

Annual Securities Report

(40th Business Term)

From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025

NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION

This document is an English translation of a report that has been generated/printed with a Table of Contents and page numbers attached to data from the Securities Report filed with the Financial Services Agency using EDINET (Electronic Disclosure for Investors' NETwork).

Included at the end of this report are English translations of the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm attached to the Securities Report filed in the manner described above and the Report on Internal Control and Confirmation Letter filed in conjunction with the above mentioned Securities Report.

The forward-looking statements and projected figures concerning the future performance of NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION (the "Company" or "NTT") and its subsidiaries and affiliates contained or referred to herein are based on a series of assumptions, projections, estimates, judgments and beliefs of the management of NTT in light of information currently available to it regarding NTT and its subsidiaries and affiliates, the economy and telecommunications industry in Japan and overseas, and other factors. These projections and estimates may be affected by the future business operations of NTT and its subsidiaries and affiliates, the state of the economy in Japan and abroad, possible fluctuations in the securities markets, the pricing of services, the effects of competition, the performance of new products, services and new businesses, changes to laws and regulations affecting the telecommunications industry in Japan and elsewhere, other changes in circumstances that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forecasts contained or referred to herein, as well as other risks included herein and in any other materials publicly disclosed by NTT on its website.

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[Cover]

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PART I. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

ITEM 1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY

1. Selected Financial Data

(1) Selected Consolidated Financial and Other Data of the Company

		IFRS				
		36 th Business Term	37 th Business Term	38 th Business Term	39 th Business Term	40 th Business Term
		Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Operating revenues	Millions of yen	11,943,966	12,156,447	13,136,194	13,374,569	13,704,727
Profit before taxes	Millions of yen	1,652,575	1,795,525	1,817,679	1,980,457	1,564,696
Profit attributable to NTT	Millions of yen	916,181	1,181,083	1,213,116	1,279,521	1,000,016
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to NTT	Millions of yen	1,275,214	1,373,364	1,270,639	1,962,087	1,034,737
NTT shareholders' equity	Millions of yen	7,562,707	8,282,456	8,561,353	9,844,160	10,221,587
Total assets	Millions of yen	22,965,492	23,862,241	25,308,851	29,604,223	30,062,483
NTT shareholders' equity per share	Yen	83.52	93.55	100.44	117.08	123.54
Basic earnings per share attributable to NTT	Yen	9.93	13.17	13.92	15.09	11.96
Diluted earnings per share attributable to NTT	Yen	—	—	—	—	—
Equity ratio (ratio of NTT shareholders' equity to Total assets)	%	32.9	34.7	33.8	33.3	34.0
ROE (ratio of profit attributable to NTT)	%	11.0	14.9	14.4	13.9	10.0
Price earnings ratio	Multiple	11.5	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.1
Cash flows from operating activities	Millions of yen	3,009,064	3,010,257	2,261,013	2,374,159	2,364,031
Cash flows from investing activities	Millions of yen	(1,424,532)	(1,699,152)	(1,736,912)	(1,989,235)	(1,999,644)
Cash flows from financing activities	Millions of yen	(1,689,548)	(1,438,130)	(590,197)	(234,454)	(343,027)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	Millions of yen	935,727	834,564	793,920	982,874	1,000,994
Number of employees [Average number of temporary employees]	Number of people	324,667 [47,149]	333,840 [44,343]	338,651 [43,002]	338,467 [44,460]	341,321 [43,703]

Notes: 1. NTT shareholders' equity does not include the portion attributable to non-controlling interests.

2. Diluted earnings per share attributable to NTT is not stated because NTT did not have potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period.
3. NTT shareholders' equity per share is calculated based on the number of shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, excluding treasury stock, and Basic earnings per share attributable to NTT is calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal year, excluding treasury stock. In addition, beginning with the 37th business term, NTT has adopted a BIP (Board Incentive Plan) trust stock compensation system for Members of the Board and Executive Officers. As a result, in calculating NTT shareholders' equity per share and Basic earnings per share attributable to NTT, shares held by such trust are included in the amount of treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation.
4. NTT conducted a 25-for-1 stock split of its common stock with an effective date of July 1, 2023. The figures for NTT

shareholders' equity per share and Basic earnings per share attributable to NTT for each fiscal year have been adjusted to reflect the impact of these stock splits.

5. Number of employees indicates the number of full-time employees as of March 31 of each of the years indicated. The average annual number of temporary employees for the fiscal years indicated is shown in brackets.
6. NTT's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

(2) Selected Non-Consolidated Financial and Other Data of the Company

		36 th Business Term	37 th Business Term	38 th Business Term	39 th Business Term	40 th Business Term
		Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Operating revenues	Millions of yen	794,074	650,116	1,324,225	1,294,957	1,330,710
Recurring profit	Millions of yen	639,759	474,497	1,131,632	1,106,278	1,139,405
Net income	Millions of yen	639,237	470,502	1,152,905	1,166,938	1,145,080
Common stock	Millions of yen	937,950	937,950	937,950	937,950	937,950
Shares outstanding at end of year	Shares	3,900,788,940	3,622,012,656	3,622,012,656	90,550,316,400	90,550,316,400
Net assets	Millions of yen	5,176,630	5,012,166	5,194,125	6,048,907	6,462,982
Total assets	Millions of yen	11,476,431	11,664,291	11,805,898	12,284,883	11,966,934
Net assets per share	Yen	57.17	56.61	60.94	71.94	78.11
Dividends per share [Interim dividend per share (included above)]	Yen	105.00 [50.00]	115.00 [55.00]	120.00 [60.00]	5.10 [2.50]	5.20 [2.60]
Earnings per share	Yen	6.93	5.25	13.23	13.76	13.70
Diluted net income per share	Yen	—	—	—	—	—
Capital to asset ratio	%	45.1	43.0	44.0	49.2	54.0
Return on equity	%	12.8	9.2	22.6	20.8	18.3
Price earnings ratio	Multiple	16.4	27.0	12.0	13.1	10.6
Payout ratio	%	60.6	87.7	36.3	37.1	38.0
Number of employees [Average number of temporary employees]	Number of people	2,496 [76]	2,486 [74]	2,454 [82]	2,492 [85]	2,554 [105]
Total shareholder return [Index: TOPIX including dividends]	% %	114.5 [142.1]	146.2 [145.0]	167.1 [153.4]	192.7 [216.8]	163.7 [213.4]
Highest stock price	Yen	3,018	3,671	4,128	4,427 □192.9	180.1
Lowest stock price	Yen	2,127	2,754	3,535	3,914 □157.6	142.5

Notes: 1. Diluted net income per share is not listed as there are no applicable dilutive stock.

2. Net assets per share is calculated on the basis of the number of shares outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, excluding treasury stock, and earnings per share is calculated on the basis of the average number of outstanding shares during the fiscal year, excluding treasury stock. In addition, beginning with the 37th business term, NTT has adopted a BIP (Board Incentive Plan) trust stock compensation system for Members of the Board and Executive Officers. As a result, in calculating NTT shareholders' equity per share and Basic earnings per share attributable to NTT, shares held by such trust are included in the amount of treasury stock to be deducted from the calculation.
3. NTT conducted a 25-for-1 stock split of its common stock with an effective date of July 1, 2023. The figures for Net assets per share and Earnings per share for each fiscal year have been adjusted to reflect the impact of these stock splits.
4. Number of employees indicates the number of full-time employees as of March 31 of each of the years indicated. The average annual number of temporary employees for the fiscal years indicated is shown in brackets.
5. The highest and lowest stock prices for dates on or prior to April 3, 2022 represent quoted prices on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, while those on or after April 4, 2022 represent quoted prices on the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock

Exchange.

6. The top-line highest and lowest stock prices for the 39th business term are from before the ex-date for the July 1, 2023 stock split, and the highest and lowest stock prices marked with a “□” symbol are from after the ex-dates for the applicable stock split.

2. History

(1) Background

On August 1, 1952, pursuant to the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation Act (Act No. 250 of July 31, 1952), NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION was incorporated, with its capital stock wholly owned by the Government. On April 1, 1985, pursuant to the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation Act (Act No. 85 of December 25, 1984), NTT was established, with its capital stock wholly owned by the Government. When NTT was established, it succeeded to all the rights and obligations of NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION.

NTT's Symbolic Mark, the "Dynamic Loop"

The single curve represents the dynamism of the company. NTT will continuously and perpetually innovate itself through repetitions of creation and challenge.

The small loop at the top of the mark represents NTT's corporate ethos of always taking in the voice of its customers and of society as the starting point of its business activities, and of serving a broad function within society. Under this mark, amidst competition and collaboration, NTT will always keep thinking about the future and continue its efforts to use communications for purpose of achieving a society that is full of humanity.



(2) History

April 1985	NTT was incorporated as a limited liability, joint-stock company.
February 1987	NTT's Shares were listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (the "TSE") and other stock exchanges in Japan (the TSE is currently the only stock exchange on which NTT shares are listed).
July 1988	NTT's DATA Communications Division was transferred to NTT DATA System Service Corporation.
April 1992	Implemented organizational reform corresponding to the long distance and regional communications service divisions through a review of, and commitment to, a divisional system.
July 1992	Business operations relating to car phones, mobile phones, maritime telephones, aircraft passenger telephones and radio paging were transferred to NTT Mobile Communications Network, Inc.
December 1992	NTT's electricity, construction and building management operations were transferred to NTT FACILITIES.
September 1994	NTT ADSs were listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (delisted in April 2017).
October 1994	NTT's Shares were listed on the London Stock Exchange (delisted in March 2014).
April 1995	NTT DATA System Service Corporation was listed on the TSE.
November 1995	NTT implemented a 1.02-for-1 common stock split (stock split without addition payments).
September 1997	NTT transferred its software headquarters business to NTT COMMUNICATIONWARE CORPORATION.
August 1998	NTT DATA System Service Corporation changed its business name to NTT DATA CORPORATION.
October 1998	NTT Mobile Communications Network, Inc. was listed on the TSE (delisted in December 2020).
July 1999	Implemented a group reorganization by which NTT became a holding company. Operation of NTT's intra-prefectural communications services was transferred to its two wholly owned subsidiaries, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION and NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION, and inter-prefectural communications services were transferred to NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, also a wholly owned subsidiary of NTT.
April 2000	NTT Mobile Communications Network, Inc. changed its business name to NTT DOCOMO, INC.
November 2000	NTT COMMUNICATIONWARE CORPORATION changed its business name to NTT COMWARE CORPORATION.
March 2002	NTT DOCOMO, INC. was listed on the London Stock Exchange and the NYSE (delisted from the London Stock Exchange in March 2014, and delisted from the NYSE in April 2018).
November 2004	NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION was listed on the TSE (delisted in December 2018).
January 2009	NTT implemented a 100-for-1 common stock split.

October 2013	NTT DOCOMO, INC. changed its trade name to NTT DOCOMO, INC. (in Japanese, with no change to the company's name in English).
July 2015	NTT implemented a 2-for-1 common stock split.
November 2018	NTT established a wholly owned subsidiary, NTT, Inc., and transferred NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, Dimension Data Holdings, NTT DATA CORPORATION and other items under NTT, Inc..
December 2018	Acquired NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION as a wholly owned subsidiary.
July 2019	NTT established a wholly owned subsidiary, NTT Urban Solutions, Inc., and established NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION and NTT FACILITIES, INC. under it. NTT, Inc. established a wholly owned subsidiary, NTT Ltd. and transferred its global businesses, including NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION and Dimension Data Holdings plc, under NTT Ltd.
January 2020	NTT implemented a 2-for-1 common stock split.
December 2020	Acquired NTT DOCOMO, INC. as a wholly owned subsidiary.
January 2022	Transferred NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION and NTT COMWARE CORPORATION under NTT DOCOMO, INC.
April 2022	NTT transferred to the Prime Market of the TSE.
October 2022	Established NTT DATA, Inc. as an overseas operating company through the joint investment of NTT and NTT DATA CORPORATION, and moved the global business for business users within NTT DATA CORPORATION.
July 2023	NTT DATA CORPORATION changed its trade name to NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION, and became a holding company with a new domestic operating company (NTT DATA JAPAN CORPORATION) and NTT DATA, Inc., which oversees the overseas business, under its umbrella. NTT implemented a 25-for-1 common stock split.
July 2025	Corporate name to be changed to NTT, Inc. (planned)

At the 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, including a change of the corporate name to NTT, Inc., effective July 1, 2025, were approved. This change reflects the Company's strategic initiative to strengthen its global brand identity and align with its long-term vision of fostering innovation and contributing to sustainable growth. Under the new corporate identity, the Company will continue to pursue its business objectives and strive to enhance value for all stakeholders.

New Corporate Identity ("CI")

**NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND
TELEPHONE CORPORATION**



NTT, Inc.



3. Description of Business

NTT Group consists of NTT (as the holding company) , its 992 subsidiaries and its 151 affiliated companies (as of March 31, 2025). The principal business segments of NTT Group are its Integrated ICT Business, Regional Communications Business, Global Solutions Business, and Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others).

NTT Group is categorized as a listed company pursuant to Article 49, Paragraph 2 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Regulations on Transactions of Securities, and accordingly insignificance tests for material facts for purposes of insider trading regulations are determined on the basis of consolidated figures.

Details of the business and corporate position of the consolidated subsidiaries are described below.

NTT Group's four business segments are described under "Note 2.1. - Segment Information" to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(1) Integrated ICT Business

The principal services in the Integrated ICT Business are mobile phone services, domestic inter-prefectural communications services, international communications services, solutions services, system development services and related services.

(Consolidated Subsidiaries)

NTT DOCOMO, INC., NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, NTT COMWARE CORPORATION, ORIX Credit Corporation, and 126 other companies.

(2) Regional Communications Business Segment

The principal services in the regional communications business segment are domestic intra-prefectural communications services and related ancillary services.

(Consolidated Subsidiaries)

NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION, and 58 other companies.

(3) Global Solutions Business

The principal services in the Global Solutions Business are system integration services, network system services, cloud services, global data center services, and related services.

(Consolidated Subsidiaries)

NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION, NTT DATA JAPAN CORPORATION, NTT DATA, Inc., NTT Ltd., DIMENSION DATA HOLDINGS, NTT Security Corporation, NTT America, NTT EUROPE, NTT Global Data Centers EMEA, NTT Cloud Communications International Holdings, NTT Global Data Centers Americas, NTT Global Networks, Netmagic Solutions, NTT Global Data Centers EMEA UK, NTT Managed Services Americas Intermediate Holdings, TRANSATEL, Spectrum Holdings, NTT America Holdings II, Dimension Data Commerce Centre, NTT DATA Americas, NTT DATA Services Holdings, NTT DATA Services, NTT Data International, NTT DATA Europe & Latam, NTT DATA EUROPE, and 585 other companies.

(4) Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)

Others includes the real estate business, energy business and others.

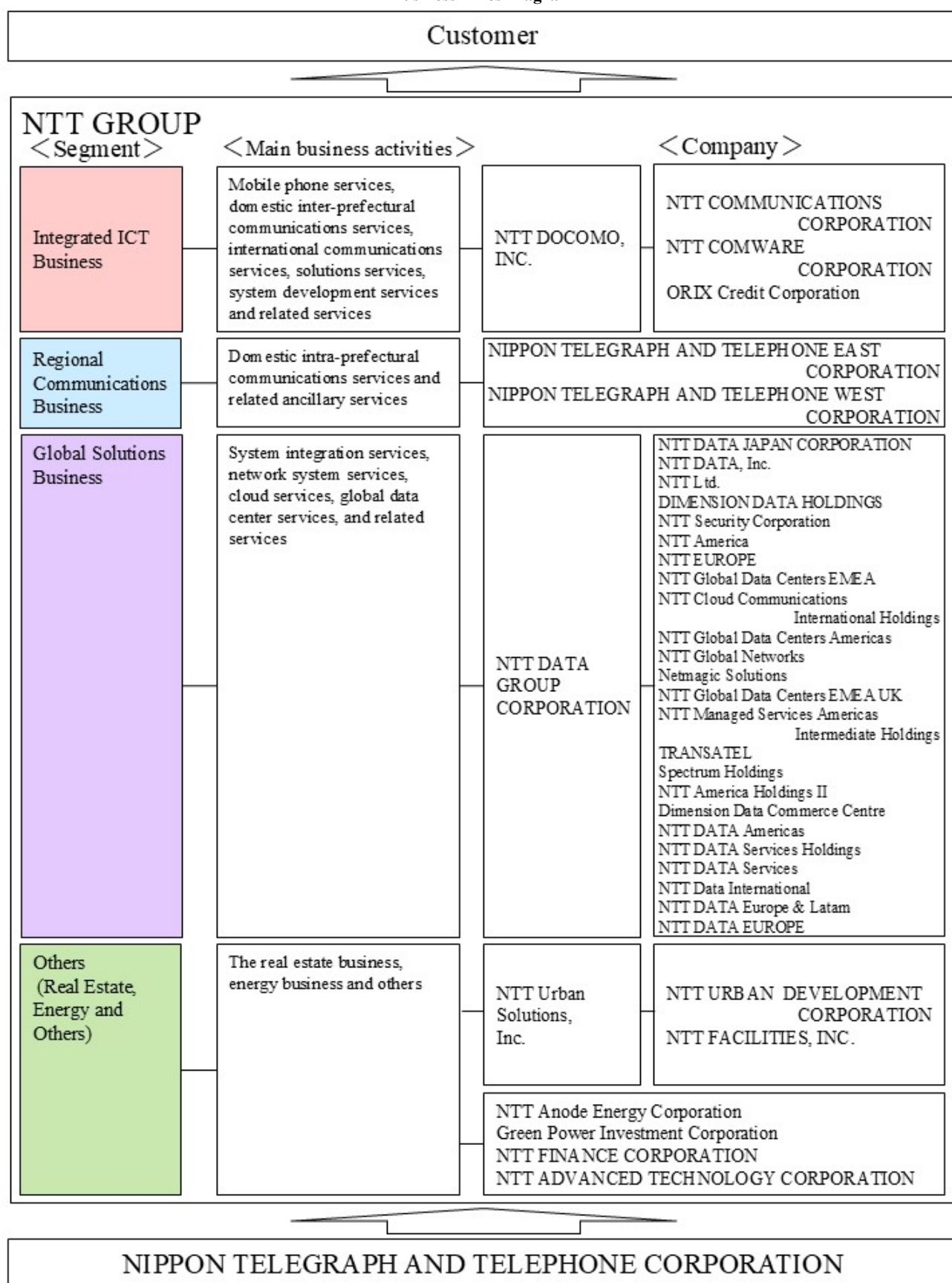
(Consolidated Subsidiaries)

NTT Urban Solutions, Inc., NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NTT FACILITIES, INC., NTT Anode Energy Corporation, Green Power Investment Corporation, NTT FINANCE CORPORATION, NTT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, and 185 other companies.

Note: In this Annual Securities Report, "NTT DOCOMO," "NTT Communications," "NTT Comware," "NTT East," "NTT West," "NTT DATA Group," "NTT DATA" refer to NTT DOCOMO, INC., NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, NTT COMWARE CORPORATION, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION, NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION and NTT DATA JAPAN CORPORATION respectively. During the fiscal year under review, ORIX Credit Corporation changed its corporate name to DOCOMO Finance, Inc. on April 1, 2025.

A diagram of NTT Group's business lines is included below.

Business Lines Diagram



4. Information on Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Name	Location	Common Stock	Principal Business	Percentage of Voting Rights	Relationship
(Consolidated Subsidiaries)		(millions of yen)			
NTT DOCOMO, INC. Notes: *1, *2, *3, *4	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	949,680	Integrated ICT Business	100.00	Provides mobile communication services and smart life area services. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION Notes: *1	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	230,979	Integrated ICT Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides inter-prefectural communications services, international communications services and solutions. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT COMWARE CORPORATION	Minato-ku, Tokyo	20,000	Integrated ICT Business	100.00 (66.60)	Development, production, operation and maintenance of information communications systems and software. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
ORIX Credit Corporation Note: *6	Minato-ku, Tokyo	4,800	Integrated ICT Business	66.00 (66.00)	Provides consumer-focused financial services (loan business, credit guarantee business and mortgage banking business). Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION Notes: *1, *2, *3	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	335,000	Regional Communications Business	100.00	Provides intra-prefectural communications services in the eastern part of Japan. NTT is the provider of a long-term capital loan to NTT East. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION Notes: *1, *2, *3	Miyakojima-ku, Osaka	312,000	Regional Communications Business	100.00	Provides intra-prefectural communications services in the western part of Japan. NTT is the provider of a long-term capital loan to NTT West. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No

Name	Location	Common Stock	Principal Business	Percentage of Voting Rights	Relationship
NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION Notes: *1, *2, *3, *5	Koto-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 142,520	Global Solutions Business	57.76 (0.02)	Provides strategic planning and policy promotion (including marketing, innovation and strategic investments), business management, technological development and maintenance of governance for the entire NTT DATA Group. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT DATA JAPAN CORPORATION	Koto-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 1,000	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides consulting, integrated IT solutions, systems and software development and maintenance and support. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT DATA, Inc. Note: *1	Koto-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 340,051	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (55.00)	Governance, strategy planning and policy promotion for the global business of NTT DATA Group. Concurrent Officers Position Held: Yes
NTT Ltd. Note: *1	United Kingdom	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 923,657	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides IT services and communications and internet-related services for corporations. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
DIMENSION DATA HOLDINGS Note: *1	United Kingdom	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 107,685	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides IT system building and maintenance support for corporations. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Security Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 39,468	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides professional security services Concurrent Officers Position Held: No

Name	Location	Common Stock	Principal Business	Percentage of Voting Rights	Relationship
NTT America Note: *1	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 332,857	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides ICT services in North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT EUROPE	United Kingdom	(Euro) 117	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides ICT services in Europe. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Global Data Centers EMEA Note: *1	Luxembourg	(ten thousands of Euros) 116,749	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides data center-related services in Europe. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Cloud Communications International Holdings Note: *1	France	(ten thousands of Euros) 17,341	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides teleconference, web conference and video conference services. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Global Data Centers Americas	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 42,429	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides data center-related services in North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Global Networks	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 51,353	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides network services. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
Netmagic Solutions	India	(ten thousands of Indian rupees) 1,661,093	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides data center-related services in India. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Global Data Centers EMEA UK	United Kingdom	(ten thousands of British pounds) 19,523	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides data center-related services in the UK. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No

Name	Location	Common Stock	Principal Business	Percentage of Voting Rights	Relationship
NTT Managed Services Americas Intermediate Holdings Note: *1	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 71,427	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides managed services in North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
TRANSATEL	France	(ten thousands of Euros) 586	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides mobile connectivity services for IoT. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
Spectrum Holdings Note: *1	British Virgin Islands	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 410,193	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Manages certain subsidiaries of NTT Ltd. in Europe and North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT America Holdings II Note: *1	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 82,286	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Provides ICT services in North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
Dimension Data Commerce Centre Note: *1	Isle of Man	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 78,267	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Manages certain subsidiaries of NTT Ltd. in Europe and North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT DATA Americas Note: *1	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 575,851	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Consulting, system design and development in North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT DATA Services Holdings Note: *1	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 94,832	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Consulting, system design and development. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT DATA Services Note: *1	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 211,429	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Consulting, system design and development in North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No

Name	Location	Common Stock	Principal Business	Percentage of Voting Rights	Relationship
NTT Data International Note: *1	U.S.A.	(ten thousands of U.S. dollars) 577,542	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Manages subsidiaries in North America. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT DATA Europe & Latam Note: *1	Spain	(ten thousands of Euros) 58,275	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Consulting, system design and development. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT DATA EUROPE Note: *1	Germany	(ten thousands of Euros) 65,055	Global Solutions Business	100.00 (100.00)	Manages overseas SAP business subsidiaries. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Urban Solutions, Inc. Notes: *1, *2, *3	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 108,372	Other Business	100.00	Contact point for urban solutions business, and integrated management of urban solutions-related information. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 48,760	Other Business	100.00 (100.00)	Real estate acquisition, development, leasing, and management. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT FACILITIES, INC.	Minato-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 12,400	Other Business	100.00 (100.00)	Design, management, and maintenance of buildings and equipment. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT Anode Energy Corporation Note: *3	Minato-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 7,924	Other Business	100.00	Offering of smart energy solutions and design, management and maintenance related to electric power facilities. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No

Name	Location	Common Stock	Principal Business	Percentage of Voting Rights	Relationship
Green Power Investment Corporation	Minato-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 10,787	Other Business	99.99 (99.99)	Operates in the general power generation business, including clean energy generation such as wind power, solar power and others. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT FINANCE CORPORATION Notes: *1, *3, *5	Minato-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 16,771	Other Business	100.00	Provision of billing and collection of charges for communications and other services, and credit card transaction settlement services Concurrent Officers Position Held: No
NTT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION Notes: *1, *3	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	(millions of yen) 5,000	Other Business	100.00	Technology transfer, technology consulting, system design and development. Concurrent Officers Position Held: No

Notes:1. The Principal Business column lists the segment of each company.

2. Numbers listed in parentheses under Percentage of Voting Rights indicate the percentage of voting rights held indirectly.

Furthermore, Common Stock figures for overseas subsidiaries include additional paid-in capital (APIC).

3. *1. Indicates a specified subsidiary.

4. *2. During the current fiscal year, the company was party to an agreement relating to the continued usage of the results of the company's and NTT's core research and development, pursuant to which NTT is compensated for the provision of comprehensive services related to NTT's core research and development.

5. *3. During the current fiscal year, 21 of the companies subject to consolidated accounting were parties to an agreement with NTT for group management, with the objective of maximizing each group company's profits while also continuing to respect the mutual independence and autonomy of group companies. NTT is compensated for the provision of comprehensive services related to carrying out group management.

6. *4. The company's ratio of net sales (excluding sales among consolidated subsidiaries) to total consolidated sales is greater than 10:100. Key information on profit and loss for such company is listed below.

7. *5. Company files an Annual Securities Report.

8. *6. During the fiscal year under review, ORIX Credit Corporation changed its corporate name to DOCOMO Finance, Inc. on April 1, 2025.

9. As of March 31, 2025, NTT Group comprised 992 consolidated subsidiaries and 151 equity method affiliates.

	Key Information on Profit and Loss				
	Operating Revenues (millions of yen)	Recurring Profit (millions of yen)	Net Income (millions of yen)	Net Assets (millions of yen)	Total Assets (millions of yen)
NTT DOCOMO, INC.	4,778,680	896,898	700,540	6,098,752	9,569,078

5. Employees

(1) Consolidated Basis

Segment	Number of Employees	
Integrated ICT Business	51,698	[6,891]
Regional Communications Business	64,548	[20,592]
Global Solutions Business	197,777	[10,389]
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	27,298	[5,831]
Total	341,321	[43,703]

Note: Number of employees indicates the number of full-time employees. The average annual number of temporary employees for the fiscal year is shown in brackets.

(2) Non-Consolidated Basis of the Company

Number of Employees	Average Age	Average Length of Employment (years)	Average Annual Salary (yen)
2,554[105]	41.8	16.1	10,690,766

Segment	Number of Employees	
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	2,554	[105]
Total	2,554	[105]

Notes: 1. Annual Average Salary includes both standard and extraordinary salaries and bonuses.

2. Number of employees indicates the number of full-time employees. The average annual number of temporary employees for the fiscal year is shown in brackets.

(3) Labor Union Status

The relationship between management and labor at NTT Group is stable, with no developments of note.

(4) Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions, Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave, and Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees

(a) Company

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025				
Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*1}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*2}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) ^{*1}		
		All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
11.6	70.0	81.6	81.3	86.9

*1. Calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015).

*2. Calculation of the rate at which childcare leave, or other leave for childcare purposes, is taken, based on Article 71, paragraph (6)(ii) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labor No. 25 of 1991), in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Act No. 76 of 1991).

(b) Major Group Companies^{*1}

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025					
Name	Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*2}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*3}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) ^{*2}		
			All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
NTT DOCOMO, INC. ^{*4}	13.8	132.9	80.2	79.7	79.6
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION	13.7	145.8	77.1	78.2	80.6
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION	12.5	129.4	81.4	81.0	149.6 ^{*5}
NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION ^{*4}	12.7	99.8	74.9	74.0	119.3 ^{*5}

*1. The Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions at Major Group Companies based on the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015), Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave, and Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees are stated herein. As for consolidated subsidiaries, including Major Group Companies, these indicators are stated in "ITEM 7. REFERENCE INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY, 2. OTHER REFERENCE INFORMATION (7) Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions, Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave, and Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees at consolidated subsidiaries."

*2. Calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015).

*3. Calculation of the rate at which childcare leave, or other leave for childcare purposes, is taken, based on Article 71, paragraph (6)(ii) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labor No. 25 of 1991), in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Act No. 76 of 1991).

*4. NTT DOCOMO includes figures from NTT Communications. Furthermore, NTT DATA Group includes figures from NTT DATA Japan and NTT DATA, Inc.

*5. In NTT Group human resources and salary system, there is no wage gap based on gender. The apparent gender pay gap between men and women non-regular employees at NTT West and NTT Data Group is due to the small total number of female non-regular employees, as well as the high proportion of women non-regular employees in professional positions with high wages.

(Reference) Select Consolidated Group

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025				
Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*1}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*2}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) ^{*1}		
		All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
13.1	120.0	78.4	78.4 ^{*3}	73.1 ^{*3}

*1. Calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015).

*2. Calculation of the rate at which childcare leave, or other leave for childcare purposes, is taken, based on Article 71, paragraph (6)(ii) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labor No. 25 of 1991), in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Act No. 76 of 1991).

*3. In NTT Group human resources and salary system, there is no wage gap based on gender. NTT Group has determined that the main factors causing the wage disparity between men and women are as follows: (1) for regular employees, the ratio of women employees in managerial positions is lower than that of men, and (2) for non-regular employees, men occupy a larger percentage of high-paying specialized posts.

Note: The scope of aggregation above represents the totals for the five major domestic companies (NTT, NTT DOCOMO*, NTT East, NTT West, and NTT DATA Group*).

*NTT DOCOMO includes figures from NTT Communications. Furthermore, NTT DATA Group includes figures from NTT DATA and NTT DATA, Inc.

ITEM 2. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

1. Management Policy, Business Environment and Issues to be Addressed

Forward-looking statements included herein are made as of the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report.

(1) Changes in the business environment

On the one hand, workstyles and lifestyles in which both the real and online worlds coexist have become established. AI and robots continue to evolve, the scope of their use is expanding, and the digital transformation (DX) continues to make progress. On the other hand, however, negative aspects of digitalization have appeared, such as the increase in electricity consumption and the emergence of a surveillance society. Additionally, the business environment is undergoing significant changes due to the increasing importance of economic security and the intensification of natural disasters on a global scale. Competition in the information and telecommunications market and its related markets is also becoming increasingly fierce.

(2) Business Development Based on the NTT Group Medium-Term Management Strategy

Under such conditions, in order to establish a competitive advantage and enhance corporate value further, in addition to the existing telecommunications business, it is also essential to grow non-telecommunication businesses, such as cloud services and AI, primarily in the Integrated ICT Business Segment and Global Solutions Business Segment. We believe that a rapid strengthening of our portfolio is imperative. To address these challenges, NTT Group will continue to dynamically reinvent itself as it always thinks about the future and will promote the Medium-Term Management Strategy “New Value Creation & Sustainability 2027 Powered by IOWN.”

Pillars of Our Initiatives



NTT as a Creator of New Value and Accelerator of a Global Sustainable Society

As a solution to the increasing power consumption associated with the spread and advancement of AI, we will accelerate the research and development, and commercialization of IOWN, including 6G, while promoting the early commercialization of photonic-electronic convergence devices that achieve low power consumption. At the Osaka-Kansai Expo that opened in April 2025, we are providing IOWN APN between major facilities and co-creating future experiences with many partners. We also provide remote production facilities that can be jointly used by multiple broadcasters to promote the use of the IOWN APN. At the NTT Pavilion, we are implementing IOWN 2.0, which aims to achieve power efficiency eight times greater than conventional levels, and are preparing for commercialization in 2026.

To strengthen our personal business centered on individual customers, we will work to expand and upgrade services in finance, healthcare, medical, and other areas, as well as to provide more personalized services using a data-driven approach. With regard to corporate customers, we will leverage technologies such as AI, robots, IOWN, digital twin, and security to deploy solution services and platform services globally and transform the industries that support daily living and society. Regarding data centers, in addition to further expanding the NTT Group’s data center infrastructure, we will promote the upgrading of the infrastructure through the introduction of IOWN technology.

We will contribute to industrial promotion and regional revitalization by promoting sustainability solutions that combine green energy and ICT, creating circular economy business that encourages waste reuse across industries, and working on the efficiency and value addition of primary industries through the utilization of IOWN, 5G/IoT, and AI/robots.

To further strengthen our business foundations, we will establish robust networks and systems based on past lessons and reflections on natural disasters and telecommunication failures and enhance measures against increasingly severe natural disasters. At the same time, we will implement world-standard cybersecurity measures to address security incidents such as cyberattacks, ensuring the provision of safe and secure services.

Upgrading the Customer Experience (CX)

In addition to strengthening product-oriented R&D, centered on the Research and Development Market Strategy Division, which integrates the functions of R&D promotion, marketing and alliances, we will collaborate with customers and partners around the world at all stages from R&D to offering products, and treat all stakeholders as customers and partners, taking a “customer experience first” approach. We host a CX Conference as a forum to share efforts toward strengthening CX-oriented services, and we will continue to reinforce an awareness of tracking the customer journey. To improve the quality of mobile telecommunication services, we will pursue network-related measures and initiatives aimed at enhancing customer-perceived quality, offering new experiences and impressions that exceed customer expectations in an aim for customers to continue choosing NTT Group.

Improving the Employee Experience (EX)

In order to realize a sustainable society, we place a strong emphasis on the EX and create a positive cycle where people are the key drivers of value. To help employees develop autonomous careers, we have implemented a personnel system centered on expertise, support for acquisition of external qualifications, training and career consulting, and comprehensive support including life events such as childbirth, childcare, and nursing care. In order to firmly instill these systems, we are increasing opportunities for dialogue between management and employees, and are distributing messages to employees from career development experts, and will continue to promote the penetration of these systems. We will also work to foster an “open and innovative corporate culture” that embraces trial and error, taking on challenges without fear of failure.

(3) Medium-Term Financial Targets

NTT Group Medium-Term Management Strategy “New Value Creation & Sustainability 2027 Powered by IOWN.”

Medium-Term Financial Targets

Target Indicators							Target Levels (FY2027)	
Company-Wide Targets	E B I T D A						+20%	increase (compared to FY2022)
	Growth Areas	E B I T D A						+40% increase (compared to FY2022)
		Overseas Operating Profit Margin						10% (FY2025)
	Existing Areas	E B I T D A						+10% increase (compared to FY2022)
		ROIC (Return on invested capital)						9% (FY2022 Results: 8.2%)

In addition to the above, we are setting sustainability-related targets:

- New Female Manager Promotion Rate: at least 30% each year
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions: targeting carbon neutrality in 2040, as well as Net-Zero
- Engagement Rate: To be improved

- (Notes) 1. The scope of aggregation for overseas operating profit margin is NTT DATA Group consolidated. Calculation excludes temporary expenses, such as M&A-related depreciation costs of intangible fixed assets.
2. Growth areas refer to IOWN, digital/data centers, power/energy, Smart Life, real estate, AI/robots, etc.
3. Existing areas refer to NTT DOCOMO’s consumer telecommunications businesses, NTT East and NTT West.

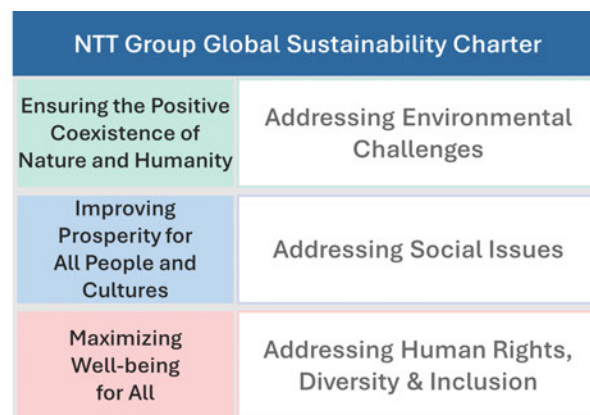
2. Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives

Forward-looking statements included herein are made as of the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report.

NTT Group Sustainability Charter

NTT Group has established a Sustainability Charter. By promoting the IOWN concept, which is based on high ethical standards and advanced technology and innovation, NTT Group is working towards (1) ensuring the positive coexistence of nature and humanity (addressing environmental challenges), (2) improving prosperity for all people and cultures (addressing social issues) and (3) maximizing well-being for all (addressing human rights, diversity & inclusion). Through these initiatives, NTT Group will simultaneously achieve both corporate growth and the resolution of social issues, contributing to the achievement of a sustainable society.

In addition, in May 2023, NTT Group announced its Medium-Term Management Strategy, “New Value Creation & Sustainability 2027 Powered by IOWN.” NTT is aiming to be a creator of new value and accelerator of a global sustainable society, and advancing a wide variety of other initiatives.



Fundamental Principles of
New Value Creation & Sustainability 2027 Powered by IOWN

**Innovating a Sustainable Future
for People and Planet**

(1) Sustainability-Related Governance

NTT Group considers the promotion of sustainability to be an important management issue, and particularly important matters are determined based on discussions with members of the board.

As a supervisory system of members of the board, NTT Group has established a Sustainability Committee (with the President as the chairperson) directly under the Board of Directors to manage group-wide activity policies and their progress. Policies related to sustainability (the establishment, revision or abolition of the charter and related policies, and the determination of particularly important indicators) are determined by the Board of Directors after going through the Sustainability Committee. Additionally, to strengthen the connection between our initiatives to realize a sustainable society and our business strategies, we have established a Sustainability Promotion Office within the Corporate Strategy Planning Division. This office monitors indicators related to important issues and activities amongst all sustainability-related issues, and reports to the Sustainability Committee once a year.

With respect to the matters that have been chosen as important issues and activities amongst all sustainability-related issues, in FY2021, NTT Group discussed, selected and identified issues that NTT Group should address on a global scale after comprehensively considering new issues that surround sustainability, with reference to third-party organizations, ISO 26000, GRI Standards and other evaluation organizations, SDGs, global trends, internal workshops, the materiality of other companies and other factors. In addition, the level of priority for addressing these issues was assessed based on their impact on both “growth as a company” and “resolution of social issues,” aiming for management that simultaneously achieves the resolution of social issues and business growth, while also incorporating opinions from external experts.

Sustainability-related issues and the appropriateness of their prioritization are reviewed as needed by the Board of Directors following deliberation by the Sustainability Committee and are reassessed accordingly. NTT has determined that its four primary sustainability matters are: (a) Climate Change, (b) Human Resources, (c) New Value Creation, and (d) Resilience.

(2) Sustainability-Related Risk Management

Risks and opportunities related to important sustainability issues are submitted for discussion to the Sustainability Committee, which reports on them to the Board of Directors. As NTT Group's risk management process, NTT Group established risk management regulations that set forth fundamental risk management matters for the purpose of anticipating and preventing the occurrence of potential risks and, should the risks actually materialize, minimizing losses. Primarily driven by the Business Risk Management Promotion Committee, which is chaired by the Executive Vice President, and Group Business Risk Management Promotion Committees, NTT Group has established and operates a PDCA cycle for risk management, and the identification, evaluation and management of sustainability-related risks are integrated into NTT Group's comprehensive risk management process.

(3) Strategies, Indicators and Targets

(a) Climate Change

Strategies Related to Climate Change (Initiatives for Risks and Opportunities)

Climate change is widely recognized worldwide as a significant risk. In light of this, if NTT Group's responses to and disclosures regarding recycling of resources, climate change and natural capital are determined to be insufficient, NTT Group's business operations may be adversely affected as a result of being unable to receive sufficient understanding from its stakeholders, including customers, partners, shareholders, employees and local communities. Furthermore, in the event that new or stricter laws and regulations are adopted in the future, costs may increase, which may impact NTT Group's financial condition and results of operations.

In consideration of this risk, NTT Group has established its environment and energy vision, NTT Green Innovation toward 2040, and is promoting environmental impact reduction initiatives to achieve carbon neutrality in FY2040 (Scope 1 & 2). NTT has also expanded this initiative to Scope 3, and is aiming to achieve net-zero (Scope 1, 2 & 3) in FY2040. In furtherance of this goal, NTT is promoting its own use of renewable energy as part of advancing green energy usage, and will work on bolstering its environment and energy initiatives and information disclosures further through such measures as advancing IOWN research and development with the aim of achieving an overwhelming advantage in low power consumption technology, utilizing an internal carbon pricing system, promoting the use of green bonds, further strengthening its relationships with suppliers and contributing to the decarbonization of its customers. Furthermore, in response to risks related to recycling of resources, NTT is working to reuse and recycle telecommunications equipment and mobile devices (metals, plastics, etc.) and properly dispose of, store, and strictly manage hazardous waste. In response to risks related to biodiversity, NTT will continue to improve its assessments and disclosures regarding the status of its business in nature reserves and similar areas.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group is undertaking initiatives such as expanding its renewable energy offerings at data centers, supporting the establishment of processes to visualize greenhouse gas emissions and expanding sales of green power to both corporate and individual customers.

