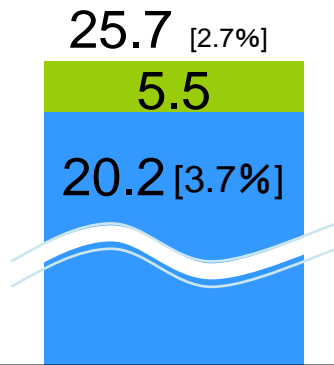
Non-consolidated operating income increased as unprofitable projects decreased and net sales increased. As to contribution from consolidations, an increase in operating income was recorded mainly by domestic subsidiaries, despite the impact of amortization of goodwill due to the expansion of the scope of consolidation.

【 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.)】

(¥ billion)
[] indicates
Operating Income
Margin

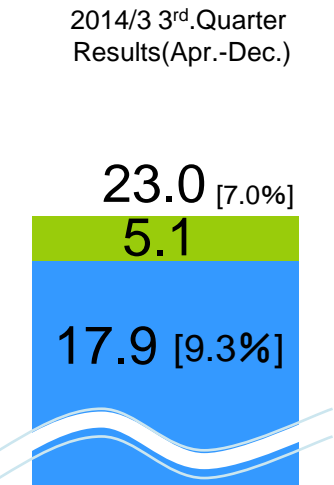
Contribution from
consolidations

Non-Consolidated



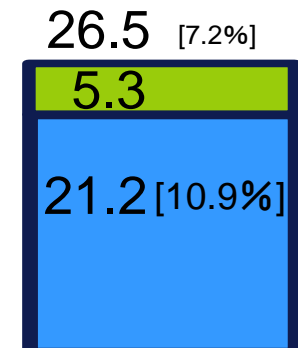
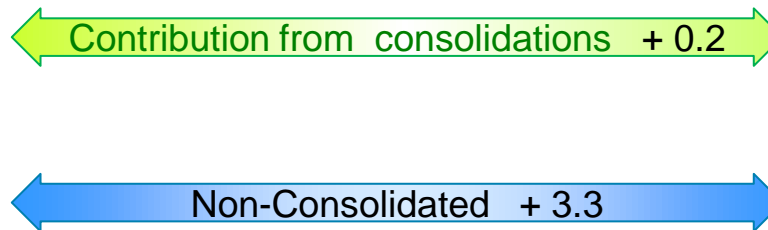
Contribution from
consolidations

Non-Consolidated



【 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.)】

(¥ billion)
[] indicates
Operating Income
Margin



2014/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.)

2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.)

• Profits in each segment increased/decreased mainly under the influence of operating income.

(Billions of yen)

| | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.) | YoY | | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.) | YoY | |
|--|--|---------------------------|----------|--|-------------------------|----------|
| Public & Financial IT Services (P&F) | 40.3 | + 11.3 + 39.1% | ➔ | 19.7 | - 0.4 - 2.3% | ➔ |
| Enterprise IT Services (EIT) | 6.4 | + 15.4 -% | ➔ | 3.3 | + 2.7 + 427.0% | ➔ |
| Solutions & Technologies (S&T) | 3.1 | - 0.7 - 20.0% | ➔ | 1.8 | + 0.0 + 1.1% | ➔ |
| Global Business (GB) | - 4.9 | - 0.9 - 24.7% | ➔ | - 0.1 | - 0.0 - 2.9% | ➔ |
| Consolidated values | 45.3 | + 18.9 + 71.8% | ➔ | 25.7 | - 0.7 - 3.0% | ➔ |









(*) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.

(*) Figures by segment include inter-company transactions and allocated expenses of the entire company.

(*) Consolidated values include "Other/Elimination," which means that the such values does not correspond to the sum total of each segment.

