

To Shareholders:

**INTERNET DISCLOSURE INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH
THE NOTICE OF CONVOCAATION OF THE 34TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

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Pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, and Article 16 of NTT's Articles of Incorporation, the above matters are deemed to be provided to the shareholders by posting them on NTT's website.

May 31, 2019

NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION

Business Report

Outline of the Business of NTT Group

Main Businesses

Category	Main businesses
Mobile Communications Business	Mobile telephone services and related services
Regional Communications Business	Domestic intra-prefectural communication services and related ancillary services
Long Distance and International Communications Business	Domestic inter-prefectural communication services, international communication services, solutions services, and related services
Data Communications Business	Network system services, system integration services and other services
Other Business	Real estate business, finance business, construction and power business, system development business, and other businesses

Main Locations, etc.

1. NTT

- **Head Office**

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

- **Laboratories**

○ Laboratory Groups

- Service Innovation Laboratory Group (Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa)
- Information Network Laboratory Group (Musashino-shi, Tokyo)
- Science & Core Technology Laboratory Group (Atsugi-shi, Kanagawa)

○ Total number of laboratories*:12

* The 12 laboratories are internal sections of the 3 Laboratory Groups.

2. Subsidiaries

Category	Name of Main Company	Main Location
Mobile Communications Business	NTT DOCOMO, INC.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Regional Communications Business	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Corporation	Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
Long Distance and International Communications Business / Data Communications Business	NTT, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Long Distance and International Communications Business	NTT Communications Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
	Dimension Data Holdings	United Kingdom
	NTT Security Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Data Communications Business	NTT DATA CORPORATION	Koto-ku, Tokyo
	NTT-SH Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
	NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Other Business	NTT FACILITIES, INC.	Minato-ku, Tokyo
	NTT FINANCE CORPORATION	Minato-ku, Tokyo
	NTT COMWARE CORPORATION	Minato-ku, Tokyo

Note: NTT-SH Corporation was reorganized into NTT Urban Solutions, Inc. on April 1, 2019. In addition, NTT Urban Solutions, Inc. plans to begin operations as the point of contact for services offered by the NTT Group in relation to urban solutions.

Employment

Number of employees (as of March 31, 2019): 303,351 (an increase of 20,818 from the previous fiscal year)

Category	Number of Employees
Mobile Communications Business	26,629
Regional Communications Business	79,534
Long Distance and International Communications Business	48,020
Data Communications Business	123,884
Other Business	25,284

Changes in Consolidated Assets and Consolidated Profit or Loss

Category	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019
	U.S. GAAP	U.S. GAAP	U.S. GAAP	IFRS	IFRS
Operating revenues (billions of yen)	11,541.0	11,391.0	11,799.6	11,782.1	11,879.8
Operating income / operating profit (billions of yen)	1,348.1	1,539.8	1,642.8	1,641.1	1,693.8
Income before income taxes / profit before taxes (billions of yen)	1,329.3	1,527.8	1,755.6	1,740.5	1,671.9
Net income / profit (billions of yen)	737.7	800.1	909.7	897.9	854.6
Net income per share / earnings per share (yen)	350.34	390.94	455.78	449.86	440.25
Total assets (billions of yen)	21,035.9	21,250.3	21,675.8	21,541.4	22,295.1
Shareholders' equity (billions of yen)	8,833.8	9,052.5	9,486.0	9,050.4	9,264.9
Shareholders' equity per share (yen)	4,214.32	4,491.73	4,812.59	4,591.58	4,832.03

- Notes:
- Commencing with the fiscal year under review, the consolidated financial statements of NTT Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS with the amounts of the previous fiscal year being retroactively restated to IFRS for comparison purposes. For the fiscal years before the application of IFRS, consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP").
 - When a forward slash is shown in the categories listed above, the category is presented as "U.S. GAAP term / IFRS term."
 - Net income / profit reflects net income / profit attributable to NTT (excluding the portion attributable to non-controlling interests).
 - Net income per share / earnings per share reflects net income / profit per share attributable to NTT (excluding the portion attributable to non-controlling interests).
 - Net income per share / earnings per share is calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding, excluding treasury stock, during the fiscal year. Shareholders' equity per share is calculated based on the number of shares outstanding, excluding treasury stock, at the end of the fiscal year.
 - NTT implemented a 2-for-1 stock split of its common stock, with an effective date of July 1, 2015. Net income per share and shareholders' equity per share have been adjusted to reflect the impact of this stock split.

Changes in Non-consolidated Assets and Non-consolidated Income of NTT

Category	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2017	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2018	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2019
Operating revenues (billions of yen)	521.7	474.3	663.1	750.7
Operating income (billions of yen)	384.0	339.6	530.5	613.8
Recurring profit (billions of yen)	381.4	334.9	528.1	612.8
Net income (billions of yen)	666.6	288.1	724.9	1,192.7
Net income per share (yen)	316.59	140.77	363.20	614.50
Total assets (billions of yen)	7,052.0	6,681.0	6,710.4	7,098.8
Net assets (billions of yen)	4,717.9	4,383.5	4,602.5	5,222.2
Net assets per share (yen)	2,250.77	2,175.04	2,335.07	2,723.61

- Notes:
1. The non-consolidated financial statements of NTT are prepared in accordance with Japanese Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
 2. Net income per share is calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding, excluding treasury stock, during the fiscal year. Net assets per share is calculated based on the number of shares outstanding, excluding treasury stock, at the end of the fiscal year.
 3. NTT implemented a 2-for-1 stock split of its common stock, with an effective date of July 1, 2015. Net income per share and net assets per share have been adjusted to reflect the impact of this stock split.

Matters Regarding Corporate Officers

Agreements Limiting Liability

NTT has concluded agreements with outside Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members to limit their personal liability as provided in Article 423(1) of the Companies Act and in accordance with Article 427(1) of that act. The limitation of liability is the lowest amount permitted by Article 425(1) of the Companies Act.