In addition, NTT Group aims to create a circular economy-oriented business by promoting green solutions that can be achieved through "Green Energy x ICT," expanding its renewable energy generation business and achieving a stable supply of optimized and efficient energy directed towards local production for local consumption, recycling resources across various industries and further accelerating regional revitalization.

Scenario Definitions

Scenario	Overview	Reference Methodology for Scenario
Transition Risk Scenario	Scenario in which the decarbonization of society is achieved rapidly ... A future in which the target increase of 1.5°C has been attained	IEA World Energy Outlook: NZE IPCC AR6 WG1: RCP 2.6
Physical Risk Scenario	Scenario in which physical risks materialize ... A future in which the average temperature has risen by 4°C	IEA World Energy Outlook: STEPS IPCC AR6 WG1: RCP 8.5

Risks and Opportunities Identified (Overview)

Overview	Target	Scenario		Type	Timeframe	Response
		1.5°C	4.0°C			
Increase in costs for decarbonization, renewable energy charges, and renewable energy implementation	Climate	LOSS ▼	—	Transition risk (policy/regulations)	Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives for realizing the IOWN concept Introducing and expanding the use of renewable energy Promotion of energy conservation, high-efficiency data centers
Social criticism related to fewer efforts toward ESG (drop in market share)	Climate Nature	▼	Minor	Transition risk (market/criticism)	Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively disclosing information on initiatives related to climate change, natural capital (biodiversity and water risk), and resource recycling
Expanding sales of services that help reduce society's environmental impact	Climate Nature	▲ ▲	Profit ▲	Opportunity (products and services, energy)	Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating new services related to carbon neutrality, biodiversity conservation, and resource recycling Increase in green electricity retail
Achieve the IOWN concept	Climate	▲ ▲	▲	Opportunity (investment toward R&D)	Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceleration of DX Reduction of greenhouse gases across the supply chain
Disasters caused by heavy rain and typhoons Droughts due to abnormal weather	Climate Nature	—	▼	Physical risk (acute)	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide disaster response and disaster prevention training Conserving water and monitoring the water withdrawal amount
Increased air-conditioning costs due to increasing temperatures	Climate	—	▼	Physical risk (chronic)	Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting energy conservation

Notes 1. Degree of impact with 1.5°C scenario and 4°C scenario in FY2030

2. There are three timeframes: short-term (less than 3 years), medium-term (3 to less than 6 years), and long-term (6 years or more). There are also three degrees of impact

(▲: low, ▲▲: medium, and ▲▲▲: high).

3. To promote energy conservation, in April 2025, we will set our internal carbon price to ¥21,000/t-CO₂ based on the International Energy Agency's projected carbon price for 2030 (140 USD/t-CO₂). We utilize this for decision-making related to procurement (e.g., product selection), etc.

Indicators and Targets Related to Climate Change

Indicator	Target	Results
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	[Scope 1 & 2] FY2030: 80% reduction (compared to FY2013) FY2040: Carbon neutrality [Scope 1, 2 & 3] FY2040: Net-Zero	[Scope 1 & 2] FY2024 (preliminary figures): 2.11 million tons, 55% reduction (compared to FY2013) [Scope 1, 2 & 3] FY2024 (preliminary figures): 20.42 million tons, 28% reduction (compared to FY2018)

Notes: 1. The scope of aggregation for greenhouse gas emissions consists of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Confirmed figures for greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2 & 3) are expected to be posted on the company's corporate website around October 2025.

• Environmental Activities, Environmental Data and Detailed Data for NTT Group:
<https://group.ntt/en/sustainability/environment/decarbonization/>

3. For Scope 1 & 2, FY2013 has been set as the reference year in line with the Japanese government's global warming countermeasures plan. For Scope 1, 2 & 3, including Scope 3, FY2018, which is the year when NTT Group began calculations with the same scope of aggregation as now, including overseas group companies, has been set as the reference year.

(b) Human Resources

Strategies Related to Human Resources (Initiatives for Risks and Opportunities; Policies for Human Resource Development, Including Ensuring Diversity of Human Resources, and for the Work Environment)

Improving the Employee Experience (EX)

In the communications market and related markets, the expansion of cloud services and 5G services, and the development of technologies such as AI, digital twin and quantum computing are rapidly advancing. A number of companies both in Japan and abroad have entered the markets, in which the diversity and sophistication of services and technology has rapidly increased, and where changes in the market, with a focus on cloud services and AI in particular, are expected to accelerate even further in the future. In addition, actively investing in growth areas is one of the pillars of the medium-term management strategy that NTT announced in May 2023, and NTT is focused on creating new value through IOWN-related services, smart world, green solutions and other areas. In this environment, strengthening EX is critical for improving productivity and creativity and for the retention of exceptional personnel. Decreased EX could adversely affect NTT Group's ability to develop new technologies, design new products, enhance its existing products and execute its growth strategy, which could affect its results of operations and financial condition.

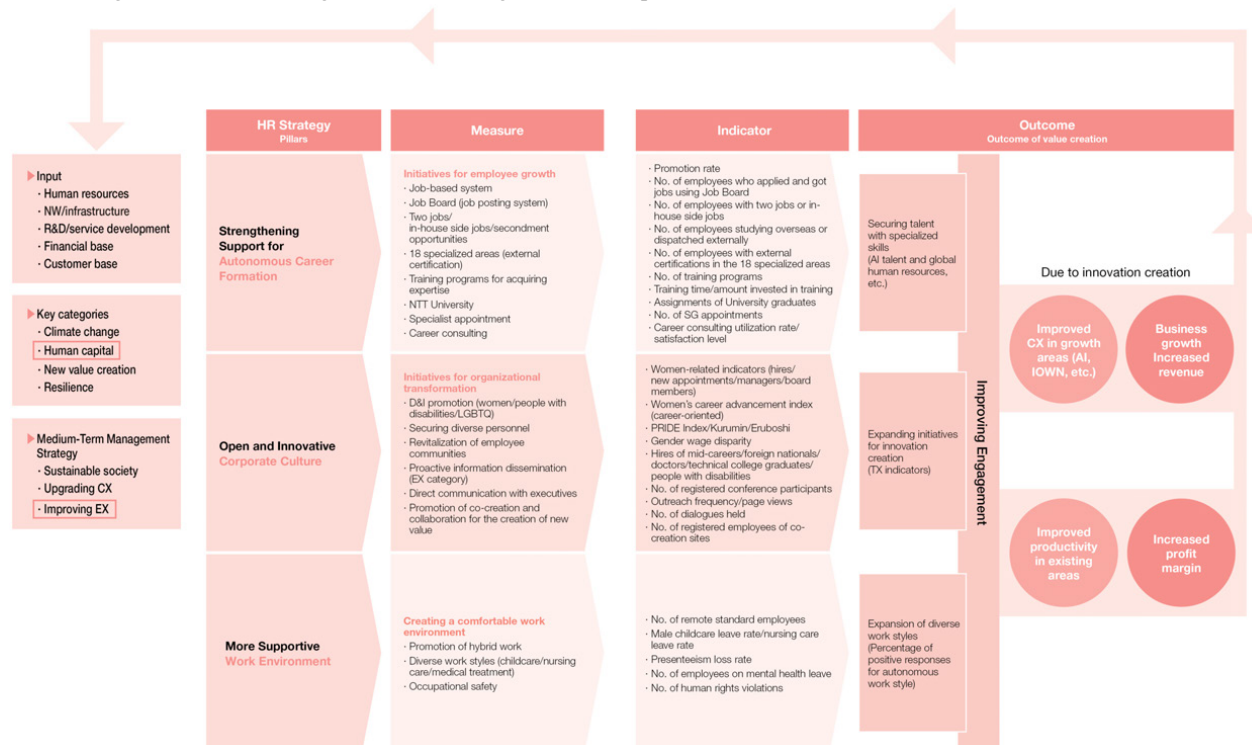
In consideration of this risk, NTT has formulated a human resource strategy policy, and is strengthening its initiatives. In order to create new value, enhance customer experience (CX), and realize a sustainable society, we emphasize EX and aim to establish a beneficial cycle that creates new value. Specifically, we will (1) strengthen support for autonomous career formation, (2) foster an open and innovative corporate culture, and (3) create a comfortable working environment.

In addition, NTT Group conducts employee engagement assessments and strengthens initiatives to improve any issues that are identified. NTT Group analyzes the results of these assessments, and policies for various measures for improvement are submitted to the Sustainability Committee, while feedback is also given to employees.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group will set indicators for the three pillars of its human resource strategy and confirm the effects of its measures over the years. By appropriately reviewing and continuously engaging with our measures, we aim to increase CX and productivity, and to realize business growth and corporate value increase.

Value Creation Process Related to Human Resources

- Promoting initiatives that strengthen talent and organizational capabilities



NTT Group believes that the key to improving EX is to have a diverse range of personnel autonomously think about their careers starting from the time they join the company, and then develop work experience, add to their skills through trainings and take on new challenges after assessing their development. In order to enable each individual employee to pursue their own autonomous career development, NTT Group provides the environment illustrated in the diagram below, and is developing a wide range of personnel policies for the purpose of both supporting growth and creating diverse work styles and work environments.

(1) Support for Autonomous Career Formation

In order to support employees' growth, beginning in October 2021, NTT implemented a job-based personnel and salary system for all managers, moving away from age and seniority-based systems and shifting from the prior system of allocating the best position available for a particular person, towards a system of allocating the best person available for a particular position, and creating a system in which compensation is more closely linked to company and individual performance. NTT intends that, through this system, it will be possible to allocate personnel who are suited to necessary roles/jobs (posts) to achieve particular strategies, and that it will create and increase opportunities for employees to take on challenges. For regular employees, NTT introduced a new personnel and salary system in April 2023 aimed at nurturing them into true professionals with high levels of expertise and skills who can carve out their own careers. Moving forward, in every phase of employees' careers from recruitment and development to placement, NTT aims to shift towards operations that emphasize specialization, thereby facilitating the autonomous career development of its employees.

Furthermore, to enhance the effectiveness of high-level specialization and skill acquisition, NTT has expanded its training programs. NTT has prepared approximately 1,000 courses, which employees can select based on their own career plans and skill development goals and proceed with their learning accordingly. In addition, NTT began deploying dedicated career consultants for NTT Group starting in July 2023 to support employees in taking an active and autonomous approach to designing their careers. These consultants, who hold national certifications and draw from rich sets of experiences, provide individualized career advice to each employee.

Additionally, NTT promotes public recruitment and allows side jobs to offer a diverse range of career paths. As a method for supporting voluntary applications for personnel transfers, NTT established the "NTT Group Job Board," which allows for constant recruitment and timely applications. Between April 2024 and March 2025, NTT received approximately 1,500 applications through the NTT Group Job Board, with approximately 800 internal job openings successfully filled. In addition, NTT has implemented an in-house side job ("double-work") system in which employees can allocate a portion of their work time to other groups while continuing to work within their current groups, in order to support employees' autonomous skill and career development. NTT will continue working to develop an environment that allows NTT Group employees to actively take on challenges and develop themselves.

(2) Open and innovative corporate culture

To realize NTT Group's sustainable growth and a sustainable society, we are strengthening our initiatives for an open and innovative corporate culture. We strive to transform into an organization and company that practices "trial and error," "openness," and "collaboration," with "D&I" as their foundation.

By expanding opportunities for dialogue between management and employees, and promoting a challenge-oriented mindset through conferences, NTT Group communicates its initiatives and individual's aspirations, shining a spotlight on employees who are challenging themselves in various fields, and thereby, promote a challenge-oriented mindset throughout the Group.

In order to be a business that flexibly adapts to changes in the external environment and that continues to create new value, NTT believes that it must transform itself from a homogeneous organization into an organization where a diverse range of personnel can thrive. For this reason, we are promoting diversity and inclusion. As a specific measure, NTT Group continuously aims to develop female core management personnel. In addition to ensuring that at least 30% of the eligible employees at NTT University are women, NTT Group has also set a target ratio of at least 30% women amongst newly appointed managers, and conducts trainings for female employees at all levels. Furthermore, in order to create a work environment that is comfortable for all minorities including women, persons with disabilities and LGBTQ persons, and for employees with circumstances such as childcare or nursing care, NTT Group is building networks of personnel and conducting trainings to develop knowledge from surrounding personnel (particularly managers), change mindsets and cultivate a corporate culture.

(3) Create a comfortable working environment

NTT Group has increased the opportunities for diverse talent to thrive. Notably, recognizing the issue of career disruptions due

to life events, such as childcare, nursing care, or a partner's job transfer, we have introduced various support systems for employees. We believe promoting diverse work styles leads to improvements, including productivity and motivation. We will continue to listen to employee feedback and strive to create an environment where all employees can work by staying true to themselves.

Specifically, we are promoting hybrid work. Adopting policies such as the remote-work standard system, flex time without fixed work times and split-shift work, has increased the degree of freedom available for employees' working hours, work places and homes, which has further expanded the options for work styles that align with employees' lifestyles. NTT is implementing an optimized work style (hybrid work) that combines that strengths of both in-person and remote work, aiming to balance flexibility in employees' work styles with improvements in organizational and team productivity. NTT has determined that there is a positive relationship between autonomous work styles (where employees can choose their own work styles) and engagement, and will continue to promote the development of a diverse range of work styles and environments.

Also, in order to enhance its employees' "work-in-life," NTT is promoting a work environment in which employees are able to actively participate in childcare and balance nursing care and medical treatment. With respect to the rate of childcare leave and other leave taken by male employees for childcare purposes, the actual figure reached 120.0%, exceeding the target of 100%. NTT will continue to promote the creation of an environment where employees are more easily able to take long-term childcare leave.

Health and Safety

If employees' health and safety are not sufficiently ensured, there could be a decline in labor productivity, which could affect NTT Group's results of operation and financial condition.

In consideration of this risk, NTT Group complies with the Labor Standards Act and other relevant laws and regulations, and has established health and safety management protocols to manage health and safety. NTT Group as a whole, including subcontractors and partner companies, continues to work on improving safety awareness and on a wide variety of measures in order to prevent accidents at construction sites for telecommunications facilities that support NTT Group's business and to create safe work environments.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group is working on health management as part of its overall management strategy, based on the policy that efforts to maintain and improve the health of its employees will improve motivation and productivity, and will also lead to an increase in company revenues. In particular, NTT is advancing initiatives such as employee health activities that use smartphone applications, periodically conducts surveys (pulse surveys) to assess employees' health conditions and any irregularities, and provides health consultations and mental health counseling from an external consultation service.

Human Rights

If any human rights violations, including forced labor or child labor, were found to have occurred in NTT Group or in its supply chain, NTT Group's reliability and corporate image could decline, which could in turn adversely affect its results of operation and financial position.

In consideration of this risk, NTT Group is working to strengthen its human rights management and improve human rights awareness throughout the group as a whole, including by conducting due diligence through external evaluation organizations, providing training on human rights issues, and establishing and operating consultation hotlines for human rights-related matters. In July 2024, NTT Group formulated the "NTT Group Basic Policy on Customer Harassment." Given the emergence of a wide range of human rights issues, NTT is expanding the scope of its human rights due diligence, not only with respect to its suppliers but also within the company.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group believes that having direct dialogues with its suppliers from whom improvements can be sought, and with all NTT Group companies from whom improvements can be sought, as part of its human rights due diligence, and disclosing information about their processes and results, will lead to an improvement in NTT's brand image as a company that can be trusted by all of its stakeholders.

Indicators and Targets Related to Personnel

Indicator	Target	Results
Employee Engagement Rate	To be improved (Compared to the Base Year (FY2022:57%))	FY2024: 61%
New Female Manager Promotion Rate	Each year: 30%	FY2024: 28.3%
Male Childcare Leave Rate	Each year: 100%	FY2024: 120.0%
Direct Dialogue Rate with Suppliers from whom Improvements Have Been Requested	FY2025: 100%	FY2024: 100%

Notes: 1. The employee engagement rate is the ratio of respondents who provide positive answers to the four indicators set as NTT Group KPIs for measuring engagement. The scope of aggregation for the employee engagement rate includes the Company, NTT DOCOMO, NTT East, NTT West, NTT DATA Group, NTT Urban Solutions, NTT Anode Energy, and their designated subsidiaries⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ The employee engagement survey is being sequentially expanded to target subsidiaries other than designated subsidiaries. Commencing FY2024, the survey is now conducted at NTT group companies overseas.

2. The scope of aggregation for the new female manager promotion rate and male childcare leave rate consists of the five primary domestic companies (NTT, NTT DOCOMO⁽²⁾, NTT East, NTT West and NTT DATA Group⁽²⁾).

⁽²⁾ Figures for NTT DOCOMO include NTT Communications. In addition, figures for NTT DATA Group include amounts for NTT DATA and NTT DATA, Inc.

3. The scope of aggregation for Direct Dialogue Rate with Suppliers from whom Improvements Have Been Requested consists of approximately 40 companies each year, selected based on third-party evaluation results, among the key suppliers (approximately 160 companies) that account for over 90% of the total amount of NTT Group's procurements.

(Reference) Other Indicators and Targets Related to Diversity

Indicator		Target	Results
Women	Hiring Ratio	Every year: 30%	FY2024: 32.4%
	Management Ratio	FY2025: 15%	FY2024: 13.1%
	Executive Officer Ratio	FY2025: 25-30%	June 2025: 26.7%

Notes: 1. The scope of aggregation for each of the indicators above consists of the five primary domestic companies (NTT, NTT DOCOMO,* NTT East, NTT West and NTT DATA Group*).

* Figures for NTT DOCOMO include NTT Communications. In addition, while figures for NTT DATA Group include NTT DATA and NTT DATA, Inc., the rate of female executives does not include NTT DATA and NTT DATA, Inc.

2. As of the date of submission of the Annual Securities Report, the ratios of female Members of the Board of Directors and among Executive Officers at NTT was 37.5% and 31.3%, respectively.

(c) New Value Creation

Strategies Related to New Value Creation (Initiatives for Risks and Opportunities)

Customer Experience (CX) Improvements

In order to upgrade its creation of new experiences and impressions for customers, NTT Group is promoting initiatives which aim to resolve social issues and create new value through collaborations with a wide range of partners. If the creation of businesses to offer customers new value does not progress as anticipated, NTT Group's market competitiveness could decline, which could, as a result, have an adverse effect on NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

As a response to this risk, NTT Group has established and is operating the Marketing Strategy Committee, with the President serving as the chairperson, formed CX promotion lines to review CX at each company and is promoting efforts to visualize the process of collecting customer feedback and incorporating it into service improvement, which is being conducted at each company. In addition to establishing a CCXO at major companies, beginning with FY2024, customer engagement indicators have been established as key non-financial indicators for the focus area businesses of major companies to accelerate and strengthen the promotion of initiatives to improve the Group's CX.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group is working to expand its business through shared learning across each of its companies of best practices, including by convening group-wide in-house conferences and strengthening its CX-focused services, implementing agile customer experience-first improvements and updates for services and solutions in the focus areas of major operating companies. NTT Group aims to continue to be selected by customers by providing new experiences and impressions that exceed its customers' expectations, by being agile and constantly improving and updating services that are closely aligned with the customer journey.

Intellectual Property

With respect to intellectual property rights and other rights held by third parties that are necessary for the Group and its business partners to conduct their businesses, as a matter of policy, NTT Group and its business partners obtain licenses or other permissions from such third parties even when such rights are held only in part by other parties. If NTT Group were unable to obtain licenses from such third parties, or if the licenses were to expire, there would be a risk that NTT Group or its business partners would become unable to provide certain technologies, products or services.

In addition, any unauthorized use by third parties of NTT Group's intellectual property and other rights could compromise NTT Group's competitive advantage, which could adversely affect NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

As a response to this risk, NTT Group takes countermeasures for intellectual property rights held by others, such as strategically acquiring property rights, conducting rights surveys to ascertain the status of such rights, and risk management.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group aims to secure competitive advantages by proactively and appropriately protecting and managing R&D results, which are the basis for its business activities, either through intellectual property rights protections, including patents, or as internal expertise. NTT aims to share the benefits of its R&D by broadly licensing out its technologies that help advance industry and technologies that can be standardized and used throughout society. When deploying the results of R&D in their operations, each company in NTT Group respects the intellectual property rights of other companies, while promoting diverse utilization and social implementation, aiming to create new value and contribute to the sustainability of the planet.

Indicators and Targets Related to New Value Creation

Indicator	Target	Results
Customer Engagement	[NPI]	[NPI]
	Improvements (year-on-year)	FY2024: 70.5%
	[NPS]	[NPS]
	Improvements (year-on-year)	FY2024: -31.3

Note: Customer engagement NPI (Next Purchase Intention) and NPS[®] (Net Promoter Score[®])⁽¹⁾ are indicators that measure the degree to which customers recommend our services to others. Customer engagement targets small- and medium-sized enterprise services and consumer services, which are the focus areas of NTT East, NTT West, and NTT DOCOMO⁽²⁾ (with plans to expand the scope to include enterprise services for large corporations in the future).

⁽¹⁾ Net Promoter Score and NPS, as mentioned herein, are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Fred Reichheld and Satmetrix Systems (now NICE Systems, Inc.).

⁽²⁾ Figures for NTT DOCOMO include amounts for NTT Communications.

(d) Resilience

Strategies Related to Resilience (Initiatives to Handle Risks and Opportunities)

Natural Disasters, Large-Scale Failures and Other Similar Events

NTT Group has operations both domestically and abroad, and supports society and business activities through its communications networks and information systems. In addition, NTT Group provides a multitude of services that serve as necessary lifelines that ensure people's safety in their everyday lives and services that support fundamental parts of everyday life, such as financial and payment services.

With respect to the provision of these services, natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons and floods, and other events, such as armed assaults, terrorist incidents or other physical attacks, could cause system development delays or disruptions, or large-scale network outages. If any of these were to occur, it could affect the services provided to customers, and potentially damage NTT Group's credibility and corporate image.

In response to this risk, NTT Group has taken a wide variety of measures to ensure the safe and stable operation of the systems and networks that are necessary for providing its services, such as strengthening the earthquake resistance and flood prevention capabilities of its telecommunications facilities, designing redundant transmission routes and strengthening emergency power supplies for telecommunications facilities and base stations as a measure against long-term power outages. In December 2024, NTT Group established a new cooperative framework among telecommunications operators to facilitate the rapid restoration of networks during large-scale natural disasters. In particular, as specific measures against large-scale outages, NTT will rapidly and appropriately restore services, promptly determine the cause of failures and implement group-wide measures to achieve a more resilient network based on (1) comprehensive group-wide inspections and recurrence prevention of risks that have actually occurred, and (2) cross-group risk assessments, premised on the assumption that unexpected events will always occur.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group believes that improving the reliability of its telecommunications networks and information systems, by strengthening the resilience of its networks and accelerating recovery measures, will lead to improved customer satisfaction and brand image. In addition, for customers who require even higher reliability, NTT Group will provide new value by enhancing its lineup of solutions for strengthening BCP.

Decrease in Service Level and Information Leaks and So Forth Due to Security Incidents

If cyberattacks or security incidents caused by important information management failures were to cause a decrease in service level or information leaks and so forth, NTT Group's credibility and corporate image could be harmed, which could affect NTT Group's results of operation and financial position.

In addition, as societal demands for the protection of personal information increases, including customer information, there are greater demands for the protection of personal information from a legal standpoint as well. However, given the increasingly advance and sophisticated criminal activities aimed at obtaining personal information and other confidential information, it is possible that NTT Group will be unable to eliminate the risk of a leak or misuse of personal information or other confidential information.

In response to this risk, NTT Group has established a management structure headed by the Group Chief Information Security Officer (CISO). Based on the premise that cyber incidents are unavoidable, and therefore that minimizing damage is critical, NTT Group, under the top leadership of the holding company and each group company, is working systematically on risk-based information security countermeasures that also utilize the cyber security framework of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) of the United States, which is widely used throughout the world.

Specific initiatives include the adoption of the "three lines of defense" principle, the development of policies that must be observed across the entire Group, migrations/innovations to zero-trust IT systems that provide secure remote work environments, the increase of security capabilities of each company through strengthening of "second line" initiatives and group-based human resource training, the collection/utilization of global threat information in light of geopolitical risks and security trends, the adoption of the latest technologies for early detection and rapid response, tests of security measures from the attacker's perspective, collaboration with domestic and foreign government agencies and critical infrastructure providers and response training exercises in the event that any incidents do occur, countermeasures based on the latest cyberattacks, cybersecurity policies, and trends in laws and regulations related to the field of economic safety and security, training for all domestic Group company presidents, and training on basic actions for all employees.

In cases of a decrease in service level or information leaks and so forth due to a security incident, we take steps to ensure that the lessons learned by responding to actual incidents do not fade by sharing them inside the Group, promoting group-wide countermeasures based on the shared content, and implementing them in accordance with each company's business characteristics.

In addition, NTT Group has made efforts to strictly manage personal information and other confidential information, in addition to establishing the "NTT Group Information Security Policy," developing management systems within the group and educating officers and employees, among other initiatives.

As a response to this opportunity, NTT Group is training security specialists who have the latest technologies and most advanced knowledge, and is working to leverage the knowledge and information gained from responding to the risks described above to provide risk countermeasure support services to companies and communities outside of the Group.

Public Relations Responses

Any spread of negative information about NTT Group on the internet, delays in providing public announcements in the event of any system disruptions, network outages, service disruptions, dissemination of misinformation or similar events could lead to NTT Group's credibility and brand image being harmed.

In response to this risk, NTT Group has established a system for complying with the guidelines for notifications and public announcements that have been established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications in order to be able to provide announcements promptly in the event of failures. NTT Group is also working to improve the quality of its public announcement responses through shared learning of best practices across each company regarding public announcement responses during emergencies, and believes that promoting these initiatives will lead to improved customer satisfaction and brand image.

Compliance

NTT Group is subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations, as the scope of its business encompasses a variety of products and services both in Japan and abroad. As a result, some of NTT Group's business activities require licenses, notifications, and permit approvals. In addition, it is possible that NTT Group's growing business operations, especially outside of Japan, could be subject to additional burdens stemming from, among other things, the local rules and regulations of the countries in which NTT operates, or the lack thereof, the unpredictable nature of commercial and judicial interpretations of such local laws, the adoption of new laws and the revision of existing laws. In addition, in recent years, in addition to laws and regulations, the handling of global-level risks that exist in the supply chain, such as human rights, child labor, destruction of the environment and intermediary exploitation, has also become an increasing issue.

With respect to these matters, it may not always be possible to eliminate compliance risk and reputational risk from loss of credibility, including, for example, in the case of an employee's improper personal behavior. The occurrence of any of the risks described above could adversely affect NTT Group's business, including its reputation and credibility, as well as NTT Group's ability to obtain new subscribers or its eligibility to bid for new contracts, which could in turn adversely affect NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

In light of these risks, NTT Group is further strengthening its compliance efforts, including the prevention of antitrust violations and bribery, both in Japan and overseas, based on the recognition that compliance with laws and regulations is an extremely important corporate responsibility.

Indicators and Targets Related to Resilience

Indicator	Target	Results
Number of Serious Incidents	FY2025: Zero	FY2024: One
Number of Critical Incidents due to External Cyberattacks	FY2025: Zero	FY2024: Zero

- Notes: 1. The scope of aggregation for the number of serious incidents and the number of telecommunications service interruptions due to external cyberattacks consists of the four telecommunications companies that are designated public institutions (NTT East, NTT West, NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO).
2. Serious incidents are incidents that either cause interruptions in the provision of telecommunications services or that cause decreases in quality, and meet the following conditions:
- Voice services for emergency calls (such as 110 or 119): 1 hour or more, and 30,000 people or more
 - Voice services for non-emergency calls: 2 hours or more and 30,000 people or more; or 1 hour or more and 100,000 people or more
 - Internet-related services (free): 12 hours or more and 1.0 million people or more; or 24 hours or more and 100,000 people or more
 - Other services: 2 hours or more and 30,000 people or more; or 1 hour or more and 1.0 million people or more
3. Critical incidents are defined as incidents that cause interruptions in telecommunications services and are widely recognized externally (e.g., through official announcements or coverage by major media).

3. Risk Factors

In addition to the information contained in this Annual Securities Report relating to NTT Group's business, accounting and other matters, prospective investors should also carefully consider the risks described below related to NTT Group's business environment, business strategy and operations, regulations to which NTT is subject and NTT's relationship with the Government, which may be material to such investors' judgment, as summarized below.

An overview of NTT Group's business risk management, determination of risks, identification of material risks, risk factors and risk countermeasures are included below.

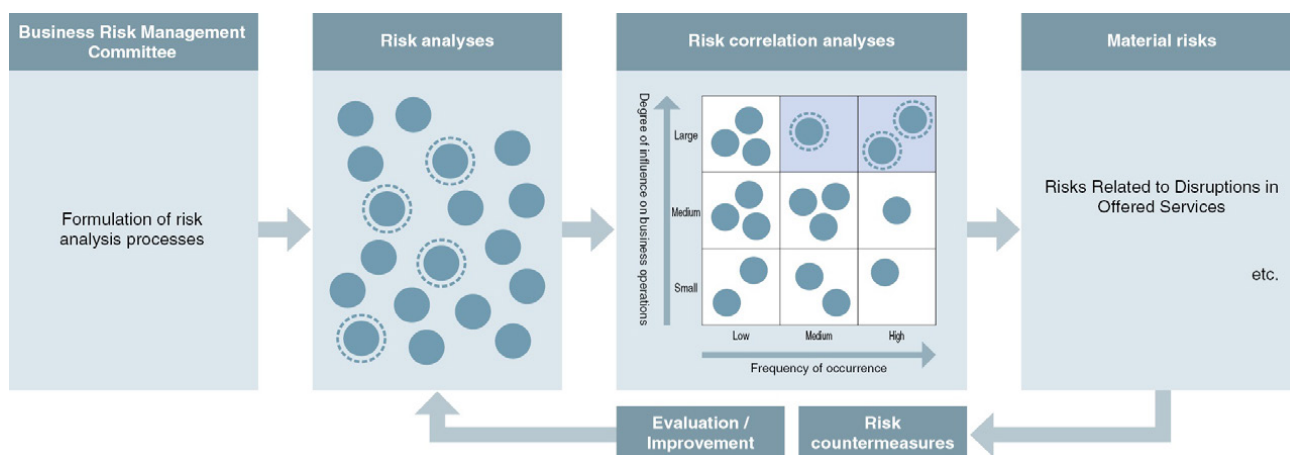
(1) Business Risk Management

NTT has established Risk Management Rules stipulating basic policies on risk management with the aims of, among others, anticipating and preventing the materialization of potential risks and minimizing losses if any risk materializes. Chaired by a senior executive vice president, the Business Risk Management Committee and the Group Business Risk Management Committee spearhead efforts to develop and operate a PDCA cycle for managing risks. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Business Risk Management Committee held two meetings, and the Group Business Risk Management Committee held two 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 other related documents, and distributed it to each Group company, in order to facilitate Group-wide risk management initiatives. On the basis of the manual and other related documents, 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.

(2) Risk Analysis and Identification of Material Risks

From time to time, NTT reviews assumed risks and management policies based on changes in the social environment. In the identification of risks, the Business Risk Management Committee and the Group Business Risk Management Committee play the central role. Analysis processes for the risks faced by NTT Group are formulated, and risk analysis is periodically implemented in accordance with these processes. In this way, Company-wide risks are identified. In addition, correlation analyses are implemented for these risks. Those risks with the potential to have the greatest influence are specified as "material risks," and countermeasures are formulated.



(3) Risk Factors and Risk Countermeasures

Forward-looking statements included herein are made as of the date of submission of this Annual Securities Report. Additional risks not currently known to NTT or that NTT now deems immaterial may also impair NTT Group's business operations. Furthermore, this Annual Securities Report includes information based on future prospects that also involve risks and uncertainties. NTT Group's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including the risks NTT Group faces as described below and elsewhere in this Annual Securities Report.

Risks Associated with NTT Group's Business Strategies

Risks Related to NTT Group's Growth

If NTT Group is unable to respond appropriately to increased competition and other changes in the structure of the markets in which it operates, its operating revenues may decline, its capital investments may lose efficiency, and cost reduction effects for sales costs, equipment-related costs, personnel costs and other costs may not be fully realized. In the information and communications market, NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition could still be adversely affected if, despite these efforts, intensifying competition due to new competitors entering the market, and maintenance and further expansion of NTT's customers base through new billing plans, do not proceed as expected. Moreover, in the information services market, the growth of information service companies in such as India and China, is bringing about global competition. Intensified competition resulting from new competitors' aggressive market entry may have an adverse effect on NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

Although NTT Group engages in joint ventures, alliances and collaborations, as well as acquisitions and other strategic investments to expand its global business operations in particular, its overseas business activities are affected by factors such as legal restrictions relating to investment and competition, differences in tax systems, differences in business customs including contract practices, labor relations, and international politics. If such risks materialize, NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Furthermore, it is possible that each of NTT Group's businesses in other markets will fail to achieve forecasted revenues, which may result in an adverse effect on NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

Furthermore, to promote AI utilization, NTT Group is radically reimagining business processes by considering the idea of what would happen if all processes were performed by AI and by working to create new value through generative AI-related businesses. However, in some cases the business may not grow as expected due to factors including delayed establishment of systems to equip the Company internally for the rapid advance of AI, increases in introduction costs, delays in creating partnerships and so forth for ecosystem formation, and delays in responding to legal regulations and social acceptability. In such cases, the Group could experience a decrease in its competitive advantage, an increase in costs to maintain service quality, and a loss of growth opportunities, which may result in an adverse effect on NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, with respect to IOWN, it is possible that the IOWN roadmap will not proceed according to plan, which would cause the anticipated business expansion from technological innovation, and the energy optimization based on IOWN, not to occur, which could, as a result, have an adverse effect on NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

In consideration of these risks, based on NTT Group's Medium-Term Management Strategy, "New Value Creation & Sustainability 2027 Powered by IOWN," which was announced in May 2023, NTT Group is aiming to achieve global sustainability and new value creation by building on the basis of the concepts and initiatives of the previous medium-term management strategy.

In order to increase capital expenditure efficiencies, NTT Group is working to simplify and streamline the network in each company, and aims to further improve productivity in various operations by digitizing its own business processes using AI and other technologies. Furthermore, NTT established a procurement company in the United States: NTT Global Sourcing, Inc., which engages in centralized price negotiations and the execution of comprehensive agreements with global vendors and other parties for hardware, software, and services purchased in common by each Group company, in order to reduce the total procurement costs of NTT Group.

For IT systems, by transitioning to globally standardized systems, NTT Group is working to promote efficiency through standardization and to ensure simple yet highly productive business operations.

Furthermore, in order to achieve stable growth in its global business, NTT Group has been working on the reorganization of its global businesses since 2019; however, currently, customers' needs have become increasingly diverse and complex, with increasing demand for digital transformation (DX) and for IT modernization. At the same time, the business environment has undergone significant changes, with competitors expanding their service lines in conjunction with changes in society and technology. Under these circumstances, NTT DATA CORPORATION and NTT Ltd. have consolidated their global businesses for business users under NTT DATA CORPORATION. Starting in April 2024, the new operating model, comprising five units—three Regional Units of

North America, EMEA/Latin America, and APAC, and two Global Units of Global Technology Services and Business Solutions—has been fully implemented to manage operations. Under a consolidated business strategy, they will work to provide end-to-end services from infrastructure to applications, to leverage the results of their research and development, and to promote business in Smart World, 5G and other areas, while at the same time, in the medium- to long-term, working towards the achievement of advanced services that will enable them to provide social and environmental value, based on the IOWN concept.

With respect to NTT Group's investments, NTT Group is working to achieve anticipated returns, such as by implementing periodic monitoring, among other measures.

With respect to IOWN, in order to ensure the achievement of the IOWN roadmap, NTT Group is working to ensure there are no delays by allocating and prioritizing resources for technological innovation and development, and developing policies to monitor and ensure the status of progress of IOWN business and technology development roadmap.

Risks Related to the Environment

Climate change is widely recognized worldwide as a significant risk. In light of this, if NTT Group's responses to and disclosures regarding recycling of resources, climate change and natural capital are determined to be insufficient, NTT Group's business operations may be adversely affected as a result of being unable to receive sufficient understanding from its stakeholders, including customers, partners, shareholders, employees and local communities. Furthermore, in the event that new or stricter laws and regulations are adopted in the future, costs may increase, which may impact NTT Group's financial condition and results of operations.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of the risks related to climate change, resource recycling, biodiversity and similar issues, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Climate Change."

Risks Related to Improving the Customer Experience (CX)

In order to upgrade its creation of new experiences and impressions for customers, NTT Group is promoting initiatives which aim to resolve social issues and create new value through collaborations with a wide range of partners. If the creation of businesses to offer customers new value does not progress as anticipated, NTT Group's market competitiveness could decline, which could, as a result, have an adverse effect on NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of the risk that initiatives to create new customer experiences and impressions do not progress sufficiently, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to New Value Creation."

Risks Related to Improving the Employee Experience (EX)

In the communications market and related markets, the expansion of cloud and 5G services, and the development of technologies such as AI, digital twin and quantum computing are rapidly advancing. A number of companies both in Japan and abroad have entered the markets, in which the diversity and sophistication of services and technology has rapidly increased, and where changes in the market, with a focus on cloud services and AI in particular, are expected to accelerate even further in the future. In addition, actively investing in growth areas is one of the pillars of the medium-term management strategy that NTT announced in May 2023, and NTT is focused on creating new value through IOWN-related services, smart world, green solutions and other areas. In this environment, strengthening EX is critical for improving productivity and creativity and for the retention of exceptional personnel. Decreased EX could adversely affect NTT Group's ability to develop new technologies, design new products, enhance its existing products and execute its growth strategy, which could affect its results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, if employees' health and safety are not sufficiently ensured, there could be a decline in labor productivity, which could affect NTT Group's results of operation and financial condition.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to improving the EX, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Human Resources."

Risks Associated with the Business Environment

Risks Related to Financial Markets

Although NTT Group evaluates its means of capital procurement, including issuing corporate bonds and obtaining loans, any substantial fluctuations in the financial markets may cause financing to become restricted, and NTT Group's financing costs may increase.

In addition, NTT Group owns investment securities and other financial assets. If their asset values were to decline because of a recession in the stock market or in other financial markets, the resulting impairment losses may adversely affect NTT Group's results of operations. NTT Group pension investments may also be adversely affected by these events.

In light of these risks, in addition to its cash and cash equivalents, NTT Group has entered into agreements with its banks to provide for overdraft accounts and committed financing lines to ensure that it maintains the liquidity necessary for its business activities. In addition, NTT Group is working to diversify its procurement procedures and to secure low-interest and stable financing. Moreover, we are working to improve the efficiency of funds by liquidating receivables, etc. Furthermore, NTT Group maintains a risk management policy, and in accordance with this policy, hedges risks using derivative transactions, including forward exchange contracts.

Risks Related to Unforeseeable Damage

If any natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, typhoons and floods, physical attacks such as armed conflicts or terrorist attacks, or new outbreaks of disease, or any similar unforeseeable occurrences were to occur, it could cause harm to NTT Group's employees, telecommunications networks or information systems, affect the services provided to customers, and, as a result, potentially adversely affect NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to natural disasters and physical attacks such as armed conflicts or terrorist attacks or similar events, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Resilience."

Risks Related to Geopolitical Developments

Because NTT Group engages in business both in Japan and abroad, issues in international affairs, such as terrorism, armed conflicts or regional disputes, could threaten the safety of employees and other persons or cause buildings and other facilities to be destroyed. Furthermore, in light of recent concerns about economic security, the effects of such events on regional business operations, supply chains, procurement of funds and other areas may cause interruptions in NTT Group's business continuity, such as by causing disruptions in NTT Group's business or causing NTT Group to be unable to provide stable services. In certain circumstances, it is possible that these issues would not be limited to the relevant countries or regions, and could have an effect on global business continuity.

In addition, as a result of such events, employees could be directly harmed, networks and systems could require long periods of time for recovery, and NTT Group could become unable to provide stable services as a result of difficulties in the procurement of fuel or equipment, among other possible effects, which could in turn cause reductions in revenues and require significant necessary expenditures on remediation costs. In certain circumstances, it is possible that NTT Group may bear responsibility for certain related damages. Furthermore, such events could lead to a decline in the credibility and corporate image of the NTT Group.