Forecasts of Earnings for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2015

(Billions of yen [except EPS,
Cash dividends per share and %])

| | FY ended 2014/3 Full-year Results | FY ending 2015 / 3 Full-year Forecasts | YoY | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| New Orders Received | 1,400.2 | 1,320.0 | - 80.2 - 5.7% |  |
| Net Sales | 1,343.7 | 1,460.0 | + 116.2 +8.6% |  |
| Operating Income | 62.5 | 85.0 | + 22.4 + 35.8% |  |
| Operating Income Margin | 4.7% | 5.8% | + 1.1P |  |
| Segment Profit _(*) | 54.2 | 75.0 | + 20.7 + 38.2% |  |
| Net Income | 23.2 | 37.0 | + 13.7 + 58.9% |  |
| EPS(yen) | 83.02 yen | 131.90 yen | + 48.88 yen + 58.9% |  |
| Cash dividends per share (yen) | 60 yen | 60 yen | ± 0 yen |  |

(*) Segment Profit is income before income taxes.



2. Recent Business Climate and Major Initiatives

- Although we face severe market environment on the back of intensified competitions and more demands for cost reductions, the social security and tax number system was set forth under the so-called “Number Act,” which was enforced in May 2013, and the introduction of the system toward the commencement of utilization in January 2016 is in the works by the government, local governments, financial institutions and private-sector corporations.
- On the back of the major banks’ global business development for supporting the overseas expansion of the Japanese companies mainly in Asia, a growth in IT spending is expected.
- New IT investment is expected in order to accommodate a 24-hour/365-day settlement system.

Public & Financial IT Services

| | |
|---|---|
| National Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the “Declaration on the Creation of the World’s Most Advanced IT Nation” revised in June 2014, IT investments are expected to continue to increase, but we face severe market environment on the back of intensified competitions and more demands for cost reductions. Furthermore, procurements relating to “My Number System” to be used as personal identification for social security and taxation have been started by the government, municipalities, financial institutions, private entities, etc. towards its introduction in January 2016. |
| Local Government and Community-based Business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amid overall belt-tightening, the market environment is becoming harsher due to heightened demands for cost reduction and intensified competitions. • In relation to the social security and tax number system, relevant demand is rising from the assignment and notification of the numbers in October 2015 toward the cooperation between the government and local public bodies in 2017. |
| Healthcare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth strategies and regulatory reform implementation plan formulated by the government designate the health and medical fields as key areas, and the relevant ministries and agencies are preparing the budgets. • It is anticipated that new services and new industries will be created in response to the realization of future healthy longevity society, and IT investments by the relevant organizations are expected to increase. |
| Major Banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appetites for IT spending persists, and consistent investments are expected. • A certain level of needs are anticipated for the fields in which streamlining of the existing operations and the effects of cost reduction can be expected. • It is expected that the trend of major banks’ global development for supporting the overseas expansion of the Japanese companies centering in Asia will bring an increased IT spending. |
| Regional Banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation of regional banks is becoming active, such as the birth of the Tokyo TY Financial Group, the business integration of Bank of Yokohama and Higashi-Nippon Bank, and the business integration of Higo Bank and Kagoshima Bank. • Unauthorized access to internet banking is rapidly increasing, and the need for stronger security is rising. |
| Cooperative Financial Institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The domestic economy including regions is showing weakness in recovery. While lending activities for small-and medium-sized enterprises are also bouncing back, a substantial boost in IT spending cannot be expected taking into consideration the lingering fierce business environment such as interest rate competitions with neighboring financial institutions. • Trends of improvement of cost efficiency through reorganizations and outsourcing operations, as well as promoting investments in IT strategic domains can be observed. |
| Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations, etc. | <p>[Insurance]: Although the current IT spending is sluggish across the industry, we expect that IT spending related to new channels, new products, streamlining of administrative works, etc. will increase.</p> <p>[Securities]: While domestic market situations leveled off compared with the brisk economy seen in the previous year, securities firms will continue IT spending reflecting the changing trend toward the investments in the asset formation amid the lingering global financial uncertainty.</p> <p>[Credit]: Shopping transactions grew 7% to 9% compared with the previous fiscal year. The impact of tax hike seemed marginal. Investment environment has been significantly on an upward trend, in which IT investments are expected to grow in “Cost reduction” and “Boost-the-topline measures.”</p> |