Matters Regarding Independent Auditors

1. Name of Independent Auditor

KPMG AZSA LLC

2. Compensation to Independent Auditor

Independent Auditor	Amount
KPMG AZSA LLC	¥316 million

Notes:

1. The audit engagement agreements between NTT and the independent auditor do not distinguish between compensation for audits performed pursuant to the Companies Act and compensation for audits performed pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and since it is not practically possible to make such a distinction, the above amount represents the total figure for both audits.
2. The Audit & Supervisory Board consented to the compensation of the independent auditor pursuant to Article 399, paragraph 1 of the Companies Act after confirming and examining the details of the audit plan, the status of performing duties of financial audits, the basis for the calculation of the estimate of compensation of the independent auditor and other factors.

3. Total Monetary and Other Financial Benefits Payable by NTT and its Subsidiaries

Independent Auditor	Amount
KPMG AZSA LLC	¥2,879 million

Notes:

1. The non-audit services for which NTT pays compensation to KPMG AZSA LLC are the provision of guidance and advice and other services in relation to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
2. Of NTT's material subsidiaries, those overseas were audited by firms other than KPMG AZSA LLC.

4. Policies Concerning Decisions to Discharge or Not Reappoint Independent Auditor

In the event that the circumstances set forth in any item of Article 340(1) of the Companies Act apply to the independent auditor, the independent auditor may be discharged by a unanimous resolution of the Audit & Supervisory Board.

In addition, if it is determined that it would be difficult for the independent auditor to perform proper audits, the Audit & Supervisory Board may propose a resolution to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders that the independent auditor be discharged or that the independent auditor not be reappointed.

Content of Resolutions Concerning the Development of Systems to Ensure the Propriety of NTT's Business

The Board of Directors made the resolution with respect to the "Basic Policy Concerning the Development of the Internal Control Systems for NTT Group." The contents of the resolution are set out below.

Basic Policies Concerning the Development of Internal Control Systems

- I. Basic Policy for the Development of the Internal Control Systems
 1. NTT shall develop a system of internal controls through taking measures for the prevention and minimization of losses, with the objectives of ensuring compliance with legal requirements, managing risks, and achieving appropriate and efficient business operations.
 2. NTT shall establish the Internal Control Office which oversees the establishment of internal control rules and frameworks. The Internal Control Office shall evaluate the effectiveness of the internal control systems based on internal audits regarding high risk matters affecting the entire NTT Group, and shall make sure that necessary corrective measures and improvements are implemented.
 3. NTT shall also take appropriate measures to ensure the reliability of its internal control systems for financial reporting based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.
 4. As a chief executive officer, the president shall be responsible for ensuring the development and operation of the internal control systems.
- II. Development of the Internal Control Systems
 1. Systems to ensure that the performance of duties by Members of the Board and employees conform with laws and regulations and NTT's Articles of Incorporation
NTT shall implement the following measures with the objective of ensuring that its business is conducted in compliance with laws and regulations and in accordance with high ethical standards:
 - (1) NTT shall establish the Employment Rules which require employees to adhere faithfully to applicable laws, regulations and official notices, and to devote all their efforts to the performance of their duties so that business activities are appropriately and effectively carried out.
 - (2) NTT shall adopt the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Charter setting forth specific conduct guidelines concerning corporate ethics for all NTT Group officers and employees.
 - (3) NTT shall establish the Corporate Ethics Committee, chaired by the Senior Executive Vice President, to clarify the structure of responsibilities for corporate ethics. It addresses promotion of corporate ethics, improvement of compliance awareness and maintenance of corporate discipline, and investigates whistleblowers' allegation.
 - (4) NTT shall establish an internal Corporate Ethics Help Line at each NTT Group company and a group-wide external Corporate Ethics Help Line handled by an independent law firm in order to foster a more open corporate culture. Whistleblower reports may be made on an anonymous or identified basis. NTT shall ensure that whistleblowers do not suffer disadvantage as a result of using these help lines.
 - (5) Corporate ethics training shall be conducted as part of continuous educational activities for officers and employees. In addition, surveys on awareness of corporate ethics shall be conducted to check the effectiveness of these activities.
 2. Rules and other systems concerning business risk management
NTT shall take the following measures to appropriately manage business risks:
 - (1) NTT shall establish the Risk Management Rules to prescribe fundamental rules

concerning risk management and to promote appropriate and efficient business operations.

- (2) NTT shall establish the Business Risk Management Committee, chaired by the Senior Executive Vice President, to clarify responsibilities concerning management of business risks and to perform crisis management in response to new business risks affecting corporate operations.
 - (3) In order to address group-wide coordination of risk management, NTT shall also formulate the Business Risk Management Manual to focus on preventing and preparing for risks, and positioning NTT Group to respond appropriately and rapidly as risks materialize.
3. Systems for ensuring that Members of the Board efficiently perform their duties
- NTT shall take the following measures to ensure that its business activities are managed efficiently through allocating responsibilities appropriately among Members of the Board and maintaining an appropriate oversight structure to monitor such matters:
- (1) NTT shall adopt the Organization Rules governing the functions and operations of internal organizational groups, and the Authority Matrix setting forth the allocation of responsibilities among the various organizational groups.
 - (2) NTT shall adopt the Rules for the Board of Directors governing the function and responsibilities of the Board of Directors. In principle, the Board of Directors shall hold meetings once each month, and be responsible for decisions on important managerial matters on the basis of applicable laws and regulations, business judgment principles, and other considerations including the duty of care. Members of the Board shall report regularly to the Board of Directors the status of implementation of their duties.
 - (3) The Board of Directors shall include outside Members of the Board with independent perspectives to reinforce the oversight function for ensuring the impartial performance of duties.
 - (4) As a holding company that oversees and coordinates NTT Group, NTT shall establish the Executive Officers Meeting and subcommittees for the purpose of considering and deciding important managerial matters of NTT and NTT Group, with the objective of promoting efficient and effective group management.
- NTT Group shall also establish a reporting structure for matters regarding business operations of group companies.
4. Systems for retaining and managing information related to the performance of duties of Members of the Board
- NTT shall adopt the following measures to facilitate appropriate and efficient conduct of business activities through appropriate management of information on the performance of duties by Members of the Board:
- (1) NTT shall adopt the Document Management Rules and the Rules for Information Security Management to manage documents (including related materials and information recorded on electronic media; referred to as "Documents") and other information properly.
 - (2) Documents shall be retained for the periods required by law and/or as necessary for business operations.
5. Systems for ensuring the propriety of the business activities of NTT Group
- NTT shall ensure that transactions among NTT group companies are conducted appropriately and in compliance with laws and regulations, and that all group companies adopt following measures to conduct their business operations appropriately and to contribute to the growth and development of NTT Group:
- (1) Establishing a crisis communication system to notify the parent company,
 - (2) Conducting employee education and training to prevent fraud or misconduct,