In consideration of these risks, NTT Group has strengthened its information management methods both domestically and overseas, conducts regular trainings for confirmations of employee safety, ensures the security of important equipment such as telecommunications buildings, has designed redundant transmission routes, and has strengthened the emergency power supplies for telecommunications facilities and base stations as a measure against long-term power outages, among other measures. In addition, NTT Group has published the "NTT Group Supply Chain Sustainability Guidelines," and in anticipation of any circumstances caused by internal affairs that could have a significant impact on business continuity, such as high price increases in raw materials, disruptions of logistics and difficulties in procuring raw materials and parts, NTT Group has asked its suppliers to develop business continuity plans to minimize any effects on the supply chain, in addition to working with relevant suppliers to minimize the impact of any such occurrences on NTT Group's business. Through such measures, NTT Group has taken a variety of measures to ensure the safe and stable operation of the systems and networks that are necessary for its business continuity.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

With respect to any intellectual property rights and other rights held by third parties that are necessary for NTT Group and its business partners to conduct their businesses, as a matter of policy, NTT Group and its business partners will obtain licenses or other permissions from such third parties even when such rights are held only in part by other parties. If NTT Group were unable to obtain licenses from such third parties, or if the licenses were to expire, there would be a risk that NTT Group or its business partners would become unable to provide certain technologies, products or services.

Furthermore, if NTT Group were to become subject to any claims that it infringed upon the intellectual property rights of a third party, resolution of the claim could require a significant amount of time and expense. In the event that the third party's claim is approved by a court judgment, it is possible that NTT Group would be liable for damages to such third party, or receive an injunction against the business that infringed the rights of the other party.

In addition, any unauthorized use by third parties of NTT Group's intellectual property and other rights could compromise NTT Group's competitive advantage, which could adversely affect NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to intellectual property, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to New Value Creation."

Risks Associated with Business Activities

Risks Related to Disruptions in Offered Services

NTT Group has operations both domestically and abroad, and supports society and business activities through its communications networks and information systems. In addition, NTT Group provides a multitude of services that serve as necessary lifelines that ensure people's safety in their everyday lives and services that support fundamental parts of everyday life, such as financial and payment services.

With respect to the provision of these services, any critical system development delays or disruptions or large-scale network outages could affect the services provided to customers, and potentially damage NTT Group's credibility and corporate image.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to system disruptions, network outages, service disruptions or similar events, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Resilience."

Risks Related to Security Incidents

If cyberattacks or security incidents caused by important information management failures were to cause a decrease in service level or information leaks and so forth, NTT Group's credibility and corporate image could be harmed, which could adversely affect NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, as societal demands for the protection of personal information increases, including customer information, there are greater demands for the protection of personal information from a legal standpoint as well. However, given the increasingly advance and sophisticated criminal activities aimed at obtaining personal information and other confidential information, it is possible that NTT Group will be unable to eliminate the risk of a leak or misuse of personal information or other confidential information.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to a decline in service level or information leaks and so forth due to security incidents, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Resilience."

Risks Related to Public Relations

Any spread of negative information about NTT Group on the internet, delays in providing public announcements in the event of any system disruptions, network outages, service disruptions, dissemination of misinformation or disinformation or similar events, could lead to NTT Group's credibility and brand image being harmed.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to negative information or delays in providing public announcement of disruptions or similar events, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Resilience."

Risks Related to Human Rights

NTT Group conducts its business operations domestically and abroad, and if any human rights violations, including forced labor or child labor, were found to have occurred in NTT Group or in its supply chain, NTT Group's reliability and corporate image could decline, which could in turn adversely affect its results of operation and financial position.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to human rights, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Human Resources."

Risks Related to Compliance

NTT Group is subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations, as the scope of its business encompasses a variety of products and services both in Japan and abroad. As a result, some of NTT Group's business activities require licenses, notifications, and permit approvals. In addition, it is possible that NTT Group's growing business operations, especially outside of Japan, could be subject to additional burdens stemming from, among other things, the local rules and regulations of the countries in which NTT operates, or the lack thereof, the unpredictable nature of commercial and judicial interpretations of such local laws, the adoption of new laws and the revision of existing laws. In addition, in recent years, in addition to laws and regulations, the handling of global-level risks that exist in the supply chain, such as human rights, child labor, destruction of the environment and intermediary exploitation, has also become an increasing issue.

With respect to these matters, it may not always be possible to eliminate compliance risk and reputational risk from loss of credibility, including, for example, in the case of an employee's improper personal behavior. The occurrence of any of the risks described above could adversely affect NTT Group's business, including its reputation and credibility, as well as NTT Group's ability to obtain new subscribers or its eligibility to bid for new contracts, which could in turn adversely affect NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

For details on efforts undertaken in consideration of risks related to compliance violations, see "Item 2. Business Overview — Sustainability-Related Principles and Initiatives — Strategies Related to Resilience."

Risks Related to Contracts

If, in the course of its business operations, NTT Group were to enter into any unsuitable contracts, there is a risk that NTT Group could be subject to claims for damages or other financial burdens, in addition to potentially harming NTT Group's credibility and corporate image, which could thereby adversely affect NTT Group's results of operation and financial condition.

In consideration of these risks, NTT Group has developed a contract review system and conducted internal trainings on contracts, and also monitors litigation, disputes and claims against all NTT Group companies, including currently active claims and pending claims, and promptly takes measures with respect to any related developments when the need arises.

Risks Related to AI

As AI has become more actively used across a wide variety of industries, there is a risk that inappropriate use of AI could give rise to financial burdens, or potentially harm the corporate image of NTT Group or its customer businesses, which could, as a result, cause NTT Group to be unable to fulfill its social responsibilities.

In consideration of these risks, NTT Group has established regulations for AI governance in order to prevent serious incidents from occurring, and to implement sound AI governance. In addition, NTT Group has designated an officer responsible for AI risk management at each operating company, and established an AI management system to work together with project managers to assess risks related to each AI project and to develop risk hedging policies. The holding company monitors whether the above-mentioned AI management system is being appropriately implemented at each operating company and provides guidance as necessary. Through this AI governance system, NTT Group aims to be able to offer its customers AI services that can be used safely.

Risks to NTT Group's Business Related to Regulatory Compliance and the Effect of Government Shareholdings

NTT Group is subject to risks related to regulatory actions in connection with its business operations.

The regulation of the Japanese telecommunications industry has evolved in many areas, including amendments to telecommunications laws aimed at promoting competition, protecting service users and other purposes.

Decisions relating to Government regulations and the resulting changes in the telecommunications industry may affect NTT Group's results of operations and financial condition.

In consideration of these risks, NTT Group is taking appropriate steps to obtain necessary information on developments relating to the Government's information and telecommunications policies and regulations, and has also presented its views through public comments and hearings.

For a summary of Government regulations, see "Supplemental Information-Regulations Applicable to NTT's Business- (1) Regulations."

Further, NTT Group has limited frequencies available for its services.

While the number of subscribers and the traffic per subscriber are expected to increase in conjunction with the expanded use of devices such as smartphones and tablets, if NTT Group were unable to obtain the frequency spectrum required for unhindered operation or if the start of operations on a different band frequency did not progress as planned, NTT Group may suffer degradation of service quality and incur additional costs. In addition, NTT Group may face constraints in providing wireless services or lose subscribers to competitors, which could have a material adverse effect on NTT Group's results of operations or financial condition.

In consideration of these risks, NTT Group is working to obtain new frequencies and expanding its 5G area to improve the efficiency of frequency usage.

For additional details, see "Supplemental Information-Regulations Applicable to NTT's Business- (1) Regulations- 3. Radio Act."

In addition, as NTT Group further develops its financial business, it may be unable to comply with regulations imposed by governmental or other regulatory authorities, which could result in the suspension of NTT Group's business operations by such authorities and, in turn, cause NTT Group to lose the trust of its customers or otherwise adversely affect the growth of its business.

In light of these risks, NTT Group is working to establish a management structure that is suitable for risks that are inherent to financial businesses, including regulatory compliance, and is also working on the retention and development of financial business specialists.

The Government, through the Minister of Finance, currently owns 35.28% of NTT's outstanding Shares excluding treasury stock, which equates to 35.28% of the voting rights. The Government, in its capacity as a shareholder, votes at NTT shareholder meetings and, by virtue of its statutorily mandated position as the largest shareholder, has the power to exert considerable influence over decisions made at such meetings. In 1997, in a statement at the Diet, the Government stated that it did not intend to actively use its position as a shareholder to direct the management of NTT. In fact, the Government has not historically used its power as a shareholder to direct the management of NTT. For details regarding the regulatory authority the Government legally has with respect to NTT Group, see "Supplemental Information-Regulations Applicable to NTT's Business- (1) Regulations."

In addition, beginning in August 2023, the Information and Communications Council of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications has held discussions on the "Act on Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, etc." (the "NTT Act"). The supplementary provisions to the Amendment to the NTT Act promulgated in May 2025 stipulate that various matters regarding the NTT Act, including its amendment or repeal, will continue to be considered, and necessary amendments to the act will be taken. In the future, if the NTT Act is repealed and the Government's shareholding requirement as set forth in Article 4 of the NTT Act (the requirement for the Government to hold at least one-third of NTT Group's shares) also ceases to be effective at such time, the Government may sell its NTT Group shares, although the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party stated in its proposal dated December 5, 2023 that, "In the event that shares are to be sold, methods that consider the impact on the market should be chosen," and NTT Group would also seek an approach that does not impact the market.

(1) Regulations

The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (the “MIC”) is the main regulatory body in Japan responsible for the information and telecommunications industry. The Telecommunications Business Act gives the Minister the authority to regulate telecommunications companies. The Telecommunications Business Act came into effect in 1985 at the same time that NTT was incorporated as a private company and significant changes in the legislative and regulatory framework for telecommunications in Japan opened the Japanese information and telecommunications services industry to competition. Since then, the Government has taken various measures to promote competition in the Japanese telecommunications market. As a result, NTT Group faces increasing competition in many of its business sectors from new companies that have entered or are about to enter the market.

NTT and certain of its subsidiaries are subject to regulations that affect their business under the NTT Act, the Radio Act, and the Telecommunications Business Act. A summary of these regulations is provided below.

The amendments to the Telecommunications Business Act and the NTT Act were promulgated in May 2025. Accordingly, amendments pertaining to obligations for providing universal services take effect within two years of promulgation, and the remaining amendments take effect within one year of promulgation (until such amendments take effect, statutes and regulations in effect prior to amendment shall apply).

A summary of current laws and amendments is provided below.

1. Telecommunications Business Act (Act No. 86 of 1984)

Regulations under Telecommunications Business Act are as follows:

(a) Regulations applicable to telecommunications companies

a. Provision of Universal Telecommunications Services

- Provision of Universal Services (Article 7)

A telecommunications carrier that provides universal telecommunications services (telecommunications services listed below that are to be provided nationwide due to their indispensability to the lives of the people) must make efforts to provide the services in an appropriate, fair and stable manner.

- Category 1 of Universal Telecommunications Services:

Telephone subscriber lines (base rates) or optical IP telephones equivalent to telephone subscriber lines, Wireless landlines, Type 1 Public Telephones (public telephones installed pursuant to the MIC standards), Public telephones for disasters, and emergency numbers (110, 118, 119) and others.

- Category 2 of Universal Telecommunications Services:

FTTH access services, CATV access services and dedicated wireless fixed broadband access services

b. Business Commencement/Termination

- Registration with the Minister regarding the commencement of telecommunications business (Article 9)

However, where the scale of the telecommunications circuit facilities which are to be installed and the scope of the area covered thereby do not exceed certain thresholds or fall within a certain category of radio facilities, only a notice to the Minister is required (Article 16).

- Update of registration in the event of a merger, stock acquisition or other similar transaction (Article 12(2)).

(Amendments to take effect within one year of promulgation)

- Matters subject to update of registration additionally include cases where a Category I designated telecommunications facility installer (designated as NTT East and NTT West) or a Category II designated telecommunications facility installer designated by the Minister (designated as NTT DOCOMO) engage in a merger, company split or other such action with a juridical person that manages specified telecommunications business within other NTT Group as specified by MIC Ordinance (Article 12(2)).

- Notification to the Minister as well as their service subscribers on matters relating to the suspension or discontinuation by

telecommunications companies of their telecommunications business (Article 18, Article 26(4)).

c. Setting of Subscriber Rates and Other Terms of Service

- Notification to the Minister of the terms of the basic telecommunications services they provide (Article 19). Telecommunications businesses that provide basic telecommunications services are required to provide fee-related and other contractual terms and conditions related to those services to the MIC.
- Regulations relating to consumer protection
Telecommunications companies are imposed consumer protection, including provisions on pre-contract accountability (Article 26), document delivery obligations (Article 26(2)), systems for the termination of initial contracts (Article 26(3)), notification obligations in the event of the suspension or discontinuation of telecommunications operations (Article 26(4)), obligations to handle complaints and inquiries (Article 27), prohibitions on misstatements or on excessive solicitation (Article 27(2)), and measures applicable to business agents, such as trustees (Article 27(4)), among other provisions.

d. Interconnection

- Regulations promulgated under the Telecommunications Business Act require businesses in the telecommunications sector to respond to the requests of other telecommunications carriers regarding the connection of telecommunications circuit facilities (Article 32).

e. Universal Service Grant (“USG”)

The USG is a system under which telecommunications carriers cover the costs and expenses necessary to provide universal services. With respect to Category 1 universal services, the Minister designates a support organization to provide funds to cover a portion of such costs and expenses in order to ensure the provision of such services (Article 107). Grants are made to Category I eligible telecommunications carriers (Article 108) that provide universal services, including in unprofitable regions. In connection with this system, each telecommunications carrier is obligated to make the appropriate amount of payments to cover the costs and expenses requested by the support organization (Article 110).

NTT East and NTT West have been designated as Category I eligible telecommunications carriers by the Minister. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the aggregate amount of compensation to NTT East and NTT West in connection with the USG was ¥6.7 billion, and in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025, the aggregate amount of compensation to NTT East and NTT West in connection with the USG is expected to be ¥6.4 billion.

For Category 2 universal services, as with Category 1 universal services, the support organization provides eligible telecommunications carriers (Article 110(3)) with funds for a portion of the costs required to provide such services (Article 107), and each telecommunications carrier is obligated to make the appropriate amount of payments to cover necessary costs and expenses (Article 110(5)).

In March 2025, NTT East and NTT West were designated as Category II eligible telecommunications carriers by the Minister.

Under the NTT Act, NTT East and NTT West are only required to provide Category 1 universal services nationwide (Article 3).

(Amendment to take effect within two years of promulgation)

- Revised such that NTT East and NTT West are to assume provider of last resort obligation, under which they are required to provide universal telecommunications services as the telecommunications carrier of last resort when no other telecommunications carrier is available to provide the same category of universal telecommunications services (Article 25(2)).
(In conjunction with this change, the obligation to universally provide telephone services nationwide under the NTT Act has been repealed.)

(b) Regulations Imposed Only on NTT East and NTT West

a. Rates and Other Terms of Service

- Regulations promulgated under the Telecommunications Business Act require NTT East and NTT West to notify the

Minister of the terms and conditions of their rate warranty agreements for designated telecommunications services (Article 20). These regulations also require that rates and other terms of service for designated telecommunications services provided by Category I designated telecommunications facilities be established and submitted to the Minister.

- The Telecommunications Business Act also provides for the regulation of rates for specified telecommunications services (Article 21) and for price cap regulations. The regulations promulgated under the Telecommunications Business Act require that the Minister be notified whenever the service rates of a business are at or below the standard price index specified by the Minister, and approval of the Minister is required when a business proposes to increase rates above the standard price index.

(Amendments to take effect within one year of promulgation)

- Whereas specified telecommunications services have been excluded from price cap regulations, regulations have been added such that enable the Minister to issue change orders if different rates have been set in areas outside of urban regions (Article 19)
- Regulations pertaining to telegram operations repealed (Article 5 of the Supplementary Provisions)
(For telegrams, any changes to telegram rates or contractual terms previously required approval from the Minister)

(Note)

- “Category I designated telecommunications facilities” comprise fixed terminal transmission line facilities installed by a telecommunications carrier where the facilities that have been installed by such carrier in its area of operation (which, for NTT East, consists of all of the eastern Japan area and, for NTT West, consists of all of the western Japan area) represent one-half or more of the total number of such facilities in the region, and other ancillary facilities installed together with these facilities whose connection with other telecommunications carriers is essential for improving convenience to subscribers, and for the comprehensive and reasonable development of telecommunications services (designated by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications). The main telecommunications facilities of NTT East and NTT West have been designated as Category I designated telecommunications facilities.
- “Designated telecommunications services” are services that are provided by a telecommunications business using a Category I designated telecommunications facility established by such telecommunications business, and that have been designated as services for which “it is particularly necessary to protect the interests of customers by ensuring that the rates and other terms of service are fair and appropriate.” The determination of what constitutes a designated telecommunications service is based on a consideration of various factors, including whether alternative services are being adequately provided by other telecommunications carriers. Specifically, this refers to telephone subscriber line services, ISDN, public telephones, dedicated services, FLET’S Hikari, Hikari Denwa and other services, but excludes services providing supplementary functions that have minimal beneficial impact on subscribers.
- “Specified telecommunications services” are designated telecommunications services or services specified in the MIC Ordinance as having a significant beneficial impact on subscribers. Specifically, this refers to telephone subscriber services, ISDN and public telephone services provided by NTT East and NTT West.
- “Standard price index” refers to an index published by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications that shows the standard charges for each type of designated telecommunications service taking into consideration the appropriate costs and commodity prices to support efficient management.
- “Price cap regulation” is a system that sets maximum limits on rates. As the actual charge indexes for NTT East and NTT West are below the level of the standard charge index applicable to the one-year period beginning on October 1, 2023, no price adjustments pursuant to the price cap regulation have been made.

b. Interconnection

- Regulations promulgated under the Telecommunications Business Act require NTT East and NTT West to obtain approval of all interconnection agreements from the Minister as holders of Category I designated telecommunications facilities (Article 33). The Minister’s approval is subject, among other things, to the condition that the interconnection rates be fair and proper according to the method stipulated in the MIC Ordinance for computing proper costs under efficient management. NTT East’s and NTT West’s respective interconnection agreements establish their interconnection rates and conditions for interconnection.

(Telephone Line Interconnection Charges)

In May 1998, in a joint status report on deregulation and competition policy issued by the governments of Japan and the

United States, the Government stated its intention to introduce a Long-Run Incremental Cost (“LRIC”) Methodology. In May 2000, the Telecommunications Business Act was amended to include the introduction of an LRIC Methodology, which has since then brought about decreases in interconnection charges. As communication traffic declined significantly, in order to avoid an increase in communication rates through the increase of interconnection charges, it was decided that Non-Traffic Sensitive (“NTS”) costs (costs which do not vary according to the volume of communication traffic) would be removed from interconnection rate costs and be recovered instead through base rates (October 2004 report of the Telecommunications Council).

In addition, with respect to a portion of NTS costs, when the USF was reviewed from the standpoint of restricting cost increases for users, it was decided that the cost burden resulting from narrowing the scope of USF subsidies would not be borne only by NTT East and NTT West, but would also be recovered in a fair and equitable manner from other carriers, and that a portion of NTS costs would therefore be reintroduced as interconnection rate costs.

The Telecommunications Council of 2024 conducted a review with respect to interconnection charges from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 onward. This resulted in the decision to introduce interconnection charges combining metal wire housing modules and IP networks to take effect after the migration to IP networks is complete (beginning in January 2025). It also resulted in decisions to continue applying the LRIC Methodology with respect to metal wire housing modules and other such devices, and applying the actual cost method with respect to IP networks.

(Optical Fiber Line Interconnection Charges)

NTT East and NTT West are obligated to lease their optical fiber to other carriers at regulated rates (referred to as “optical fiber interconnection charges”) because the optical fiber owned by NTT East and NTT West qualifies as Category I designated telecommunications facilities under the Telecommunications Business Act.

In order to maintain low barriers to entry by other carriers through the lowering of interconnection charges, NTT East and NTT West have employed a future cost method that designates the three-year period from the start of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 as the computation period in order to calculate subscriber optical fiber interconnection charges. For these interconnection charges, NTT Group has introduced a cost difference adjustment system under which adjustments are made by adding the difference between the actual revenue from interconnection charges and the actual cost of interconnection charges for the following year and future years, which NTT believes will eliminate the risk of unrecoverable amounts.

The Information and Communications Council and Postal Services Council conducted an evaluation of the issue of setting per-unit interconnection charges for optical bifurcated lines in the passive optical network (Gigabit Ethernet-Passive Optical Network, or “GE-PON”) and determined that there remained issues that needed to be resolved (March 2012 report by the Information and Communications Council and Postal Services Council). To date, the Information and Communications Council has not set per-unit interconnection charges for optical bifurcated lines.

Regulations promulgated under the Telecommunications Business Act require NTT East and NTT West to notify the Minister of:

- in the event that any functions relating to Category I designated telecommunications facilities are suspended or discontinued, NTT East and NTT West are required to notify other telecommunications carriers who use such functions in advance, in accordance with the MIC Ordinance (Article 33(2)),
 - plans related to the functions of Category I designated telecommunications facilities, including any changes or additions to such functions (Article 36),
 - any agreement to share Category I designated telecommunications facilities with other telecommunications carriers (Article 37), and,
 - in the event that any wholesale telecommunications provision business utilizing Category I designated telecommunications facilities is started, modified, or terminated, NTT East and NTT West are required to notify the Minister of such start, modification, or termination, as well as the type of wholesale service, the fee applicable to certain wholesale businesses that meet certain conditions, and other information (Article 38 (2)). Further, there are regulations governing the organization and publication of information furnished to or obtained by the Minister (Article 39 (2)).
- For Category I designated telecommunications facilities that are determined to have an impact on fair competition between telecommunications carriers (designated wholesale telecommunications services: FLET’S Hikari and Hikari Denwa), NTT East and NTT West are not permitted to refuse to provide the designated wholesale telecommunications services to wholesale providers without a valid reason (Article 38(2)).

c. Prohibited Activities

NTT East and NTT West, as dominant businesses in the fixed voice and IP/packet communications markets, are prohibited from using interconnection information for other than its intended purposes and from giving unfair preferential treatment to any particular telecommunications carrier (Article 30). Officers of NTT East and NTT West are also prohibited from holding concurrent officer positions at NTT Communications and NTT DOCOMO, which was designated by the Minister as a specified relevant carrier (Article 31). NTT East and NTT West are required to carry out necessary and proper monitoring of the subsidiaries to which they outsource services to ensure that such subsidiaries do not participate in prohibited activities, and are also obligated to appropriately manage information relating to interconnection services and to establish an appropriate system to monitor the implementation status of interconnection services (Article 31). Accordingly, NTT Group's ability to provide services exclusively in collaboration with telecommunications carriers within NTT Group is limited by these regulations. NTT intends to provide services in response to market needs while ensuring that all requirements for fair competition, including the regulations with respect to prohibited activities, are satisfied. However, these regulations may, for example, impede the timely provision of new services by NTT Group or have other adverse effects.

(Amendments to take effect within one year of promulgation)

- Information obtained by NTT East and NTT West in the course of providing wholesale services has been newly added to the types of information subject to prohibition on use for purposes other than the original intent (Article 30).
- Prohibitions have been added against holding a position in NTT East or NTT West concurrently with a position in a specified relevant carrier (designated by the Minister*). Accordingly, a corporate director or equivalent at NTT East or NTT West is prohibited from concurrently serving as a corporate director or equivalent, or as an employee, at a specified relevant carrier. In addition, an employee at NTT East or NTT West is prohibited from concurrently serving as a corporate director or equivalent at a specified relevant carrier (Article 31).
- NTT East and NTT West are prohibited from assigning key employees of specified relevant carriers (employees who meet the requirements set forth under MIC Ordinance as employees who assume important roles in the operations of specified relevant carriers*) to engage in services that are specified services of NTT East and NTT West (those services specified by MIC Ordinance as services with respect to which fair operation is particularly necessary to ensure appropriate competitive relationships among telecommunications carriers*). Furthermore, a prohibition has been added such that specified relevant carriers are prohibited from assigning persons engaged in services that are specified services of NTT East and NTT West to engage in work as key employees of specified relevant carriers (Article 31).
- A new prohibition has been added such that certain transactions of NTT East and NTT West carried out with specified relevant carriers are prohibited in accordance with MIC Ordinance (Article 31).

* Specific details are to be established through MIC Ordinance, etc. going forward.

(c) Regulations Imposed on NTT DOCOMO

a. Interconnection

- Regulations promulgated under the Telecommunications Business Act require NTT DOCOMO to submit to the Minister for approval any interconnection agreements relating to connection with Category II designated telecommunications facilities (Article 34). NTT DOCOMO's main telecommunications facilities for mobile phones were designated by the Minister as Category II designated telecommunications facilities requiring a reliable connection with other telecommunications businesses. NTT DOCOMO is required to establish its interconnection rates and terms of interconnection in its interconnection agreements and to submit them to the Minister.
- In the event that any functions relating to Category II designated telecommunications facilities are suspended or discontinued, NTT DOCOMO is required to notify other telecommunications carriers who use such functions in advance, in accordance with the MIC Ordinance (Article 34(2)).
- In the event that any wholesale telecommunications provision business utilizing Category II designated telecommunications facilities is started, modified, or terminated, regulations promulgated under the Telecommunications Business Act require NTT DOCOMO to notify the Minister of such start, modification, or termination, as well as the type of wholesale service, the fee applicable to certain wholesale businesses that meet certain conditions, and other information (Article 38(2)). Further, there are regulations governing the organization and publication of information furnished to or obtained by the Minister (Article 39(2)).
- For Category II designated telecommunications facilities that are determined to have an impact on fair competition between telecommunications carriers (designated wholesale telecommunications services: mobile phones, BWA access

services and cellular LPWA), NTT DOCOMO is not permitted to refuse to provide the designated wholesale telecommunications services to wholesale providers without a valid reason (Article 38(2)).

Regulations related to Category II designated telecommunications facilities are applicable to all telecommunications companies who install Category II designated telecommunications equipment, including but not limited to NTT DOCOMO.

b. Prohibited Activities

From the perspective of preserving competitiveness between telecommunications operators, NTT DOCOMO is prohibited from offering more preferential service rates when devices are purchased than when devices are not purchased, constraining users with excessively long contract periods and similar activities (Article 27(3)). In addition to NTT DOCOMO, this prohibition applies to all operators designated by the Minister.

Furthermore, NTT DOCOMO, as a dominant business in the mobile communications market, is prohibited from using interconnection information for other than its intended purposes and from giving unfair preferential treatment to other NTT Group companies as designated by the Minister (Article 30).

(Note)

“Category II designated telecommunications facilities” consist of (a) transmission line facilities connected to designated mobile equipment (including mobile phone devices and BWA devices) installed by telecommunications businesses which (i) are installed by the same telecommunications businesses, and (ii) represent ten percent or more of the total number of transmission line facilities in the entire service area, and (b) telecommunications facilities which were installed specifically to provide such telecommunications services for reliable connection with other telecommunications businesses designated by the Minister.

(Amendment to take effect within one year of promulgation)

- Information obtained by NTT DOCOMO in the course of providing wholesale services has been newly added to the types of information subject to prohibition on use for purposes other than the original intent (Article 30).

2. NTT Act (Act No. 85 of 1984)

(a) Overview

The Supplementary Provisions of the Act to Amend the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company Act were promulgated in June 1997 (the “1997 Amendment”) and came into effect in July 1999. As a result, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company Act was re-titled the “Act on Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, etc.” and NTT was reorganized as a holding company.

The amendment to the NTT Act was promulgated in May 2025 (the “2025 Amendment”) and includes the following amendments: repeal of the universal telephone service obligation (revised to a provider of last resort obligation under the Telecommunications Business Act); revision of business scope regulations for NTT East and West (reclassification of inter-prefectural communications services as core services, changing notification requirements for purpose-driven services to notification after the fact, changing to a system requiring notification of implementation standards pertaining to the utilization business, and for verification after the fact in regard to observing such implementation standards); addition of exceptions with respect to services subject to the facility self-installation obligation (inter-prefectural communications services, etc.); easing of approval requirements pertaining to resolutions on merger, company split or other such action of NTT East and NTT West (exceptions added for mergers, company splits and other such actions that are not subject to approval), and; addition of land, structures, and disposition specified by MIC Ordinance to the list of facilities and actions subject to the approval framework for transfer of critical facilities.

The Supplementary Provisions stipulate that review is to be performed on an ongoing basis around three years after the 2025 Amendment comes into effect with respect to systems pertaining to NTT, NTT East, and NTT West, including the notion of amending or repealing provisions of the NTT Act taking into account technologies, usage trends, and the competitive landscape.

(b) Purpose, Business and Responsibilities

1-1. Purpose

The purposes of the NTT Act is to define the NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION (the “Company”), NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION (“NTT East”) and NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION (“NTT West”).

1-2. Definition

- a. The NTT Act defines the Company, as a joint-stock company whose purpose is to own all of the shares issued by NTT East and NTT West, to ensure appropriate and reliable provision of telecommunications services by these companies, and to engage in research activities relating to telecommunications technologies that form the foundation for telecommunications in Japan, and includes any successor to the Company’s rights and responsibilities pursuant to Article 4-1 of the Supplementary Provisions.
- b. The NTT Act defines “NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION” as a joint-stock company whose purpose is to manage the regional telecommunications business in the regions set forth in paragraph 2(c)(i)(A) below as a joint-stock company, and refers to the successor business to the Government’s business pursuant to Article 2(1) of the 1997 Amendment.
- c. The NTT Act defines “NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION” as a joint-stock company whose purpose is to manage the regional telecommunications business in the regions set forth in paragraph 2(c)(i)(B) below as a joint-stock company, and refers to the successor business to the Government’s business pursuant to Article 2(1) of the 1997 Amendment.

(Notes)

- Article 4(1) of the Supplementary Provisions: NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION was dissolved at the time of the establishment of the Company, and all of its rights and responsibilities were assumed by the Company at such time.
- Article 2(1) of the 1997 Amendment: The Government established NTT East and NTT West, and had each company assume the domestic telecommunications services operated by NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION that were within the scope of regional telecommunications services specified under the amendment.

(Amendments to take effect within one year of promulgation)

- b. The NTT Act defines “NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION” as a joint-stock company whose purpose is to manage the regional telecommunications business in the regions set forth in paragraph 2(c)(i)(A) below as a joint-stock company, and refers to the successor business to the Government’s business pursuant to Article 2(1) of the 1997 Amendment.
- c. The NTT Act defines “NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION” as a joint-stock company whose purpose is to manage the regional telecommunications business in the regions set forth in paragraph 2(c)(i)(B) below as a joint-stock company, and refers to the successor business to the Government’s business pursuant to Article 2(1) of the 1997 Amendment.

2. Business Activities

- a. The NTT Act requires the Company to engage in the business activities described below:

- (i) subscribing for and holding the shares issued by NTT East and NTT West and exercising rights as a shareholder of such shares;
- (ii) providing necessary advice, assistance and other related support to NTT East and NTT West;
- (iii) engaging in research activities relating to telecommunications technologies that form the foundation for telecommunications; and
- (iv) engaging in business activities incidental to the business activities set forth in (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

- b. In addition to the business activities set forth in paragraph 2(a) above, the NTT Act also provides that the Company may engage in actions necessary to complete such business activities after notifying the Minister.
- c. The NTT Act requires that NTT East and NTT West engage in the business activities described below:
 - (i) regional telecommunications business activities in prefectures in the following regions:
 - A. for NTT East: Hokkaido Prefecture, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture and Nagano Prefecture; and
 - B. for NTT West: Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture and all other prefectures not listed above.
 - (ii) business activities incidental to those set forth 2(c)(i).
- d. Upon notification to the Minister, the NTT Act permits NTT East and NTT West to engage in the business activities described below:
 - (i) business activities necessary to achieve their respective purposes as described in paragraph 2(c) above, and
 - (ii) regional telecommunications business activities in any region or prefecture (Intended Business Areas) not otherwise designated.
- e. Regional telecommunications business activities must be conducted using facilities that have been installed by NTT East and NTT West themselves. If, however, it is determined to be necessary for ensuring that telephone services are universally provided appropriately, fairly and stably in an Intended Business Area, then with the approval of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, telephone services may be provided using the facilities (radio equipment) of other telecommunications operators.
- f. In addition to the business activities described in paragraphs 2(c) and 2(d) above, upon notification to the Minister, NTT East and NTT West may engage in telecommunications businesses and other business activities utilizing their equipment, technology or employees used in the operation of their business activities described in 2(c) above, to the extent that there is no interference with the smooth implementation of their regional telecommunications business activities and the maintenance of fair competition in regional telecommunications business activities.

(Amendments to take effect within one year of promulgation; Portions in section (e) rendered in square brackets ([]) are to be deleted within two years of promulgation)

2. Business Activities

- a. The NTT Act requires the Company to engage in the business activities described below:
 - (i) subscribing for and holding the shares issued by NTT East and NTT West and exercising rights as a shareholder of such shares;
 - (ii) providing necessary advice, assistance and other related support to NTT East and NTT West;
 - (iii) engaging in research activities relating to telecommunications technologies that form the foundation for telecommunications; and
 - (iv) engaging in business activities incidental to the business activities set forth in (i), (ii) and (iii) above.
- b. In addition to the business activities set forth in paragraph 2(a) above, the NTT Act also provides that the Company may engage in actions necessary to complete such business activities after notifying the Minister.
- c. The NTT Act requires that NTT East and NTT West engage in the business activities described below:
 - (i) regional telecommunications services (within the scope of such intended business, telecommunications services that involve providing universal telecommunications services and other telecommunications services (limited to those that involve intermediating communications, excluding the following services)):
 - A. telecommunications services that use transmission line facilities specified by MIC Ordinance, which are connected to

- mobile equipment at one end; and
 - B. telecommunications services that use telecommunications facilities specified by MIC Ordinance, which are installed exclusively for the purpose of providing telecommunications services that enable connection to the Internet;
 - (ii) engaging in business activities incidental to telecommunications services.
- d. NTT East and NTT West may engage in the business activities described below. In such cases, when NTT East or NTT West embark on such business activities, notification must be provided to the Minister with respect to the particulars specified by MIC Ordinance, as specified by MIC Ordinance:
- (i) in addition to the business activities set forth in the preceding paragraph, business activities necessary to achieve purposes of NTT East and NTT West; and
 - (ii) telecommunications services that intermediate communications and are provided within the Intended Business Area of the other regional company, either NTT East or NTT West (excluding the telecommunications services set forth in (c)(i)(A) and (c)(i)(B), above).
- e. Regional telecommunications business activities (excluding telecommunications services provided as telecommunications services for intermediating communications between areas of respective prefectures within the Intended Business Area and the areas of other prefectures within the Intended Business Area) must be conducted using telecommunications facilities that have been installed by NTT East and NTT West themselves. However, this shall not apply if it has been deemed necessary for ensuring that [telephone services are universally provided appropriately, fairly and stably in an Intended Business Area], or necessary for ensuring that telecommunications services pertaining to regional telecommunications services are provided appropriately and stably [(excluding services pertaining to telephone services)], upon having been granted approval of the Minister as specified by MIC Ordinance.
- f. In the preceding three paragraphs, the term “Intended Business Area” refers to the area specified in each of the following items with respect to NTT East and NTT West.
- (i) NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION (“NTT East”)

The combined area encompassing Hokkaido, Aomori Prefecture, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Akita Prefecture, Yamagata Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, Ibaraki Prefecture, Tochigi Prefecture, Gunma Prefecture, Saitama Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa Prefecture, Niigata Prefecture, Yamanashi Prefecture, and Nagano Prefecture
 - (ii) NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION (“NTT West”)

The combined area encompassing Kyoto Prefecture, Osaka Prefecture, and all other prefectures not specified in the preceding item
- g. NTT East and NTT West may engage in telecommunications services and other business activities utilizing their equipment, technology or employees used in the operation of their business activities described in 2(c) above (excluding telecommunications services that involve providing the telecommunications services described in (c)(i)(A) and (B) above, and other business activities specified by MIC Ordinance; hereinafter referred to as “Utilization Business” in this Article).
- h. When NTT East or NTT West intends to engage in Utilization Business pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it must set standards regarding implementation of the Utilization Business in advance as specified by MIC Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as the “Implementation Standards” in this Article), and furthermore must submit the Implementation Standards to the Minister and make them public. The same applies if NTT East or NTT West intends to change the Implementation Standards.
- i. The Implementation Standards must specify the necessary content, in accordance with MIC Ordinance, regarding the following matters that NTT East and NTT West must observe when engaging in Utilization Business:
- (i) matters related to measures for ensuring that Utilization Business is conducted to the extent that there is no interference with the smooth implementation of the business activities set forth in 2(c) above; and
 - (ii) matters related to measures for ensuring that Utilization Business is conducted to the extent that there is no interference with the maintenance of fair competition in telecommunications business activities.
- j. When engaging in Utilization Business, NTT East and NTT West must act in accordance with the Implementation Standards.
- k. Each fiscal year, NTT East and NTT West must report to the Minister on the status of implementing Utilization Business and other particulars specified by MIC Ordinance, as specified by MIC Ordinance, and make them public.
- l. If the Minister finds that the Implementation Standards do not conform to the provisions of 2(i) above, the Minister may order NTT East or NTT West to amend such Implementation Standards.
- m. If the Minister finds that NTT East or NTT West has not observed the Implementation Standards, the Minister may

order NTT East or NTT West to observe the Implementation Standards to the extent necessary for ensuring that Utilization Business is conducted to the extent that there is no interference with the smooth implementation of the business activities set forth in paragraph c, and conducted to the extent that there is no interference with the maintenance of fair competition in telecommunications business activities.

3. Responsibilities

Pursuant to the NTT Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, the management of the Company, NTT East and NTT West are required to give consideration to each company's contribution to securing the appropriate, fair, and reliable provision of telephone services throughout Japan that are indispensable to civil life, and to the promotion of public welfare.

(Amendment to take effect within two years of promulgation)

- Repeal of provision on responsibilities (Article 3)

(c) Matters Requiring the Approval of the Minister

The NTT Act requires that the Minister approve the following actions of the Company, NTT East or NTT West, as applicable:

- Issuing new shares or bonds with share acquisition rights (Articles 4 and 5). Under the NTT Act, the Company may issue new shares upon notification to the Minister, and may continue to do so until the number of issued shares reaches a certain threshold specified in the applicable ministerial ordinance of the MIC, even if approval is not obtained (Supplementary Provisions, Article 14).
- Adopting resolutions to change the respective articles of incorporation of the Company, NTT East or NTT West, to merge or dissolve each company (Article 11), excluding any changes to the articles of incorporation to change the trade name of the Company, NTT East or NTT West.
- Changing the business operation plans of the Company, NTT East or NTT West (Article 12).
- Transferring or mortgaging any significant telecommunications facilities of NTT East or NTT West (Article 14).

(Amendments to take effect within two years of promulgation)

- Adopting resolutions to change the respective articles of incorporation of the Company, NTT East or NTT West, to merge or dissolve each company; this excludes mergers involving juridical persons that do not engage in telecommunications business and whose capital or business scale otherwise does not meet the standards specified by MIC Ordinance, whereby all rights and obligations are transferred to NTT East or NTT West, and also excludes mergers or company splits involving business other than the telecommunications business of NTT East or NTT West as specified by MIC Ordinance.
- Transferring, mortgaging, or disposing of (as specified by MIC Ordinance) significant facilities of NTT East or NTT West, or buildings, other structures, or land necessary for installation of telecommunications facilities (as specified by MIC Ordinance) (Article 14).

(d) Other Obligations to the Minister

In addition to the foregoing, the NTT Act imposes several additional duties on NTT, NTT East and NTT West, including:

- a duty to notify the Minister of any appointments or resignations of representative directors, corporate directors or corporate auditors of the Company (Article 10); non-Japanese citizens cannot be appointed as representative corporate directors of the Company, NTT East or NTT West, and non-Japanese citizens cannot comprise one-third or more of the respective boards of directors of the Company, NTT East and NTT West;

- a duty to submit balance sheets, profit and loss accounts and business reports to the Minister (Article 13);
- a duty to abide by orders issued by the Minister (Article 16); and
- a duty to comply with requests to submit reports on business activities (Article 17).

(Amendment to take effect within one year of promulgation)

- Duty to submit balance sheets, profit and loss accounts and business reports to the Minister (Article 13) repealed.

3. Radio Act (Act No. 131 of 1950)

- (a) Under the Radio Act, any establishment of a radio station requires a license from the Minister (Article 4) and
- (b) changes to the purpose of the radio station, intended audience and topics of communication require approval from the Minister (Article 17).

(Spectrum Band Allocation for Mobile Communication Businesses)

Mobile communications businesses are required to have a license from the MIC to use radio frequency spectrum. Spectrum band allocations are governed by the Radio Act and related statutes and regulations.

(Amendment to take effect within nine months of promulgation)

Under the amended Radio Act, a system of determining business operators to whom frequencies are allocated enlisting price competition (where the participant offering the highest price through bidding or auction is selected as the successful bidder) will be established.

(2) Matters Relating to Company Shares

1. Restrictions on the Ratio of Foreign Ownership of the Voting Rights of Company Shares (Article 6 of the NTT Act)

If the ratio of foreign ownership of voting rights to the total voting rights of Company Shares would equal or exceed one-third, the Company is prohibited from recording the names and addresses of such foreign owners on its shareholder registry and registering such foreign ownership.