Enterprise IT Services

Although business confidence is improving at some companies, the situation needs to be watched carefully since a cautious attitude toward domestic IT investment has continued in some areas due to uncertainties regarding the impact of rising raw material prices due to the rapidly weakening yen and the drop in oil prices on the domestic economy.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the telecom industry, while IT spending cycle in response to the increased traffic due to the rapid dissemination of smartphones seems to be ending, investment in infrastructure and networking facilities continue to pose a priority issue. Further IT spending relating to new services under intensifying competitions can be expected while further cost reduction is required in the IT spending for the existing domains. • In the utilities industry, movements towards efficient energy usage (introduction of smart meters) and system changes (renovation of electric power systems), etc. are expected to prompt an increase in IT spending. |
| <p>Manufacturing Industry</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness to invest in IT varies between companies due to the uncertainty in the economic outlook. However, as system improvement toward the enhancement of global competitiveness as well as measures for reinforcement of production facilities are consistently implemented, it is expected that the demand for visibility of supply chains and the reconstruction of logistics infrastructure will become apparent. |
| <p>Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to sluggish domestic consumption, it is possible that the growth of IT investment, which has been robust up to now, will slow down in the future in general. Even in such circumstances, the use of IT for the advancement of customer analyses may lead directly to greater competitiveness; therefore, robust growth can be expected in IT investment for business intelligence and demand forecasting by using company-owned POS data and information obtained from social media. • Demands for IT spending aiming at increasing sales by using Omni-channel strategy including sales promotion activities connecting e-commerce to real stores have been growing steadily. |

Solutions & Technologies

From a perspective of BCP, demand for reliable network and data centers remains strong.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <p>Network</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demands from financial institutions continue to grow constantly on the back of circuit redundancy as measures for BCP. • As smart devices have become widespread recently, the introduction of wireless LAN is on the increase with respect to networks for corporate customers. Furthermore, demands for networks are expected to grow as Japanese companies expand businesses globally. |
| <p>Data Center Services</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From a BCP perspective, we have continued to receive inquiries from customers about setting up data centers and BCP offices with quake-resistant or seismically isolated structure, in-house power generators, and a fault recovery environment. In addition, demand remains strong for energy-saving services resulting from the power shortage issue as well as global data centers and related support services in line with the globalization of business operations by our customers. |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| North America | <p>The US economy continues with steady but measured growth. (Consumer and business confidence continues to increase – fueled by low unemployment, low fuel prices and increased consumer confidence) – which are stimulating spending across most segments. Businesses have increased their outlook for hiring but remain cautious about increased capital spending, driven in part by the gloomier global economic outlook – but also, in fear of rising labor and healthcare costs. The trend for IT Spending is turning positive, driven primarily by companies leveraging digital technologies to simplify back-end systems, streamline business processes, and build client experience-centric platforms – as well as simplify and fortify their security environments.</p> |
| EMEA | <p>The Eurozone economy continues to see sluggish growth. Due to the persistence of geopolitical risks and the deceleration of economic growth in emerging markets, companies have remained cautious toward investment. Although the British economy is maintaining high growth, uncertainty is emerging due to extended economic slowdown in the Eurozone. In IT investment, as demands for price reduction from customers continue, the recovery of IT spending in Italy in particular is unlikely on a short-term basis. Meanwhile, it is expected that Germany and the United Kingdom will continue to record higher growth rates than GDP in the IT service market.</p> |
| Spain / Latin America | <p>In Spain and Latin America, while the economy showed a stable growth, IT spending in Spain has observed a continuous trend of budget cuts particularly in the banking and telecommunication sectors. In Latin America, the BPO, or outsourcing service industry recorded a significant growth, but the production cost was negatively affected by the inflation and the shortage of personnel with IT skills.</p> |
| China | <p>Although the political tension between Japan and China thawed somewhat since the Japan-China summit meeting in autumn 2014, it is still uncertain whether the relationship between the two countries would continue to head toward improvement in the future. While European and US companies continue to invest in China, local Chinese companies are also actively expanding domestic businesses. Although China’s economic growth has slowed down, areas such as automobile, apparel and consumer products are robust and there is high demand for IT investment for customer management and business expansion.</p> |
| APAC | <p>In the first half of this year, the markets of Thailand, India and Indonesia had political impacts, but such political factors have already been resolved and positive signs can be seen such as the recovery of direct investment from abroad in Thailand and the expected acceleration in growth in Indonesia due to the promotion of reforms by the new government. In India, pro-growth fiscal plans by the new government are expected to boost the economy. In the IT industry, new business opportunities are anticipated in the financial service industry, particularly in the payment area. At the same time, the growth potentials will be found in the markets led by the infrastructure industry, export-oriented industry and ODA, albeit small in market size.</p> |
| Solutions | <p>In the SAP service business for SME (small- and medium-sized enterprises), while customers’ attitudes toward IT investments vary depending on region and type of industry, the growths of SAP solutions and the outsourcing business have been robust. It is expected that new markets will be expanded in the fields of HANA (High-Performance Analytic Appliance), analytics, mobile technology and cloud computing.</p> |