- (3) Establishing systems for information security and protection of personal information,
 - (4) Reporting regularly to the parent company on their financial condition, and
 - (5) Accepting audits by the parent company's internal audit division, etc.
6. Employees who assist Audit & Supervisory Board Members in the performance of their duties and the independence of those employees from Members of the Board
- NTT shall adopt the following measures with respect to employees who assist Audit & Supervisory Board Members in the performance of their duties to ensure the effective performance of audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members:
- (1) Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be established as an integral part of NTT's corporate organization under the Companies Act. Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members shall be staffed with dedicated personnel who work full time in assisting Audit & Supervisory Board Members in the performance of their duties.
 - (2) Personnel assigned to Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members perform their responsibilities at the instruction and direction of Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 - (3) Decisions on transfer of personnel assigned to Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members, evaluations of such personnel shall be made with due regard for the opinion of the Audit & Supervisory Board.
7. Systems for reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members by Members of the Board and employees and systems for ensuring effective implementation of audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members
- In order to ensure the effective implementation of audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members, NTT shall adopt the following measures, including reports to Audit & Supervisory Board Members on material matters concerning the performance of duties by Members of the Board and employees:
- (1) Members of the Board and other personnel report the following matters concerning the performance of their duties:
 - (a) Matters resolved at Executive Officers Meeting;
 - (b) Matters that caused or may cause substantial damage to NTT;
 - (c) Monthly financial reports;
 - (d) Results of internal audits;
 - (e) Matters that pose a risk of violation of laws and regulations or the Articles of Incorporation;
 - (f) Whistleblowing;
 - (g) Material matters reported by group companies; and
 - (h) Other material compliance matters.
 - (2) Representative Members of the Board, accounting auditors, and the internal audit division shall report to and exchange ideas and opinions with Audit & Supervisory Board Members periodically or as needed upon request from Audit & Supervisory Board Members.
 - (3) Audit & Supervisory Board Members have the right to attend meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings.
 - (4) Audit & Supervisory Board Members may contract independently with and seek advice from external experts with respect to the performance of audit operations.
 - (5) Audit & Supervisory Board Members may request prepayment or reimbursement of expenses incurred in the execution of their duties. NTT shall provide prepayment or reimbursement upon such requests.

Outline of Operations of the Systems to Ensure the Propriety of NTT's Business

The following section provides an outline of operations of the systems to ensure the propriety of NTT's business on the basis of the Basic Policy for the Development of the Internal Control Systems for NTT Group.

1. Systems to ensure that the performance of duties by Members of the Board and employees conforms with laws and regulations and NTT's Articles of Incorporation

NTT strives to maintain and heighten awareness regarding corporate ethics and compliance with the objective of ensuring that its business is conducted in compliance with laws and regulations and in accordance with high ethical standards.

With respect to corporate ethics, the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Charter and the Employment Rules are disseminated via NTT's intranet. Also, the Corporate Ethics Committee held two meetings during the fiscal year under review, and was tasked with investigating matters reported to the Corporate Ethics Help Line for whistleblowing, and then reporting such matters to the Board of Directors, along with the status of actions taken to address such matters. During the fiscal year under review, NTT Group's external Corporate Ethics Help Line received 393 reports. NTT stipulates and appropriately implements regulations on Corporate Ethics Help Line operating procedures to ensure that whistleblowers will not suffer disadvantage as a result of using these help lines.

NTT aims to maintain and heighten compliance awareness through its efforts geared to improving the level of understanding of such issues among officers and employees. To that end, NTT offers training sessions on corporate ethics to its officers and employees, and also provides them with detailed explanations on case studies involving corporate ethics issues through NTT's intranet. NTT also conducts surveys of employee attitudes regarding corporate ethics, which it draws on in its efforts to further instill increasingly widespread awareness of corporate ethics.

2. Rules and other systems concerning business risk management

With respect to business risk management, NTT has established Risk Management Rules stipulating fundamental policies on risk management with the aims of, among other things, anticipating and preventing materialization of potential risks, and also minimizing losses if any risk materializes. Chaired by the Senior Executive Vice President, the Business Risk Management Committee spearheads efforts to develop and operate a PDCA cycle for managing risk. During the fiscal year under review, the committee held one meeting during which discussions involved identifying risks that could potentially have a company-wide impact, policies for managing such risks, and other such matters.

NTT has also formulated the NTT Group Business Risk Management Manual, and distributed it to each group company, in order to facilitate group-wide risk management initiatives. On the basis of the manual, which stipulates matters that include proactive measures for potential risks, collaborative group-wide approaches and policies for addressing risks that materialize, and pathways for communicating information, systems have been developed and implemented that enable swift action to be taken.

3. Systems for ensuring that Members of the Board efficiently perform their duties

NTT executes operations on the basis of the Organization Rules governing the functions and operations of internal organizational groups, and under the supervision of the Board of Directors, makes decisions on the basis of the Authority Matrix setting forth the allocation of responsibilities among the various organizational groups.

The Board of Directors makes decisions on matters stipulated in the Rules for the Board of Directors, including those required by laws and regulations, as well as those involving other important matters related to both corporate and Group management. Moreover, the Board of Directors supervises Members of the Board in performing their duties through such means as receiving periodic status reports from the Members of the Board with respect to performance

of their duties. The Board of Directors, which comprises 12 members including two outside independent Members of the Board, met 13 times during the fiscal year under review.

Important NTT decisions are deliberated and decided in principle at the Executive Officers Meeting, which is made up of the president, Senior Executive Vice Presidents, full-time directors, and the heads of the staff organization, and was held 35 times during the fiscal year under review. Under the Executive Officers Meeting, NTT has also established subcommittees that deliberate on issues pertaining to both corporate management strategy and Group management strategy, and which convene as necessary. The major subcommittees and the number of times that meetings of the respective subcommittees were held during the fiscal year under review are as follows.