(Note) “Foreign ownership” refers to:

- (1) any person who is not of Japanese nationality;
- (2) any foreign government or any of its representatives;
- (3) any foreign juridical person or association; or
- (4) any juridical person or association whose voting rights are directly owned by entities listed in clauses (1) through (3) above in a ratio equal to or exceeding the ratio specified in the applicable ministerial ordinance of the MIC.

NTT’s Articles of Incorporation provide that the Company may distribute dividends to its shareholders or registered pledgees of shares entered or recorded on the register of shareholders and shareholders or pledgees of shares for whom all or part of their shares were not entered or recorded in the register of shareholders pursuant to Article 6 of the NTT Act.

2. Government Ownership of Company Shares (Article 4 of the NTT Act)

The NTT Act requires the Government, at all times, to own one-third or more of the total number of issued Shares of the Company.

(Note)

The NTT Act sets forth special provisions regarding the method for calculating the total number of issued Shares of the Company for this purpose (NTT Act, Supplementary Provisions, Article 13), including: (i) if shares are issued through a new share offering or the exercise of stock acquisition rights, or if they are delivered in exchange for shares with call or put provisions, the increase in the number of shares as a result thereof (the “shares not to be included in the calculation”) shall not be included in the total number of issued shares as set forth in Article 4, paragraph 1 of the NTT Act; and (ii) if there is a stock split or combination of Shares after the increase in Shares described in clause (i), the number obtained by multiplying the ratio

of the stock split or the combination of Shares (if there is a stock split or combination of Shares in two or more stages, the ratio is equal to the product of the ratios for all stages) with the Shares Not to be Included in Calculation would not be included in the total number of issued Shares.

As of March 31, 2025, the total number of issued Shares of the Company was 90,550,316,400, of which the Government owned 29,199,372,200 Shares or 35.28% of outstanding Shares, excluding treasury stock.

(Note)

In December 2000, NTT issued 300,000 new Shares (equal to 3.0 billion Shares after a stock splits on January 4, 2009, July 1, 2015, January 1, 2020 and July 1, 2023) in a public offering. These Shares are not included in the total number of issued Shares when calculating the percentage of Government-owned Shares. The total number of Government-owned Shares includes Shares which are unregistered because of a failure in the transfer of title, and such Shares are therefore not actually owned by the Government. These Shares are nominally owned by the Government but are excluded from the total number of Shares owned by the Government when calculating the percentage of Government-owned Shares. If these conditions are taken into account, the percentage of Government-owned Shares is 33.33%.

NTT Group's transactions with Government divisions and agencies are arm's-length transactions, with the relevant division or agency acting as an individual customer. In its capacity as a shareholder, the Government is entitled to exercise voting rights at NTT general shareholders meetings, and as the largest shareholder, theoretically has the power to have a material impact on a large majority of shareholder meeting resolutions. However, the Government historically has not exercised this authority and has not been directly involved in NTT's management.

3. Government Dispositions of Company Shares

The NTT Act requires that any disposition of the Government's Company Shares must be within the limits determined by the Diet in the relevant annual budget (NTT Act, Article 7).

(a) Background of Sales and Sale Policy (From the 1st to the 6th Offering of Government-owned Shares)

NTT was established with 15.6 million issued Shares; of the 10.4 million Shares that the Government was allowed to sell (the numbers of Shares held less the 5.2 million Shares representing the one-third of issued Shares that the Government was obligated to hold), the Government sold 5.4 million Shares from 1986 to 1988.

In addition, on December 17, 1990, the Ministry of Finance promulgated a sale policy under which, with respect to the 5.0 million Shares that remained unsold at that point: (a) 2.5 million Shares would systematically be sold at an approximate rate of 500,000 Shares per year; (b) if in later years the market environment allowed it, such sales would be carried out earlier than scheduled; and (c) sales of the remaining 2.5 million Shares would be frozen for a period of time. (However, until the fiscal year ended March 31, 1998, no sales were actually carried out, due to the market environment and other factors.)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1999, the Government sold one million Shares in December 1998.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2000, the Government designated one million Shares as the maximum number of Shares that it would sell; of these, NTT repurchased 48,000 Shares as treasury stock, and the Government sold the remaining 952,000 Shares in November 1999. The above sale policy announced in December 1990 has expired.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001, the Government sold one million Shares in November 2000.

(b) Sales of Government-owned shares

Sales of Government-owned shares up to the date of submission of this Annual Securities Report are summarized below:

Fiscal Year	Government Sales		
	Sale Date	Number of Shares Sold	Sale Method
FY1986	February 1987 (the 1st offering)	200,000 shares	General public bidding
		1,750,000 shares	"Distribution of Securities" by securities broker
FY1987	November 1987 (the 2nd offering)	1,950,000 shares	"Underwriting" or "Distribution of Securities" by securities broker
FY1988	October 1988 (the 3rd offering)	1,500,000 shares	"Underwriting" or "Distribution of Securities" by securities broker
FY1998	December 1998 (the 4th offering)	1,000,000 shares	Distribution of securities through book-building method
FY1999	July 13, 1999	48,000 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
	November 1999 (the 5th offering)	952,000 shares	Distribution of securities through book-building method
FY2000	November 2000 (the 6th offering)	1,000,000 shares	Distribution of securities through book-building method
FY2002	October 8, 2002	91,800 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2003	October 15, 2003	85,157 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2004	November 26, 2004	800,000 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2005	September 6, 2005	1,123,043 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2011	July 5, 2011	57,513,600 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
	February 8, 2012	41,820,600 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2013	March 7, 2014	26,010,000 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2014	November 14, 2014	35,088,600 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
	November 28, 2014	1,068,100 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2016	June 14, 2016	59,000,000 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2019	September 11, 2019	48,666,700 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock
FY2022	September 15, 2022	92,925,400 shares	Repurchase of treasury stock

- Notes: 1. With an effective date of November 24, 1995, a stock split was implemented with a ratio of 1.02 shares per share of common stock.
2. With an effective date of January 4, 2009, a stock split was carried out with a ratio of 100 shares per share of common stock.
3. With an effective date of July 1, 2015, a stock split was implemented with a ratio of 2 shares per share of common stock.
4. With an effective date of January 1, 2020, a stock split was implemented with a ratio of 2 shares per share of common stock.

4. Management's Analysis of Financial Condition, Results of Operations and Cash Flows

Summary of Results of Operations

Forward-looking statements included herein are made as of the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report.

(1) Overview of Medium-Term Financial Targets

	Year Ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in billions of yen)			
EBITDA	3,418.1	3,239.3	(178.9)	(5.2) %
Overseas Operating Profit Margin	8.6%	7.5%	(1.2)point	—
ROIC (Existing areas)	8.1%	5.6%	(2.4)point	—

Notes: 1. Depreciation and amortization expense in EBITDA excludes all depreciation expense related to right-of-use assets.

2. Overseas Operating Profit excludes temporary expenses, such as M&A-related depreciation costs of intangible asset. Includes results from NTT DATA Group's overseas businesses.

3. The existing areas are defined as "NTT DOCOMO Group Consumer Telecommunications Business, NTT East Group, and NTT West Group".

In May 2023, we announced the NTT Group Medium-Term Management Strategy “New Value Creation & Sustainability 2027 Powered by IOWN.” Under this new strategy, we are providing new value to customers and society, and by shifting our business activities themselves toward the achievement of a sustainable society, we would like NTT's existence to be a supporter of global sustainability. To achieve our goals, in addition to expanding our investment in growth areas and investing approximately 8.0 trillion yen in growth areas over the next five years, we will further increase our cash-generation ability for the future. Looking ahead to FY2027, we will increase cash for growth aiming to reach EBITDA of approximately 4.0 trillion yen.

With regard to our medium-term financial targets, We will strengthen initiatives focused on our cash generation abilities to achieve further sustainable growth and have set EBITDA as a key indicator, aiming for an increase of 20% to reach ¥4.0 trillion by FY2027. Moreover, in our growth areas that will be drivers, we aim to increase EBITDA by 40% in FY2027 and overseas operating profit margin by 10% in FY2025. In our existing areas, we aim to achieve EBITDA by 10% in FY2027 while also targeting ROIC (Return On Invested Capital) of 9%.

EBITDA for the fiscal year under review decreased by 5.2% from the previous fiscal year to ¥3,239.3 billion. This decrease was due to a decline in operating profit, among other factors. The Overseas Operating Profit Margin for the fiscal year under review decreased by 1.2 points to 7.5%. ROIC (Existing areas) decreased by 2.4 points compared to the previous fiscal year to 5.6%.

(2) Analysis of Operating Results (Consolidated)



Operating Revenues

NTT Group's operating revenues are divided into six service categories, comprising fixed voice related services, mobile voice related services, IP/packet communications services, sales of telecommunications equipment, system integration and other.

Operating revenues in the fiscal year under review increased 2.5% from the previous fiscal year to ¥13,704.7 billion.

This increase was due to such factors as an increase in system integration revenues, partially offset by a decrease in fixed voice-related revenues and mobile voice-related revenues.

Operating revenues for each service category for the fiscal year under review are summarized as follows:

Fixed Voice Related Services

NTT Group's fixed voice related services include a portion of the services it provides in the regional communications business segment and Integrated ICT Business Segment, such as telephone subscriber lines, INS-Net, conventional leased circuits and high speed digital.

Fixed voice related revenues for the fiscal year under review decreased 7.3% from the previous fiscal year to ¥746.6 billion. This decrease was due to a continued decline in the number of subscriptions for telephone subscriber lines and INS-Net caused by the increased popularization of mobile phones and IP telephones, and an increase in free or low-priced communications services offered by providers of over-the-top content ("OTT" a content distribution service utilizing other companies' communications infrastructure, allowing a service provider to distribute services without owning its own communications infrastructure).

Mobile Voice Related Services

Mobile voice related services include a portion of the services NTT Group provides in the Integrated ICT Business Segment, such as 5G, LTE (Xi) and other services.

Mobile voice related revenues for the fiscal year under review decreased 3.4% from the previous fiscal year to ¥954.3 billion. This decrease was primarily due to a decline in ARPU resulting from the expansion of billing plans such as irumo, which led to a decline in revenues.

IP/Packet Communications Services

NTT Group's IP/packet communications services include a portion of the services it provides in the Regional Communications Business Segment, such as FLET'S Hikari, and a portion of the services it provides in the Integrated ICT Business Segment, such as Arcstar Universal One, IP-VPN, OCN, and 5G, LTE (Xi) and other packet communications services.

In the fiscal year under review, revenues from IP/packet communications services decreased 1.1% from the previous fiscal year to ¥3,396.0 billion.

Sales of Telecommunications Equipment

This category includes a portion of the services NTT Group provides in the Integrated ICT Business Segment and the Regional Communications Business Segment.

In the fiscal year under review, revenues from telecommunications equipment sales increased 0.0% from the previous fiscal year to ¥852.3 billion. This was mainly due to increased sales of telecommunications equipment for enterprise customers in the Integrated ICT Business Segment, which contributed to revenue growth.

System Integration

NTT Group's system integration services include a portion of the services it provides in the Global Solutions Business Segment, the Integrated ICT Business Segment, the Regional Communications Business Segment and the Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others).

In the fiscal year under review, revenues from system integration increased 6.9% from the previous fiscal year to ¥5,209.0 billion. This increase was mainly due to factors such as capturing demand for digitalization both domestically and abroad in the Global Solutions Business Segment and an increase from the effects of foreign exchange rates.

Other Operating Revenues

Other services principally comprise building maintenance, real estate rentals, sales of electricity and the Smart Life businesses in the Integrated ICT Business Segment.

In the fiscal year under review, revenues from other services increased 5.1% from the previous fiscal year to ¥2,546.5 billion. This increase was mainly due to the expansion of the Smart Life Business, among other factors.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses in the fiscal year under review increased 5.3% from the previous fiscal year to ¥12,055.2 billion. The reasons for the increase are discussed below.

Personnel Expenses

Personnel expenses in the fiscal year under review increased 5.6% from the previous fiscal year to ¥3,098.6 billion. This increase was mainly due to the increase in personnel expenses as a result of the expansion of businesses in the Global Solutions Business Segment, among other factors.

Expenses for Purchase of Goods and Services and Other Expenses

In the fiscal year under review, expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses increased 5.1% from the previous fiscal year to ¥6,817.7 billion. This increase was mainly due to higher revenue-linked costs in the Smart Life Business of the Integrated ICT Business Segment and the Global Solutions Business Segment, among other factors.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses in the fiscal year under review increased 5.7% from the previous fiscal year to ¥1,722.0 billion.

Operating Profit

As a result of the foregoing, operating profit for the fiscal year under review decreased 14.2% from the previous fiscal year to ¥1,649.6 billion.

Finance Income and Costs

Finance income and costs for the fiscal year under review were ¥(110.4) billion compared to ¥33.3 billion for the previous fiscal year. This decrease was mainly due to the absence of gains from the partial sale of shares of common stock of Internet Initiative Japan Inc. recorded in the previous fiscal year, as well as an increase in interest expenses, among other factors.

Share of Profit of Entities Accounted for Using Equity Method

Share of profit of entities accounted for using the equity method for the fiscal year under review increased 5.3% from the previous fiscal year to ¥25.5 billion.

Profit before Taxes

As a result of the foregoing, profit before taxes for the fiscal year under review decreased 21.0% from the previous fiscal year to ¥1,564.7 billion.

Income Taxes

In the fiscal year under review, income taxes decreased 24.1% from the previous fiscal year to ¥482.3 billion. Effective tax rates for the previous fiscal year and for the fiscal year under review were 32.08% and 30.82%, respectively.

Profit Attributable to NTT

As a result of the foregoing, profit for the fiscal year under review decreased 19.5% from the previous fiscal year to ¥1,082.4 billion. Profit attributable to NTT (excluding the profit attributable to non-controlling interests) for the fiscal year under review, decreased 21.8% from the previous fiscal year to ¥1,000.0 billion.

Details of the results of operations were as follows.

	Year Ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in billions of yen)			
Operating revenues	13,374.6	13,704.7	330.2	2.5 %
Fixed voice related services	805.0	746.6	(58.4)	(7.3) %
Mobile voice related services	987.6	954.3	(33.3)	(3.4) %
IP/Packet communications services	3,434.3	3,396.0	(38.3)	(1.1) %
Sales of telecommunications equipment	852.0	852.3	0.3	0.0 %
System integration	4,873.7	5,209.0	335.3	6.9 %
Other	2,421.9	2,546.5	124.6	5.1 %
Operating expenses	11,451.7	12,055.2	603.5	5.3 %
Personnel expenses	2,935.5	3,098.6	163.1	5.6 %
Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses	6,489.4	6,817.7	328.3	5.1 %
Depreciation and amortization	1,628.6	1,722.0	93.4	5.7 %
Other	398.2	416.8	18.6	4.7 %
Operating profit	1,922.9	1,649.6	(273.3)	(14.2) %
Finance income and costs	33.3	(110.4)	(143.7)	—
Share of profit (loss) of entities accounted for using equity method	24.2	25.5	1.3	5.3 %
Profit before taxes	1,980.5	1,564.7	(415.8)	(21.0) %
Income taxes	635.3	482.3	(153.1)	(24.1) %
Profit	1,345.1	1,082.4	(262.7)	(19.5) %
Less-profit attributable to non-controlling interests	65.6	82.4	16.8	25.6 %
Profit attributable to NTT	1,279.5	1,000.0	(279.5)	(21.8) %

(3) Analysis of Operating Results(Segments)

Main Businesses



Integrated ICT Business

The principal services in the Integrated ICT Business are mobile phone services, domestic inter-prefectural communications services, international communications services, solutions services, and system development services and related services.

NTT docomo

NTT Communications

NTT Comware

Regional Communications Business

The principal services in the Regional Communications Business are domestic intra-prefectural communications services and related ancillary services.

NTT EAST

NTT WEST

Global Solutions Business

The principal services in the Global Solutions Business are system integration services, network system services, cloud services, global data center services, and related services.

NTT DATA

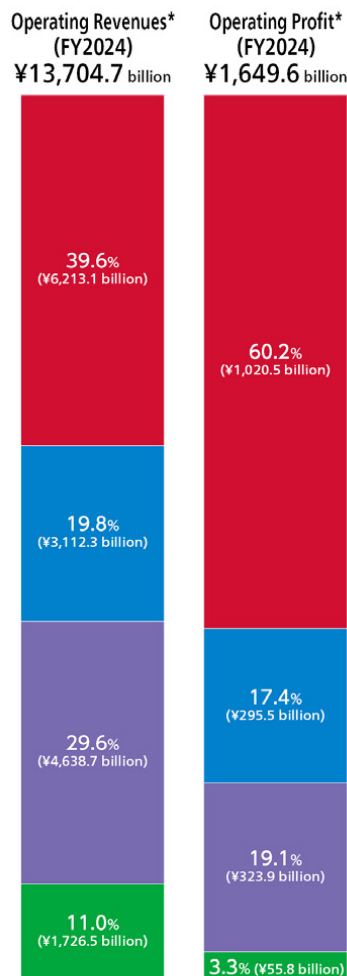
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)

Others include the real estate business, energy business and others.

NTT Urban Solutions

NTT Anode Energy

Other group companies



* Percentage of simple sum of each segment (including intersegment transactions)

The Integrated ICT Business Segment comprises fixed voice related services, mobile voice related services, IP/packet communications services, sales of telecommunications equipment, system integration services and other services.

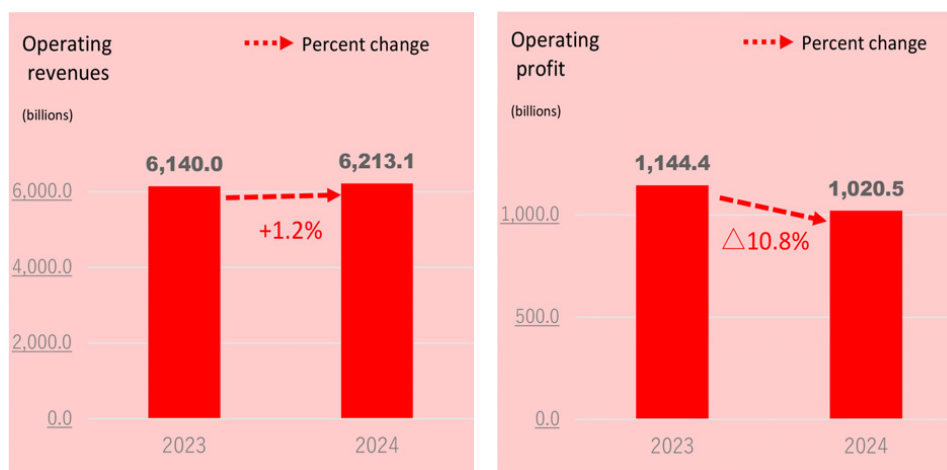
The Regional Communications Business Segment comprises fixed voice related services, IP/packet communications services, sales of telecommunications equipment, system integration services and other services.

The Global Solutions Business Segment principally comprises system integration services.

Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others) principally comprises building maintenance, real estate rentals, sales of energy and other services related to research and development.

An overview of the operating results for each business segment for the fiscal year under review is as follows (intersegment revenues are included in the operating revenues, operating expenses and operating income of operating results for each business segment). Because of the difficulty associated with presenting information classified as production or orders due to the fact that NTT Group is engaged in businesses such as the telecommunications business, NTT Group does not present segment production or order scale by amount or quantity. Accordingly, the summary of production, orders received and sales is presented in connection with operating results for each segment.

1. Integrated ICT Business Segment

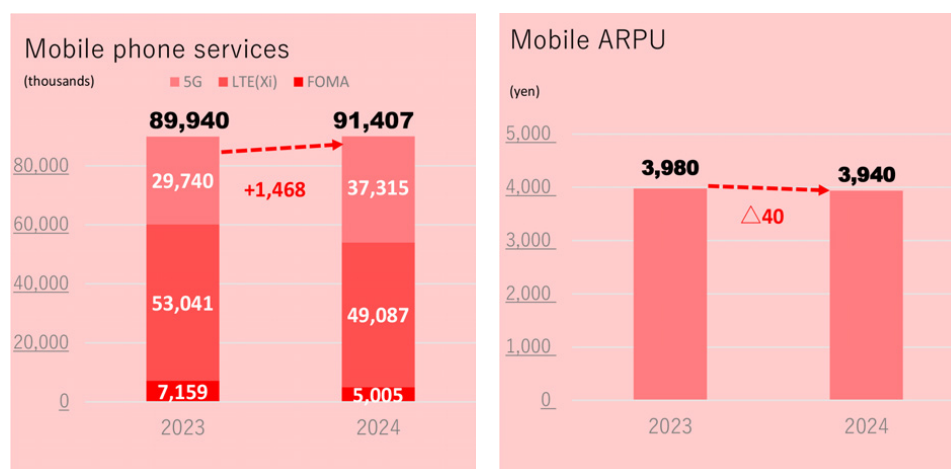


Operating revenues for the Integrated ICT Business Segment for the fiscal year under review increased to ¥6,213.1 billion (an increase of 1.2% from the previous fiscal year), despite a decrease in revenues due to a decline in ARPU resulting from the expansion of billing plans such as irumo, but driven by the expansion of the Enterprise business as well as the Smart Life business, including financial, payment, and marketing solutions. On the other hand, operating expenses for the fiscal year under review increased to ¥5,192.6 billion (an increase of 3.9% from the previous fiscal year), reflecting an increase in expenses for initiatives to strengthen the customer base, despite reductions in expenses due to cost efficiency initiatives. As a result, segment operating profit for the fiscal year under review decreased to ¥1,020.5 billion (a decrease of 10.8% from the previous fiscal year).

Summary of Segment Performance

	Year Ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in billions of yen)			
Operating revenues	6,140.0	6,213.1	73.1	1.2 %
Fixed voice related services	143.9	112.0	(31.9)	(22.2) %
Mobile voice related services	995.0	962.3	(32.7)	(3.3) %
IP/packet communications services	2,293.9	2,251.9	(42.0)	(1.8) %
Sales of telecommunications equipment	780.9	783.8	2.9	0.4 %
System integration services	642.2	676.1	34.0	5.3 %
Other	1,284.1	1,427.0	142.9	11.1 %
Operating expenses	4,995.6	5,192.6	197.0	3.9 %
Personnel expenses	510.2	541.1	30.8	6.0 %
Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses	3,551.6	3,683.9	132.3	3.7 %
Depreciation and amortization	812.3	842.4	30.1	3.7 %
Other	121.4	125.2	3.8	3.1 %
Operating profit	1,144.4	1,020.5	(123.9)	(10.8) %

Number of Subscriptions; ARPU



As of March 31, 2025, the number of subscriptions to NTT DOCOMO mobile phone services reached 91.41 million subscriptions, an increase of 1.47 million from 89.94 million at the end of the previous fiscal year. In addition, churn rates increased by 9 basis points to 0.76%.

Mobile Communications ARPU decreased by ¥40 (1.0%) to ¥3,940 for the fiscal year under review, from ¥3,980 for the previous fiscal year. This decrease was due to the expansion of billing plans such as irumo.

Number of Subscriptions and Estimated Market Share of the Integrated ICT Business Segment

	As of March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in thousands)			
Mobile phone service	89,940	91,407	1,468	1.6 %
5G services	29,740	37,315	7,575	25.5 %
LTE (Xi) services	53,041	49,087	(3,954)	(7.5) %
FOMA services	7,159	5,005	(2,153)	(30.1) %
(Incl.) Handset subscribers	53,487	53,123	(364)	(0.7) %
Estimated mobile phone market share	42.3%	42.2%	(0.1)points	-
sp-mode services	53,057	53,808	751	1.4 %
i-mode services	1,113	788	(325)	(29.2) %
Plala (ISP)	2,797	2,578	(219)	(7.8) %
OCN (ISP)	7,030	6,799	(231)	(3.3) %
Hikari TV	764	696	(67)	(8.8) %

Notes: 1. Mobile phone services subscriptions include contracts with MVNOs and communications module service subscriptions.

2. The number of handset subscribers is stated as the number of contracts for billing plans that offer voice communication service (excluding 2in1 service).

3. Market share data is based on number of subscriptions of other carriers, which is computed based on figures released by the Telecommunications Carriers Association.

4. Numbers shown for sp-mode services include the number of ahamo subscriptions and the number of OCN mobile subscriptions.

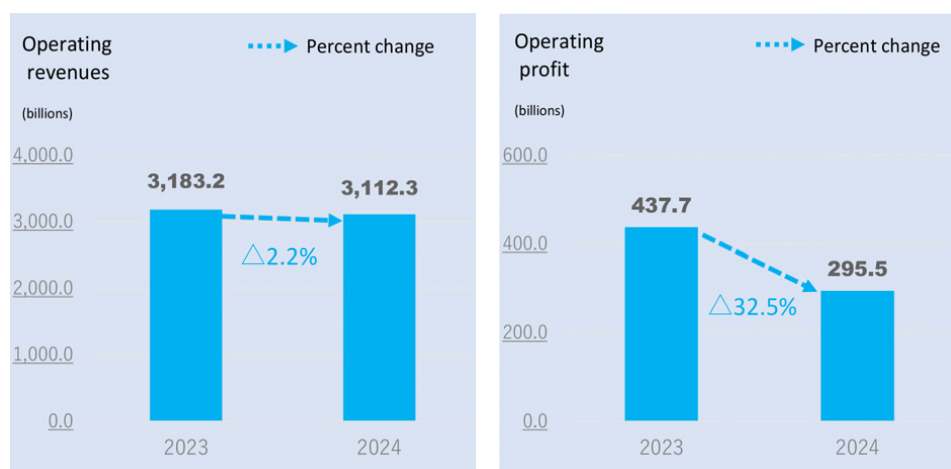
ARPU

	Year ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
Mobile Communications ARPU (JPY)	3,980	3,940	(40)	(1.0) %

Notes: 1. See “Footnote 2, ‘Method of calculating ARPU-(b) NTT DOCOMO’” at the end of this item for a description of how ARPU is calculated for mobile phone services.

2. Mobile Communications ARPU is calculated to include OCN mobile-related revenues and subscription numbers.

2. Regional Communications Business Segment



Operating revenues in the Regional Communications Business Segment for the fiscal year under review decreased to ¥3,112.3 billion (a decrease of 2.2% from the previous fiscal year), mainly due to a decrease in revenues from fixed voice-related services and a decline in other income due to the reactionary impact of the streamlining of non-core assets implemented in the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, operating expenses increased to ¥2,816.8 billion in the fiscal year under review (an increase of 2.6% from the previous fiscal year), despite reductions in expenses resulting from cost efficiency initiatives, mainly due to an increase in depreciation and amortization. As a result, segment operating profit in the fiscal year under review decrease 32.5% to ¥295.5 billion.

Summary of Segment Performance

	Year Ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in billions of yen)			
Operating revenues	3,183.2	3,112.3	(70.9)	(2.2) %
Fixed voice related services	835.5	795.9	(39.6)	(4.7) %
IP/packet communications services	1,581.4	1,579.3	(2.1)	(0.1) %
Sales of telecommunications equipment	72.8	71.5	(1.3)	(1.8) %
System integration services	221.2	267.2	46.0	20.8 %
Other	472.3	398.4	(73.9)	(15.7) %
Operating expenses	2,745.5	2,816.8	71.3	2.6 %
Personnel expenses	636.3	633.4	(2.9)	(0.5) %
Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses	1,491.8	1,536.4	44.6	3.0 %
Depreciation and amortization	409.4	432.9	23.6	5.8 %
Other	208.0	214.1	6.1	2.9 %
Operating profit	437.7	295.5	(142.2)	(32.5) %

Numbers of Fixed-Line Telephone and INS-Net Subscriptions

	As of March 31,			
	2024	2025	Change	Percent Change
	(in thousands)			
NTT East:				
Telephone subscriptions	5,736	5,382	(354)	(6.2) %
INS-Net subscriptions	617	547	(70)	(11.4) %
NTT West:				
Telephone subscriptions	5,470	5,062	(408)	(7.5) %
INS-Net subscriptions	612	544	(69)	(11.2) %

Notes: 1. Number of Telephone subscriptions is the total of individual lines and central station lines (including lines under the Subscriber Telephone Light Plan).
2. INS-Net includes INS-Net 64 and INS-Net 1500. In terms of the number of channels, transmission rate, and line use rate (base rate), INS-Net 1500 is in all cases roughly ten times greater than INS-Net 64. For this reason, one INS-Net 1500 subscription is calculated as ten INS-Net 64 subscriptions (including INS-Net 64 Lite Plan subscriptions).

As a result of the shift in customer demand to mobile telephones, IP phones and to free or low-priced communications services offered by OTT operators, the aggregate number of fixed line subscriptions (fixed-line telephone & INS-Net) as of March 31, 2025 stood at 11,535 thousand, a decrease of (901) thousand from the previous fiscal year.

Numbers of Subscriptions for “FLET’S Hikari (including the Hikari Collaboration Model),” “FLET’S ADSL,” “Hikari Denwa,” and “FLET’S TV Transmission Service”

	As of March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in thousands)			
NTT East:				
FLET’S Hikari(including the Hikari Collaboration Model)	13,368	13,442	75	0.6 %
(incl.) Hikari Collaboration Model	10,069	10,290	222	2.2 %
FLET’S ADSL	3	0	(3)	(99.3) %
Hikari Denwa (channels)	9,786	9,565	(221)	(2.3) %
FLET’S TV Transmission Service	1,205	1,238	33	2.8 %
NTT West:				
FLET’S Hikari(including the Hikari Collaboration Model)	10,286	10,344	59	0.6 %
(incl.) Hikari Collaboration Model	7,048	7,195	147	2.1 %
FLET’S ADSL	43	34	(8)	(20.0) %
Hikari Denwa (channels)	8,518	8,314	(204)	(2.4) %
FLET’S TV Transmission Service	932	983	51	5.4 %

Notes: 1. FLET’S Hikari (including Hikari Collaboration Model) includes FLET’S Hikari Cross, FLET’S Hikari Next, FLET’S Hikari Light, FLET’S Hikari Lightplus FLET’S Hikari WiFi Access and Hikari Denwa Next (optical IP telephone) provided by NTT East, FLET’S Hikari Cross, FLET’S Hikari Next, FLET’S Hikari Mytown Next, FLET’S Hikari Light and Hikari Denwa Next (IP telephone service) provided by NTT West, and the “Hikari Collaboration Model,” the wholesale provision of services by NTT East and NTT West to service providers.
2. “Hikari Denwa” and “FLET’S TV Transmission Service” include wholesale services provided to service providers by NTT East and NTT West.

As a result of NTT's initiatives to expand the FLET'S Hikari Cross, as of March 31, 2025, the number of FLET'S Hikari subscriptions (including the Hikari Collaboration Model) had increased to 23,787 thousand subscriptions, an increase of 133 thousand (0.6%) from the previous fiscal year; the number of Hikari Denwa subscriptions decreased to 17,879 thousand channels, a decrease of 425 thousand channels (2.3%) from the previous fiscal year; and the number of FLET'S TV subscriptions increased to 2,220 thousand channels, an increase of 84 thousand channels (3.9%) from the previous fiscal year.

ARPU of Fixed Line Services (Telephone Subscriber Lines + INS-NET Subscribers Lines) and FLET'S Hikari Services

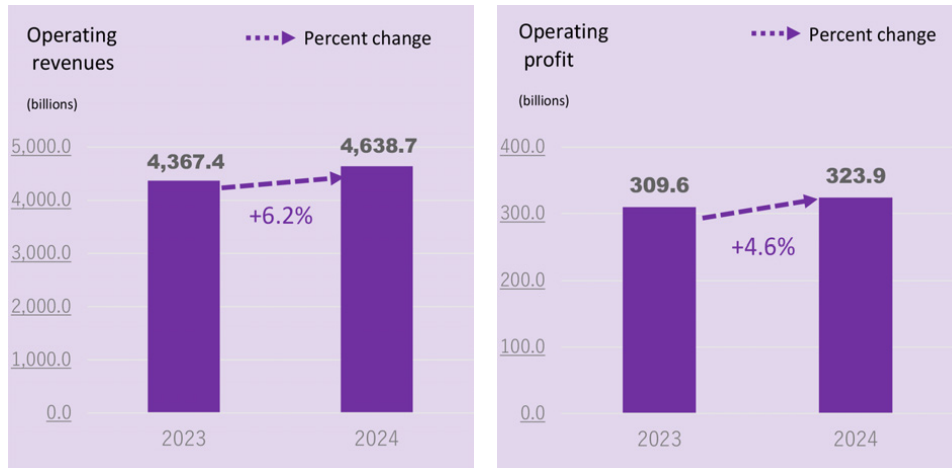
	Year Ended March 31,			
	2024	2025	Change	Percent Change
NTT East:				
Aggregate Fixed Line ARPU (Telephone Subscriber Lines + INS-NET Subscriber Lines)	2,500	2,560	60	2.4 %
FLET'S Hikari ARPU	4,430	4,410	(20)	(0.5) %
Basic Monthly Charge	3,290	3,320	30	0.9 %
Optional Services	1,140	1,090	(50)	(4.4) %
NTT West:				
Aggregate Fixed Line ARPU (Telephone Subscriber Lines + INS-NET Subscriber Lines)	2,520	2,600	80	3.2 %
FLET'S Hikari ARPU	4,480	4,450	(30)	(0.7) %
Basic Monthly Charge	3,170	3,180	10	0.3 %
Optional Services	1,310	1,270	(40)	(3.1) %

Note: See “-Footnote 1, ‘ARPU: Average monthly Revenue Per Unit’” for a description of ARPU, and “Footnote 2, ‘Method of calculating ARPU-(a) NTT East and NTT West’” for a description of how aggregate fixed-line ARPU is calculated.

For the fiscal year under review, aggregate fixed-line ARPU (telephone subscriber lines + INS-Net subscriber lines) was ¥2,560 for NTT East and ¥2,600 for NTT West, an increase of ¥60 (2.4%) and ¥80 (3.2%), respectively, from the corresponding figures in the previous fiscal year.

FLET'S Hikari ARPU for the fiscal year under review was ¥4,410 for NTT East and ¥4,450 for NTT West, a decrease of ¥20 (0.5%) and ¥30 (0.7%), respectively, from the corresponding figures in the previous fiscal year. These decreases were mainly due to a decline in Optional Services ARPU.

3. Global Solutions Business Segment

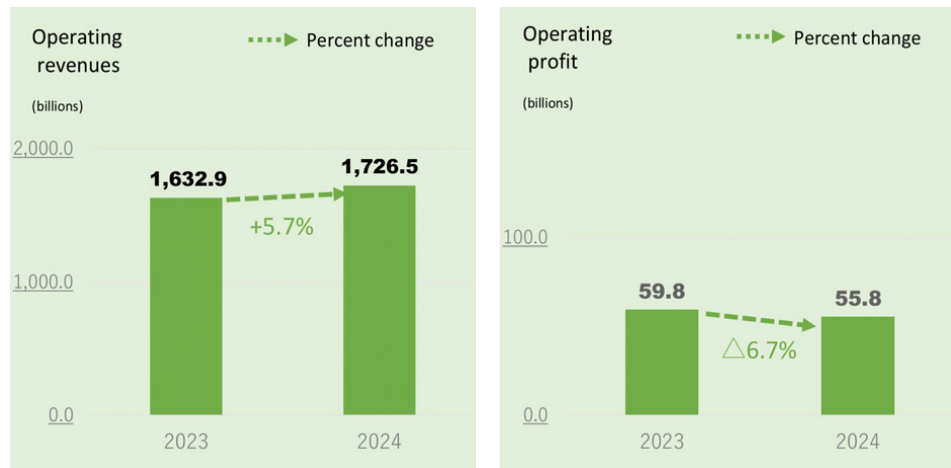


Operating revenues in the Global Solutions Business Segment for the fiscal year under review were ¥4,638.7 billion (an increase of 6.2% from the previous fiscal year), mainly due to capturing demand for digitalization both domestically and internationally, as well as increases resulting from exchange rate fluctuations. On the other hand, operating expenses were ¥4,314.9 billion (an increase of 6.3% from the previous fiscal year), primarily due to increases in revenue-linked costs and the effects of exchange rate fluctuations. As a result, segment operating profit for the fiscal year under review was ¥323.9 billion (an increase of 4.6% from the previous fiscal year).

Summary of Segment Performance

	Year Ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in billions of yen)			
Operating revenues	4,367.4	4,638.7	271.3	6.2 %
System integration services	4,367.4	4,638.7	271.3	6.2 %
Operating expenses	4,057.8	4,314.9	257.0	6.3 %
Personnel expenses	1,600.8	1,723.4	122.6	7.7 %
Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses	2,087.9	2,196.7	108.8	5.2 %
Depreciation and amortization	339.1	363.0	23.9	7.0 %
Other	30.0	31.7	1.7	5.6 %
Operating profit	309.6	323.9	14.3	4.6 %

4. Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)

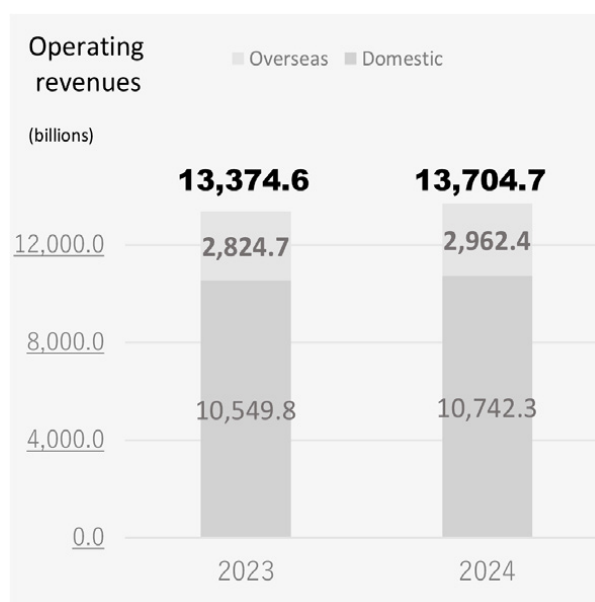


In Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others), operating revenues for the fiscal year under review, increased to ¥1,726.5 billion (an increase of 5.7% from the previous fiscal year), mainly due to the expansion of the data center engineering business. On the other hand, operating expenses for the fiscal year under review increased to ¥1,670.7 billion (an increase of 6.2% from the previous fiscal year) primarily due to an increase in revenue-linked costs. As a result, segment operating profit decreased to ¥55.8 billion (a decrease of 6.7% from the previous fiscal year).

Summary of Segment Performance

	Year Ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in billions of yen)			
Operating revenues	1,632.9	1,726.5	93.6	5.7 %
System integration services	62.4	68.9	6.6	10.5 %
Other	1,570.6	1,657.6	87.0	5.5 %
Operating expenses	1,573.1	1,670.7	97.6	6.2 %
Personnel expenses	273.7	288.3	14.6	5.3 %
Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses	1,118.9	1,178.2	59.3	5.3 %
Depreciation and amortization	133.3	149.8	16.5	12.4 %
Other	47.2	54.5	7.3	15.4 %
Operating profit	59.8	55.8	(4.0)	(6.7) %

Reference: Domestic and Overseas Sales Information



Domestic operating revenues for the fiscal year under review increased to ¥10,742.3 billion (an increase of 1.8% from the previous fiscal year) mainly due to an increase in system integration services revenues in the Global Solutions Business Segment. Overseas operating revenues for the fiscal year under review increased to ¥2,962.4 billion (an increase of 4.9% from the previous fiscal year), mainly due to increases in system integration services revenues and the effects of exchange rate fluctuations in the Global Solutions Business Segment.

	Year Ended March 31,		Change	Percent Change
	2024	2025		
	(in billions of yen)			
Operating revenues	13,374.6	13,704.7	330.2	2.5 %
Domestic	10,549.8	10,742.3	192.5	1.8 %
Overseas	2,824.7	2,962.4	137.7	4.9 %

Note: Figures are shown based on the geographic location of the services and products provided.

Notes:

1. ARPU (Average monthly Revenue Per Unit): Average monthly revenue per subscriber (user)

Average monthly revenue per unit, or ARPU, is used to measure average monthly operating revenues on a per subscriber (user) basis. In the case of NTT Group's regional communications business, ARPU is calculated by dividing revenue items included in the operating revenues of NTT Group's Regional Communications Business Segment (i.e., fixed-line (telephone subscriber lines plus INS-Net subscriber lines) and FLET'S Hikari) by the number of Active Subscribers to the relevant services. In the case of the integrated ICT business, ARPU is calculated by dividing communications services revenue items included in operating revenues from NTT Group's Integrated ICT Business Segment, such as revenues from 5G mobile phone services, LTE (Xi) mobile phone services, FOMA mobile phone services, by the number of Active users to the relevant services. The calculation of these figures excludes revenues that are not representative of monthly average usage, such as telecommunications equipment sales, activation fees and universal service charges.