(1/2)

Public & Financial IT Services

1 **Received orders for the development of the Myanmar edition of NACCS/CIS**
 As part of our export of infrastructure solutions, we have received an order from the government of Myanmar for the development of the Myanmarese versions of NACCS (Note 1) and CIS (Note2), which utilize the Japanese trade procedure and customs clearance systems of NACCS and CIS. This is the second country to place such an order, the first being the government of Vietnam.

2 **The release of digital images by the Digital Archive business of the Vatican library**
 We have been involved in the Digital Archiving Project of the Vatican Apostolic Library, for which we signed an initial agreement with the Vatican Apostolic Library. The Library has made its collection of priceless handwritten manuscripts available for viewing on its website. These manuscripts have been digitally reproduced using the digital archive system developed by us.

Enterprise IT Services

3 **Received orders for the Switching Support System, in preparation for the full liberalization of electricity retailing**
 We have received an order for the “Switching Support System” (tentative name) to be implemented towards the realization of the electricity system reforms to be conducted by the Organizing Office for the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, JAPAN. This project will support electricity users including households and corporate entities to smoothly switch electricity contracts with retail electricity providers ahead of the full liberalization of the retail electricity market in April 2016.

4 **Agreement to a strategic business alliance to co-promote standard-related business for car-mounted software**
 CATS CO., Ltd., our subsidiary, has agreed to a strategic business alliance with five IT companies to jointly promote businesses related to AUTOSAR (Note 3), the standardized automotive software architecture for electronically controlling various automotive functions such as the engine and brakes. CATS CO., Ltd. will be responsible for developing various AUTOSAR-related development tools, while each company will bring to the project its proprietary expertise, in order to offer one-stop solutions including operating systems and basic software for automotive control computers, and various tools and consulting services to support such development to the end of enhancing the efficiency and sophistication of the entire development process.

Notes:

1. Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS): NACCS is an electronic application system used by public and private organizations which performs administrative procedures such as import and export declarations and port arrival and departure procedures for ships and aircraft, as well as private operations relating to import and export procedures.
2. Customs Intelligence Database System (CIS): CIS is an information system through which all customs clearance records for imports and exports and information on importers and exporters are compiled centrally and used for customs screening.
3. AUTomotive Open System ARchitecture (AUTOSAR): AUTOSAR is a standardized automotive software architecture.

5

Opened the Shinagawa Data Center that is advanced in business continuity

We newly opened the “Shinagawa Data Center” to meet strong needs for disaster-resistant data centers with excellent business continuity in the Tokyo metropolitan area. Together with this, we established the “IT Outsourcing Operation Center” to offer the one-stop operations management of the IT infrastructure for information systems as a base for the consolidated operation of data centers.