- Technology Strategy Committee (R&D vision, technology development strategy, R&D alliance strategy): 1
- Investment Strategy Committee (Investment strategy related to large investment projects, etc.): 19
- Finance Strategy Committee (Basic strategies related to finance, policies for addressing financial issues): 8

NTT obtains necessary information regarding business operations of group companies including business planning and financial reporting of these companies. To that end, NTT has established systems for obtaining reports from each group company, and otherwise gets such information by gaining access to business reports, temporarily dispatching officers from NTT, and through other such means geared to the size and characteristics of its each group company.

4. Systems for retaining and managing information related to the performance of duties of Members of the Board

NTT has established the Document Management Rules and the Rules for Information Security Management with respect to its management of information, including information related to the performance of duties by Members of the Board. Those rules are disseminated via NTT's intranet. NTT retains documents (including those recorded on electronic media) for periods determined according to document type, as required by laws and regulations, and as necessary for business operations. NTT appropriately organizes and retains documents through initiatives that include assigning information managers to each division and adopting systems that make it possible to manage documents (computer files) in accordance with the regulations.

5. Systems for ensuring the propriety of the business activities of NTT Group

In the event of a crisis that could affect the overall group, NTT has established and appropriately implements a system for communicating with the parent company, stipulated in the Business Risk Management Manual. With the aim of maintaining and heightening compliance awareness across the entire NTT Group, NTT provides guidance to group companies on offering corporate ethics training sessions, and monitors progress of those training sessions.

In terms of ensuring information security across the entire NTT Group, NTT has established the NTT Group Information Security Policy and disseminated via NTT's corporate website. Further, NTT has established the Group CISO Committee, whose membership consists of Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of each group company, as a forum for deliberating on issues pertaining to information security. The committee met four times during the fiscal year under review.

Group companies appropriately report their financial status, including their quarterly and monthly results, to the parent company. Those results are reported as the monthly monitoring status to NTT's Executive Officers Meeting and its Board of Directors.

Moreover, NTT's Internal Control Office, which is responsible for internal audit activities, and the internal audit divisions of major group companies uniformly conducted audits of group companies and their respective affiliates, with such audits designed to reflect material risks

common throughout NTT Group as well as those risks inherent to the respective companies.

6. Employees who assist Audit & Supervisory Board Members in the performance of their duties and the independence of those employees from Members of the Board

NTT has established Office of Audit & Supervisory Board Members to act as a system for supporting audits performed by Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The office comprises four dedicated personnel who appropriately perform their responsibilities at the instruction and direction of Audit & Supervisory Board Members. Personnel matters of these staff members, such as transfers and evaluations, are coordinated with the Audit & Supervisory Board.

7. Systems for reporting to Audit & Supervisory Board Members by Members of the Board and employees and systems for ensuring effective implementation of audits by Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Audit & Supervisory Board Members attend meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings. During the fiscal year under review, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members Preliminary Deliberation Meeting was held 37 times. Audit & Supervisory Board Members also hold periodic meetings for exchanges of ideas and opinions with Representative Members of the Board, and otherwise engage in discussions with Members of the Board on various topics. Through such forums, they gain access to status reports on matters such as performance of duties as indicated by NTT's Basic Policy, and also provide suggestions when necessary.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members also engage in initiatives that include: exchanging ideas and opinions with the accounting auditors and internal audit divisions; gaining access to reports containing explanations of audit plans, the status of internal control systems and other such content; and providing suggestions when necessary.

Audit & Supervisory Board Members have contracted independently with attorneys and other external experts in order to seek advice with respect to the performance of audit operations, and NTT appropriately covers required costs incurred in that regard, along with other costs necessary for performing audits.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Millions of yen)

	NTT shareholders' equity					Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Other components of equity			
At beginning of year	937,950	2,396,555	6,125,957	(610,742)	200,638	9,050,358	2,515,296	11,565,654
Cumulative effect of adoption of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	—	—	14,033	—	(2,432)	11,601	7,565	19,166
At beginning of year (as adjusted)	937,950	2,396,555	6,139,990	(610,742)	198,206	9,061,959	2,522,861	11,584,820
Comprehensive income								
Profit	—	—	854,561	—	—	854,561	284,126	1,138,687
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(28,407)	(28,407)	4,469	(23,938)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	854,561	—	(28,407)	826,154	288,595	1,114,749
Value of transactions with shareholders etc.								
Dividends of surplus	—	—	(313,605)	—	—	(313,605)	(142,171)	(455,776)
Transfer to retained earnings	—	—	(8,383)	—	8,383	—	—	—
Transfer to nonfinancial assets	—	—	—	—	3,905	3,905	—	3,905
Purchase and disposal of treasury stock	—	0	—	(258,153)	—	(258,153)	—	(258,153)
Cancellation of treasury stock	—	(2)	(718,258)	718,260	—	—	—	—
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	—	(61,233)	—	—	—	(61,233)	(135,038)	(196,271)
Share-based compensation transactions	—	(6,589)	—	—	—	(6,589)	—	(6,589)
Put options granted to non-controlling interests	—	12,475	—	—	—	12,475	5,630	18,105
Total value of transactions with shareholders etc.	—	(55,349)	(1,040,246)	460,107	12,288	(623,200)	(271,579)	(894,779)
At end of year	937,950	2,341,206	5,954,305	(150,635)	182,087	9,264,913	2,539,877	11,804,790

Note: Amounts are rounded off to the nearest million yen.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Principal Accounting Policies

1. Standards for preparation of consolidated financial statements

NTT Group has applied IFRS beginning with this fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 (April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019). The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter, "IFRS") under Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Regulation on Corporate Accounting. However, certain supplementary material and notes required under IFRS are omitted pursuant to the second sentence of the same paragraph.

2. Financial Assets

Classification, recognition and measurement

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified as (a) financial assets measured at amortized cost, (b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or (c) financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. In each case, NTT Group initially recognizes these assets on the dates when NTT Group becomes party to the contract. If the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset expire, or if the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset are transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are thereby transferred, the financial asset is derecognized and excluded from the consolidated statement of financial position.