NTT believes that its ARPU figures calculated in this way provide useful information regarding the monthly average usage of its subscribers. The revenue items included in the numerators of NTT Group's ARPU figures are based on its financial results comprising its IFRS results of operations.

2. Method of calculating ARPU

(a) NTT East and NTT West

NTT separately computes the following two categories of ARPU for the fixed-line business conducted by each of NTT East and NTT West, using the following measures:

- Aggregate Fixed-line ARPU (Telephone Subscriber Lines + INS-Net Subscriber Lines): Calculated based on revenues from monthly charges and call charges for Telephone Subscriber Lines and INS-Net Subscriber Lines, which are included in operating revenues from Voice Transmission Services (excluding IP Services), and revenues from FLET'S ADSL and FLET'S ISDN, which are included in operating revenues from IP Services.
- FLET'S Hikari ARPU: Calculated based on revenues from FLET'S Hikari (including FLET'S Hikari optional services), which are included in operating revenues from IP Services and Supplementary Business, revenues from monthly charges, call charges and device connection charges for Hikari Denwa, which are included in operating revenues from IP Services, and revenues from "FLET'S Hikari" optional services, which are included in Supplementary Business revenues.

- (1) The scope of aggregation for "FLET'S Hikari" is the same as that described in "(3) Analysis of Operating Results(Segments) 2. Regional Communications Business Segment: Numbers of Subscriptions for "FLET'S Hikari (including the Hikari Collaboration Model)," "FLET'S ADSL," "Hikari Denwa," and "FLET'S TV Transmission Service" (Note 1)", specifically, "FLET'S Hikari (including Hikari Collaboration Model)". FLET'S Hikari optional services include wholesale services provided to service providers by NTT East and NTT West.
- (2) Revenues from interconnection charges are excluded from the calculation of Aggregate Fixed-line ARPU (Telephone Subscriber Lines + INS-Net Subscriber Lines) and FLET'S Hikari ARPU.
- (3) For purposes of calculating Aggregate Fixed-line ARPU (Telephone Subscriber Lines + INS-Net Subscriber Lines), the number of subscribers is that for fixed-line services (telephone subscriber lines or INS Net subscriber lines).
- (4) In terms of number of channels, transmission rate, and line use rate (base rate), INS-Net 1500 is in all cases roughly ten times greater than INS-Net 64. For this reason, one INS-Net 1500 subscription is calculated as ten INS-Net 64 subscriptions.
- (5) The number of subscriptions used for calculating FLET'S Hikari ARPU follows the same aggregation scope as "FLET'S Hikari" included in operating revenues from IP Services.
- (6) Number of Active Subscribers used in the ARPU calculation of NTT East and NTT West is as below:
FY Results: Sum of number of Active Subscribers for each month in the applicable period
$$\text{Active Subscribers} = (\text{number of subscribers at end of previous month} + \text{number of subscribers at end of current month})/2$$

(b) NTT DOCOMO

NTT computes Mobile Communications ARPU for NTT DOCOMO as follows:

Mobile Communications ARPU: Mobile Communications ARPU-related revenues (basic monthly charges,voice communication charges and packet communication charges) / Number of active users

- (1) Number of Active Users used in the ARPU calculation of NTT DOCOMO is as below.
Sum of number of Active Users for each month during the applicable period
$$\text{Active Users} = (\text{number of users at end of previous month} + \text{number of users at end of current month})/2.$$
- (2) The number of "users" used to calculate ARPU is basically total number of subscriptions, excluding the subscriptions listed below:
Number of active users = subscriptions
 - a. Subscriptions of communication module services, "Phone Number Storage," "Mail Address Storage," "docomo Business Transceiver" and wholesale telecommunications services and interconnecting telecommunications facilities that are provided to MVNOs; and
 - b. Data Plan subscriptions in the case where the customer contracting for such subscription in his/her name also has a subscription for 5G, Xi or FOMA services in his/her name.

Revenues from communication module services, "Phone Number Storage," "Mail Address Storage," "docomo Business Transceiver," and wholesale telecommunications services and interconnecting telecommunications facilities that are provided to MVNOs, and the impact of "d POINTs"-related revenues, among others, are not included in NTT DOCOMO's ARPU calculation.

(4) Analysis of Cash Flows and Financial Position

Cash Flows

The status of cash flows during the previous fiscal year and the fiscal year under review were as follows

Year Ended March 31	Billions of yen	
	2024	2025
Cash flows provided by operating activities	2,374.2	2,364.0
Cash flows provided by operating activities (excluding the impact of non-business days)*	2,567.0	2,171.2
Cash flows used in investing activities	(1,989.2)	(1,999.6)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(234.5)	(343.0)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	982.9	1,001.0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (excluding the impact of non-business days)*	1,175.7	1,001.0

*Note: The impact in the amount of ¥192.8 billion, caused by the last day of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 falling on a non-business day, resulting in the due date for certain bills, including telecommunication services bills, being set to the first business day of the following month.

At NTT Group, the stable cash flows generated by its business cover the expenditures necessary for recurring investment activities, such as capital investments, and provide the main source of funds for shareholder returns (dividends and share buy-backs) and repayments of borrowings.

Operating Cash Flows

Cash flows provided by operating activities (excluding the impact of non-business days) during the fiscal year under review amounted to ¥2,171.2 billion.

This was primarily due to profit (loss) as adjusted for non-cash items (profit for the period, plus non-cash items such as depreciation and losses on retirement of property, plant and equipment) reaching ¥2,842.7 billion.

Furthermore, cash flows provided by operating activities represented a decrease of ¥395.8 billion from ¥2,567.0 billion in the previous fiscal year. This decrease was due to, in comparison to the prior fiscal year, profit (loss) as adjusted for non-cash items decreasing by ¥167.6 billion while cash outflows increased by ¥285.7 billion, primarily due to an increase in working capital.

Cash flows from operating activities during the fiscal year under review was ¥2,364.0 billion.

Investing Cash Flows

Cash flows used in investing activities during the fiscal year under review amounted to ¥1,999.6 billion.

This was primarily due to payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property reaching ¥2,132.3 billion.

Furthermore, cash flows used in investing activities represented an increase in net payments by ¥10.4 billion from ¥1,989.2 billion in the previous fiscal year. This increase was due to, among other factors, an increase of ¥48.3 billion in payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and a decrease of ¥140.7 billion in revenues from asset sales in the fiscal year under review compared to the previous fiscal year, partially offset by a decrease of ¥179.4 billion in payments for investments.

Financing Cash Flows

Cash flows used in financing activities during the fiscal year under review amounted to ¥343.0 billion.

This was primarily due to expenditures for shareholder returns reaching ¥662.8 billion while net income from borrowings was ¥572.1 billion. Expenditures for shareholder returns consisted of ¥460.4 billion of dividend payments and expenditures of ¥202.4 billion for acquisitions of treasury stock. Net income from borrowings consisted of ¥2.0 billion of expenditures from a decrease in short-term borrowings, ¥1,540.8 billion of income from an increase in long-term borrowings and ¥966.7 billion of expenditures for repayments of long-term borrowings.

Furthermore, cash flows used in finance activities represented an increase in payments of ¥108.6 billion from ¥234.5 billion in the previous fiscal year. This increase was due to, among other factors, a decrease of ¥21.3 billion in net income from borrowings and an increase of ¥22.7 billion in dividend payments in comparison to the prior fiscal year.

Financial Position

The status of assets, liabilities and equity during the previous fiscal year and the fiscal year under review were as follows.

Year Ended March 31	Billions of yen		
	2024	2025	Change
Assets	29,604.2	30,062.5	458.3
Liabilities	18,711.2	18,717.8	6.7
(incl.)Interest-bearing debt	9,591.0	10,010.1	419.1
Equity	10,893.1	11,344.6	451.6
(incl.)Total NTT shareholders' equity	9,844.2	10,221.6	377.4

Assets as of the end of the fiscal year under review increased by ¥458.3 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥30,062.5 billion, due to among other factors, an increase in property, plant and equipment.

Liabilities as of the end of the fiscal year under review increased by ¥6.7 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥18,717.8 billion, due to, among other factors, an increase in borrowings for dividend payments and tax payments. The balance of interest-bearing debt was ¥10,010.1 billion, an increase of ¥419.1 billion from ¥9,591.0 billion as of the end of the previous fiscal year.

Shareholders' equity as of the end of the fiscal year under review increased by ¥377.4 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥10,221.6 billion, due to the recording of profit. The ratio of interest-bearing debt to shareholders' equity was 97.9% (compared to 97.4% at the end of the previous fiscal year). In addition, equity, which consists of the sum of shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests, increased by ¥451.6 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥11,344.6 billion.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In addition to its cash and cash equivalents, NTT Group has entered into agreements with its banks to provide for overdraft accounts and committed financing lines to ensure that it maintains the liquidity necessary for its business activities. As of the end of the fiscal year under review, NTT Group had a cash and cash equivalents balance of ¥ 1,001.0 billion, a decrease of ¥174.7 billion compared to the balance of ¥ 1,175.7billion as of the end of the previous fiscal year (excluding the impact of non-business days). Cash and cash equivalents represent a temporary cash surplus used to repay debts and make capital investments, among other factors, and are used as working capital. Accordingly, the balance of cash equivalents fluctuates each fiscal year depending on particular financing and working capital requirements.

In addition, as of the end of the fiscal year under review, NTT Group had undrawn committed lines of credit of ¥330.1 billion.

Contractual Obligations

NTT Group's existing contractual obligations as of the end of the fiscal year under review were summarized as follows:

(Millions of yen)

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period			
	Total	Less than one year	One to five years	More than five years
	(in millions of yen)			
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	8,415,490	1,227,990	4,979,139	2,208,361
Bonds	4,330,403	479,934	2,239,230	1,611,239
Bank loans	4,085,087	748,056	2,739,909	597,122
Interest payments on long-term debt	515,423	123,731	297,243	94,449
Lease obligations ⁽²⁾	1,383,308	249,996	531,659	601,653
Purchase commitments ⁽³⁾	737,657	311,765	371,431	54,461
Other fixed liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—

Notes: 1. Long-term debt is presented including amounts maturing within one year. See “Note 4.5 – Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Borrowings” in the Consolidated Financial Statements for details on Long-term debt.

2. Lease obligations include interest.

3. Purchase commitments mainly represent outstanding commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and other assets. The amount includes outstanding commitments with a remaining term of one year or less but excludes those which are cancelable.

4. The amount of other fixed liabilities is not shown in the above table, due to the immateriality of certain obligations and uncertainty of certain payments. In addition, NTT Group expects to contribute a total amount of ¥16,554 million to its pension plans in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025 (see “Note 3.11 – Employee Benefits” in the Consolidated Financial Statements).

As of the end of the fiscal year under review, NTT Group had outstanding commitments mainly for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and other assets of approximately ¥737.7 billion. NTT Group expects to fund such commitments with cash flows provided by operating activities.

(5) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements Involving Estimates

Please see Note 1.4 in the consolidated financial statements.

5. Significant Contracts

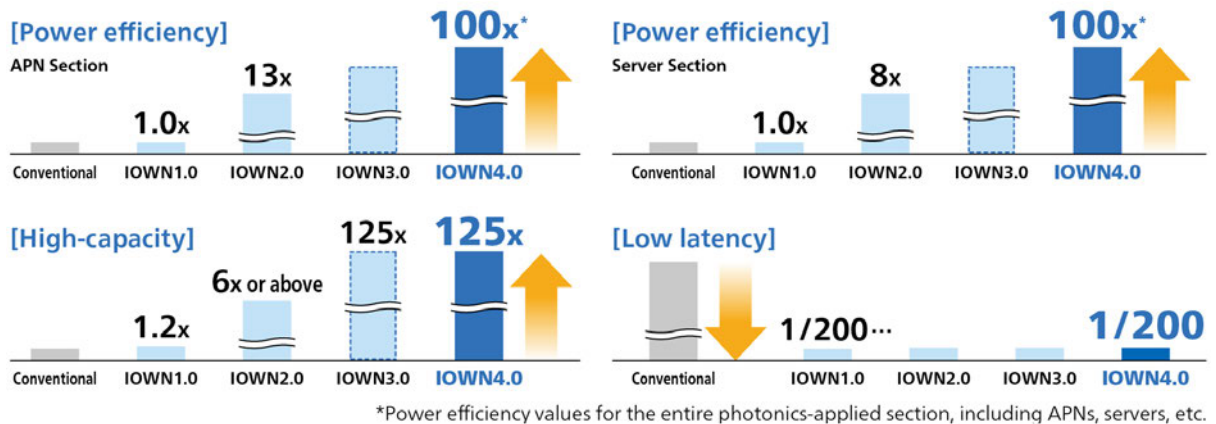
Not applicable.

6. Research and Development

We advanced initiatives to flesh out the IOWN concept and to roll out the technology and resolve issues in a range of industries.

Innovative Optical and Wireless Network (IOWN) Concept:

Amid the accelerating digital shift in social and economic activities, the use of communication networks has expanded greatly, and we are approaching the limits of data volume, latency, and power consumption. The IOWN concept breaks this barrier with revolutionary photonics technology, with the goal of creating a sustainable world.



Research and Development in Preparation for Making the IOWN Concept a Reality

- Photonic-electronic convergence devices under development for the realization of IOWN are being developed for short-haul optical connections (inter-board connections, inter-package connections, and inter-die connections) in addition to conventional long-haul optical communication applications. IOWN Photonic Disaggregated Computing with a maximum of eight times greater power efficiency is achieved by incorporating photonic electronic convergence devices that optically connect boards and technologies that efficiently utilize hardware resources.

Photonic-electronic convergence device for inter-board connections

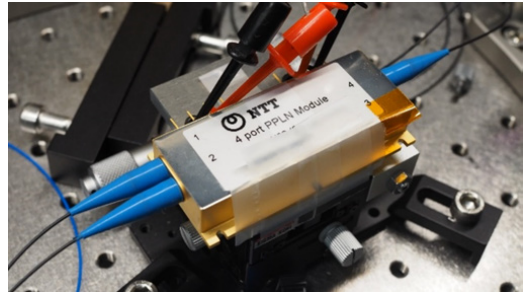


- We are conducting research on a multi-core optical fiber, which is one of the elemental technologies for realizing high-capacity optical transmission infrastructure. We have succeeded for the first time in the world in combining optical signals of different optical types (modes) by utilizing optical coupling between three adjacent cores in a multicore structure. This technology makes it possible to achieve both spatial multiplexing and coupling of more than ten cores with a smaller number of cores while maintaining the outer diameter of the optical fiber, and provides a new option for multi-core optical fiber designs that can achieve ten times higher capacity than existing optical fibers.

Developing Technologies and Resolving Issues in Various Industries

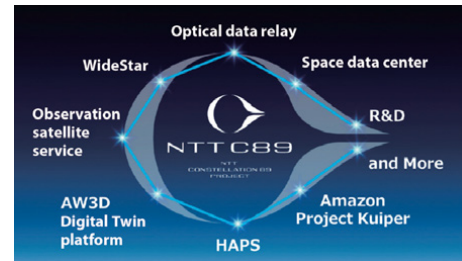
- Aiming for the early realization of an optical quantum computer, etc., in January 2025, we succeeded in generating and observing optical quantum entanglement more than 1,000 times higher than the conventional rate in collaboration with the University of Tokyo. Quantum entanglement is a fundamental element that forms the basis of quantum technology, and by improving its generation speed, we can overcome the computational speed limitations of conventional quantum computers, thereby accelerating not only the scaling up of physical size but also a dramatic increase in computing capacity through increased speed. This is expected to advance applications in a wide range of fields, such as drug discovery, financial risk assessment, and logistics optimization, and contribute to technological innovation in society overall.

Light sources for optical quantum computers



- A public participation workshop was held to discuss local community issues together with AI using AI Constellation, which aims to derive solutions from diverse perspectives through discussions between AIs. Diverse opinions exist in the real world due to the complexity of issues and differences in positions, and multifaceted discussions are required. In this workshop, we tested whether AI Constellation can deepen discussions among humans. In the future, we will work on applications to various fields such as support in local communities and decision-making within companies.
- In June 2024, against the backdrop of developments in space technology and the government's promotion of its space strategy, we launched a new brand, NTT C89, with the aim of expanding our space business. NTT Group's space-related businesses have been integrated under this brand to promote business expansion and market development. To realize the "Space Integrated Computing Network" planned with SKY Perfect JSAT Corporation, NTT Group will strategically divide its business into two areas: one in which it will leverage its technological strengths to develop its own services, and the other in which it will accelerate the development of services through collaboration with partners while developing new technologies. In each of these areas, we will carry out both business and technology development to drive the creation and expansion of markets. Going forward, we will contribute to the development of the space industry as a whole by developing communication services using HAPS, new services utilizing observation satellite data, and broadband business in collaboration with overseas partners.

NTT C89 (image of organic integration and expansion of each business)



The following table presents a summary of research and development costs by segment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025:

Segment	Millions of yen	Summary
Integrated ICT Business	129,115	Research and development relating to high-quality and economical high-performance networks that integrate mobile and fixed communications in order to strengthen competitiveness in the telecommunications business, creation of innovation in the areas of services and devices with the goal of expanding the smart life business, and supporting data-driven ESG management by strengthening software development capabilities in order to further expand the solutions business area, among other things.
Regional Communications Business	85,179	Research and development relating to advances in the shift to IP and broadband, increasing access services to meet diversifying user needs, and high value-added services, among other things.
Global Solutions Business	28,258	Development of technology to strengthen competitiveness in global solutions, systems integration and other fields.
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	145,644	Research and development relating to fundamental technologies for the development of advanced networks and new services that will support the development of an ICT society, technologies that contribute to reducing environmental impact; and new principles, new parts and new materials to bring about extensive technological innovations in the information and communications sector, among other things.
Subtotal	388,196	
Elimination of inter-segment transactions	119,527	
Total	268,669	

The research and development costs in the above table show the costs from basic research to practical R&D.

In order to develop the business with the technology developed by NTT Group, it is necessary to plan services and commercialization. Capital investment and expenses * related to this service development are 238.9 billion yen, and the total research and development and service development expenses amounted to 507.6 billion.

* Includes investment in fixed assets (hardware, software, etc.) required for service development and function addition, personnel costs required for service development, and outsourcing costs.

Furthermore, NTT's total expenditures for the year ended March 31, 2025 were ¥125.9 billion (a 1.9% increase from the previous fiscal year), partially offset by revenues from core research and development of ¥117.0 billion (a 0.0% increase from the previous fiscal year).

ITEM 3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

1. Overview of Capital Investments

NTT Group (including the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries) has shifted its investment focus from investments primarily centered on telecommunications infrastructure project developments to investments that are responsive to various service needs.

The following table summarizes capital investments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025:

Segment	Amount (Millions of yen)	Percent Change from the Previous Fiscal Year	Summary
Integrated ICT Business	714,336	1.3%	Expansion and improvement of mobile communications transmissions equipment and data transmission equipment, maintenance and improvements of voice communications equipment, and others
Regional Communications Business	491,398	2.2%	Maintenance and improvements of voice communications equipment, expansion and improvements of data transmissions equipment, and others
Global Solutions Business	675,683	2.8%	Expansion and maintenance of data communications equipment, expansions of data centers, and others
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	205,939	(6.1)%	Development and acquisition of real estate, energy generation equipment and others
Total	2,087,356	1.2%	

Notes: 1. NTT Group plans to procure the required funds from cash on hand, the issuance of corporate bonds and long-term debt.

2. Capital investments include investments related to the acquisition of intangible assets.

3. The amounts of capital investments shown above are the amounts determined on an accrual basis that are required for the purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property, deducting amounts related to non-current assets classified as assets held for sale and other items. As a result, the table below presents the difference between the amount of capital investments shown above and the amount presented on the consolidated statements of cash flows under “Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property.” In addition, increases in amounts of right-of-use assets, including items that meet the definition of investment property, are not included in the amounts of capital investments.

	Year ended March 31, 2025 (in millions of yen)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property	2,132,292
Difference in capital investment amounts	44,936

2. Major Facilities

The status of the major facilities of NTT Group (the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries) was as follows:

(1) Breakdown by Segment

	Book Value as of March 31, 2025 (millions of yen)					Number of Employees (people)
Segment	Telecom Facilities	Land	Buildings	Other	Total	
Integrated ICT Business	1,577,016	198,054	412,552	2,156,750	4,344,372	51,698
Regional Communications Business	3,650,982	238,374	656,985	731,035	5,277,376	64,548
Global Solutions Business	119,064	354,518	614,146	3,053,853	4,141,581	197,777
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	31,046	185,173	219,550	1,958,730	2,394,499	27,298
Total	5,378,108	976,119	1,903,233	7,900,368	16,157,828	341,321

Note: "Other" includes software, investment property, right-of-use assets, etc.

(2) Overview of the Company and Consolidated Subsidiaries

As of March 31, 2025

Company Name	Type of Asset	Book Value (Millions of Yen)	Land Area (m ²)	Number of Branches	Number of Employees
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION	Mechanical equipment	—	818,320.09	Headquarters (1)	2,554
	Antenna systems	—		Others (4)	
	Equipment of communication satellite	—			
	Terminal equipment	—			
	Local lines equipment	—			
	Long-distance lines equipment	—			
	Civil engineering equipment	—			
	Underwater lines equipment	—			
	Land	27,746			
	Buildings	68,544			
	Leased assets	24			
	Other	56,168			
	Total	152,482			
NTT DOCOMO, INC.	Mechanical equipment	1,085,415	3,794,448.00	Headquarters (1)	9,433
	Antenna systems	391,886		Branches (10)	
	Equipment of communication satellite	121			
	Terminal equipment	27			
	Local lines equipment	36,746			
	Long-distance lines equipment	—			
	Civil engineering equipment	10,564			
	Underwater lines equipment	—			
	Land	194,863			
	Buildings	224,860			
	Leased assets	168,959			
	Other	1,006,492			
	Total	3,119,933			

As of March 31, 2025

Company Name	Type of Asset	Book Value (Millions of Yen)	Land Area (m ²)	Number of Branches	Number of Employees
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION	Mechanical equipment	372,600	7,446,632.09	Headquarters (1) Branches (21)	4,967
	Antenna systems	3,589			
	Equipment of communication satellite	—			
	Terminal equipment	14,208			
	Local lines equipment	1,040,211			
	Long-distance lines equipment	3,668			
	Civil engineering equipment	517,970			
	Underwater lines equipment	366			
	Land	184,436			
	Buildings	339,957			
	Leased assets	50,251			
	Other	132,717			
	Total	2,659,972			
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION	Mechanical equipment	328,081	9,833,095.79	Headquarters (1) Branches (30)	1,466
	Antenna systems	10,093			
	Equipment of communication satellite	—			
	Terminal equipment	4,644			
	Local lines equipment	1,126,703			
	Long-distance lines equipment	1,865			
	Civil engineering equipment	440,658			
	Underwater lines equipment	3,569			
	Land	160,839			
	Buildings	306,925			
	Leased assets	133,180			
	Other	133,842			
	Total	2,650,398			
NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	Mechanical equipment	63,565	595,157.86	Headquarters (1) Branches (8)	9,353
	Antenna systems	—			
	Equipment of communication satellite	—			
	Terminal equipment	825			
	Local lines equipment	—			
	Long-distance lines equipment	—			
	Civil engineering equipment	—			
	Underwater lines equipment	—			
	Land	48,370			
	Buildings	151,905			
	Leased assets	70,896			
	Other	181,749			
	Total	517,310			

As of March 31, 2025

Company Name	Type of Asset	Book Value (Millions of Yen)	Land Area (m ²)	Number of Branches	Number of Employees
NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION	Mechanical equipment	157	143,189.18	Headquarters (1) Branches (3)	1,592
	Antenna systems	—			
	Equipment of communication satellite	—			
	Terminal equipment	0			
	Local lines equipment	—			
	Long-distance lines equipment	—			
	Civil engineering equipment	—			
	Underwater lines equipment	—			
	Land	55,547			
	Buildings	82,856			
	Leased assets	47			
	Other	73,472			
	Total	212,078			
NTT DATA JAPAN CORPORATION	Mechanical equipment	91,709	—	Headquarters (1) Branches (20)	12,383
	Antenna systems	—			
	Equipment of communication satellite	—			
	Terminal equipment	5,704			
	Local lines equipment	—			
	Long-distance lines equipment	—			
	Civil engineering equipment	—			
	Underwater lines equipment	—			
	Land	—			
	Buildings	6,550			
	Leased assets	417			
	Other	297,156			
	Total	401,535			

Note: The “Book Value” is the amount based on Japanese accounting standards.

3. Planned Capital Investments and Disposals of Property

At NTT Group (including the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries), plans for capital investments are generally made at the level of each subsidiary. Planned capital investments (for new installation and expansion) for the year following the end of the current consolidated fiscal year are ¥2,530.0 billion, broken down by segment as follows:

Segment	Amount (millions of yen)	Description and Purpose of Investment
Integrated ICT Business	875,000	Expansion and improvement of mobile communications transmissions equipment and data communications equipment, maintenance and improvements of voice communications equipment, and others
Regional Communications Business	527,000	Maintenance and improvements of voice communications equipment, expansion of data transmissions equipment, and others
Global Solutions Business	801,000	Expansion and maintenance of data communications equipment, expansion of data centers, and others

Note: NTT Group plans to procure the required funds from cash on hand, the issuance of corporate bonds and long-term debt.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON NTT**1. Information on NTT's Shares****(1) Total Number of Shares****i. Total Number of Shares**

Class	Total Number of Shares Authorized to be Issued (shares)
Common stock	154,823,022,500
Total	154,823,022,500

ii. Issued Shares

Class	Number of Shares Issued as of March 31, 2025 (shares)	Number of Shares Issued as of the Filing Date (shares) (June 20, 2025)	Stock Exchange on which the Company is Listed	Description
Common Stock	90,550,316,400	90,550,316,400	Tokyo Stock Exchange (Prime Market)	The number of shares per one unit of shares is 100 shares
Total	90,550,316,400	90,550,316,400	—	—

(2) Information on Share Acquisition Rights**i. Description of Stock Option System**

Not applicable.

ii. Information on Shareholder Rights Plans

Not applicable.

iii. Information on Other Share Acquisition Rights

Not applicable.

(3) Information on Moving Strike Convertible Bonds

Not applicable.

(4) Changes in the Total Number of Issued Shares and Capital

Date	Changes in the total number of issued shares (shares)	Balance of the total number of issued shares (shares)	Changes in Capital (millions of yen)	Balance of Capital (millions of yen)	Change in Capital Reserve (millions of yen)	Balance of Capital Reserve (millions of yen)
November 17, 2021 ⁽¹⁾	(278,776,284)	3,622,012,656	—	937,950	—	2,672,826
July 1, 2023 ⁽²⁾	86,928,303,744	90,550,316,400	—	937,950	—	2,672,826

Notes:1. NTT cancelled 278,776,284 shares held as treasury stock on November 17, 2021.

2. NTT completed a 25-for-1 stock split of its common stock with an effective date of July 1, 2023.

(5) Composition of Shareholders

As of March 31, 2025

Class	Status of Shares (100 shares per unit of stock)								Number of Less-than-One-Unit Shares (shares)
	National and Local Governments	Financial Institutions	Financial Instrument Business Operators	Other Institutions	Foreign Shareholders		Individuals and Others	Total	
					Non-Individuals	Individuals			
Number of Shareholders (people)	4	327	100	11,234	1,369	15,327	2,534,644	2,563,005	—
Share Ownership (units)	292,007,828	162,702,205	19,435,072	35,176,056	125,338,380	1,026,287	269,739,574	905,425,402	7,776,200
Percentage of Shares (%)	32.25	17.97	2.15	3.89	13.84	0.11	29.79	100.00	—

Notes: 1. “Individuals and Others” and “Number of Less-than-One-Unit Shares” above include 77,772,132 units and 40 shares of treasury stock, respectively. Furthermore, there were 7,777,213,240 shares of treasury stock recorded on the list of shareholders, and the actual number of treasury stock held was 7,777,183,240 shares as of March 31, 2025.

2. “Other Institutions” and “Number of Less-than-One-Unit Shares” above include 14,372 units registered in the name of Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc., respectively.

3. The number of persons holding less-than-one-unit shares was 118,100.

(6) Major Shareholders

As of March 31, 2025

Name	Address	Number of Shares Held (thousands of shares)	Ownership Percentage of the Total Number of Issued Shares
The Minister of Finance	1-1, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	29,199,372	35.28
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	8-1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo	9,142,377	11.05
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust Account)	8-12, Harumi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	3,733,959	4.51
Toyota Motor Corporation	1 Toyota-Cho, Toyota City, Aichi	2,019,385	2.44
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505001 (Standing proxy: Mizuho Bank, Ltd.)	ONE CONGRESS STREET, SUITE 1, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS (15-1, Konan 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo)	887,953	1.07
State Street Bank West Client – Treaty 505234 (Standing proxy: Mizuho Bank, Ltd.)	1776 HERITAGE DRIVE, NORTH QUINCY, MA 02171,U.S.A. (15-1, Konan 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo)	697,771	0.84
NTT Employee Share-Holding Association	5-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	618,889	0.75
Nippon Life Insurance Company (Standing proxy: The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.)	6-6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (8-1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo)	584,126	0.71
JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd.	7-3, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	508,035	0.61
Moxley & Co. LLC (Standing proxy: MUFG Bank, Ltd.)	383 MADISON AVENUE, FLOOR 11 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10179 U.S.A. (4-5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)	484,094	0.58
Total	—	47,875,966	57.84

Note: Ownership Percentage of the Total Number of Issued Shares does not include treasury stock.

(7) Information on Voting Rights**i. Issued Shares**

As of March 31, 2025

Classification	Number of Shares (shares)	Number of Voting Rights	Description
Shares without Voting Rights	—	—	—
Shares with Restricted Voting Rights (treasury stock, etc.)	—	—	—
Shares with Restricted Voting Rights (others)	—	—	—
Shares with Full Voting Rights (treasury stock, etc.)	7,777,183,200 shares of common stock	—	—
Shares with Full Voting Rights (others)	82,765,357,000 shares of common stock	827,653,270	—
Shares Representing Less than One Unit	7,776,200 shares of common stock	—	—
Number of Issued Shares	90,550,316,400 shares of common stock	—	—
Total Number of Voting Rights	—	827,653,270	—

- Notes: 1. The total number of shares in “Shares with Full Voting Rights (others)” and “Shares Representing Less Than One Unit” includes 1,437,200 shares held in the name of the Japan Securities Depository Center, and. “Number of Voting Rights” includes 14,372 voting rights associated with Shares with Full Voting Rights held in the name of the Japan Securities Depository Center, but does not include 300 voting rights associated with “Shares with Full Voting Rights” recorded on the shareholder register under NTT, but not actually owned by NTT.
2. The total number of shares in “Shares with Full Voting Rights (Others)” includes 34,782,500 shares owned by BIP (Board Incentive Plan) Trust. “Number of Voting Rights” includes 347,825 voting rights associated with “Shares with Full Voting Rights” owned by BIP (Board Incentive Plan) Trust.

ii. Treasury Stock

As of March 31, 2025

Name of Shareholder	Address	Number of Shares Held Under Own Name (shares)	Number of Shares Held Under the Names of Others (shares)	Total Shares Held (shares)	Ownership Percentage to the Total Number of Issued Shares
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION	5-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	7,777,183,200	—	7,777,183,200	8.6%
Total	—	7,777,183,200	—	7,777,183,200	8.6%

- Notes: 1. In addition to the above, there are 30,000 shares that are recorded on the shareholder register under NTT, but not actually owned by NTT. Such shares are included in “Shares with Full Voting Rights (others)” under “Issued Shares” above.
2. Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting held on August 7, 2024, between September 2, 2024, and February 25, 2025, NTT repurchased 1,331,715,900 shares of treasury stock.
3. Shares held by the BIP stock compensation trust are not included in the amounts of treasury stock listed above.

(8) Details of the Executive and Employee Stock Ownership Plan

i. Overview of the BIP Trust

The Company has adopted a performance-linked stock compensation plan (the “Compensation System”) in the form of an executive compensation BIP trust (the “Trust”) approved at the 36th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 24, 2021. The Trust is for Members of the Board and Executive Officers of the company and its major subsidiaries specified by the company (excluding outside Members of the Board and Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members, and those who are non-residents of Japan, the “Eligible Members of the Board or Officers”).

At the Board of Directors meeting held on August 7, 2024, the Company resolved to continue the Compensation System.

For the outline of this system, please refer to “Item 5. Financial Information, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements 4. Equity and Financing 4.1. Equity”.

ii. Total number of shares to be acquired by the target directors, etc.

In August 2021, 27,265,000* shares have been obtained by the Trust. Additionally, following the decision to continue the Compensation System, 15,626,400 shares were obtained by the Trust in August 2024.

The carrying number of the shares of NTT held by the Trust as of the end of the fiscal year was 34,782,500 shares.

* Figures are as-adjusted for NTT’s implemented a 25-for-1 stock split of common stock, which was implemented with an effective date of July 1, 2023.

iii. Scope of beneficiaries

The Eligible Members of the Board or Officers who meet the beneficiary requirements.

2. Information on Acquisitions of Treasury Stock

Class of Shares: Acquisitions of common stock pursuant to Article 155, Paragraph 3, Article 155 and Paragraph 7 of the Companies Act of Japan(hereinafter referred to as the “Companies Act”).

(1) Status of Acquisitions of Treasury Stock Pursuant to Resolutions at the General Meeting of Shareholders

Not applicable.

(2) Status of Acquisitions of Treasury Stock Pursuant to Resolutions at Meetings of the Board of Directors

Acquisitions pursuant to Article 155, Paragraph 3 of the Companies Act:

Classification	Numbers of Shares (shares)	Total Amount (yen)
Resolution of the Board of Directors of August 7, 2024 (Acquisition Period: August 8, 2024 to March 31, 2025)	1,400,000,000	200,000,000,000
Treasury stock acquired prior to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	—	—
Treasury stock acquired during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	1,331,715,900	199,999,985,492
Total number and value of remaining shares of treasury stock authorized	68,284,100	14,508
Percentage unused as of March 31, 2025 (%)	4.9	0.0
Treasury stock acquired during the current period	—	—
Percentage unused as of the filing date (%)	4.9	0.0

Classification	Numbers of Shares (shares)	Total Amount (yen)
Resolution of the Board of Directors of May 9, 2025 (Acquisition Period: May 12, 2025 to March 31, 2026)	1,500,000,000	200,000,000,000
Treasury stock acquired prior to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	—	—
Treasury stock acquired during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	—	—
Total number and value of remaining shares of treasury stock authorized	—	—
Percentage unused as of March 31, 2025 (%)	—	—
Treasury stock acquired during the current period	—	—
Percentage unused as of the filing date (%)	100.0	100.0

(3) Description of Acquisitions of Treasury Stock Not Made Pursuant to Resolutions at the General Meeting of Shareholders or Meetings of the Board of Directors

Acquisitions pursuant to Article 155, Paragraph 7 of the Companies Act:

Classification	Numbers of Shares (shares)	Total Amount (yen)
Treasury stock acquired during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	1,593	246,077
Treasury stock acquired during the current period	262	38,911

Notes: “Treasury stock acquired during the current period” does not include acquisitions of less-than-one-unit shares from June 1, 2025 to the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report.

(4) Dispositions and Holdings of Acquired Treasury Stock

Classification	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025		Current Period	
	Number of Shares (shares)	Total Disposition Amount (yen)	Number of Shares (shares)	Total Disposition Amount (yen)
Acquired treasury stock offered to subscribers	—	—	—	—
Acquired treasury stock that was canceled	—	—	—	—
Acquired treasury stock that was transferred due to mergers, exchange offers or company split	—	—	—	—
Other (Sales through requests to purchase less-than-one-unit shares)	100	15,770	0	0
Total number of treasury stock held	7,777,183,240	—	0	—

Notes: 1. The amounts of treasury stock sold or otherwise disposed of during the current period does not include sales of less-than-one-unit shares from June 1, 2025 to the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report.

2. The total amount of treasury stock held does not include acquisitions and sales of less-than-one-unit shares from June 1, 2025 to the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report.

3. Dividend Policy

NTT has set the return of profits to shareholders while continuously improving corporate value as one of its important management challenges. With respect to shareholder returns, NTT has a basic policy of steady dividend increases, and will flexibly carry out buybacks. While maintaining sound financial condition and as part of its capital policy to improve capital efficiency, NTT intends to use retained earnings for investments in new business opportunities.

NTT has a fundamental policy of distributing surplus twice a year, as interim and year-end dividends. In accordance with the items of Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, NTT's Articles of Incorporation state that matters such as dividends of surplus may be conducted by a resolution of the Board of Directors. For the year ended March 31, 2025, pursuant to the dividend policy described above, the interim dividend was ¥2.6 per share and the year-end dividend was ¥2.6 per share.

Dividend payments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 were as follows:

Date of Resolution	Total Amount of Dividends (millions of yen)	Dividends Per Share (yen)
November 7, 2024 Resolution of the Board of Directors	218,093	2.6
June 19, 2025 Resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders	215,210	2.6

4. Status of Corporate Governance

Forward-looking statements included herein are made as of the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report.

(1) Overview of Corporate Governance

i. Basic Views of Corporate Governance

We believe that strengthening the system of corporate governance in accordance with the purposes of each principle of the “Corporate Governance Code” of the Tokyo Stock Exchange is an important management issue for maximizing corporate value while meeting the expectations of various stakeholders, including shareholders and other investors, as well as customers, business partners, and employees. Therefore, we are working to strengthen corporate governance based on our fundamental policies of ensuring sound management, executing appropriate decision-making and business activities, clarifying accountability, and maintaining thorough compliance.

Furthermore, following approval at the 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, and approval by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications for partial amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, NTT transitioned from a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board to a company with an Audit Committee. NTT will work to further enhance its corporate governance system and to sustainably improve the corporate value of the entire NTT Group.

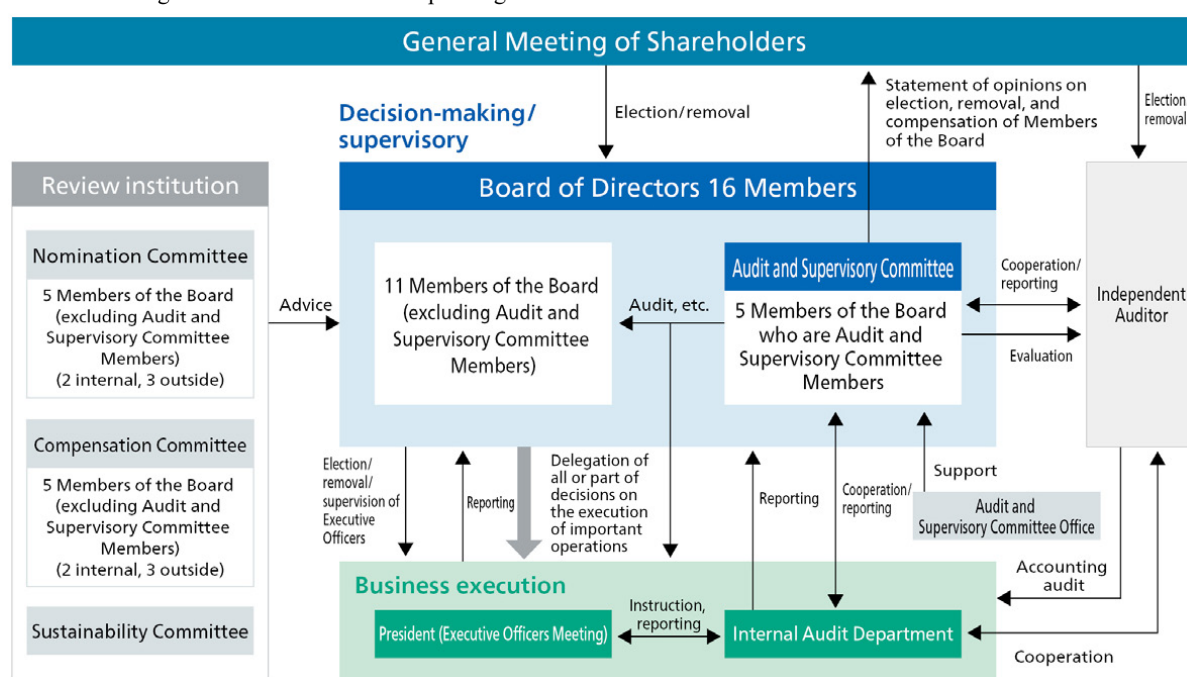
ii. Overview of Corporate Governance Structure

NTT has strengthened its ability to appropriately supervise business execution by appointing outside independent Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members), and by introducing an executive officer system, NTT has established a framework that clearly separates the decision-making and supervisory functions of the Board of Directors from the business execution functions of executive officers, thereby improving management’s agility.

Additionally, NTT has voluntarily established a “Nomination Committee” and a Compensation Committee,” each of which consists of five Members of the Board, including three outside independent Members of the Board, to further increase the objectivity and transparency of decisions related to appointments and compensation, and has determined that the governance functions under the structure of a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee are sufficiently effective.