6

Commercialized mobile usage platform, MERMaides

We jointly developed and launched “MERMaides,” a mobile utilization platform, with our subsidiary NTT DATA Italia S.p.A. in Italy. MERMaides enables an enterprise information system that allows for seamless compatibility between smart devices and in-house systems and PCs, as well as stepped-up security, and has been launched in Japan.

7

Concluded a Global Services Partnership with SAP

We have entered into a Global Services Partnership with Systems Applications Products Societas Europaea (SAP SE) in Germany, in an effort to promote services that leverage next-generation platforms and a high level of expertise. Through this Partnership, the entire NTT DATA Group will become a SAP Service Partner, which, in turn, will further strengthen the cooperation between the Group companies in the SAP business, as well as enhance the Group’s global competitiveness and allow the Group to provide value including state-of-the-art technology. In recognition of these initiatives by NTT DATA in SAP implementations, we were selected as a member of the Winner’s Circle, the highest commendation, in the 2014 SAP Services Blueprint Report by the U.S. research firm, HfS Research.

8

Made Germany’s GISA GmbH a subsidiary

Through itelligence AG, our German subsidiary, we turned GISA GmbH, which provides SAP hosting services, IT consulting services and other services mainly in the fields of energy and public services in eastern Germany, into a subsidiary. With this, we will create synergy with itelligence AG to promote the business reinforcement and an increase in market share in those fields.



3. Appendices

Overview of Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received for the 3rd Quarter of FY Ending March 31, 2015

(Billions of yen [except Operating Income Margin and %])

| | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | YoY (%) | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Oct.-Dec.) | YoY (%) | 2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts |
|--|--|------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|
| New Orders Received | 1,051.3 | -4.4 | 326.8 | +16.3 | 1,320.0 |
| Orders on Hand | 1,397.9 | +2.3 | | | 1,303.0 |
| Net Sales | 1,067.0 | +13.2 | 371.1 | +12.6 | 1,460.0 |
| Cost of Sales | 810.0 | +10.4 | 274.5 | +11.8 | 1,100.0 |
| Gross Profit | 256.9 | +23.1 | 96.6 | +15.2 | 360.0 |
| SG&A Expenses | 208.3 | +13.9 | 70.0 | +15.3 | 275.0 |
| Selling Expenses | 96.0 | +12.8 | 32.3 | +13.9 | 127.0 |
| R&D Expenses | 9.3 | +3.3 | 3.1 | -0.5 | 13.0 |
| Other Administrative Expenses | 103.0 | +16.0 | 34.5 | +18.3 | 135.0 |
| Operating Income | 48.5 | +89.0 | 26.5 | +15.1 | 85.0 |
| Operating Income Margin | 4.6 | +1.9P | 7.2 | +0.2P | 5.8 |
| Ordinary Income | 45.3 | +59.5 | 25.7 | -4.8 | 75.0 |
| Special Gains and Losses | - | +100.0 | - | +100.0 | - |
| Income before Income Taxes | 45.3 | +71.8 | 25.7 | -3.0 | 75.0 |
| Income Taxes and Others | 23.6 | +45.1 | 11.1 | -12.0 | 38.0 |
| Net Income | 21.7 | +114.6 | 14.6 | +5.2 | 37.0 |
| Capital Expenditures | 95.8 | -12.2 | 37.7 | +2.0 | 140.0 |
| Depreciation and Amortisation/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles | 114.3 | +9.1 | 37.2 | +6.2 | 160.0 |

Note: Income Taxes and Others include Income, Residential and Enterprise Taxes, Adjustment to Income Taxes and Minority Interests.