(a) Financial Assets Measured at Amortized Cost

Of loans and other similar debt instruments, financial assets that satisfy both of the following conditions are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

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

On initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Based on the timing of the payment of consideration for goods and services provided, the effect of the time value of money is immaterial, and trade receivables that do not include any significant financial elements are initially measured at their transaction price.

After initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost by deducting loss allowance from the gross carrying amount calculated applying the effective interest method.

(b-1) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Debt Instruments)

Of corporate bonds and other similar debt instruments, debt instruments that satisfy both of the following conditions are classified as "financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income."

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

At the time of initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and any subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the asset is derecognized due to sales and other reasons.

(b-2) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (Equity Instruments)

At initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument such as stock that is not held for trading. NTT Group makes this designation for each financial instrument.

At the time of initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and any subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Cumulative other comprehensive income recognized in "Other components of equity" is transferred to retained earnings and not to profit or loss, when these financial assets are derecognized. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets such as derivatives, other than those mentioned in (a), (b-1) and (b-2), are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

At the time of initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at fair value, and any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, with any subsequent changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment

NTT Group determines the amount of impairment loss (loss allowance) for financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments), lease receivables, contract assets, financial guarantee contracts, and loan commitments, based on the expected credit losses measured as below:

- If, at the end of the fiscal year, the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured using the amount of the expected credit losses from a possible default within 12 months after the reporting date (12-month expected credit losses).
- If, at the end of the fiscal year, the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured using the amount of the expected credit losses from all possible defaults over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime expected credit losses).

Notwithstanding the above, the amounts of loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets that do not include significant financial elements and lease receivables are always measured using the amount of the lifetime expected credit losses.

3. Inventories

Valuation standard

Inventories consist of telecommunications terminal equipment, materials to be sold, work in progress, and supplies, which are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to sell).

Valuation method

The costs of telecommunications terminal equipment and materials to be sold are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of work in progress is mainly attributable to software production pursuant to contracts with customers and construction of real estate held for sale, including labor and subcontractors' costs. The cost of supplies is determined by the average cost method or the specific identification method.

4. Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized, but are tested for impairment at the same time every year and goodwill is accounted for in the consolidated statement of financial position at the carrying amount by deducting the accumulated impairment losses from the cost.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Property

Measurement method

NTT Group chooses the cost model which records an amount calculated by deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from the acquisition cost.

Depreciation and amortization method

(1) Property, Plant and Equipment

Straight-line method

(2) Intangible Assets

Straight-line method, except that intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment at the same time every year.

(3) Investment Property

Straight-line method

6. Provisions

Provisions are recognized in cases where NTT Group has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, as well as where it is probable that the obligations will be required to be settled and when it is possible to reliably estimate the amount of the obligation.

Using a pre-tax interest rate that reflects the time value of money, provisions are measured by discounting the estimated future cash flows to the present value, taking into account the risks and uncertainties related to the obligation as of the fiscal year end. The provisions that NTT Group recognizes are primarily asset retirement obligations, provisions for environmental measures, and provisions for points programs.

7. Employee Benefits

Liabilities recognized in connection with the defined benefit plans (defined benefit liabilities) are determined by deducting the fair value of the plans assets from the present value of the defined benefit obligations as of the end of the fiscal year.

Remeasurements of the net amount of assets and liabilities in the defined benefit plans consist of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest). They are recognized in other comprehensive income, with the cumulative amount being promptly reclassified from "Other components of equity" to retained earnings.

8. Revenue

The main services of the NTT Group are fixed voice-related services, mobile voice-related services, IP/packet communications services, system integration services, sales of telecommunications equipment, and other services.

Regarding these services, revenue is recognized in an amount of the consideration to which NTT Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services transferred to customers based on the following five-step approach, excluding interest and dividend revenues pursuant to IFRS 9 and insurance premium revenues pursuant to IFRS 4.

Step 1: Identifying the contract with the customer

Step 2: Identifying the performance obligation in the contract

Step 3: Determining the transaction price

Step 4: Allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognizing revenue when or as the performance obligation is satisfied

The part of incremental costs of obtaining a contract and costs to fulfill a contract with customers that is expected to be recoverable is recognized as an asset.

9. Consumption Taxes

Consumption tax is separately accounted for by excluding it from each transaction amount.

Scope of Consolidated Subsidiaries and Equity Method Investments

Scope of consolidated subsidiaries and equity method investments

As of March 31, 2019, NTT Group comprised 919 consolidated subsidiaries and 119 equity method affiliates.

Changes in Accounting Policy

Adoption of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

NTT Group has applied IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (as published in July 2014) from the beginning of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019 (April 1, 2018).

Due to this change in accounting policies, equity instruments whose fair value was not easily determined and previously measured using the cost method are measured at fair value from the beginning of the current fiscal year. Pursuant to the exemptions under IFRS 1, the irrevocable election was made at the time of the application of IFRS 9 that all subsequent changes in the fair value would be recorded as increase/decrease of other components of equity.

The impact of this change on the consolidated statement of financial position

(Millions of yen)

Accounting item	Balance as of the end of the previous fiscal year (March 31, 2018)	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year under IFRS 9 (April 1, 2018)	Adjustment factor
Non-current assets Other financial assets (Investment using cost method)	54,364	67,258	Impact of using fair value measurements for unlisted stocks

Except for the above-mentioned adjustment factor, the impact of this change in the accounting policy is not material.

The cumulative effects at the beginning of the current fiscal year as a result of the application of IFRS 9

(Millions of yen)

Accounting Item	Increase (Decrease)
Investments accounted for using equity method	4,993
Other financial assets (Non-current)	20,883
Deferred tax assets	(5,912)
Deferred tax liabilities	963
Retained earnings	14,033
Other components of equity	(2,432)
Non-controlling interests	7,565

The impact on "Profit" and "Basic earnings per share" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 were not material.