Business execution at NTT is conducted in accordance with an organization policy governing the functions and operations of each organization. Important decisions are made under the supervision of the Board of Directors and based on an authority policy that define the responsibilities and authorities for the president, senior executive vice presidents, senior vice presidents and the head of each organization. In addition, NTT has established various meetings and committees as has been deemed necessary to discuss important business execution-related matters in order to ensure that appropriate decisions are made for facilitating effective Group management.

The following chart illustrates NTT’s corporate governance structure:



iii. Corporate Governance Structure

Board of Directors

Following approval at the 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, and approval by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications for partial amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, NTT transitioned from a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. The following sections, “Activities of the Board of Directors” and “Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Board of Directors,” primarily describe matters pertaining to the period when NTT was a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board.

The Board of Directors has 16 Members of the Board, including eight outside independent Members of the Board, which brings the total percentage of outside Members of the Board to 50%. In addition, the introduction of an executive officer system that clearly separates the management decision-making and oversight functions from the business execution function ensures closer supervision of execution and enhanced management flexibility. In principle, the ordinary meetings of the Board of Directors are held once per month, and extraordinary meetings are held as needed. The Board of Directors discusses the group management strategies and makes decisions on matters stipulated by laws and regulations and on important matters related to company management and group management. Moreover, through such means as periodic reports from Members of the Board and Executive Officers on the status of business execution, the Board of Directors supervises the business execution of Members of the Board and Executive Officers.

Each outside independent Member of the Board has extensive experience and a high level of integrity and insight. We believe that the outside independent Members of the Board will help strengthen the supervisory function for business execution and expect to incorporate the opinion they provide from their wide-ranging managerial perspective.

With the objective of further strengthening the independence, objectivity, and accountability in decisions with respect to appointments and compensation of officers, etc. made by the Board of Directors, the Company has voluntarily established a Nomination Committee and Compensation Committee, each consisting of five Members of the Board, of which a majority (three) are outside independent Members of the Board, as preliminary review institutions of the Board of Directors, thereby increasing the effectiveness of governance.

Moreover, in recognition of the fact that response to sustainability issues is an important management challenge, the Company has voluntarily established a Sustainability Committee that reports directly to the Board of Directors. The committee will work to further promote initiatives after important issues and indicators have been decided by resolution of the Board of Directors.

For details, please refer to “(2) Members of Board”.

[Composition of the Board of Directors]

The Board of Directors is of a size appropriate to the Group’s business, and the composition of the Board of Directors reflects consideration for a balance of experience and specialties and for diversity. The Board of Directors has 16 Members of the Board, including eight outside independent Members of the Board who have been appointed in order to strengthen functions for appropriately supervising business execution.

Please see “(2) Members of the Board” for additional details

[Activities of the Board of Directors]

In principle, ordinary meetings of the Board of Directors are held once per month. In addition, extraordinary meetings are held as needed. The Board of Directors makes decisions on matters stipulated by law and on important matters related to company management and Group management. Moreover, through such means as periodic reports from Members of the Board and senior vice presidents on the status of business execution, the Board of Directors supervises the business execution of Members of the Board and senior vice presidents. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Board of Directors met 14 times (all Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members attended all meetings).

[Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Board of Directors]

The Board of Directors of the Company, which is a pure holding company, plays the role of monitoring the specific business operations of the Group companies based on the medium- to long-term business strategy of the entire Group.

The Board of Directors of the Company decides important items related to the Group’s management that have passed the Executive Officers Meeting, which is made up of the Executive Officers and others, as well as the review of the various committees chaired by the President or a Senior Executive Vice President and attended by the relevant Executive Officers, while

also monitoring the status of the execution of the duties of the individual Members of the Board and Executive Officers.

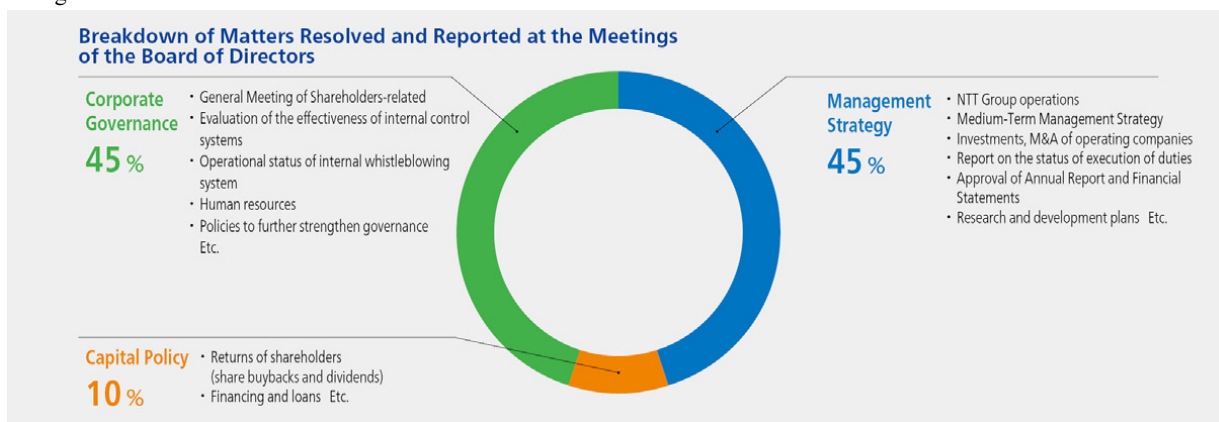
At meetings of the Board of Directors, based on the authority of the individual Members of the Board, current issues in group management, initiatives to resolve them, and initiatives for business expansion, such as investments and alliances, are reported and discussed. In the fiscal year under reviewed March 31, 2025, active discussions were held, with a focus on the direction of the NTT Group's business and future priority initiatives. Furthermore, in addition to providing outside independent Members of the Board with advance explanations of matters to be discussed at the meetings of the Board of Directors, the Representative Members of the Board also provides explanations of the current issues and status of their consideration, and strives to clarify the focus of execution and the purpose of initiatives, thereby creating an environment in which the Board of Directors can fully exercise its supervisory function.

Furthermore, to allow the outside independent Members of the Board to more deeply understand the Company's business, meetings were held between the outside independent Members of the Board and Representative Members of the Board to exchange ideas and opinions on the Company's management strategies, and they received explanations on topics such as the results of cutting-edge research and introduction of lectures using the latest ICT technologies at exhibitions of research and development where the Company is focusing its efforts. Additionally, ideas and opinions on issues in NTT Group management were exchanged between the outside independent Members of the Board and the Audit & Supervisory Board Members of the Company.

At these meetings, we received evaluations on NTT's Board of Directors from the outside independent Members of the Board and the Audit & Supervisory Board Members that adequate information is provided and Members of the Board engage in active discussions, thereby ensuring the Board's effectiveness.

In addition, NTT implements an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board of Directors annually for the purpose of strengthening the governance of the top management through continuous improvement of effectiveness of the Board of Directors. During the fiscal year under review, NTT again implemented an evaluation of its effectiveness as a Board of Directors, with the support of a third-party organization, getting all Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members to complete a questionnaire survey concerning the Board of Directors. Questions were asked with regard to the role and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, its composition, its operation, and its satisfaction level. The results, which were compiled at the third-party organization, confirmed that the Board was sufficiently fulfilling its important roles and responsibilities, with a majority of positive opinions for all of the questions.

In addition, as a result of holding opinion-exchange meetings to simulate strategic discussions, and enhancement of discussions on important matters including the appropriate business direction for NTT Group and priority initiatives for the future, all members expressed positive opinions. Therefore, we have evaluated that the effectiveness of the Board of Directors is being ensured.



[Nomination of Members of the Board]

In terms of the composition of the NTT's Board of Directors, the nomination of executives is based on the NTT Group Personnel Policy, and personnel with the skills to resolve issues recognized by NTT Group are nominated broadly from inside and outside of the Group. Outside Members of the Board are elected with the expectation that they can provide opinions based on a broad management perspective or as an expert. Furthermore, both non-outside and outside Members of the Board are elected in line with NTT Group's promotion of diversity. The Board of Directors consists of 16 Members of the Board, including eight outside independent Members of the Board (four of whom are women), such that the ratio of outside Members of the Board is 50%. Pursuant to applicable law (Articles 10(1) and (2) of the Act on Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, etc.), NTT is not permitted to appoint non-Japanese Representative Members of the Board, and is not permitted to have non-Japanese Members of the Board comprise one-third or more of its total Members of the Board.

NTT Group Personnel Policy

[Basic Policy]

NTT Group strives to contribute to the resolution of societal issues and the realization of a safer, more secure, and more affluent society. To accomplish this goal, the Group aims to be a contributor to a global sustainable society by creating new value. We have established the policy of positioning individuals that share these ideals in the upper ranks of NTT Group's management, and we are nominating such individuals from both inside and outside the Group.

[Nomination Policy of Candidates for Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members)]

With regard to candidates for Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members), in order to contribute to the overall development of NTT Group and improve its corporate value, individuals are nominated based on broad-ranging perspectives and experiences, superior management skills and leadership, business acumen and motivation. In addition, from the perspective of strengthening the function of supervising business execution, as a matter of policy, NTT nominates multiple candidates for outside independent Member of the Board, each of whom will not have any conflicts of interest with general shareholders.

[Nomination Policy of Candidates for Members of the Board Serving as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members]

Candidates nominated as Members of the Board to serve as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members by NTT will be capable of conducting audits and supervision based on specialized experience and insight.

From the perspective of ensuring fair audits of the execution of duties by Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members), candidates nominated as outside independent Members of the Board to serve as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members will not have any conflicts of interest with general shareholders. In accordance with the Companies Act, the majority of the Members of the Board serving as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members will be outside independent Members of the Board.

For the nomination of candidates for Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members), NTT has the policy of deliberating through the Nomination Committee, which consists of five Members of the Board, including three outside independent Members, followed by a resolution by the Board of Directors and submission to the General Meeting of Shareholders. For the nomination of candidates for Members of the Board to serve as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members, based on the nomination policy for such candidates, candidates proposed by Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) are deliberated upon and approved by the Audit and Supervisory Committee prior to a resolution by the Board of Directors.

Ref. Skill Matrix for Directors

The fields considered especially necessary by the Company for realizing the NTT Group Medium-Term Management Strategy are defined as 1) Business management, 2) Marketing/global business, 3) IT/DX/R&D, 4) Legal/risk management/public policy, 5) HR, and 6) Accounting/finance. Personnel who have experience and skill in each field are appointed as Members of the Board. Sustainability is positioned at the center of our strategy, as espoused in the Medium-Term Management Strategy "New value creation & Sustainability 2027 powered by IOWN." For this reason, sustainability is a vital skill that all Members of the Board should possess and demonstrate.

	Name	Field					
		Business Management	Marketing/Global Business	IT/DX/R&D	Legal/Risk Management/Public Policy	HR	Accounting/Finance
Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members)	Jun Sawada	●	●	●		●	●
	Akira Shimada	●	●		●	●	●
	Takashi Hiroi	●	●		●	●	●
	Riaki Hoshino	●	●	●	●		●
	Sachiko Oonishi	●	●	●			
	Patrizio Mapelli	●	●	●			
	Ken Sakamura	●	●	●			
	Yukako Uchinaga	●	●	●			
	Koichiro Watanabe	●	●				●
	Noriko Endo	●		●	●		
	Natsuko Takei	●	●		●		
Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members	Keiichiro Yanagi		●		●	●	●
	Kanae Takahashi			●	●	●	●
	Kensuke Koshiyama				●	●	●
	Hideki Kanda				●	●	●
	Kaoru Kashima				●	●	●

Notes Up to five fields in which expectations for individual Members of the Board are particularly high are listed. This table is not an exhaustive list of the knowledge and experience possessed by each Member of the Board.

Definition of each field

Business Management:

The skill to accurately identify opportunities and risks from a medium- to long-term perspective, aiming to solve social issues for the realization of a sustainable society, and to exercise appropriate decision-making and supervisory functions to enhance corporate value.

Marketing/Global Business:

The skill to drive sustainable business growth through the enhancement of customer experience with insights in marketing and business strategies. Additionally, the skill to enable business expansion in the global market through knowledge of business management and the business environment overseas.

IT/DX/R&D:

The skill to enhance corporate value by innovating business models and operational processes and strengthening competitiveness through the promotion of DX centered around AI. Additionally, the skill to drive innovation through basic research and applied development, aiming for the creation of new value centered on IOWN and the development of unprecedented technologies, products, and services.

Legal/Risk Management/Public Policy:

The skill to ensure strict compliance with laws related to business and properly executing and supervising risk management. Additionally, the skill to accurately drive business forward, taking into account domestic and international legal regulations.

HR:

The skill to promote sustainable growth of the company by formulating and executing a talent strategy aligned with the management strategy. Additionally, the skill to enhance employee experience to advance the enhancement of customer experience.

Accounting/Finance:

The skill to support the sustainable growth of the company through insights into fundraising, capital management, cash flow optimization, and appropriate investment strategies. Additionally, the skill to ensure financial soundness with knowledge and experience in financial reporting, cost management, tax strategies, and more.

[Succession Plan]

With respect to successor candidates for the CEO position, we view it as important to secure successor candidates who can respond to technological innovation, market trends, and the speed of changes in the business environment. By securing the diversity of candidates through offering experience of a broad range of jobs and appointments to important posts, we are cultivating personnel for promotion who, in addition to possessing integrity and insight, are exceptionally well-suited to the times. The decision regarding the appointment is made by the Board of Directors after it has been presented for deliberation to the Nomination Committee, a preliminary review institution of the Board of Directors, which consists of five Members of the Board including three outside independent Members of the Board.

For future management candidates, we select various people of any age, gender, or field of expertise. Through education at the NTT University, which is a program for developing management candidates, we target diverse people who are full of desire to lead our transformation. Approximately 190 students (23% women) in the Next Executive Course, aiming for appointment as executive officers within five years, as well as approximately 330 students (28% women) in the Future Executive Course, aspiring to become future executive officers, are committed to becoming the next generation of leaders. Of the 159 graduates of the Next Executive Course, 62 (32% women) have been appointed as directors and executive officers.

Audit and Supervisory Committee

The Audit and Supervisory Committee consists of five Members of the Board, two of which are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members, and three of which outside independent Audit and Supervisory Committee Members (including two women, one for each of the aforementioned groups). From an independent position distinct from business executors, the Committee conducts operational and accounting audits and oversees the performance of duties by Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members).

For details, please refer to "(2) Members of the Board" and "(3) Audit and Supervisory Committee, Independent Auditor and Internal Control – i. Audit and Supervisory Committee Members."

Nomination Committee and Compensation Committee

With the objective of further strengthening independence, objectivity and accountability in decisions made by the Board of Directors with respect to appointments and compensation of Members of the Board and officers, the Company has voluntarily established a Nomination Committee and a Compensation Committee, each consisting of five Members of the Board, of which a majority (three) are outside independent Members of the Board, as preliminary review institutions of the Board of Directors, thereby increasing the effectiveness of governance.

As of the end of the fiscal year under review, membership of each committee consists of Akira Shimada (Representative Member of the Board, President), Takashi Hiroi (Representative Member of the Board, Senior Executive Vice President), Ken Sakamura (outside Member of the Board), Yukako Uchinaga (outside Member of the Board), and Koichiro Watanabe (outside Member of the Board), with Akira Shimada (Representative Member of the Board, President) serving as chairman of each committee. As of the filing date of this report, there has been no change in the members of the two committees or in the chairman who oversees the proceedings of the committees. Resolutions of each committee are made by a majority of such committee's members in attendance, at meetings in which a majority of committee members are present. In the fiscal year under review, the Nomination Committee met six times and the Compensation Committee met four times, engaging in active discussions on subjects such as the nomination of officers, etc., succession planning, and revising the officer compensation system. (Each committee member attended all meetings of the committee.).

Nomination Committee	Preliminary Deliberation Items	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies with respect to the appointment and dismissal of Members of the Board and executive officers of the whole group, and the nomination of candidates 2. Matters related to the appointment and dismissal of Members of the Board 3. Matters related to the selection and dismissal of representative Members of the Board of major group companies 4. Selection and dismissal of representative Members of the Board and other named roles of Members of the Board 5. Selection and dismissal of the Chairman 6. The order of Members of the Board to assume the responsibilities the President of the Company in the event that anything occurs to the President 7. Determination of the allocation of responsibilities for Members of the Board and assignment of employee duties 8. Appointment and dismissal of executive officers and assignment of duties 9. In addition to the foregoing matters, other nomination-related matters regarding Members of the Board, executive officers and others, for which the committee receives requests for deliberation from the Board of Directors
	Specifically Delegated Items	Nomination-related matters regarding Members of the Board, executive officers and others, for which the committee receives requests for deliberation from the Board of Directors
Compensation Committee	Preliminary Deliberation Items	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies for determining compensation of Members of the Board and executive officers, and composition and levels of compensation 2. In addition to the foregoing matters, other compensation-related matters regarding Members of the Board and executive officers, for which the committee receives requests for deliberation from the Board of Directors
	Specifically Delegated Items	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratios, calculation methods and amounts of compensation for each individual Member of the Board and executive officers 2. Other matters that are specifically delegated by the Board of Directors regarding the determination of compensation-related decisions of Members of the Board and executive officers

Sustainability Committee

NTT Group considers its response to sustainability issues to be an important management challenge, and therefore has voluntarily established the Sustainability Committee, for which the President serves as committee chair, as a preliminary review institution for the Board of Directors in order to strengthen the supervisory function of Members of the Board over initiatives related to sustainability. The committee discusses sustainability-related fundamental strategies, the status of implementing sustainability-related activities and information disclosure, and promotes sustainability initiatives.

Executive Officers Meeting

Important corporate matters to be decided are, in principle and in advance, discussed by “Executive Officers Meetings,” which is made up of senior vice presidents and others. The Executive Officers Meeting is held about once a week. To improve the transparency of management decision-making, one Audit and Supervisory Committee Member participates in the Executive Officers Meeting.

iv. Other Corporate Governance Matters

Internal Control Systems and Systems to Ensure Appropriate Operations of Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors made the resolution with respect to the “Basic Policy on the Design of Internal Control Systems for NTT Group”, which was revised as of June 19, 2025. The contents of the resolution are set out below.

Basic Policies Concerning the Development of Internal Control Systems

As a partner that enables society and industry to move ahead, NTT Group companies will not only provide services that support the safety and security of people around the world, but will also rise to the challenge of creating new value to make people's lives more comfortable and prosperous through continuous innovation, and the challenge of realizing of a global sustainable society.

In meeting these challenges, it is essential that the Company not only comply with laws and regulations, social norms, and internal policies both in each country and region, but also conduct our business with integrity and efficiency and high ethical standards.

We have established a basic policy to achieve the above. The President, as the chief executive officer, shall be responsible for the design and operation of the internal control systems in accordance with this Basic Policy.

1. System to Ensure that the Execution of Duties by Directors, etc. and Employees Complies with Laws and Regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

The Company shall take the following actions to ensure that it not only complies with laws and regulations but also conducts its business with high ethical standards:

(1) Corporate Ethics and Compliance

- (i) The NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy shall be established to lay out the basic principles of corporate ethics and provide specific guidelines for ethical behavior for all NTT Group Directors, etc. and employees.
- (ii) The Corporate Ethics Committee, chaired by a Senior Executive Vice President, shall be established to clarify the responsibilities of corporate ethics, promote corporate ethics, foster compliance awareness, maintain discipline, and conduct investigations and reviews of whistleblowing reports. In addition, to prevent harassment at the workplace, the Company shall establish an anti-harassment policy and prescribe the measures to be taken.
- (iii) The Company shall conduct corporate ethics training, etc., to continuously raise the awareness of Directors, etc., and employees regarding corporate ethics and compliance. In addition, the Company shall conduct awareness surveys, etc. to evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives.
- (iv) The Company shall stipulate in an employment policy, etc., the obligations of employees to faithfully comply with laws, regulations, internal policies, and notices and to devote all efforts to the performance of their duties to operate the business properly and efficiently.
- (v) The Company shall establish a disciplinary policy, etc., and shall deal with any violations of laws, regulations, or internal policies in accordance with such policy.

(2) Whistleblowing

The Company shall endeavor to foster a more open corporate culture and shall establish a Corporate Ethics Help Line in each of NTT Group companies and an external Corporate Ethics Help Line contact point throughout the Group, staffed by lawyers, to receive whistleblowing reports, whether anonymous or named. The Company shall also establish an independent reporting channel to the Audit and Supervisory Committee. Whistleblowers shall be protected from any disadvantages because of making a report to the Corporate Ethics Help Line and/or to the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

(3) Internal Audit

- (i) In order to promote the efficient and effective internal audit activities, the Company shall formulate an internal audit policy, which shall determine the fundamental matters concerning the conduct of internal audits, and establish the Internal Audit Department as an independent organization under the direct control of the President. The Internal Audit Department, whose mission is to increase the value of NTT Group and to contribute to the achievement of its business objectives, shall evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal control processes and make recommendations from an independent and objective standpoint in accordance with the internal audit policy.
- (ii) The Internal Audit Department shall formulate the internal audit plan, which shall be approved by the Board of Directors. Moreover, the Internal Audit Department shall periodically report the results of internal audits to the Board of Directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee.

(4) Disclosure

- (i) The Company shall make reasonable efforts to ensure the reliability of its reports prepared in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other applicable laws and regulations.
- (ii) The Company shall formulate an internal policy that establishes disclosure control procedures for important management information of the Company to provide timely, fair, and impartial disclosure of information of NTT Group and to facilitate appropriate investment decisions by investors, etc. The Company shall also formulate and disclose a Disclosure Policy as its fundamental policy for disclosure of information to investors, etc. and investor relations activities.
- (iii) The Company shall make disclosures in accordance with relevant domestic and foreign laws and stock exchange rules and will proactively endeavor to disclose such information as the Company believes may be useful in promoting shareholders' and investors' understanding with respect to NTT Group.

(5) Sustainability

The Company shall establish a Sustainability Committee and manage the action policies and progress of sustainability initiatives across the entire Group.

2. Policies and Other Systems Related to Risk Management

The Company shall take the following measures to effectively manage risks:

- (1) The Company shall establish a risk management policy, which defines fundamental policies concerning the risk management for appropriate and efficient business operations.
- (2) The Company shall establish a Business Risk Management Committee, chaired by a Senior Executive Vice President, to ensure that risk management functions effectively and strongly throughout the Company. The Business Risk Management Committee shall oversee overall risk management and establish policies for identifying and managing enterprise-wide risks.

3. System to Ensure the Efficient Execution of Duties by Directors, etc.

The Company shall take the following measures to ensure efficient business operations through an appropriate allocation of responsibilities and the oversight framework for Directors, etc.:

- (1) The Company shall establish a policy of the Board of Directors. In principle, the Board of Directors shall hold meetings once each month to make decisions on important management matters based on applicable laws and regulations, the principles of business judgment and the duty of care of a prudent manager, and Directors, etc., shall also report regularly on the status of the performance of their duties.
- (2) To strengthen the function of supervising the fairness of the performance of duties, the Board of Directors shall include outside independent directors.
- (3) The Company shall adopt an executive officer system to clearly separate the management decision-making and supervisory functions of the Board of Directors from the business execution functions of the executive officers, thereby enhancing management flexibility.

- (4) The Company shall establish an Executive Officers Meeting and committees under the Executive Officers Meeting in charge of the important business execution to ensure the smooth conduct of business operations delegated by the Board of Directors.
- (5) The Company shall establish an organization policy that defines the structure of the internal organizations and the responsibilities of each organization, and an authority policy that defines the division of authority.

4. System for Retaining and Managing Information Related to the Performance of Duties by Directors, etc.

The Company shall take the following measures to manage information related to the performance of the duties of Directors, etc. and to contribute to the appropriate and efficient conduct of business:

- (1) The Company shall establish a document policy to regulate necessary matters regarding the management of documents (including related materials and electromagnetic records. The same shall apply hereinafter.) and other information. In addition, such documents shall be retained for the period prescribed by laws and regulations or for the period necessary for business operations.
- (2) The Company shall establish an information security management policy to define all fundamental matters related to the acquisition and management of information necessary for its business, and shall take information security measures to identify and prevent risks, and to minimize damage when a risk materializes.

5. System to Ensure the Proper Business Activities of NTT Group

The Company shall take the following measures to ensure that each of NTT Group companies complies with all applicable laws and regulations and, while fully respecting each other's independence and autonomy, conducts its business appropriately and efficiently and contributes to the growth and development of the Group as a whole:

- (1) In order to oversee and coordinate NTT Group and promote efficient and effective group management, the Company shall establish a system for reporting from each company on matters necessary for NTT Group's business operations.
- (2) The Company shall conduct education and training to employees to prevent fraud or misconduct in NTT Group.
- (3) The Company shall formulate a business risk management manual to enable NTT Group to prevent and prepare for risks in advance, and to respond to risk events appropriately and promptly, and shall manage risks on a Group-wide basis.
- (4) The Company shall establish NTT Group Information Security Regulations and provide the direction of essential principles and specific measures related to information security to be followed by the entire NTT Group.
- (5) The Company shall conduct internal audits of NTT Group companies, etc. in a risk-based manner, taking into consideration their business conditions and other factors.

6. Matters Relating to Employees Engaged to Assist the Audit and Supervisory Committee in the Performance of Its Duties and Matters Relating to the Independence of Such Employees from Directors, etc. (Excluding Directors Who Are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members; hereinafter the same in this section and the next section)

The Company shall take the following measures with respect to employees assigned to assist the Audit and Supervisory Committee in the performance of its duties, to ensure the effective performance of the audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee:

- (1) The Company shall establish the Audit and Supervisory Committee Office as an important structure under the Companies Act to provide dedicated employees to assist the Audit and Supervisory Committee in the performance of its duties.
- (2) Employees assigned to the Audit and Supervisory Committee Office shall perform their responsibilities under the direction and orders of the Audit and Supervisory Committee.
- (3) Decisions on the transfer of employees assigned to the Audit and Supervisory Committee Office, evaluations of such employees shall be made with due regard to the opinion of the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

7. System for Reporting to the Audit and Supervisory Committee by Directors, etc. and Employees and System for Ensuring Effective Conduct of Audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee

To ensure that audits by the Audit and Supervisory Committee are conducted effectively, the Company shall take the following measures, including the reporting to the Audit and Supervisory Committee by Directors, etc., and employees of important matters concerning the performance of their duties:

- (1) Directors, etc. shall report the following matters concerning the performance of their duties:
 - (i) Matters decided by the Executive Officers Meeting

- (ii) Matters that have caused or may cause material damage to the Company
 - (iii) Monthly financial reports
 - (iv) Results of internal audits
 - (v) Matters involving a risk of violation of laws and regulations or the Articles of Incorporation
 - (vi) Status of whistleblower reports to the Help Line
 - (vii) Material matters reported by an NTT Group company
 - (viii) Other material compliance matters
- (2) Directors, etc., Independent Auditors and the Internal Audit Department shall exchange opinions with the Audit and Supervisory Committee on a regular or ad hoc basis.
- (3) The Audit and Supervisory Committee, the Independent Auditors, and the Internal Audit Department maintain mutual cooperation. The Audit and Supervisory Committee may direct the Internal Audit Department when necessary.
- (4) The Audit and Supervisory Committee Members may attend meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings.
- (5) The Audit and Supervisory Committee may independently engage and obtain advice from external experts with respect to the performance of audit.
- (6) The Audit and Supervisory Committee Members may claim expenses necessary for the performance of their duties, and the Company shall pay such expenses based on such claim.
- (7) No person who reports to the Audit and Supervisory Committee shall be treated adversely because of such report.

For purposes of this Basic Policy, unless otherwise stipulated, “Directors, etc.” means Directors, Executive Officers, and Senior Vice President of R&D.

Status of Establishment of Risk Management System

Information about business risks and the establishment of the risk management system is included under “Item 2. Business Overview – 3. Risk Factors.”

Overview of Contracts Limiting the Liabilities

Pursuant to Article 427, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Company has entered into contracts limiting the liabilities for damages as set forth in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act with non-executive directors. Under these contracts, the maximum amount of liability for damages is defined as the lowest amount of liability set forth in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

Liability Insurance Policy for Members of the Board and Executive Officers

NTT has entered into a directors and officers liability insurance policy as provided for in Article 430-3, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act with an insurance company. This insurance policy covers the insured’s losses and such costs as related litigation expenses incurred from claims for damages arising from acts (including nonfeasance) carried out by the insured as an officer or a person at a certain position of the Company. However, losses and costs personally incurred by the insured due to criminal acts, such as bribery, and intentional illegal activities are not covered by the policy as a measure to ensure that the proper performance of duties by officers is not impaired.

The insured parties included in this policy consist of the Members of the Board, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Executive Officers of NTT and the NTT subsidiaries NTT East, NTT West, NTT DOCOMO (including certain subsidiaries of NTT DOCOMO), NTT Communications, NTT Comware (including certain subsidiaries of NTT Comware), NTT Urban Solutions, Inc., NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NTT Anode Energy Corporation and NTT FACILITIES, INC.

Number of Members of the Board

NTT’s Articles of Incorporation state that the number of Members of the Board shall be 17 people or fewer.

Requirements for Resolutions to Appoint Members of the Board

NTT's Articles of Incorporation state that resolutions to appoint Members of the Board may be made by a majority of shareholders present if they represent at least one-third (1/3) of the total voting rights of the shareholders who can exercise their voting rights. NTT's Articles of Incorporation further state that such resolutions are not subject to cumulative voting.

Shareholder Meeting Matters that May Be Resolved by the Board of Directors

NTT's Articles of Incorporation state that NTT may purchase its own shares in open market transactions or otherwise pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors. This is intended to enable a flexible capital policy that is responsive to the current business environment.

NTT's Articles of Incorporation state that matters provided in the items of Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, such as matters regarding dividends of surplus, may be conducted by a resolution of the Board of Directors. This is intended to enable the flexible implementation of measures such as the return of profits to shareholders.

Pursuant to the provisions set forth in Article 426, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, NTT's Articles of Incorporation state that NTT may exempt Members of the Board for liabilities to the extent permitted by law pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors. This is intended to enable Members of the Board to fully engage in their expected roles when fulfilling their responsibilities.

Special Resolution Requirements for Shareholder Meetings

NTT's Articles of Incorporation state that, with respect to resolutions set forth in Article 309, Paragraph 2 of the Companies Act, resolutions may be adopted by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the voting rights of the shareholders who are present at such shareholder meetings if they represent at least one-third (1/3) of the total voting rights of the shareholders who can exercise their voting rights. This is intended to enable the more reliable satisfaction of quorum requirements.

Support System for Outside Members of the Board

The secretariat of the Board of Directors serves as a point of contact for Outside Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members), and provides support on a daily basis, such as responding to inquiries from Outside Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) and providing information regarding business execution. In addition, prior to each meeting of the Board of Directors, the secretariat and other relevant departments provide advance explanations to Outside Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) regarding the matters to be deliberated.

For Outside Audit and Supervisory Committee Members, NTT has established the Office of the Audit and Supervisory Committee to support the Audit and Supervisory Committee in their auditing duties.

Training for Members of the Board

NTT Group works to cultivate candidates suitable for top management who are able to respond to the rapidly changing management environment, by creating a range of training opportunities in areas including domestic and overseas economic and social issues, compliance, and risk management, and by allowing employees to accumulate new job experiences. Additionally, outside independent Members of the Board can gain a deeper understanding of the Company's group businesses through opportunities to deepen their understanding of the business trends of NTT Group companies and of the latest R&D results at the research facilities of the Company.

Overview of Internal Compliance Systems

[Establishment of NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy]

It is imperative to conduct business in compliance with laws and regulations, and maintain high ethical standards in order to promote sound corporate activities. Recognizing this, NTT drew up the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Charter (which is now the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy) in November 2002.

The NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy, which applies to all officers and employees of the NTT Group, lays out the basic principles of corporate ethics and provides specific guidelines for ethical behavior. The stipulations in the guidelines are intended

to remind everyone of their duty as members of a large corporate group that bears responsibility to society in terms of preventing dishonesty, misconduct, and the disclosure of corporate secrets, as well as refraining from exchanging excessive favors with customers and suppliers, and ensuring that they conduct themselves according to the highest ethical standards in both private and public activities.

[Initiatives to Promote Awareness of the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy]

To ensure the effectiveness of the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy, we offer training sessions on corporate ethics to employees, and through a website for employees, we explain the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy in detail and give examples of corporate ethics issues in an effort to raise employees' levels of understanding. Furthermore, NTT conducts annual surveys of employees to measure their awareness, and the results are then used for awareness enhancement initiatives.

[Establishment of Corporate Ethics Help Line (Consulting Center Outside of the Company)]

To prevent illegal conduct or a scandal, each Group company has set up an internal consulting center to handle reports of improper activities. In addition, NTT has established the Corporate Ethics Help Line as an external contact point across the entire NTT Group and outsources its operation to a law firm.

The content of the consultations and reports are investigated and handled, and a report is submitted to the Corporate Ethics Committee of each Group company. All reports are collected at least once a year by NTT, where the response status is ascertained and reported to the Board of Directors.

Furthermore, the NTT Group Corporate Ethics Policy clearly states that people who file reports with these help lines will be protected from any disadvantage arising from the fact that they filed a report.

In addition, NTT Group has established and operates an independent reporting (direct reporting) route to the Audit and Supervisory Committee as a point of contact independent from management. In general, reports made through external reporting lines are also simultaneously sent directly to the Audit and Supervisory Committee, and it is also possible to send reports only to the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

[Prevention of Bribery]

Understanding that it is essential to comply with laws and regulations and to operate its business with high ethical standards, NTT Group prohibits all forms of corruption, including bribery, improper benefits and facilitation payments*. In particular, with respect to the prevention of bribery, NTT Group has created an Anti-Bribery Handbook and distributed it to employees of Group companies, including its overseas subsidiaries, and has also posted the handbook on its internal website to ensure thorough awareness. Furthermore, for NTT, NTT East and NTT West, bribery is prohibited pursuant to the NTT Act, and any violations are subject to legal penalties.

* Note: "Facilitation payments" are small payments made for purposes of facilitating procedures for ordinary administrative services.

[Collaboration with Suppliers]

NTT has established and announced its Supply Chain Sustainability Promotion Guidelines in order to fulfill its social responsibility by following social norms and laws with all of its suppliers against wrongful actions in the supply chain, including bribery.

Through these guidelines, NTT Group requires its suppliers to comply with statements such as "prevention of corruption and illegal activities, and prohibition on providing or receiving inappropriate profits" and "fair execution of business."

In addition, NTT Group promotes confirmation of the status of compliance with its guidelines by conducting engagement activities with all of its major suppliers such as sustainability assessments by external evaluation agencies and direct dialogue. If, as a result of these confirmations, it is determined that there are acts or events that do not fulfill the items set forth in the guidelines, NTT Group works with its suppliers to prevent misconduct, such as by requiring corrective measures from the relevant suppliers.

Dialogue with Shareholders and Other Investors

NTT promotes management that prioritizes discussions with shareholders, which not only includes discussions at General Meetings of Shareholders but also involves senior management, including the president, actively promoting discussions with shareholders about medium-term management strategies, corporate governance, business performance trends, and other topics through one-on-one meetings with institutional investors and briefings targeting individual investors.

The opinions received from shareholders through such discussions are shared in the Company. NTT considered and formulated the "New Value Creation & Sustainability 2027 Powered by IOWN" Medium-Term Management Strategy (as

announced in May 2023) in light of shareholder opinions.

During discussions with shareholders, insider information is strictly controlled, and information is proactively disclosed with due consideration to fair disclosure (timely, fair, and impartial information disclosure). To increase convenience for overseas investors, we strive to release Japanese- and English-language disclosure materials at the same time. The Japanese- and English-language versions of the entire Notice of Convocation for the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, including the business report, were released at the same time, more than one month prior to the date of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

[Policy for Constructive Dialogue with Shareholders and Other Investors]

(a) Appointment of Executives

An IR office is established within the Finance and Accounting Department with the Head of Finance and Accounting as the person in charge.

(b) Measures to Ensure Positive Cooperation between Internal Departments

Communication is enhanced based on cooperation with related departments, such as periodically discussing the settlement of accounts.

(c) Promotion of Opportunities for Dialogue

In addition to one-on-one meetings, we hold briefings, etc., in accordance with themes that reflect investor needs.

(d) Appropriate and Effective Feedback

Input from shareholders and other investors is shared with management and Group companies and is used to enhance communications.

(e) Control of Insider Information

We are implementing information disclosure in a fair and impartial manner in accordance with our disclosure policy.

[Initiatives to Enhance Dialogue (fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)]

For institutional investors:

(Overview of initiatives conducted through dialogue)

- (a) Implementing quarterly financial results presentations (four times)
- (b) Participating in IR conferences in Japan and overseas (nine times)
- (c) Holding NTT IR DAY (briefing for institutional investors, one time)
- (d) Implementing one-on-one briefings in Japan and overseas (total of more than 400 times)

(Overview of investors with whom discussions were held)

Investment Styles: Various kinds of investment styles, including growth, value and dividend-oriented

Areas of Responsibility: Fund managers, analysts, ESG managers and proxy voting managers

(Main themes of the dialogue)

medium-term management strategy, financial results, shareholder return, sustainability, corporate governance etc.)