Consolidated Net Sales to Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group

(Unit: ¥ Billions / %)

| | 2014/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Public & Financial IT Services | 485.9 | 495.7 | 714.0 |
| Enterprise IT Services | 189.5 | 196.0 | 271.0 |
| Solutions & Technologies | 48.1 | 44.7 | 68.0 |
| Global Business | 217.9 | 329.2 | 406.0 |

Consolidated New Orders Received by Customer Sector and Service (to Japanese Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group)

(Unit: ¥ Billions)

| | | 2014/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Public & Financial IT Services | | | | |
| (Main item) | Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc. | 181.1 | 108.6 | 120.0 |
| | Local Government and Community-based Business | 81.9 | 84.1 | 105.0 |
| | Healthcare | 12.3 | 18.0 | 15.0 |
| | Banks | 132.3 | 100.7 | 150.0 |
| | Cooperative Financial Institutions | 72.3 | 66.4 | 78.0 |
| | Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations | 73.0 | 68.5 | 98.0 |
| | Settlement Services | 11.4 | 7.7 | 13.0 |
| Enterprise IT Services | | | | |
| (Main item) | Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry | 89.8 | 82.8 | 107.0 |
| | Manufacturing Industry | 89.5 | 74.8 | 92.0 |
| | Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry | 39.0 | 39.4 | 48.0 |
| Solutions & Technologies | | | | |
| (Main item) | Network Services | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| | Data Center Services | 15.2 | 20.9 | 21.5 |

Note: New Orders Received of Solutions & Technologies Company does not include orders taken via other companies.

Consolidated Net Sales by Customer Sector and Service

(to Japanese Customers Outside the NTT DATA Group)

(Unit: ¥ Billions)

| | | 2014/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts |
|---|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Public & Financial IT Services | | | | |
| (Main item) | Central Government and Related Agencies, Overseas Public Institutions, etc. | 91.8 | 97.3 | 145.0 |
| | Local Government and Community-based Business | 58.8 | 61.5 | 100.0 |
| | Healthcare | 10.2 | 9.2 | 17.0 |
| | Banks | 120.8 | 119.1 | 168.0 |
| | Cooperative Financial Institutions | 68.4 | 77.1 | 97.0 |
| | Insurance, Security and Credit Corporations | 73.5 | 69.1 | 98.0 |
| | Settlement Services | 60.3 | 60.6 | 82.0 |
| Enterprise IT Services | | | | |
| (Main item) | Communication, Broadcasting and Utility Industry | 76.1 | 72.8 | 105.0 |
| | Manufacturing Industry | 67.1 | 70.1 | 98.0 |
| | Retail, Logistics and Other Service Industry | 33.6 | 39.0 | 50.0 |
| Solutions & Technologies | | | | |
| (Main item) | Network Services | 16.4 | 14.5 | 21.0 |
| | Data Center Services | 22.4 | 21.4 | 33.0 |
| | Integrated IT Solution | 319.7 | 336.9 | 432.0 |
| | System & Software Development | 236.8 | 266.0 | 436.0 |
| | Consulting & Support | 345.2 | 424.3 | 539.0 |
| | Others | 40.7 | 39.7 | 53.0 |
| | Net Sales by Products and Services Total | 942.5 | 1,067.0 | 1,460.0 |

Note: Net Sales of Solutions & Technologies Company does not include orders taken via other companies.

Non-Consolidated Earnings and New Orders Received

(Unit: ¥ Billions)

| | 2014/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 Full-Year Forecasts |
|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| New Orders Received | 638.6 | 503.2 | 623.0 |
| Orders on Hand | 1,070.6 | 1,038.8 | 958.0 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Net Sales | 553.5 | 564.8 | 795.0 |
| Cost of Sales | 448.8 | 439.7 | 610.0 |
| Gross Profit | 104.7 | 125.0 | 185.0 |
| SG&A Expenses | 84.4 | 83.1 | 117.0 |
| Selling Expenses | 38.6 | 39.0 | 56.0 |
| R&D Expenses | 7.5 | 7.9 | 11.0 |
| Other Administrative Expenses | 38.2 | 36.0 | 50.0 |
| Operating Income | 20.2 | 41.9 | 68.0 |
| Operating Income Margin | 3.7 | 7.4 | 8.6 |
| Ordinary Income | 30.6 | 47.6 | 65.0 |
| Special Gains and Losses | -1.3 | - | - |
| Income before Income Taxes | 29.3 | 47.6 | 65.0 |
| Income Taxes and Others | 8.3 | 13.9 | 21.0 |
| Net Income | 21.0 | 33.7 | 44.0 |