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

- Other components of equity includes the change in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, cash flow hedge, remeasurements of defined benefit plans, and Foreign currency translation adjustment.
- In accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the "Act on Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Etc.," NTT has pledged all of its assets as general collateral for corporate bonds issued.
- Outstanding guarantees and others ¥85,983 million
- Loss allowance deducted directly from assets
 - Trade and other receivables ¥64,443 million
 - Other financial assets (Non-current) ¥13,879 million

5. Component of Property, plant and equipment

(Millions of yen)

	Value reported on consolidated statement of financial position
Telecommunications equipment	10,929,456
Telecommunications service lines	16,353,389
Buildings and structures	5,543,499
Machinery, vessels and tools	2,415,775
Land	699,178
Construction in progress	429,996
Sub-total	36,371,293
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	27,358,346
Property, plant and equipment - total	9,012,947

6. Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses of investment property ¥442,095 million

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

1. Number and type of shares issued and outstanding as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Common stock: 1,950,394,470 shares

2. Dividends

- (1) Payment of dividends

Resolution	Type of Shares	Total Dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
June 26, 2018 Ordinary general meeting of shareholders	Common stock	147,831	75	March 31, 2018	June 27, 2018
November 6, 2018 Board of Directors meeting	Common stock	165,774	85	September 30, 2018	December 5, 2018

- (2) Dividends for which the record date fell in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 with an effective date falling in the following fiscal year

Proposed Resolution	Type of Shares	Source of Funding for Dividend	Total Dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
June 25, 2019 Ordinary general meeting of shareholders	Common stock	Retained earnings	182,153	95	March 31, 2019	June 26, 2019

Notes Concerning Financial Instruments

1. Qualitative information on financial instruments

NTT Group owns financial instruments mainly listed in "2. Fair value of financial instruments" below and is exposed to financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk) in conducting business activities. In order to avoid or reduce such risks, it manages risks based on certain policies. In addition, NTT Group reports on the status of major financial risk management to its management.

NTT Group has established risk management policies to alleviate market risk and is entering into derivative transactions, including forward exchange contracts, interest rate swap agreements, currency swap agreements and currency option agreements. NTT Group does not conduct derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

(Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount on consolidated statement of financial position	Fair value	Difference
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Long-term debt (including current portion or balance due within 1 year)	(3,371,759)	(3,436,096)	(64,337)
Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value			
Other financial assets (Current/ Non-current)			
Debt securities	97,129	97,129	—
Investments in capital	34,467	34,467	—
Equity securities	410,617	410,617	—
Loans receivable	157,126	157,126	—
Other financial assets / Other financial liabilities (Current / Non-current)			
Derivatives	(1,827)	(1,827)	—

*1 Amounts of assets and liabilities related to derivatives are presented in net amounts.

*2 Amounts reported as liabilities are shown in parentheses.

Notes:

- Assets and liabilities with carrying amounts that approximate fair values, such as cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, short-term borrowings, trade and other payables, and accrued payroll, are not included in the above table.
- Methods of calculating fair values of financial instruments and matters relating to marketable securities and derivative transactions
 - Long-term debt (including current portion or balance due within 1 year)
Fair value is measured at discount rates for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities currently offered to NTT Group.
 - Debt securities
Debt securities include corporate bonds and others. Their fair value is measured based on the pricing models developed independently by financial and other institutions using underlying conditions that are observable in markets, such as credit ratings and discount rates.

- (3) Investments in capital and equity securities
The fair value of investments in capital and equity securities is measured using an evaluation model that is selected through appropriate processes and that suits the circumstances of the investee, including reasonable estimates of inputs. As a result, these fair values are primarily measured using the adjusted net asset method.
- (4) Loans Receivable
Loans receivables measured in fair values among loans receivables, are calculated primarily by discounting the total principal and interest using interest rates assumed for similar new transactions.
- (5) Derivatives
Derivatives mainly comprise forward exchange contracts, currency swap agreements and interest rate swap agreements. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is measured using underlying conditions that are observable in markets, such as exchange rates. The fair value of currency swap agreements and interest rate swap agreements is measured by using underlying conditions that are observable in markets, such as London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR), swap rates, and exchange rates, and by discounting future cash flows to present value.

Notes Concerning Investment Property

1. Investment property
NTT Group maintains investment properties, including office buildings.

2. Fair value of investment property

(Millions of yen)	
Carrying amount on consolidated statement of financial position *1	Fair value *2
967,006	2,175,058

*1 Carrying amount on consolidated statement of financial position represents the original acquisition cost reduced by the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

*2 Fair value is calculated primarily through real estate appraisal standards.

Notes Concerning Financial Data Per Share

Shareholders' equity per share:	¥4,832.03
Basic earnings per share attributable to NTT:	¥440.25

Other

Corporate bonds

On March 25, 2019, the Board of Directors resolved that NTT may raise up to ¥80.0 billion by issuing telegraph and telephone bonds and foreign currency bonds during the period from July 1 to September 30, 2019.

Impairment losses for a portion of metal cables for the telecommunications business

In the three months ended December 31, 2018, NTT Group determined that a portion of the metal cables it had been expected to use in the future were also idle assets with no prospect of future use in addition to those recognized as idle assets in the prior fiscal year.

NTT Group has started concrete measures to shift some metal cable subscribers to the use of optical fiber cables, and has simplified the contract procedures for optical cable subscribers (eliminating the system of temporary compulsory use of metal cables when changing from one carrier to another).

In light of these changes in the business environment, NTT Group determined that a certain portion of the metal cables, which have been maintained with wiring to customers remained even after the termination of the related contracts, were unused idle assets with no prospect of future use thus reduce the carrying amount to their recoverable amount. As a result, in the consolidated results for this fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 NTT Group recorded ¥66,003 million of impairment losses on telecommunications service lines in the regional communications business segment. The recoverable amount of the metal cables was ¥47,816 million, based on the fair value less costs of disposal using the market approach. Under the market approach, the recoverable amount was estimated taking into consideration the market price of the main material and the cost incurred if the metal cables are made available for sale.

Subsequent Events

NTT DOCOMO's resolution to repurchase its common stock

On April 26, 2019, the Board of Directors of NTT DOCOMO resolved that NTT DOCOMO may repurchase up to 128.3 million shares of its outstanding common stock for an amount in total not exceeding ¥300,000 million from May 7, 2019 through April 30, 2020.

Sale of shares in an affiliate

As of March 31, 2019, NTT Group held 34% of the outstanding common shares of Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited. ("Sumitomo Mitsui Card"). Sumitomo Mitsui Card is a credit card operator in Japan and a privately held company.