For individual investors:

- (a) Implementing Company briefings (eight times, including five Company briefings by senior executives)
- (b) Dissemination of information through publications for shareholders (two times)

(2) Members of the Board

i. Member List

Composition: ten men and six women (percentage of women: 37.5%)



Jun Sawada



Akira Shimada



Takashi Hiroi



Riaki Hoshino



Sachiko Oonishi



Patrizio Mapelli



Ken Sakamura



Yukako Uchinaga



Koichiro Watanabe



Noriko Endo



Natsuko Takei



Keiichiro Yanagi



Kanae Takahashi



Kensuke Koshiyama



Hideki Kanda



Kaoru Kashima

Position Responsibility	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary	Term	Share Ownership (shares)
Chairman of the Board	Jun Sawada	July 30, 1955	<p>April 1978: Joined NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2008: Senior Vice President Executive Manager of Corporate Strategy Planning Department Member of the Board of NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2011: Executive Vice President Executive Manager of Corporate Strategy Planning Department Member of the Board of NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2012: Senior Executive Vice President Executive Manager of Corporate Strategy Planning Department Representative Member of the Board of NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2013: Senior Executive Vice President Representative Member of the Board of NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2014: Senior Executive Vice President Representative Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2018: President and Chief Executive Officer Representative Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2020: President and Chief Executive Officer Representative Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2022: Chairman and Representative Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2024: Chairman and Member of the Board of the Company (to present)</p> <p>June 2025: Director of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (scheduled to assume office on June 27, 2025)</p>	Note 3	1,163,900

Position Responsibility	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary		Term	Share Ownership (shares)
Representative Member of the Board President Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Akira Shimada	December 18, 1957	<p>April 1981: Joined NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2007: Vice President of Corporate Strategy Planning of the Company</p> <p>July 2007: General Manager of the Accounts and Finance Department of NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION</p> <p>July 2009: General Manager of the General Affairs and Personnel Department of NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2011: Senior Vice President General Manager of the General Affairs and Personnel Department Member of the Board of NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2012: Senior Vice President Head of the General Affairs Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2015: Executive Vice President Head of General Affairs Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2018: Senior Executive Vice President Representative Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2020: Senior Executive Vice President Representative Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2022: President and Chief Executive Officer Representative Member of the Board of the Company (to present)</p>		Note 3	828,100
Representative Member of the Board Senior Executive Vice President Responsible for business strategy Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Takashi Hiroi	February 13, 1963	<p>April 1986: Joined the Company</p> <p>May 2005: Vice President of Medium-Term Corporate Business Strategy of the Company</p> <p>June 2008: Vice President of Strategic Business Development of the Company</p> <p>July 2009: Vice President of Corporate Strategy Planning of the Company</p> <p>June 2014: Head of Finance and Accounting of the Company</p> <p>June 2015: Senior Vice President; Head of Finance and Accounting, Member of the Board of the Company</p> <p>June 2020: Executive Vice President; General Manager of Accounts and Finance Department; Member of the Board of Directors of NTT DOCOMO, INC.</p> <p>December 2020: Senior Executive Vice President; Representative Member of the Board of Directors of NTT DOCOMO, INC.</p> <p>June 2022: Senior Executive Vice President, Representative Member of the Board of the Company (to present)</p>		Note 3	397,300

Position Responsibility	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary		Term	Share Ownership (shares)
Representative Member of the Board Senior Executive Vice President Responsible for technical strategy Chief Technology Officer (CTO)	Riaki Hoshino	March 11, 1966	April 1990: July 2005: July 2007: July 2010: July 2014: June 2016: June 2018: June 2021: June 2022: June 2025:	Joined the Company Vice President of Corporate Business Strategy of the Company General Manager in charge of R&D Center of Network Business Headquarters of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation General Manager in charge of Plant Department of Network Business Headquarters of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation General Manager of the Tokyominami Branch of Tokyo Division of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation General Manager in charge of Corporate Strategy Planning Department of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation Member of the Board Executive Manager of Strategic Network Management Department of Network Business Headquarters of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation Member of the Board Executive Officer Senior Executive Manager of Network Business Headquarters of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation Senior Executive Vice President Representative Member of the Board of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation Senior Executive Vice President Representative Member of the Board of the Company (to present)	Note 3	435,900
Executive Member of the Board Executive Vice President Chief Customer Experience Officer (CCXO) Co-Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer (Co-CAIO)	Sachiko Oonishi	December 17, 1966	April 1989: July 2012: July 2014: July 2016: June 2020: June 2021: June 2023: June 2024:	Joined the Company General Manager in charge of the New Business Development Headquarters of NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION General Manager of Stadium Wi-Fi Promotion Office of NTT Broadband Platform, Inc. Vice President of Strategic Business Development of the Company Member of the Board, Head of Third Business Solutions, Business Solution Division of NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION Senior Vice President, Head of Third Business Solutions, Business Solution Division of NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION Executive Vice President, Head of Research and Development Market Strategy of the Company Executive Member of the Board, Executive Vice President, Head of Research and Development Market Strategy of the Company (to present)	Note 3 Note 5	96,000
Member of the Board	Patrizio Mapelli	March 17, 1955	September 1982: July 1995: July 2000: October 2002: October 2002: January 2013: April 2018: June 2020: September 2021: October 2022: June 2025:	Joined Olivetti Senior Partner of Ernst & Young Vice President of A. T. Kearney Senior Partner of Value Partners S.p.A. CEO of Value Team S.p.A. (currently NTT DATA Italia S.p.A.) CEO of NTT DATA EMEA LTD. Chairman of the Board of NTT DATA Italia S.p.A. Member of the Board of NTT DATA CORPORATION (currently NTT DATA Group Corporation) Director of the Board of NTT DATA Europe & Latam, S.L.U. Member of the Board of NTT DATA, Inc. Member of the Board of the Company (to present)	Note 3	0

Position Responsibility	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary		Term	Share Ownership (shares)
Outside Member of the Board	Ken Sakamura	July 25, 1951	April 2000: January 2002: April 2009: October 2014: April 2017: April 2017: June 2017: June 2019: August 2019:	Professor of the Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies and the Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies of the University of Tokyo Director of YRP Ubiquitous Networking Laboratory (to present) Director of Institute of Infrastructure Application of Ubiquitous Computing of the Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies of the University of Tokyo President of Vitalizing Local Economy Organization by Open Data & Big Data (now the Organization for Vitalization of Local Economy by Digital transformation) (to present) Professor and Dean of Faculty of Information Networking for Innovation and Design of Toyo University Head of Collaboration Hub for University and Business of Toyo University (to present) Emeritus Professor of the University of Tokyo (to present) Member of the Board of the Company (to present) President of Association for IoT Services Coordination (to present)	Note 1 Note 3	66,300
Outside Member of the Board	Yukako Uchinaga	July 5, 1946	July 1971: April 2004: April 2007: April 2007: April 2008: October 2009: April 2013: September 2013: June 2021: June 2022: July 2022 April 2024:	Joined IBM Japan, Ltd. Director and Senior Executive Officer, IBM Japan, Ltd. Technical Advisor of IBM Japan, Ltd. Board Chair, Japan Women’s Innovative Network, a non-profit organization Representative Director, Chairman of the Board, President & CEO of Berlitz Corporation Director and Executive Vice President, Benesse Holdings, Inc. Honorary Chairman, Berlitz Corporation President and CEO, Globalization Research Institute, Inc. (to present) Director, SINTOKOGIO, LTD. (to present) Member of the Board of the Company (to present) Chairperson and Representative Director, Japan Women’s Innovative Network, a non-profit organization Founder and Honorary Chairperson of Japan Women’s Innovative Network (to present)	Note 1 Note 3	44,800
Outside Member of the Board	Koichiro Watanabe	April 16, 1953	April 1976: April 2010: October 2016: October 2016: April 2017: April 2017: June 2020: June 2020: June 2022: April 2023: April 2023: June 2024:	Joined The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company Representative Director and President of The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited Representative Director and President of The Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. Representative Director and President of The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited (a new company that took over the domestic life insurance business) Chairman of the Board and Representative Director of The Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. Chairman of the Board and Representative Director of The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited Director, Chairman of the Board of Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. Director, Chairman of the Board of The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited Member of the Board of Company (to present) Director of Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc. Special Advisor of The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited (to present) Executive Director of Oriental Land Co., Ltd. (to present)	Note 1 Note 3	59,800

Position Responsibility	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary		Term	Share Ownership (shares)
Outside Member of the Board	Noriko Endo	May 6, 1968	<p>June 1994: Joined DIAMOND Inc.</p> <p>March 2006: Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Diamond Weekly of DIAMOND Inc.</p> <p>April 2015: Project Professor of Graduate School of Media and Governance of Keio University</p> <p>June 2016: Member of the Board of Director, NTT DOCOMO, INC.</p> <p>July 2018: Director of AIN HOLDINGS INC. (to present)</p> <p>June 2019: Director of Hankyu Hanshin Holdings, Inc. (to present)</p> <p>June 2021: Director of Japan Elevator Service Holdings Co., Ltd. (to present)</p> <p>June 2022: Member of the Board of the Company (to present)</p> <p>April 2024: Professor of Research Council of Waseda University (to present)</p>		Note 1 Note 3 Note 5	64,100
Outside Member of the Board	Natsuko Takei	February 10, 1961	<p>April 1983: Joined Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>June 2013: SVP, Corporate Executive Officer, Head of Legal Division of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>August 2013: SVP, Corporate Executive Officer, Head of Legal Division and Head of Compliance Division of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>April 2019: Senior Vice President, Senior General Manager of Legal, Compliance and Privacy Department of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>April 2020: Senior Vice President, Senior General Manager of Legal Department of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>June 2021: Executive Vice President, Senior General Manager of Legal Department of Sony Group Corporation</p> <p>June 2023: Member of the Board of Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd. (to present)</p> <p>June 2023: Director of TBS HOLDINGS, INC. (to present)</p> <p>June 2024: Member of the Board of the Company (to present)</p>		Note 1 Note 3 Note 6	5,200
Member of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Keiichiro Yanagi	August 16, 1960	<p>April 1984: Joined NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE PUBLIC CORPORATION</p> <p>April 2009: President and Representative Director of NTT DATA Getronics Corporation (currently NTT DATA Luweave Corporation)</p> <p>June 2012: Head of General Affairs Department of NTT DATA CORPORATION (currently NTT DATA Group Corporation)</p> <p>July 2013: Senior Vice President, Head of Second Financial Sector of NTT DATA CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2016: Director and Executive Vice President, Head of General Affairs Department, concurrently serving as Head of Human Resources Department of NTT DATA CORPORATION</p> <p>July 2017: Director and Executive Vice President, Head of HR Headquarters, concurrently serving as Head of General Affairs Department of NTT DATA CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2018: Representative Director and Senior Executive Vice President, concurrently serving as Head of HR Headquarters of NTT DATA CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2020: Executive Advisor of NTT DATA CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2020: CEO and President of NTT DATA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, Inc.</p> <p>June 2022: Full Time Audit & Supervisory Board Member of the Company</p> <p>June 2025: Member of the Board, Full-time Audit and Supervisory Committee Member of the Company (to present)</p>		Note 4 Note 5	19,900

Position Responsibility	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary		Term	Share Ownership (shares)
Member of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Kanae Takahashi	July 17, 1963	<p>April 1987: Joined the Company</p> <p>July 2013: Deputy Head of the Internal Control Office of the General Affairs Department of the Company</p> <p>June 2014: Head of the Internal Control Office of the General Affairs Department of the Company</p> <p>June 2016: Executive Manager of the Kanagawa Division and Manager of the Kanagawa Branch of the Kanagawa Division</p> <p>Member of the Board of NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2016: Executive Manager of the Kanagawa Division and General Manager of the Kanagawa Branch of the Kanagawa Division Member of the Board of NTT EAST-MINAMI KANTO CORPORATION</p> <p>June 2019: Executive Vice President</p> <p>Executive Manager of the Corporate Strategy Planning Department and the NW Facilities Business Department</p> <p>Member of the Board of NTT InfraNet Co., Ltd.</p> <p>June 2020: Full Time Audit & Supervisory Board Member of the Company</p> <p>June 2020: Auditor, NTT, Inc. (currently NTT DATA, Inc.)</p> <p>June 2025: Member of the Board, Full-time Audit and Supervisory Committee Member of the Company (to present)</p>		Note 4	220,500
Outside Member of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Kensuke Koshiyama	June 17, 1960	<p>April 1984: Joined Board of Audit of Japan</p> <p>December 2016: Senior ASG of Secretariat of Board of Audit of Japan</p> <p>April 2017: Director-General of 2nd Bureau of Board of Audit of Japan</p> <p>April 2018: Deputy Secretary-General of Board of Audit of Japan</p> <p>December 2018: Secretary-General of Board of Audit of Japan</p> <p>June 2022: Full-Time Audit & Supervisory Board Member of the Company</p> <p>June 2025: Member of the Board, Full-time Audit and Supervisory Committee Member of the Company (to present)</p>		Note 2 Note 4	0
Outside Member of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Hideki Kanda	September 24, 1953	<p>April 1977: Research Assistant of Faculty of Law of the University of Tokyo</p> <p>April 1980: Lecturer of Faculty of Law of Gakushuin University</p> <p>April 1982: Associate Professor of Faculty of Law of Gakushuin University</p> <p>April 1988: Associate Professor of Faculty of Law of the University of Tokyo</p> <p>April 1991: Associate Professor of Graduate Schools for Law and Politics of the University of Tokyo</p> <p>May 1993: Professor of Graduate Schools for Law and Politics of the University of Tokyo</p> <p>April 2016: Professor of Professional School of Law (Law School) of Gakushuin University</p> <p>June 2016: Emeritus Professor of the University of Tokyo (to present)</p> <p>June 2017: Director of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited (to present)</p> <p>June 2019: Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of the Company</p> <p>June 2025: Member of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member of the Company (to present)</p>		Note 2 Note 4	0

Position Responsibility	Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary	Term	Share Ownership (shares)
Outside Member of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member	Kaoru Kashima	January 20, 1958	<p>November 1981: Joined Showa Audit Corporation (currently Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC)</p> <p>April 1985: Registered as a certified public accountant (registration up-to-date)</p> <p>June 1996: Partner of Showa Ota & Co. (currently Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC)</p> <p>June 2002: Senior Partner of ShinNihon & Co. (currently Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC)</p> <p>July 2006: In charge of personnel of HR Development Headquarters of ShinNihon & Co.</p> <p>September 2010: Managing Director of Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC In charge of Corporate Culture Promotion Office In charge of Public Relations Office</p> <p>July 2012: General Manager of Knowledge Headquarters Managing Director of Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC</p> <p>July 2013: Representative Director of Ernst & Young Institute Co., Ltd.</p> <p>June 2019: Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Member of the Company</p> <p>June 2019: Director of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited</p> <p>March 2020: Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Kirin Holdings Company, Limited (to present)</p> <p>June 2021: Director of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (currently Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.) (to present)</p> <p>June 2025: Member of the Board, Audit and Supervisory Committee Member of the Company (to present)</p>	Note 2 Note 4 Note 5	0
Total					3,401,800

- Notes: 1. Five Members of the Board, Mr. Ken Sakamura, Ms. Yukako Uchinaga, Mr. Koichiro Watanabe, Ms. Noriko Endo and Ms. Natsuko Takei are Outside / Independent Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members).
2. Three Audit and Supervisory Committee Members, Mr. Kensuke Koshiyama, Mr. Hideki Kanda and Ms. Kaoru Kashima, are Outside / Independent Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members.
3. The term of office of Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders relating to the last business year ending within one year from their assumption of office.
4. The term of office of Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, shall expire at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders relating to the last business year ending within two years from their assumption of office.
5. The surname of Ms. Sachiko Oonishi is Iijima in the family register, the surname of Ms. Noriko Endo is Tsujihiro in the family register, and the surname of Ms. Kaoru Kashima is Taya in the family register.
6. In preparation for the case that the number of Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members falls below the number required by laws and regulations, the Company appoints one substitute outside Member of the Board who is an Audit and Supervisory Committee Member in advance. The resume of the substitute Audit and Supervisory Committee Member is as follows.

Name	Date of Birth	Brief Career Summary	Share Ownership (shares)
Natsuko Takei	February 10, 1961	<p>April 1983: Joined Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>June 2013: SVP, Corporate Executive Officer, Head of Legal Division of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>August 2013: SVP, Corporate Executive Officer, Head of Legal Division and Head of Compliance Division of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>April 2019: Senior Vice President, Senior General Manager of Legal, Compliance and Privacy Department of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>April 2020: Senior Vice President, Senior General Manager of Legal Department of Sony Corporation (currently Sony Group Corporation)</p> <p>June 2021: Executive Vice President, Senior General Manager of Legal Department of Sony Group Corporation</p> <p>June 2023: Member of the Board of Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd. (to present)</p> <p>June 2023: Director of TBS HOLDINGS, INC. (to present)</p> <p>June 2024: Member of the Board of the Company (to present)</p>	5,200

ii. Outside Members of the Board

Nomination Policies and Procedure for Outside Members of the Board

From the perspectives of strengthening supervising functions for execution and guaranteeing appropriate audits of the execution of duties by Members of the Board, NTT has the policy of selecting individuals to serve as outside Members of the Board who do not represent risks of conflicts of interest with general shareholders. NTT designates outside Members of the Board who fulfill both the independence criteria stipulated by Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc., and NTT's own independence standards as outside independent Members of the Board.

Independence Standards for the Independent Directors

In order to meet the independence standards, a person may not fall under any of the categories below in the last three fiscal years:

- (1) A person who executes business in a partner company that exceeds NTT's standards ⁽¹⁾
- (2) A person who executes business in a lending company that exceeds NTT's standards ⁽²⁾
- (3) A consultant, accountant, lawyer, or any other person providing professional services, who received monetary payments or any other gain in assets equal to or more than ¥10 million, excluding the Board Members' compensation, from NTT or its major subsidiaries ⁽³⁾ in any of the last three fiscal years
- (4) A person who executes business in an organization that received donations exceeding NTT's standards ⁽⁴⁾

Even if any of (1) through (4) above applies to a person, where it has been decided that a person meets the independence standards, the reasons shall be explained and disclosed at the time of the person's appointment as the Independent Member of the Board.

- Notes: 1. "A partner company that exceeds NTT's standards" is defined as a company that has had any business dealing with NTT and its major subsidiaries ⁽³⁾ in any of the last three fiscal years equal to or more than 2% of the total operating revenues of NTT and its major subsidiaries for the respective fiscal year.
2. "A lending company that exceeds NTT's standards" is defined as a company in which the total amount of borrowings on a consolidated basis in any of the last three fiscal years equals to or is more than 2% of NTT's consolidated total assets for the respective fiscal year.
3. The major subsidiaries are NTT DOCOMO, NTT East, NTT West, NTT Communications, and NTT DATA Group.
4. "An organization that received donations exceeding NTT's standards" is defined as an organization which received donations from NTT and its major subsidiaries ⁽³⁾ in any of the last three fiscal years exceeding ¥10 million annually or 2% of the total income of the organization, whichever is larger, during the respective fiscal year.

Criteria for Selection and Activities of Outside Members of the Board

NTT, in order to strengthen functions for appropriately supervising and auditing business execution, seeks to strengthen its auditing system by appointing eight outside independent Members of the Board. Each Outside / Independent Member of the Board has a wealth of experience, in areas such as operational director of an academic educational institution, corporate manager or in diversity promotion, has a high level of integrity and insight and, by providing advice from a wide-ranging managerial perspective, plays an important role in helping to strengthen the supervisory function for business execution.

Outside Members of the Board receive reports from Audit and Supervisory Committee and Internal Audit Department regarding audit plans and results, and also oversee business operations by providing input as needed.

NTT appoints three Outside / Independent Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members out of the five total Audit and Supervisory Committee Members. NTT expects that each Outside / Independent Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members conduct future audits based on the knowledge and insight they have gained throughout their careers. NTT's Audit and Supervisory Committee, including the Outside / Independent Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members, exchange opinions with NTT's accounting auditors regarding audit plans, audit results and other information. Audit and Supervisory Committee also exchanges opinions with the Internal Audit Department, including information relating to the internal audit plan and the internal audit results, among other topics.

The anticipated functions and roles of the outside Members of the Board are summarized below.

Position	Name	Function and Role
Outside Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members)	Ken Sakamura	<p>Mr. Ken Sakamura has a wealth of experience as an operational director of research institutions, including universities, and has a high level of integrity and insight. He was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2022 on the expectation that he would help strengthen the supervisory function for business execution and provide advice from his wide-ranging perspectives on management, and he has been serving as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Mr. Sakamura has made comments at meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board, mainly on subjects such as research and development, the promotion of DX, and industry and technological trends regarding investment projects. In addition, on the Nomination Committee and the Compensation Committee he has offered advice on the appointment of officers, etc., succession planning, and revising the compensation system.</p>
	Yukako Uchinaga	<p>Ms. Yukako Uchinaga has a wealth of experience in global corporate management and diversity promotion, and has a high level of integrity and insight. She was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2022 on the expectation that she would help strengthen the supervisory function for business execution and provide advice from her wide-ranging perspectives on management, and she has been serving as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Ms. Uchinaga has made comments at meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board, mainly on subjects such as global strategy, public relations strategy, and human resources strategy. In addition, on the Nomination Committee and the Compensation Committee she has offered advice on the appointment of officers, etc., succession planning, and revising the compensation system.</p>
	Koichiro Watanabe	<p>Mr. Koichiro Watanabe has a wealth of experience as a corporate manager, and has a high level of integrity and insight. He was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2022 on the expectation that he would help strengthen the supervisory function for business execution and provide advice from his wide-ranging perspectives on management, and he has been serving as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Mr. Watanabe has made comments at meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board, mainly on subjects such as capital policy, marketing, and risk management, etc. In addition, on the Nomination Committee and the Compensation Committee he has offered advice on the appointment of officers, etc., succession planning, and revising the compensation system.</p>
	Noriko Endo	<p>Ms. Noriko Endo has a wealth of experience cultivated through her career, including interviewing activities as the editor of a financial magazine, conducting research on public policy (in the fields of energy and economic security, etc.), and serving as an outside director of corporations, and has a high level of integrity and insight. She was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2022 on the expectation that she would help strengthen the supervisory function for business execution and provide advice from her wide-ranging perspectives on management, and she has been serving as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Ms. Endo has made comments at meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board, mainly on subjects such as Group management, strengthening governance, and public policy, etc.</p>

Position	Name	Function and Role
Outside Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members)	Natsuko Takei	<p>Ms. Natsuko Takei has a wealth of experience as the person responsible for corporate legal affairs and compliance, and has a high level of integrity and insight. She was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2024 on the expectation that she would help strengthen the supervisory function for business execution and provide advice from her wide-ranging perspectives on management, and she has been serving as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Ms. Takei has made comments at meetings of the Board of Directors and meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board, mainly on subjects such as strengthening governance, risk management, and compliance, etc.</p>
Outside Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members	Kensuke Koshiyama	<p>Mr. Kensuke Koshiyama has a wealth of experience in finance and accounting, as well as auditing business execution acquired thorough his carrier at the Board of Audit Japan. He also has a high level of integrity and insight.</p> <p>The Company expects him to provide appropriate supervision of business execution, and to conduct audits from a neutral standpoint. He was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2025, and has been appointed as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Mr. Koshiyama has made comments as necessary at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board, at meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board and outside independent Directors, and at meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Group companies. These comments were mainly from a perspective of promoting sustainability, on subjects such as corporate governance and compliance. In addition, he actively provides advice that contributes to systems to ensure the propriety of NTT Group's business and prevent the occurrence of wrongful acts or scandals.</p>
	Hideki Kanda	<p>Mr. Hideki Kanda has a wealth of experience as an expert accumulated through his career. He also has a high level of integrity and insight. The Company expects him to provide appropriate supervision of business execution, and to conduct audits from a neutral standpoint. He was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2025, and has been appointed as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Based on the professional perspective fostered through his extensive experience as a university professor, he has made comments as necessary at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board, at meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board and outside independent Directors, and at meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Group companies. These comments were mainly from a perspective of promoting sustainability, on subjects such as corporate governance and compliance. In addition to the above, he has actively provided advice and information, from such perspectives as the Companies Act and Corporate Governance Code, that contribute to the proper execution of business by the organizations of NTT Group.</p>
	Kaoru Kashima	<p>Ms. Kaoru Kashima has a wealth of experience as an expert accumulated through her career. She also has a high level of integrity and insight. The Company expects her to provide appropriate supervision of business execution, and to conduct audits from a neutral standpoint. She was therefore elected at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2025, and has been appointed as an outside Member of the Board.</p> <p>Based on the professional perspective fostered through her extensive experience as a certified public accountant, she has made comments as necessary at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board, at meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board and outside independent Directors, and at meetings held to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Group companies. These comments mainly concerned subjects such as accounting audits, and from a perspective of promoting sustainability, on subjects such as corporate governance, compliance, and promoting diversity. In addition to the above, at meetings held to exchange opinions with the Independent Auditor, and elsewhere, she has actively provided advice that contributes to higher quality of accounting audits.</p>

(3) Audit and Supervisory Committee, Independent Auditor and Internal Control

i. Audit and Supervisory Committee Members

Following approval at the 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, and approval by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications for partial amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, NTT transitioned from a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. The following sections, “Activities of the Audit & Supervisory Board” and “Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Audit & Supervisory Board,” primarily describe matters pertaining to the period when NTT was a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board.

Composition of the Audit and Supervisory Committee

The Audit and Supervisory Committee comprises three Outside / Independent Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members (including one female member), who have experience and knowledge in a range of fields such as an university professor and Certified Public Accountant, and Certified Public Accountant—and two internal Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members (including one female member) NTT conducts effective audits by combining the independence of outside Audit and Supervisory Committee Members with the superior information collection capabilities of internal Audit and Supervisory Committee Members. As Audit and Supervisory Committee Member Keiichiro Yanagi is a certified member of the Securities Analysts Association of Japan, Outside Audit and Supervisory Committee Member Kensuke Koshiyama has experience developed through his work at the Board of Audit of Japan, and Outside Audit and Supervisory Committee Member Kaoru Kashima is a Certified Public Accountant, they all have considerable knowledge in the areas of finance and accounting.

Please see “(2) Members of the Board” for additional details.

Activities of the Audit & Supervisory Board

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, in accordance with the medium-term management strategy, management pursued business activities aimed at transforming NTT Group into a creator of new value through IOWN and data-driven approaches, further strengthening of the business foundation, enhancing customer experience (CX) and employee experience (EX), and achieving global sustainability. In addition, in accordance the audit plan and applicable laws and regulations, the Audit & Supervisory Board focused on auditing the progress of the medium-term management strategy, efforts to maintain and improve corporate governance, including that of domestic and overseas subsidiaries, the thoroughness of compliance, further strengthening of the business foundation, initiatives related to information security, and responses to sustainability-related issues. Furthermore, the Audit & Supervisory Board strived to conduct audits flexibly in response to events and changes that occurred during the period and to conduct effective audits based on dialogues between management and investors.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Audit & Supervisory Board held 23 meetings (with Mr. Hideki Kanda attended 22 of the 23 meetings, and all other Audit & Supervisory Board Members attended all meetings). Separate from meetings of the Audit & Supervisory Board, the Audit & Supervisory Board Members Preliminary Deliberation Meeting was held 34 times to collect and share information, including receiving explanations from corporate officers of matters to be discussed at the Executive Officers Meeting. In addition, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, including independent outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, attended meetings of the Board of Directors and other important meetings. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members met with Representative Members of the Board and independent Members of the Board 49 times to exchange opinions, conducted interviews with heads of organizations, discussed management issues and responses, and audited the execution of duties by Directors. Furthermore, Audit & Supervisory Board Members exchanged opinions with Independent Auditors 13 times, working closely together to ensure an appropriate audit through confirmations of the audit status and discussions of major audit-related matters. The Audit & Supervisory Board Members also met with the Internal Audit Department 17 times, receiving explanations of audit plans and reports on the status of internal control systems, sharing information on governance in global operations and growth areas, holding regular discussions, and providing recommendations as needed, thereby working closely with the department.

In initiatives related to Group companies, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, Audit & Supervisory Board Members held meetings to exchange opinions with Representative Members of the Board, management, and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of Group companies, including overseas subsidiaries, and conducted 69 on-site inspections of the executive departments of each company. By inquiring about and discussing the above-mentioned priority audit items, the Audit & Supervisory Board assessed the status of the execution of duties by Directors and made recommendations as necessary. In addition, to enhance the functionality of the Group audit system, the Audit & Supervisory Board unified awareness among auditors of major group companies of material risks from the perspective of NTT Group as a whole, conducted audits through

auditors of major group companies, received reports on the results of each audit, and exchanged opinions. Furthermore, the Audit & Supervisory Board conducted initiatives to enhance the audit activities of auditors of major group companies, including sharing case studies at liaison conferences for NTT Group auditors, hosting lectures by experts on audit practices, and facilitating group discussions on audit activities.

Through these activities, Audit & Supervisory Board Members supported the sound, steady growth of NTT and Group companies from an independent perspective that differs from that of executives. In addition, Audit & Supervisory Board Members contributed to the strengthening of corporate governance systems and the fostering of awareness of compliance matters.

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Audit & Supervisory Board

The effectiveness of the Audit & Supervisory Board has continued to be evaluated since FY2018 for the purpose of reviewing the audit activities of the fiscal year, reflecting such evaluation in the audit plan for the following fiscal year, and improving the quality of audits. When conducting the evaluation of effectiveness for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, in addition to an analysis of activities based on questionnaires and interviews with all Audit & Supervisory Board Members and various audit-related materials, interviews were conducted with two individuals, an outside independent Member of the Board and an Audit & Supervisory Board Member of a major group company, to verify the actual state of collaboration, given that collaboration with independent Member of the Board and group company auditors is extremely important. To ensure anonymity and objective perspectives, a third-party organization was used to implement the questionnaires and interviews and to analyze the collected results. The primary items of evaluation were as follows: the audit plan; advice to management and audits of business execution; the group's audit system; responses to fraudulent acts; cooperation between the three audits (audit by the Audit & Supervisory Board, audit by the Independent Auditor, and audit by the Internal Audit Department); and operation of the Audit & Supervisory Board meetings. The analysis of the questionnaires, interviews, and other items was conducted based not only on changes over time but also on the audit status of the aforementioned priority audit items, and as a result of discussion and inspection by the Audit & Supervisory Board, it was evaluated that the effectiveness of the Audit & Supervisory Board had been ensured.

Audit and Supervisory Committee will continue to strengthen collaboration with the Internal Audit Department and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of group companies, and work to further enhance the sophistication of the Group's audit system, based on NTT Group's business development and organizational restructurings both in Japan and overseas. In addition, while audit plans are developed each year based on environmental changes inside and outside the company and the status of NTT Group's business operations, the Audit and Supervisory Committee will increase its focus on the initiatives of the Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) and executive officers, and proactively make recommendations by flexibly conducting audits during the fiscal year as necessary in response to events and changes. While conducting audits of executive management, the Audit and Supervisory Committee will further strengthen collaboration with the aforementioned outside independent Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members of group companies, and work to further improve the effectiveness of the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

Nomination Policies and Procedure for Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members

Candidates nominated as Members of the Board to serve as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members by NTT will be capable of conducting audits and supervision based on specialized experience and insight. From the perspective of ensuring fair audits of the execution of duties by Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members), candidates nominated as outside independent Members of the Board to serve as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members will not have any conflicts of interest with general shareholders. In accordance with the Companies Act, the majority of the Members of the Board serving as Audit and Supervisory Committee Members will be outside independent Members of the Board.

For the nomination procedure of candidates for Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members, Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) propose candidates based on the nomination policy for Audit and Supervisory Committee Members. These proposals are then discussed and consented to by the Audit and Supervisory Committee prior to the Board of Directors' meeting. The candidates are subsequently approved by the Audit and Supervisory Committee and presented for consideration at the General Meeting of Shareholders.

Support Structures for Audit and Supervisory Committee

The Office of Audit and Supervisory Committee, which has seven dedicated NTT employees, has been established as a

structure to support audits by Audit and Supervisory Committee. In addition, NTT has concluded contracts with lawyers and other specialists who may be called upon as necessary to provide advice at the expense of NTT. In addition, when Audit and Supervisory Committee Members are elected, they are trained with respect to market trends and compliance. They then continue to undergo training on broad spectrum of topics, including domestic and overseas economic and social issues, after appointment. Moreover, NTT is creating opportunities for tours and implementing other initiatives so that outside Audit and Supervisory Committee Members can further deepen their understanding of NTT and NTT Group.

ii. Internal Audit

Following approval at the 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, and approval by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications for partial amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, NTT transitioned from a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. This section primarily describes matters pertaining to the period when NTT was a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board.

In order to promote the efficiency and effectiveness of its internal audit activities, NTT has established internal audit policies that set out fundamental matters related to the implementation of internal audits, and established the Internal Audit Department (which, as of the date of this filing, consists of 16 members), as an organization that is independent from the organizations that are subject to internal audits, headed by an executive officer, and that reports directly to the president.

The directive of the Internal Audit Department is to increase the value of NTT Group and contribute to the achievement of management goals. Based on the internal audit policies, the Internal Audit Department assesses the validity and effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal control processes from an independent and objective perspective and makes recommendations to management and relevant departments accordingly. In addition, the Internal Audit Department conducts internal audits based on risk factors in consideration of the business condition of NTT Group companies.

The Internal Audit Department reports its internal audit plan and audit results periodically to the Board of Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board, and cooperate with the Audit & Supervisory Board Members and the Independent Auditor as necessary. In addition, by testing the development and operation of internal control systems related to financial reporting pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, the Internal Audit Department continuously verifies and improves their effectiveness.

iii. Independent Auditor

Following approval at the 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, and approval by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications for partial amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, NTT transitioned from a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. The following sections, “Activities of the Independent Auditor,” primarily describe matters pertaining to the period when NTT was a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board.

Activities of the Independent Auditor

NTT has appointed KPMG AZSA LLC as its Independent Auditor since 1985.

The Independent Auditor maintains the level of coordination with the Audit & Supervisory Board and the Internal Audit Department necessary to conduct appropriate audits. As part of this coordination, the Independent Auditor appropriately audits through reporting the audit plans and audit results to the Audit & Supervisory Board and working together with the Internal Audit Department to establish systems for monitoring the status of oversight related to evaluating internal control systems for financial reports. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Independent Auditors who carried out the audit were Yutaka Terasawa, Kenji Tanaka and Kei Sakayori, with 22 public certified accountants and 59 other staff assisting in conducting the audits.

In order to maintain the independence of the audit process, NTT also conducts appropriate rotations of KPMG AZSA LLC officers in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan, with lead engagement partners not being able to participate in audit responsibilities for more than five consecutive accounting periods, after which there is an interval of five accounting periods before such partners may participate again. Furthermore, officers other than lead engagement partners may not participate in audit responsibilities for more than seven consecutive account periods, after which there is an interval of two accounting periods before such officers may participate again.

Nomination Policy and Reason of the Independent Auditor

NTT believes that it is important to maintain and enhance audit quality while increasing audit efficiency. Based on this policy, the Audit and Supervisory Committee evaluates Independent Auditor candidates from the perspectives of their independence and specialties and the appropriateness and adequateness of their auditing activities. The candidates that are approved by the Audit and Supervisory Committee are then presented for voting at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

Audit and Supervisory Committee may choose to dismiss or not reappoint the Independent Auditor in any of the cases described in Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act based on a unanimous vote by all Audit and Supervisory Committee Members. In addition, if the Board of Directors determines that it would be difficult for the Independent Auditor to perform proper audits, Audit and Supervisory Committee 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.

iv. Description of Audit Fees

Following approval at the 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 19, 2025, and approval by the Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications for partial amendments to the Articles of Incorporation, NTT transitioned from a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board to a company with an Audit and Supervisory Committee. This section primarily describes matters pertaining to the period when NTT was a company with an Audit and Supervisory Board.

Compensation of Independent Auditor

Category	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	
	Compensation for Audit Services (millions of yen)	Compensation for Non-Audit Services (millions of yen)	Compensation for Audit Services (millions of yen)	Compensation for Non-Audit Services (millions of yen)
NTT	330	—	325	—
Consolidated subsidiaries	2,944	163	3,025	192
Total	3,274	163	3,350	192

Non-audit services for which NTT and its consolidated subsidiaries pay compensation to KPMG AZSA LLC, NTT's independent auditor, include information security audit services related to registration under the Information System Security Management and Assessment Program (ISMAP) of the Japanese government.

Compensation of the Same Network (KPMG Network) as the Independent Auditor (excluding the above “Compensation of Independent Auditor”)

Category	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	
	Compensation for Audit Services (millions of yen)	Compensation for Non-Audit Services (millions of yen)	Compensation for Audit Services (millions of yen)	Compensation for Non-Audit Services (millions of yen)
NTT	—	10	—	4
Consolidated subsidiaries	3,178	251	3,606	309
Total	3,178	261	3,606	313

NTT and its consolidated subsidiaries pay compensation to KPMG AZSA LLC, NTT's Independent Auditor, and other member firms of the KPMG network for audit services and non-audit services.

Of these services, audit services provided by entities other than KPMG AZSA LLC consisted of audits of the financial statements of 277 overseas consolidated subsidiaries, and non-audit services consisted of advisory services related to sustainability information, as well as support for the preparation of tax returns and tax advisory services for 53 consolidated

subsidiaries in Japan and overseas.

Other Significant Audit Service Fees

Not applicable.

Policy for Determining Audit Fees

Not applicable. However, audit fees are determined with the consent of the Audit & Supervisory Board in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, taking into consideration such factors as the size and characteristics of NTT and its subsidiaries and the days required for the audits.

Evaluation of Independent Auditor by the Audit & Supervisory Board and Reasons

The Audit & Supervisory Board evaluates the independence and expertise of the independent auditor, and the validity and appropriateness of the audit activity by the independent auditor. Specifically, the Audit & Supervisory Board has evaluated the quality control of the independent auditor, the composition of the audit team, communications with the Audit & Supervisory Board and management, quality of overseas networks and firms, audit reports and other points, and has confirmed that the independent auditor has the business execution ability and quality control systems suitable for NTT's independent auditor.

Reasons for Consent to Compensation to Independent Auditor by the Audit & Supervisory Board

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.

(4) Compensation Policy for Members of the Board

1. Summary and Method of Determination of Amounts and Methods of Calculation of Compensation for Members of the Board and Others

The Board of Directors resolved at its meeting held on May 9, 2025 a policy for determining the details of individual compensation, etc. for Members of the Board (hereinafter “Determination Policy”). The overview of the Determination Policy is as follows.

Concerning the Determination Policy, composition and level of compensation for Members of the Board of NTT, in order to secure objectivity and transparency, NTT established the Compensation Committee, comprised of five Members of the Board, including three outside independent Members of the Board. Compensation matters are decided by the Board of Directors after deliberation by this committee. Moreover, decisions on the composition ratios and calculation methods for compensation, and individual amounts of compensation for each Member of the Board are delegated from the Board of Directors to the Compensation Committee. The reason for delegating these authorities to the Compensation Committee is that said committee is composed of two Representative Members of the Board and three outside Members of the Board, and we believe that it is able to make the appropriate judgements from an outside perspective while also taking a bird’s-eye view of the Company’s overall performance.

Compensation of Members of the Board (excluding Outside Members of the Board and Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) consists of a monthly salary (base salary) and a bonus (compensation related to performance over the short term), NTT stock purchase through Board Members Shareholding Association and performance-related stock compensation (compensation related to performance over the medium to long term).

The base salary is a fixed compensation paid monthly on the basis of the scope of each Member of the Board’s roles and responsibilities. The bonus is paid in June each year, taking into account NTT’s business results for the current fiscal year. The financial targets of the Medium-Term Management Strategy have been selected as performance indicators for bonus. This is because greater clarification of the link between Members of the Board’s compensation and the Company’s corporate value increases the motivation to achieve the financial targets in the Medium-Term Management Strategy. In addition, the method for calculating bonus is to convert the level of year-on-year improvement or achievement level of the plan for each financial target into a payment rate with a predetermined method for each indicator, weighting the average based on the weight of each indicator then multiplying the base salary by position. (Please refer to “Bonus Performance Indicators” further below.)

Also, to reflect NTT’s medium- to long-term business results, Members of the Board purchase NTT shares through the Board Members Shareholding Association using the compensation for stock acquisition that is paid every month. Purchased shares are to be held by the Members of the Board throughout their terms of office.

For the performance-related stock compensation, a trust, established by NTT is used. The Members of the Board are granted points corresponding to their role in June each year and a performance-related coefficient corresponding to the level of achievement of the performance indicator is determined in June of the year following the final fiscal year of the Medium-Term Management Strategy, and the number of shares to be granted to each Member of the Board is calculated by multiplying the performance-related coefficient by the number of points that has been accumulated. The granted shares are delivered to the Member of the Board upon retirement. In addition, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the trust period was extended.

The compensation for Members of the Board (excluding Outside Members of the Board and Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) consists of monthly salary, short-term incentives, and medium- to long-term incentives, with the ratio determined according to each officer’s responsibilities. Specifically, in a case where standard business results are achieved, the compensation composition for the Representative Member of the Board and President, as well as the Representative Member of the Board and Senior Executive Vice President, is approximately 40:35:25 for monthly salary, short-term incentives, and medium- to long-term incentives, respectively. For other Members of the Board, etc., that ratio is set at 50:30:20. In addition, when appointing non-Japanese foreign officers, the compensation level and composition may be individually set in consideration of factors including the nature of their duties and market standards.

In order to maintain a high level of independence, compensation of outside Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members) consists of a monthly fixed compensation only, and is not linked to NTT’s business results.

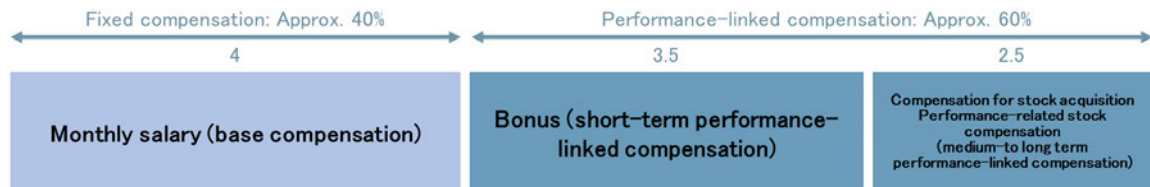
Note that an overview of the policy for determining the details of individual compensation, etc. of Members of the Board is as provided above, and when determining the details of the individual compensation, etc. of Members of the Board, the Compensation Committee considers matters from various angles, including consistency with the Determination Policy, so, the Board of Directors respects its judgment, and the details of the individual compensation, etc. of Members of the Board for the fiscal year under review are judged to be in line with the Determination Policy.

Compensation of Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members is determined by resolution of

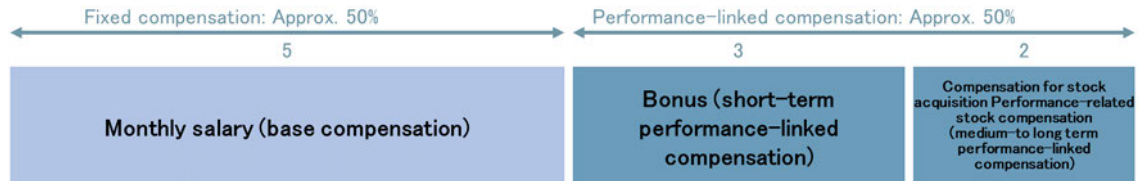
the Members of the Board who are Audit and Supervisory Committee Members and consists of a base salary only, for the same reasons as those cited above with respect to outside Members of the Board (excluding Audit and Supervisory Committee Members).

The membership of the Compensation Committee delegated by the Board of Directors to determine the details of individual compensation, etc. of Members of the Board for the fiscal year under review consists of Akira Shimada (Representative Member of the Board, President), Takashi Hiroi (Representative Member of the Board, Senior Executive Vice President), Ken Sakamura (outside Member of the Board), Yukako Uchinaga (outside Member of the Board), and Koichiro Watanabe (outside Member of the Board). As of the filing date of this Annual Securities Report, there have been no changes to membership of the Compensation Committee.

Representative Member of the Board and President, and Representative Member of the Board and Senior Executive Vice President



Other Members of the Board, etc.(excluding Outside Members of the Board and Audit and Supervisory Committee Members)



Bonus Performance Indicators

Financial targets of the Medium-Term Management Strategy and other measures are set as performance indicators and the level of year-on-year improvement or achievement level of the plan are evaluated.