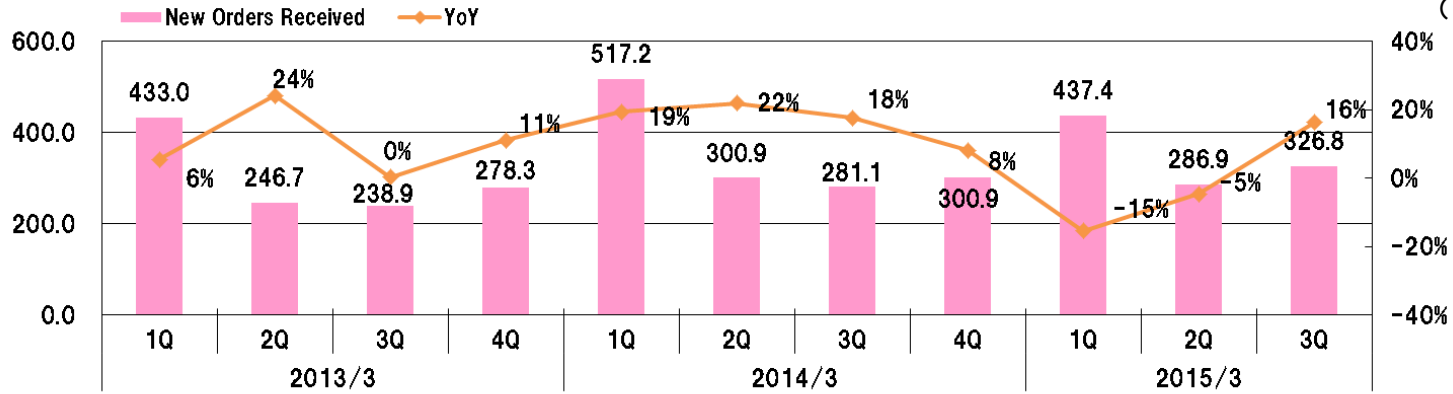
| | | | |
|--|------|------|-------|
| Capital Expenditures | 96.5 | 75.6 | 115.0 |
| Depreciation and Amortization/Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment and Intangibles | 85.9 | 89.8 | 132.0 |

Note: Income Taxes and Others include Income, Residential and Enterprise Taxes, Adjustment to Income Taxes.

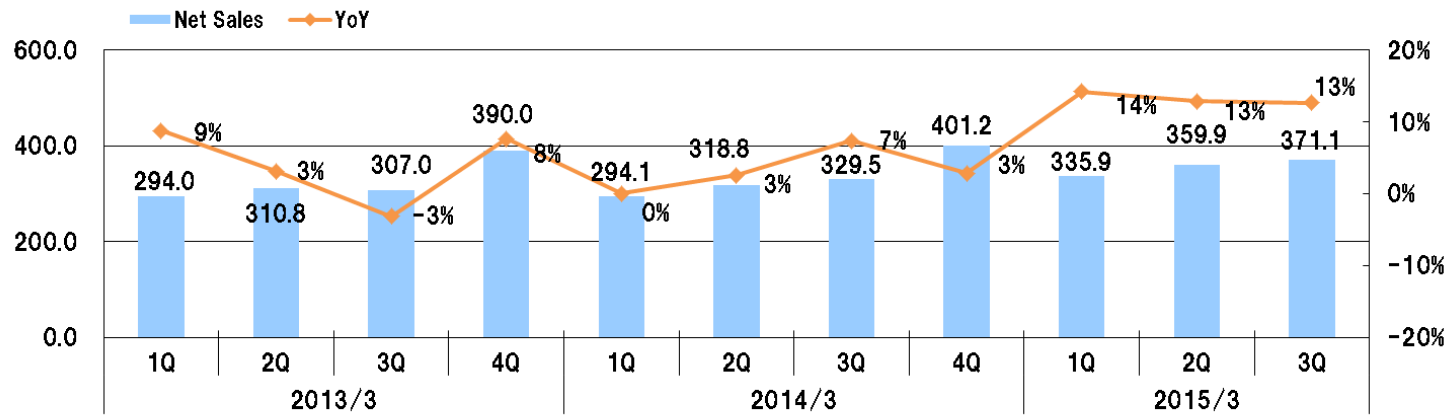
Trends in Quarter (Consolidated)