In July 2005, NTT DOCOMO, a subsidiary of NTT entered into an agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Card, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (SMFG) and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation to jointly promote credit transaction services which use mobile phones compatible with the "Osai-fu-Keitai" (mobile wallet) service. The investment NTT DOCOMO made in Sumitomo Mitsui Card in accordance with this agreement had been accounted for using the equity method.

In September 2018, NTT DOCOMO entered into an agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Card and Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (SMFG) to sell all Sumitomo Mitsui Card shares in our possession to SMFG in April 2019.

Therefore, in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations," NTT Group reclassified its investment in Sumitomo Mitsui Card from "Investment accounted for using the equity method" to "Asset held for sale." In addition, the application of the equity method was discontinued and the asset was subsequently measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. As a result, the asset is recorded at carrying amount at the time when the equity method was discontinued as of March 31, 2019.

As of March 31, 2019, the carrying amount of "Asset held for sale" regarding the investment in Sumitomo Mitsui Card is ¥234,160 million.

As of April 1, 2019, NTT DOCOMO sold all Sumitomo Mitsui Card shares in our possession to SMFG. Cumulative other comprehensive income (net of taxes) related to "Asset held for sale" amounted to ¥30,620 million (credit) and was included in "Other components of equity" in the consolidated statements of financial position as of March 31, 2019. All of this amount are not recognized in profit or loss but are directly reclassified to "Retained earnings" when the asset was sold. This sale had no material effect on the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Other Net Assets (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity								Unrealized gains (losses), translation adjustments, and others		Total net assets	
	Common stock	Capital surplus			Legal reserve	Earned surplus		Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities		Total unrealized gains (losses), translation adjustments, and others
		Additional paid-in capital	Other capital surplus	Total capital surplus		Other earned surplus	Total earned surplus					
					Accumulated earned surplus							
At beginning of year	937,950	2,672,826	1	2,672,827	135,333	1,466,991	1,602,324	(610,741)	4,602,360	230	230	4,602,591
Cumulative impact of change in accounting policy						(1,955)	(1,955)		(1,955)			(1,955)
At beginning of year, restated	937,950	2,672,826	1	2,672,827	135,333	1,465,036	1,600,369	(610,741)	4,600,404	230	230	4,600,635
Net change during the annual period												
Cash dividends						(313,604)	(313,604)		(313,604)			(313,604)
Net income						1,192,784	1,192,784		1,192,784			1,192,784
Payments to acquire treasury stock								(258,171)	(258,171)			(258,171)
Resale of treasury stock			0	0				18	18			18
Cancellation of treasury stock			(1)	(1)		(718,258)	(718,258)	718,260	-			-
Others, net										585	585	585
Total net change during the annual period	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	160,921	160,921	460,107	621,027	585	585	621,612
At end of year	937,950	2,672,826	-	2,672,826	135,333	1,625,957	1,761,290	(150,634)	5,221,432	816	816	5,222,248

Note: Amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen.

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Notes Concerning Significant Accounting Policies

1. Valuation standard and method for certain assets

(1) Valuation standard and method for securities

[1] Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies are stated at cost, which is determined by the moving average method.

[2] Other securities

(a) Marketable securities

The securities are stated at fair value, which includes market price, as of the balance sheet date, with valuation differences directly reported as a separate component of net assets. The cost of securities sold is determined by the moving average method.

(b) Non-marketable securities

The securities whose fair values are not readily determinable are stated at cost, which is determined by the moving average method.

(2) Valuation standard and method for inventories

Supplies are stated at cost, which is determined by the last purchase cost method (balance sheet amount is computed by devaluing the book price to reflect declines in profitability).

2. Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets

(1) Property, plant and equipment (except lease assets)

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method.

The useful life of assets is primarily as follows, and the residual values are calculated based on real residual values.

Buildings:	4 to 56 years
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Tools, furniture and fixtures:	3 to 26 years
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(2) Intangible fixed assets (except lease assets)

Intangible assets (except lease assets) are amortized using the straight-line method.

Internal-use software is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life (within 5 years).

(3) Lease assets

Financial leases other than those deemed to transfer ownership of properties to lessees

The useful lives of the assets are the terms of leases, and the residual values are calculated based on real residual values using the straight-line method.

3. Accounting standard for allowances

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To cover expected losses from bad debts, estimated uncollectible amounts are accrued for general claims on the basis of historical bad-debt ratios, and for specific claims, including doubtful accounts, on the basis of their recoverability.

No allowance was accrued as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(2) Liability for employees' retirement benefits

To provide for employees' retirement benefits, benefit obligations and plan assets are estimated and accrued as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

[1] Period allocation method of projected retirement benefits

When calculating retirement benefit obligations, the benefit formula method is used in determining the amount of the expected retirement benefit obligations attributed to the period up to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

[2] Method of recognizing actuarial differences and prior service costs

The amount of a prior service cost is accounted for as an expense in the fiscal year during which it arises, and calculated by using the straight-line method based on the average remaining service period of the employees in service.

Actuarial differences are accounted for as an expense from the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which such gains or losses are incurred, and calculated by using the straight-line method based on the average remaining service period of the employees in service.

4. Other material matters relating to the preparation of financial statements

(1) Accounting for hedging activities

Hedging activities are principally accounted for under "deferral hedge accounting." The designation "hedge accounting" is applied to forward exchange contracts and other foreign exchange contracts, and the designation "exceptional accounting" is applied to interest-rate swaps that qualify for "exceptional accounting" (Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments, Footnote 14).

(2) Accounting for consumption tax

Consumption tax is separately accounted for by excluding it from each transaction amount.

Notes on Change of Accounting Policies

Changes in Accounting Policies Relating to Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP

In regard to the accounting policies relating to the Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP (formally Special Accounting Fund for NTT Employees' Welfare Pension), NTT has previously recognized contributions made to the plan as expenses at the time of payment based on the rationale that the Fund is a social welfare pension scheme and it is considered a multi-employer plan. However, based on the rationale that the plan is a type of defined benefit plan and that, because an environment has been established in which the plan's accounting can carry out as a defined benefit plan during the fiscal year under review, it has become possible to implement rational actuarial calculations, effective the fiscal year under review, NTT has changed to a method of recognizing future projected retirement benefits as allowances for retirement benefits on its balance sheet, and will be appropriately reflected in the financial position and results of operations in NTT's financial statements.