(Billions of yen / %)

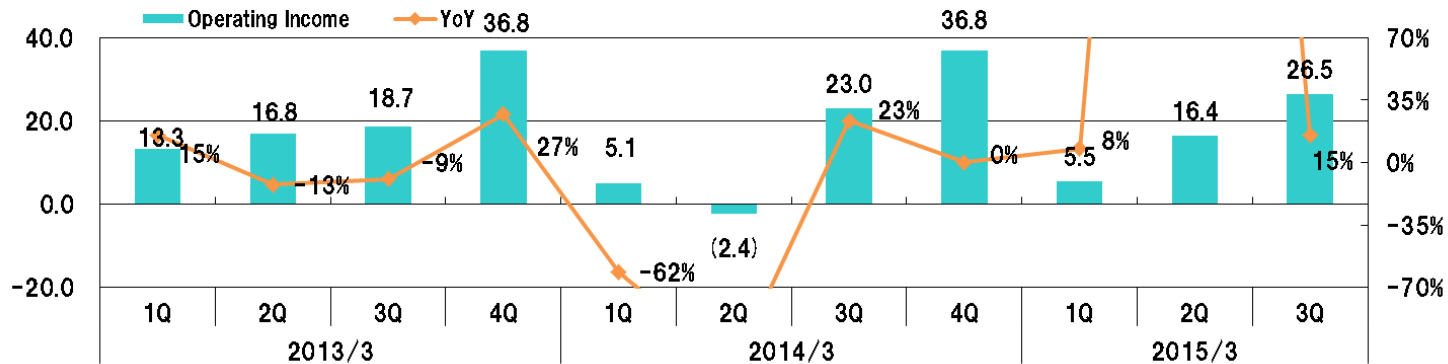
New Orders Received



Net Sales



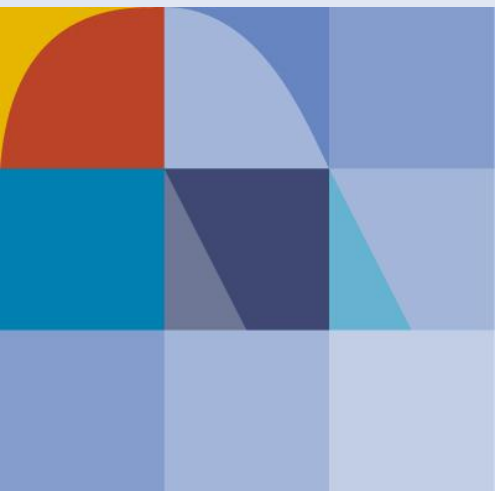
Operating Income



Foreign exchange rates (used for the conversion of the amount of orders received and incomes of the overseas group companies)

(Unit: ¥, %)

| | 2014/3 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.) | 2015/3 3rd. Quarter YTD Results (Apr.-Dec.) | YoY (%) | FY ended 2014 / 3 Full-year Results (Apr.-Mar.) | FY ending 2015/3 Full-year Assumed Rates | YoY (%) |
|--|--|--|------------|--|---|------------|
| | ① | ② | (②-①)/① | ③ | ④ | (④-③)/③ |
| USD | 99.24 | 106.75 | +7.6 | 100.11 | 102.00 | +1.9 |
| EUR (For December-end companies) | 127.27 | 139.46 | +9.6 | 129.58 | 137.00 | +5.7 |
| EUR (For March-end companies) | 132.10 | 140.14 | +6.1 | 134.26 | 137.00 | +2.0 |
| RMB (Chinese Yuan Renminbi) | 15.67 | 16.69 | +6.5 | 15.87 | 17.10 | +7.8 |



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