The cumulative impact on net assets at the beginning of the fiscal year under review has been subtracted from retained earnings carried forward.

As a result of this change, as of the beginning of the fiscal year under review, allowances for retirement benefits increased by ¥2,817 million, and the beginning balance of retained earnings carried forward decreased by ¥1,955 million.

Notes regarding Reclassifications

Changes accompanying the "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting"

The Company has applied the "Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Statement No. 28, February 16, 2018) and relevant Guidances effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019. Accordingly, deferred tax assets were presented under "Investments and other assets" and deferred tax liabilities were presented under "Non-current liabilities."

(Additional Information)

The "Implementation Guidance on Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, February 16, 2018) has been applied from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Assets offered as security and secured liabilities

In accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Act on Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Etc., NTT has pledged all of its assets as general collateral for corporate bonds issued.

Corporate bonds (including those maturing within one year) ¥486,774 million

2. Accumulated depreciation on property, plant and equipment: ¥302,834 million

3. Accounts receivable from and payable to affiliates are as follows (excluding those otherwise classified):

Short-term accounts receivable: ¥426,315 million

Long-term accounts receivable: ¥1,129 million

Short-term accounts payable: ¥15,841 million

Long-term accounts payable: ¥2,308 million

Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

1. Transactions with affiliated companies

Balance of operating transactions

Operating revenues ¥128,604 million

Operating expenses ¥54,258 million

Balance of non-operating transactions ¥628,999 million

2. The "Gains on sales of investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies" is the result of a partial sale of shares in NTT DOCOMO, INC., a subsidiary of NTT, following NTT DOCOMO's announcement of its decision to repurchase shares of its common stock.

3. The "Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and affiliated companies" is a loss on valuation arising from an impairment loss recognized for shares in NTT Innovation Institute, Inc.

Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Other Net Assets

Number of shares of treasury stock outstanding as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

Treasury stock: 32,997,746 shares

Notes Concerning Tax Effect Accounting

The major causes of the occurrence of deferred tax assets were "securities" and "liability for employees' retirement benefits." The major causes of occurrence of deferred tax liabilities were "assets adjusted for gains or losses on transfer" and "prepaid pension costs."

Deferred tax assets exclude ¥42,276 million in valuation allowance.

Notes Concerning Related Party Transactions Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

Affiliation	Name	Voting Rights Ownership Ratio	Relationship with Affiliated Party	Transaction Details	Transaction Amount	Category	Balance at End of Term			
Subsidiary	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation	100% direct ownership	Exercise of rights as shareholder, offering intermediary advice, and other support	Loan of capital ¹	—	Short-term loans receivable	66,820			
						Long-term loans to subsidiaries	158,400			
				Receipt of interest ¹	1,857	Other current assets	158			
				Receipt of expenses relating to basic research and development ²	33,101	—	—			
			Lease of land and buildings ³	5,651	Advances received	493				
Subsidiary	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Corporation	100% direct ownership	Exercise of rights as shareholder, offering intermediary advice, and other support	Loan of capital ¹	—	Short-term loans receivable	205,000			
						Long-term loans to subsidiaries	426,000			
				Receipt of interest ¹	4,628	Other current assets	653			
				Receipt of expenses relating to basic research and development ²	34,207	—	—			
Subsidiary	NTT Communications Corporation	100% indirect ownership	Offering intermediary advice, and other support	Loan of capital ¹	253,566 ⁵	Short-term loans receivable	31,952			
						Long-term loans to subsidiaries	347,986			
				Receipt of interest ¹	604	Other current assets	34			
Subsidiary	NTT Finance Corporation	92% direct ownership	Exercise of rights as shareholder, offering intermediary advice, and other support	Borrowing of capital ⁴	356,090 ⁵	Current portion of long-term borrowings from subsidiaries	70,000			
							Long-term borrowings from subsidiaries	300,000		
		7% indirect ownership					Payment of interest ⁴	337	Accrued expense	39
						Transfer of capital among NTT Group companies	94,427	Accounts receivable, other	3,670	
Subsidiary	NTT, Inc.	100% direct ownership	Exercise of rights as shareholder, offering intermediary advice, and other support	Underwriting of capital increase ⁶	1,149,454	—	—			
Subsidiary	NTT-SH Corporation	100% direct ownership	Exercise of rights as shareholder, offering intermediary advice, and other support	Underwriting of capital increase ⁷	216,738	—	—			

Transaction amounts do not include consumption taxes. Balance amounts at end of term include consumption taxes.

Transaction Conditions and Standards for Determining Transaction Conditions

Notes:

- 1 Loan conditions are the same as those for procurement of capital by NTT. No security is provided.
- 2 Payment of expenses for basic research and development is apportioned among those companies that continuously use the results of such research and development. Comprehensive determinations are made taking into consideration the expenses necessary for conducting basic research and development. Furthermore, settlement of funds for such transactions is conducted using intra-group companies' accounting systems.
- 3 With respect to leases of land and buildings, rents are set through periodic negotiations based on appraisals obtained from third parties and actual transactions involving nearby comparables. Furthermore, transfer of capital pursuant to such transactions takes place by means of group companies' accounting systems.
- 4 Interest on borrowing of capital is set taking into consideration market rates. No security is provided.
- 5 The transaction amount for borrowings and loans from the CMS (Cash Management System) is the average balance during the fiscal year. The transaction amount for borrowings and loans from other than the CMS is the total amount.
- 6 The Company underwrote a capital increase of NTT, Inc. through an investment of ¥1,109,454 million in subsidiary shares and ¥40,000 million in cash.
- 7 The Company underwrote a capital increase of NTT-SH Corporation through an investment of ¥34,838 million in subsidiary shares and ¥181,900 million in cash.

Notes Concerning Financial Data per Share

Net assets per share	¥2,723.61
Net income per share	¥614.50

Other

Corporate bonds

On March 25, 2019, the Board of Directors resolved that NTT may raise up to ¥80.0 billion by issuing telegraph and telephone bonds and foreign currency bonds during the period from July 1 to September 30, 2019.