Category	Performance Indicators	Evaluation Weighting	Evaluation Method	Results (Fiscal Year Ended March 31 2024)	Results (Fiscal Year Ended March 31 2025)
Financial indicators	EBITDA	25%	Year on Year improvement	¥3,418.1 billion	¥3,239.3 billion
	EPS (Earnings Per Share)	10%		¥15.1	¥12.0

Category	Performance Indicators		Evaluation Weighting	Evaluation Method	Targets (Fiscal Year Ended March 31 2025)	Results (Fiscal Year Ended March 31 2025)
Financial indicators	EBITDA		25%	Achievement level of plan	¥3,330.0 billion	¥3,239.3 billion
	Operating Profit		10%		¥1,810.0 billion	¥1,649.6 billion
	Overseas operating profit margin		10%		8.5%	7.5%
	ROIC (return on invested capital)		5%		6.6%	5.6%
Sustainability indicators	Greenhouse gas emissions		5%		2.250 million tons or less	2.114 million tons
	New female manager promotion rate		2.5%		30%	28%
	Employee engagement rate		2.5%		57%	61%
	Customer engagement	NPI	2.5%		73.6%	70.5%
		NPS	2.5%		-26.2	-31.3

Notes: 1. The scope of aggregation for overseas operating profit margin is NTT DATA Group consolidated. Calculation excludes temporary expenses, such as M&A-related amortization of intangible assets.

2. Existing areas refer to NTT DOCOMO's consumer telecommunications businesses, NTT East and NTT West.

3. GHG emissions are for GHG protocol Scope 1 & 2.

4. The scope of aggregation for new female manager promotion rate is five major domestic Group companies (NTT, NTT DOCOMO*, NTT East, NTT West, and NTT DATA Group*).

*NTT DOCOMO includes figures from NTT Communications. Furthermore, NTT DATA Group includes figures from NTT DATA and NTT DATA, Inc.

5. The employee engagement rate is the ratio of respondents who provide positive answers to the four indicators set as NTT Group KPIs for measuring engagement. The scope of aggregation for the employee engagement rate includes the Company, NTT DOCOMO, NTT East, NTT West, NTT DATA Group, NTT Urban Solutions, Inc., NTT Anode Energy Corporation, and their designated subsidiaries*.

*The employee engagement survey is being sequentially expanded to target subsidiaries other than designated subsidiaries. Commencing FY2024, the survey is now conducted at NTT group companies overseas.

6. Customer engagement NPI (Next Purchase Intention) measures the intention to continue using the service, and NPS® (Net Promoter Score®)* measures the likelihood of recommending to others. The subject of customer engagement includes services for small- and medium-sized enterprises and consumer services, which are focus areas for NTT East, NTT West, and NTT DOCOMO**. (Expansion to services for large corporations is also being considered for the future.)

*The Net Promoter Score and NPS are registered trademarks of Bain & Company, Inc., Fred Reichheld, and Satmetrix Systems, Inc. (currently NICE Systems, Inc.).

**NTT DOCOMO includes figures from NTT Communications.

2. Total Compensation of Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members by Category
(Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025)

Total Amount of Compensation of Members of the Board and Audit & Supervisory Board Members for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

Class	Number of Persons Paid (persons)	Fixed	Short-Term	Medium- to Long-Term		Total Compensation (Millions of yen)
		Base Salary (Millions of yen)	Bonuses (Millions of yen)	Compensation for stock acquisition (Millions of yen)	Performance-related stock compensation (Millions of yen)	
Members of the Board	12	306	75	28	46	455
Internal Members of the Board	6	216	75	28	46	365
Outside Members of the Board	6	90	—	—	—	90
Audit & Supervisory Board Members	5	171	—	—	—	171
Internal Members of the Board	2	90	—	—	—	90
Outside Members of the Board	3	81	—	—	—	81
Total	17	477	75	28	46	626
Internal Members of the Board	8	306	75	28	46	455
Outside Members of the Board	9	171	—	—	—	171

Notes: 1. Compensation amounts shown above include compensation paid to two Members of the Board who resigned on June 20, 2024, at the conclusion of the 39th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. At the 36th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 24, 2021, it was resolved that the amount of compensation for Members of the Board comprises three components: (1) the amount of monetary compensation: ¥600 million or less annually, (2) the amount paid to Members of the Board as funds to acquire NTT's shares through the Board Members Shareholding Association, etc.: ¥50 million or less annually and 600,000 shares* or less annually, and (3) the amount to be contributed for the performance-related stock compensation system, etc.: ¥100 million or less annually and 1,175,000 shares* or less annually. Note that at the conclusion of this General Meeting of Shareholders, there were eight Members of the Board.

*NTT implemented a 25-for-1 stock split of common stock with an effective date of July 1, 2023. The figure presented is the number of shares after adjustment to reflect the stock split.

3. The amount of performance-related stock compensation for Members of the Board shown above is the amount recorded as expenses for point grants for the fiscal year under review.

4. The amount of compensation for Audit & Supervisory Board Members was resolved to be ¥200 million or less annually at the 21st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 28, 2006. Note that at the conclusion of this General Meeting of Shareholders, there were five Audit & Supervisory Board Members.

5. The composition ratio of compensation for Members of the Board (excluding outside Members of the Board) in a case where standard business results are achieved is roughly as follows: Fixed: Short-term: Medium- to long-term = 50%: 30%: 20%.

3. Total Amount of Compensation for Persons whose Compensation Amounts Exceeded ¥100,000,000

Name (Position)	Category	Fixed	Short-Term	Medium- to Long-Term		Total Amount of Consolidated Compensation (Millions of yen)
		Base Salary (Millions of yen)	Bonuses (Millions of yen)	Compensation for stock acquisition (Millions of yen)	Performance-related stock compensation (Millions of yen)	
Akira Shimada (Representative Member of the Board)	NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION	60	23	8	14	105

(5) Shareholdings

NTT does not hold shares to create stable shareholders, and has no plans to do so in the future.

Criteria for and Approach to the Classification of Equity Securities for Investments

In terms of holding shares, NTT designates equity securities that are solely for the purpose of investments as “stocks held to obtain profits by using short-term fluctuations in interest rates, currencies, security market prices and market discrepancies, or to receive dividends or other things.”

On the other hand, NTT makes strategic shareholdings by “holding stock as needed in order to pursue collaboration and open innovation with partners in various industries to contribute to medium- to long-term improvement in corporate value.”

Equity Securities Held for Purposes other than Solely for Investment

NTT's business policy is to promote open innovation and collaboration with partners in a variety of industries with the aim of enhancing corporate value over the medium to long term. Based on this policy, NTT verifies, at its Investment Strategy Committee and other forums, whether individual holdings are appropriate by comprehensively considering a wide range of factors, including contribution to NTT's medium- to long-term business performance, progress in business collaborations, future considerations concerning such collaborations, performance trends and future business strategies of the investee, and whether the benefits of holding such shares justify the capital cost and associated risks.

With respect to exercising voting rights of strategic shareholdings, NTT exercises voting rights acquired through share ownership, as it sees fit and appropriate and upon determining whether it is an initiative that would contribute to the improvement of medium- to long-term corporate value, from the perspective of sustainable growth of the companies NTT invests in and improving corporate value for both NTT and the companies.

The status of such shareholdings by NTT, which has the highest amount of investment shares on its balance sheet among NTT and its consolidated subsidiaries, is as follows:

(a) Number of issues and total balance sheet amount of equity securities held for purposes other than solely for investment

	Number of Issues	Total Balance Sheet Amount (Millions of yen)
Unlisted shares	14	48,663
Shares other than unlisted shares	7	720,420

(Issues in which the number of shares increased in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Not applicable.

(Issues in which the number of shares decreased in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

	Number of Issues	Total sale value relating to the decrease in the number of shares (Millions of yen)
Unlisted shares	—	—
Shares other than unlisted shares	1	15,143

(b) Number of shares, balance sheet amounts and other information of specified equity securities and deemed holdings of equity securities by issue

(Specified Equity Securities)

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION	148,654,500	148,654,500	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in March 2020 and holds such company's shares mainly for the purpose of strengthening the collaborative relationship in the smart city business. The smart city business is a long-term continuous initiative that is expected to contribute to the medium- to long-term business performance of NTT Group, so NTT Group's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT Group will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	Yes
	388,880	563,698		
NEC Corporation	13,023,600	13,023,600	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in June 2020 and holds such company's shares primarily for the purpose of strengthening the collaborative relationship in joint research and development and global development, mainly utilizing innovative optical and wireless technologies. In addition to the expected contribution to NTT Group's medium- to long-term business performance through the expansion of sales of jointly developed products, NTT Group's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT Group will continue to hold such company's shares after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	204,796	143,129		

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
Tokyo Century Corporation	49,211,200	49,211,200	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in February 2020 and holds such company's shares mainly for the purpose of strengthening our cooperative relationship in the leasing and asset business fields. In addition to the expected contribution to our mid- to long-term business performance through the strengthening of the leasing business and joint development of the asset business through the joint venture with the said company, NTT Group's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT Group will continue holding the shares of such company after regularly reviewing its business performance and future management strategies.	No
	71,922	78,098		
Internet Initiative Japan Inc.	12,227,000	12,227,000	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in September 2003 and hold such company's shares mainly for the purpose of establishing a collaborative business relationship for mutual business development and acquiring internet technologies and operational know-how. It is expected that such company will contribute to our mid- to long-term business performance by using NTT Group's facilities to provide Internet access services, and accordingly, NTT Group's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT Group will continue holding the shares of such company after regularly reviewing its business performance and future management strategies.	No
	31,778	34,676		

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
KADOKAWA CORPORATION	4,080,000	4,080,000	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in July 2013 and holds such company's shares mainly for the purpose of strengthening business collaboration for video and social media services. Comprehensively taking into account NTT Group's aim of expanding the usage area of NTT Group's technology, including through cutting-edge initiatives with such company, the contribution to medium- to long-term business results resulting from the evolution of services that utilize them, as well as the company's business results and future management strategies, NTT Group's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT Group will continue holding their shares.	No
	14,500	10,820		
ZENRIN CO., LTD.	4,200,000	4,200,000	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in March 2020 and holds such company's shares with the aim of strengthening its collaborative relationship in the area of increased map sophistication. Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, NTT Group and the company have been jointly developing a "advanced geospatial information database" utilizing NTT Group's high-precision positioning technology, high-precision map maintenance and infrastructure maintenance know-how, and the company's map production know-how, including the company's wide range of accumulated data. In order to solve various social problems and create value in new business fields through this collaboration, NTT Group's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT Group will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	Yes
	4,456	3,566		

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
ACCESS CO., LTD.	5,134,600	5,134,600	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance with the company in December 2023 and hold such company's shares with the aim of strengthening our collaborative relationship in the area of development and sales of network OS (Beluganos). Such company is expected to contribute to NTT Group's medium- and long-term business performance by increasing sales of developed products, and accordingly, NTT Group's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT Group will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	4,087	9,155		
JTOWER Inc.	—	4,206,400	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in July 2019 and such company had been expected to contribute to the resolution of social issues surrounding the mobile business—such as labor shortages and industry-wide cost reductions—by combining its strengths in infrastructure sharing schemes with the NTT Group's abundant resources and operational know-how, and also to contribute to the NTT Group's medium- to long-term business performance, including through the development of ORAN sales channels. Accordingly, NTT Group had continued to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing its business performance and future management strategies. However, following the announcement in October 2024 of a tender offer (TOB) by Digital Bridge Group, Inc. and the subsequent recommendation from such company to tender shares, NTT Group decided to participate in the TOB and sold all of its shares.	No
	—	16,678		

Note: “-” indicates that there are no shareholdings of such company's stock.

(Deemed holdings of equity securities)

Not applicable.

Equity Securities Held Solely for the Purpose of Investment

Not applicable.

Equity Securities Reclassified from Held Solely for the Purpose of Investment to Held for Purposes other than Solely for Investment during the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

Equity Securities Reclassified from Held for Purposes other than Solely for Investment to Held Solely for the Purpose of Investment during the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

The status of NTT DOCOMO, which has the next-highest amount of investment shares on its balance sheet among NTT and its consolidated subsidiaries, is as follows:

Equity Securities Held for Purposes other than Solely for Investment

- a. Shareholding policy, method of verification of the rationale for shareholdings, and details of verification by the Board of Directors, etc. of the appropriateness of shareholdings in individual issues

With respect to shares strategically held, the Company considers the status of achievement of the purposes of investments, such as the reinforcement of relationships and the promotion of collaboration, as well as whether the returns and risks of the shareholdings are commensurate with capital costs, etc., and the Board of Directors verifies the appropriateness of the shareholdings. In the event that a rationale for a shareholding can no longer be found due to changes in the situation going forward, the Company will conduct a review of such shares, such as reducing the number of shares.

- b. Number of issues and total balance sheet amount

	Number of Issues	Total Balance Sheet Amount (Millions of yen)
Unlisted shares	42	7,407
Shares other than unlisted shares	9	117,090

(Issues in which the number of shares increased in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

	Number of Issues	Total acquisition cost relating to the increase in the number of shares (Millions of yen)	Reasons for the increase in the number of shares
Unlisted shares	2	2,072	• To strengthen the collaborative relationship with the business alliance partner.
Shares other than unlisted shares	—	—	-

(Issues in which the number of shares decreased in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

	Number of Issues	Total sale value relating to the decrease in the number of shares (Millions of yen)
Unlisted shares	2	86
Shares other than unlisted shares	3	27,463

Note: Issues in which the number of shares increased or decreased does not include changes due to reverse stock splits, stock splits, stock transfers, stock exchanges, mergers, or similar events.

c. Number of shares, balance sheet amounts and other information of specified equity securities and deemed holdings of equity securities by issue

(Specified Equity Securities)

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
M3, Inc.	20,200,000	20,200,000	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital alliance agreement with the company in April 2019 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of collaboration in the medical and health fields, leveraging the company's assets. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	34,380	43,167		
TBS HOLDINGS, INC.	5,713,000	5,713,000	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance with the company in September 2013 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of collaboration between the services of NTT DOCOMO and the investee group's superior contents and the utilization of know-how. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	24,360	24,903		
Nippon Television Holdings, Inc.	7,779,000	7,779,000	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in December 2006 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of collaboration between the services of NTT DOCOMO and the investee group's superior contents and the utilization of know-how. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	23,757	18,043		

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
FUJI MEDIA HOLDINGS, INC.	7,700,000	7,700,000	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in January 2006 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of collaboration between the services of NTT DOCOMO and the investee group's superior contents and the utilization of know-how. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	19,650	15,277		
KADOKAWA CORPORATION	2,408,416	2,408,416	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in October 2014 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of collaboration between the services of NTT DOCOMO and the investee group's superior contents and the utilization of know-how. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	8,560	6,387		
SKY Perfect JSAT Holdings Inc.	2,048,100	2,048,100	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in April 2007 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of offering services in the satellite communications field that utilize the company's assets. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	2,402	2,169		

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
IG Port, Inc.	1,008,000	252,000	The company's shares are primarily held for the purpose of using the company's video planning and production technologies in the video distribution services offered by NTT DOCOMO. NTT Plala Inc., entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in May 2018. However, due to NTT Plala Inc.'s absorption into NTT DOCOMO in July 2022, the shares of the company were distributed to NTT DOCOMO. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company. The number of shares increased due to a 4-for-1 stock split (June 1, 2024).	No
	2,010	1,676		
Oisix ra daichi Inc.	1,000,000	1,000,000	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in February 2018 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of collaboration in the food area utilizing the assets held by the investee. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	1,342	1,303		
PKSHA Technology Inc.	214,000	*	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in September 2016 and holds the company's shares primarily for the purpose of providing AI-related services utilizing the assets held by the investee. NTT DOCOMO's Board of Directors has reported that it has decided that NTT DOCOMO will continue to hold the shares of such company after regularly reviewing the business performance and future management strategies of such company.	No
	628	*		

Issue Name	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024	Purpose of holding, quantitative effects of Holding, summary of strategic alliance and reasons for the increase in the number of shares	Whether the investee holds NTT's shares
	Number of Shares (Shares)	Number of Shares (Shares)		
	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)	Balance Sheet Amounts (Millions of yen)		
Lawson, Inc.	—	2,092,000	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in April 2006 and held the company's shares primarily for the purpose growing the priority businesses of NTT DOCOMO by promoting collaboration in the financial and settlement services fields. On March 31, 2024, a tender offer takeover bid (TOB) was announced by KDDI Corporation, and all shares were sold in response to the TOB after such company recommended that the shares be tendered.	No
	—	21,621		
MEDLEY, INC.	—	933,100	NTT DOCOMO entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with the company in May 2021 and held the company's shares primarily for the purpose of promoting the appropriate spread of online medicine and developing new services based on online medicine to support their medical use by patients. In February 2024, the capital and business alliance agreement was reassessed, and the collaboration will continue with an ongoing focus on d-account authentication and d-point usage for "CLINICS." While reductions in shareholdings had been under consideration based on trends in stock prices and impacts on the stock market, all shares were sold in December 2024.	No
	—	4,306		
JTOWER Inc.	—	553,473	We entered into a capital and strategic alliance agreement with the company in November 2021 and held such company's shares mainly for the purpose of realizing economic benefits through more efficient deployment of base stations using infrastructure sharing, reducing costs associated with owned equipment, and jointly developing new shared infrastructure by leveraging combined technical expertise. In October 2024, a tender offer (TOB) by Digital Bridge Group, Inc. was announced, and upon recommendation from the company to tender, we sold all shares in the company in response to the TOB.	No
	—	2,195		

Notes: 1. “*” Indicates that the issue is omitted because its balance sheet amount is less than or equal to 1/100 of the Company's capital and it is not one of the 10 largest issues in order of balance sheet amount.

2. “-” indicates that there are no shareholdings of such company's stock.

(Deemed holdings of equity securities)

Not applicable.

Equity Securities Held Solely for the Purpose of Investment

Not applicable.

Equity Securities Reclassified from Held Solely for the Purpose of Investment to Held for Purposes other than Solely for Investment during the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

Equity Securities Reclassified from Held for Purposes other than Solely for Investment to Held Solely for the Purpose of Investment during the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

Item 5. Financial Information

1. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Pursuant to the provision of Article 93 of the “Ordinance on the Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements” (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance of Japan No. 28 of 1976), NTT Group’s consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

2. Auditor’s Report

In accordance with Article 193-2, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, NTT Group’s consolidated financial statements for the consolidated fiscal year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025) and non-consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025) have been audited by KPMG AZSA LLC.

3. Special Measures to Ensure the Appropriateness of the Consolidated Financial Statements and Structures to Properly Prepare the Consolidated Financial Statements in Accordance with IFRS

NTT Group undertakes special measures to ensure the appropriateness of the consolidated financial statements and put in place a structure to properly prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. The details of such measures are below:

- (1) NTT Group is a member of organizations such as the Financial Accounting Standards Foundation in order to put in place a system in which NTT Group can ensure that it has an appropriate grasp on the contents of the accounting standards and can accurately respond to any changes in them. In addition, NTT Group periodically conducts reviews of the accounting standards and maintains internal regulations.
- (2) With respect to the application of IFRS, NTT Group obtains press releases and statements of the accounting principles published by the International Accounting Standards Board from time to time in order to gain an understanding of the most recent standards. Furthermore, to prepare appropriate consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, NTT Group developed group accounting policies and accounting guidelines in compliance with IFRS, and conducts its accounting in accordance with those policies and guidelines.

1. 【Consolidated Financial Statements】

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) 【Consolidated Statement of Financial Position】

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2,4.3	¥ 982,874	¥ 1,000,994
Trade and other receivables	2.2,3.2 4.3,4.8	4,816,951	4,880,769
Other financial assets	4.4,4.8	972,278	973,465
Inventories	3.3	524,166	556,576
Other current assets	2.2,2.4	985,960	863,583
Subtotal		8,282,229	8,275,387
Assets held for sale	3.4	41,858	94,972
Total current assets		8,324,087	8,370,359
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3.5	10,421,986	10,662,316
Right-of-use assets	3.6	914,911	974,009
Goodwill	3.7	1,698,851	1,719,148
Intangible assets	3.7	2,510,723	2,483,238
Investment property	3.8	1,305,219	1,341,188
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3.9	410,782	452,107
Other financial assets	4.4,4.8	2,251,793	2,237,517
Deferred tax assets	2.4	714,276	665,474
Other non-current assets	2.2,3.11	1,051,595	1,157,127
Total non-current assets		21,280,136	21,692,124
Total assets		¥ 29,604,223	¥ 30,062,483

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	4.5,4.8	¥ 2,542,999	¥ 2,822,577
Trade and other payables	3.10,4.8	2,940,928	2,849,534
Lease liabilities	3.6	223,473	231,665
Other financial liabilities	4.6,4.8	895,063	866,450
Accrued payroll		614,976	593,503
Income taxes payable		354,859	242,376
Other current liabilities	2.2,3.13	1,272,371	1,254,747
Subtotal		8,844,669	8,860,852
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	3.4	976	4,411
Total current liabilities		8,845,645	8,865,263
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	4.5,4.8	7,048,015	7,187,500
Lease liabilities	3.6	899,524	929,471
Other financial liabilities	4.6,4.8	162,765	168,216
Defined benefit liabilities	3.11	1,156,394	1,011,026
Deferred tax liabilities	2.4	222,331	185,547
Other non-current liabilities	2.2,3.13	376,490	370,821
Total non-current liabilities		9,865,519	9,852,581
Total liabilities		18,711,164	18,717,844
Equity			
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION (“NTT”) shareholders’ equity			
Common stock	4.1	937,950	937,950
Retained earnings	4.1,4.4	9,078,084	9,726,370
Treasury stock	4.1	(937,291)	(1,139,170)
Other components of equity	4.1,4.4 4.8	765,417	696,437
Total NTT shareholders’ equity		9,844,160	10,221,587
Non-controlling interests	4.1	1,048,899	1,123,052
Total equity		10,893,059	11,344,639
Total liabilities and equity		¥ 29,604,223	¥ 30,062,483

(ii) 【Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income】
【Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss】

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Operating revenues	2.1,2.2	¥ 13,374,569	¥ 13,704,727
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses		2,935,465	3,098,603
Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses	2.3,3.8	6,489,394	6,817,713
Depreciation and amortization	2.1,3.5 3.6,3.7 3.8	1,628,586	1,722,035
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		118,980	121,680
Impairment losses	2.1		
Goodwill	3.7	487	—
Other		13,985	20,068
Taxes and dues	3.8	264,762	275,057
Total operating expenses		11,451,659	12,055,156
Operating profit	2.1	1,922,910	1,649,571
Finance income	4.4,4.7 4.8	163,826	59,151
Finance costs	4.4,4.7 4.8	130,485	169,514
Share of profit (loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method	2.1,3.9	24,206	25,488
Profit before taxes		1,980,457	1,564,696
Income taxes	2.4	635,338	482,261
Profit		¥ 1,345,119	¥ 1,082,435
Profit attributable to NTT		1,279,521	1,000,016
Profit attributable to Non-controlling interests		65,598	82,419
Earnings per share attributable to NTT			
Basic earnings per share (yen)	2.5	¥ 15.09	¥ 11.96

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Profit		¥ 1,345,119	¥ 1,082,435
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	4.1		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		324,056	(66,384)
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method	3.9	(5,583)	(2,688)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	3.11	134,080	75,485
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		452,553	6,413
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges	4.8	16,242	52,078
Hedges cost	4.8	3,773	2,026
Foreign currency translation adjustments		273,426	(32,355)
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method	3.9	12,225	8,940
Total of items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		305,666	30,689
Total other comprehensive income (net of taxes)		758,219	37,102
Total comprehensive income		¥ 2,103,338	¥ 1,119,537
Comprehensive income attributable to NTT		1,962,087	1,034,737
Comprehensive income attributable to Non-controlling interests		141,251	84,800

(iii) 【Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity】

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	NTT shareholders' equity						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Other components of equity	Total		
As of March 31, 2023		¥937,950	¥—	¥8,150,117	¥(737,290)	¥210,576	¥8,561,353	¥789,274	¥9,350,627
Comprehensive income									
Profit		—	—	1,279,521	—	—	1,279,521	65,598	1,345,119
Other comprehensive income	4.1	—	—	—	—	682,566	682,566	75,653	758,219
Total comprehensive income		—	—	1,279,521	—	682,566	1,962,087	141,251	2,103,338
Transactions with owners and other transactions									
Dividends of surplus	4.1	—	—	(417,438)	—	—	(417,438)	(20,256)	(437,694)
Transfer to retained earnings	4.1	—	60,316	67,409	—	(127,725)	—	—	—
Purchase and disposal of treasury stock	4.1	—	8	—	(200,001)	—	(199,993)	—	(199,993)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries without loss of control	4.1	—	(13,673)	—	—	—	(13,673)	138,545	124,872
Share-based compensation transactions	4.1	—	1,268	—	—	—	1,268	214	1,482
Put options granted to non-controlling interests	4.1	—	(46,893)	—	—	—	(46,893)	315	(46,578)
Other		—	(1,026)	(1,525)	—	—	(2,551)	(444)	(2,995)
Total Transactions with owners and other transactions		—	—	(351,554)	(200,001)	(127,725)	(679,280)	118,374	(560,906)
As of March 31, 2024		¥ 937,950	¥—	¥9,078,084	¥ (937,291)	¥ 765,417	¥9,844,160	¥1,048,899	¥10,893,059

	Notes	NTT shareholders' equity						Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Other components of equity	Total		
As of March 31, 2024		¥937,950	¥—	¥9,078,084	¥(937,291)	¥765,417	¥9,844,160	¥1,048,899	¥10,893,059
Comprehensive income									
Profit		—	—	1,000,016	—	—	1,000,016	82,419	1,082,435
Other comprehensive income	4.1	—	—	—	—	34,721	34,721	2,381	37,102
Total comprehensive income		—	—	1,000,016	—	34,721	1,034,737	84,800	1,119,537
Transactions with owners and other transactions									
Dividends of surplus	4.1	—	—	(436,766)	—	—	(436,766)	(23,667)	(460,433)
Transfer to retained earnings	4.1	—	18,744	84,957	—	(103,701)	—	—	—
Purchase and disposal of treasury stock	4.1	—	0	—	(201,879)	—	(201,879)	—	(201,879)
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries without loss of control	4.1	—	(4,149)	—	—	—	(4,149)	16,857	12,708
Share-based compensation transactions	4.1	—	(9,180)	—	—	—	(9,180)	(2,831)	(12,011)
Put options granted to non-controlling interests	4.1	—	(5,224)	—	—	—	(5,224)	(1,461)	(6,685)
Other		—	(191)	79	—	—	(112)	455	343
Total Transactions with owners and other transactions		—	—	(351,730)	(201,879)	(103,701)	(657,310)	(10,647)	(667,957)
As of March 31, 2025		¥ 937,950	¥—	¥9,726,370	¥ (1,139,170)	¥ 696,437	¥10,221,587	¥1,123,052	¥11,344,639

(iv) 【Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows】

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit		¥ 1,345,119	¥ 1,082,435
Depreciation and amortization		1,628,586	1,722,035
Impairment losses		14,472	20,068
Share of loss (profit) of entities accounted for using the equity method		(24,206)	(25,488)
Losses on retirement of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		46,362	43,657
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(126,674)	(25,141)
Interest expenses ⁽¹⁾		109,162	149,015
Income taxes		635,338	482,261
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	4.3	(318,431)	(71,250)
Decrease (increase) in inventories		(51,819)	(86,181)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets		(62,211)	(79,807)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables / accrued payroll		27,848	(66,937)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities		73,113	(16,730)
Increase (decrease) in defined benefit liabilities		(68,404)	(64,718)
Decrease (increase) in non-current handset installment receivables		(268,085)	(178,734)
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liabilities		(9,262)	(1,122)
Other, net ⁽¹⁾		(107,684)	(99,291)
Subtotal		2,843,224	2,784,072
Interest and dividends received		105,206	108,253
Interest paid		(88,666)	(140,432)
Income taxes paid		(485,605)	(387,862)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		2,374,159	2,364,031

(Millions of yen)

	Notes	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property	2.1	(2,084,004)	(2,132,292)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	2.1	260,211	87,608
Proceeds from government grants	2.2	2,593	2,772
Purchase of investments		(90,608)	(111,644)
Proceeds from sale or redemption of investments		148,558	187,980
Proceeds from loss of control of subsidiaries ⁽²⁾		72,660	65,129
Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries ⁽³⁾	3.1	(380,513)	(84,833)
Proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries ⁽⁴⁾		95,197	—
Net decrease (increase) loan receivable		13,940	11,444
Other, net		(27,269)	(25,808)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(1,989,235)	(1,999,644)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	4.5	134,528	(1,955)
Proceeds from increases in long-term borrowings	4.5	1,085,358	1,540,780
Repayments of long-term borrowings	4.5	(626,451)	(966,690)
Repayment of lease liabilities	3.6,4.5	(241,473)	(261,687)
Payments for acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	4.1,4.5	(7,129)	(14,390)
Dividends paid		(417,438)	(436,766)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(20,255)	(23,643)
Purchase of treasury stock		(200,388)	(202,381)
Other, net		58,794	23,705
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(234,454)	(343,027)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		38,484	(3,240)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		188,954	18,120
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.3	793,920	982,874
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4.3	¥ 982,874	¥ 1,000,994

Notes:

(1) “Interest expenses,” which had previously been presented within “Other, net” in cash flows from operating activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, is now presented separately for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 due to an increase in the materiality of the amount of this item. As a result of this change, the ¥1,478 million amount that had previously been presented as “Other, net” in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 has been reclassified and presented as ¥109,162 million of “Interest expenses” and ¥ (107,684) million of “Other, net.”

(2) Proceeds from loss of control of subsidiaries

The total amount of consideration received with respect to “Proceeds from loss of control of subsidiaries” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥78,711 million, which consisted of cash and cash equivalents.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries over which control was lost were as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Current assets	17,065
(Incl.) Cash and cash equivalents	6,051
Non-current assets	60,082
Current liabilities	11,015
Non-current liabilities	2,017
Goodwill	2,793

The total amount of consideration received with respect to “Proceeds from loss of control of subsidiaries” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 was ¥74,791 million. The portion of the consideration received that consisted of cash and cash equivalents was ¥74,544 million.

The assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries over which control was lost were as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Current assets	22,187
(Incl.) Cash and cash equivalents	9,416
Non-current assets	146,780
Current liabilities	12,174
Non-current liabilities	106,713
Goodwill	11,761

(3) Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries

The total amount of consideration paid with respect to “Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥448,686 million. The portion of the consideration paid that consisted of cash and cash equivalents was ¥439,147 million.

The assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries were as follows:

The major transactions are also disclosed in "3.1. Business combinations and Acquisition of Non-controlling Interests".

	(Millions of yen)
Current assets	407,878
(Incl.) Cash and cash equivalents	59,632
Non-current assets	474,660
Current liabilities	265,240
Non-current liabilities	273,605
Goodwill	237,191

The total amount of consideration paid with respect to “Payments for acquisition of subsidiaries” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 was ¥99,984 million. The portion of the consideration paid that consisted of cash and cash equivalents was ¥107,309 million, including changes in accounts payable.

The assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries were as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Current assets	42,930
(Incl.) Cash and cash equivalents	22,476
Non-current assets	39,344
Current liabilities	16,764
Non-current liabilities	21,062
Goodwill	51,678

(4) Proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries

The total amount of consideration paid with respect to “Proceeds from acquisition of subsidiaries” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥61,949 million, which consisted of cash and cash equivalents.

The assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiaries were as follows:

The major transactions are also disclosed in "3.1. Business combinations and Acquisition of Non-controlling Interests".

	(Millions of yen)
Current assets	937,541
(Incl.) Cash and cash equivalents	157,146
Non-current assets	39,842
Current liabilities	841,251
Non-current liabilities	55,483
Goodwill	20,229

【Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements】

NTT Group describes Notes summarizing in five groups by relevancy in order to enhance understandability of Consolidated Financial Statement.

1. Basis of Preparation
2. Results for the year
3. Assets and Liabilities (excluding Financial Instruments)
4. Equity and Financing
5. Other Notes

Each note describes the relevant accounting policies and the significant accounting estimates and judgments involving estimate.

1. Basis of Preparation

1.1. Reporting Entity

NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION (“NTT”) is a corporation domiciled in Japan. The address of NTT’s registered headquarter is disclosed on its website (<https://group.ntt/en/>). The consolidated financial statements comprise NTT and its subsidiaries (“NTT Group” or “the Group”).

NTT Group’s business segments and material subsidiaries are as follows:

Integrated ICT Business

The principal services in the Integrated ICT Business are mobile phone services, domestic inter-prefectural communications services, international communications services, solutions services, and system development services and related services.

- NTT DOCOMO, INC. (“NTT DOCOMO”)
- NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (“NTT Communications”)

Regional Communications Business

The principal services in the Regional Communications Business are domestic intra-prefectural communications services and related ancillary services.

- NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION (“NTT East”)
- NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION (“NTT West”)

Global Solutions Business

The principal services in the Global Solutions Business are system integration services, network system services, cloud services, global data center services, and related services.

- NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION (“NTT DATA Group”)
- NTT DATA JAPAN CORPORATION (“NTT DATA”)
- NTT DATA, Inc.

1.2. Basis of Accounting

(1) Matters Regarding Compliance with IFRS

NTT Group meets the requirements of a “Specified Company complying with Designated International Accounting Standards” pursuant to Article 1-2 of the “Order on the Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements” (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976) (the “Order on Consolidated Financial Statements”). Consequently, in accordance with Article 93 of the Order on Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements pursuant to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). The consolidated financial statements were approved by the President and Chief Executive Officer Akira Shimada and Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer Takashi Hiroi on June 20, 2025.

The NTT Group's accounting policies are based on IFRS effective as of March 31, 2025, with the exception of IFRS which was not adopted early.

(2) Basis for Measurement

As described in “Note 1.3. Material Accounting Policies,” and the related notes to each item, the consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of cost, with the exception of certain items such as financial instruments measured at fair value, and assets and liabilities recognized in relation to the defined benefit plans.

(3) Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

The currency used to present the consolidated financial statements is Japanese yen, which is the currency used in the primary economic environment where NTT conducts its business activities (the “functional currency”). Amounts are rounded to the nearest million yen.

(4) Changes in Accounting Policies

NTT Group did not adopt any new significant accounting policies in the current fiscal year.

1.3. Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted by NTT Group apply to all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(1) Basis for Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are companies over which NTT Group has control.

Beginning and ending of consolidation

Subsidiaries are consolidated for the periods from the date when control is obtained until the date when control is lost.

Accounting policies adopted by subsidiaries

In the event that the accounting policies adopted by a subsidiary differ from those adopted by NTT Group, then the financial statements of the subsidiary are adjusted as required.

Subsidiaries whose fiscal year-end date is different from that of NTT Group

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of subsidiaries whose fiscal year-end date is different from that of NTT Group for practically unfeasible to align the year-end dates with that of NTT Group. The fiscal year-end date of such subsidiaries is mainly December 31. For such subsidiaries, adjustments are made for any significant transactions or events that occur due to the difference between such subsidiaries' fiscal year ends and that of NTT Group.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are composed of the amount of equity held as of the beginning date of consolidation and any subsequent fluctuations in those non-controlling interests from that date. In general, subsidiaries' comprehensive income is allocated to shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests, even in the event that the non-controlling interests are negative balances.

Transactions eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The balances of intra-group receivables and payments, transactions, and unrealized gains and losses incurred from the intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Changes in a parent's ownership interest

Changes in equity interests are accounted for as equity transactions when additional equity in a subsidiary is gained or part of the equity in a subsidiary is disposed of, while control of the subsidiary is maintained. The carrying amounts of NTT Group's equity interests and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect any changes in NTT Group's equity interests in subsidiaries. Any difference between the adjusted value of non-controlling interests and the fair value of consideration paid or received is directly recognized in equity and is attributable to NTT.

When NTT Group loses control of a subsidiary, the related gains or losses are calculated as the difference between:

- the sum of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of the remaining equity interests; and
- the net carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), liabilities, and non-controlling interests of the subsidiary on the date when control is lost.

(ii) Investments in associates and joint ventures

Associates are companies whose finances and management policies are significantly influenced by NTT Group, without exerting control or joint control. In principle, companies in which NTT Group holds 20% to 50% of the voting rights are included in associates. Companies in which NTT Group holds less than 20% of the voting rights may be considered as associates if the Group is considered to exert significant influence through the dispatch of officers or similar means.

Joint ventures are companies in which several parties (including NTT and/or its subsidiaries) invest and have rights to the net assets based on arrangements for joint control. Joint control is the sharing of control as contractually agreed. It exists only when all parties sharing control are required to be in unanimous consent when making decisions on relevant activities.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. The amounts invested in associates and joint ventures are initially recognized at cost. Subsequently, from the date when NTT Group starts to exert significant influence to the date when such influence ceases, the Group recognizes its share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investees and adjusts the investment amount.

If any losses on investments in associates or joint ventures exceed NTT Group's invested interests in these companies, NTT Group only recognizes losses to the extent of its investment amount, except for cases where NTT Group bears legal or other similar obligations, or makes payments on behalf of such company.

Unrealized profit or loss arising from transactions with associates and joint ventures is added to, or deducted from, the investments in the associates and joint ventures, up to a maximum of NTT Group's share.

The amount of the cost of investment in an associate or joint venture that exceeds NTT Group's share of the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities recognized on the acquisition date is recognized as goodwill and included in the carrying amount of the investment in an associate or joint venture.

As this goodwill is not recognized separately, discrete impairment testing for goodwill is not performed. Instead, an impairment test is carried out on the total investment in associates and joint ventures deemed as a single asset if there is objective evidence to indicate that the investment may be impaired.

The consolidated financial statements include investments accounted for using the equity method which have different fiscal year-end dates than that of NTT Group due to the relationship with other shareholders or other circumstances that make it practically unfeasible to align the fiscal year-end dates with that of NTT Group. The fiscal year-end date of such equity method investments is mainly December 31. Adjustments are made for any significant transactions or events that occur during the period between the equity method investments' fiscal year ends and that of NTT Group.

(iii) Consolidated structured entities

Structured entities* that NTT Group has control over are consolidated. It has not provided, nor intends to provide, any significant financial support or other significant support to the consolidated structured entities without contractual obligation. Structured entities that third parties have control over are not consolidated and they are financing through investment by each partner.

* Structured entities:

Entities that are structured principally as venture funds in the form of partnerships, and Special Purpose Company in the form of limited partnerships for investment, and investment trusts with a purpose of securitizing property and other assets. They are designed so that the voting rights or similar rights are not determinant in evaluating control.

Descriptions about subsidiaries and structured entities are presented in "Note 5.1. Major Subsidiaries."

(2) Foreign Currency Translation

(i) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies

The financial statements of NTT Group companies are prepared in their functional currency. Any transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (i.e., in a foreign currency) are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

The exchange rate used for translation assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into the functional currency

Items	Measurement method	Exchange rate	Example
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies ^{*1}	—	At the end of the fiscal year	Trade receivables
Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies ^{*2}	Fair value	At the date of measurement fair value	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)
	Cost	At the transaction date	Property, Plant and Equipment

*1. Monetary assets and liabilities : The right to receive a fixed or a determinable number of monetary units (Assets) or the obligation (Liabilities) to deliver them.

*2. Non-monetary assets and liabilities : Assets and liabilities that do not have the characteristics of *1

Foreign currency translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. However, translation differences arising from financial assets that record subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income (equity instruments) and cash flow hedges (only to the extent the hedge is effective) are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations (such as foreign subsidiaries)

In order to prepare the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations (including any goodwill arising from acquisitions and fair value adjustments) are translated into Japanese yen using the exchange rate at the end of the fiscal year.

Revenue, expenses and cash flows are translated into Japanese yen using the average exchange rate for the period. However, if this translation result does not approximate the result using the exchange rate at the transaction date, the exchange rate at the transaction date is used for translation.

Foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of foreign currency-denominated financial statements of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other components of equity.

If the control or significant influence over a foreign operation is lost, any accumulated foreign currency translation differences related to the foreign operation are recognized in profit or loss in the accounting period in which the control or influence is lost.

(3) Fair Value

The fair value is determined based on market information including market prices, and calculation techniques such as the market approach, income approach, and cost approach.

The assumptions (inputs) for valuation techniques used to measure fair value are required to be categorized into three levels based on their observability. The use of more observable inputs is required in valuation techniques. NTT Group categorizes the assumptions (inputs) used to measure fair value into the following three levels and puts Level 1 measurements as the highest priority:

- Level 1

Unadjusted market prices of identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the company can access at the measurement date

- Level 2

Of the inputs that are directly or indirectly observable, such as a market price of a similar asset or liability in an active market or a market price of an identical or similar asset or liability in an inactive market, those inputs that are other than market prices included in Level 1

- Level 3

Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities

Changes between these levels are recognized as having occurred at the end of each quarter.

Description about the assumptions (inputs) used to measure fair value is presented in “Note 3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment (2) Impairment Losses”, “Note 3.7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets (3) Impairment Tests for Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Lives”, “Note 3.8. Investment Property (3) Fair Value”, and “Note 4.8. Financial Instruments (3) Fair Value of Financial Instruments”.

(4) Other Accounting Policies

Other accounting policies are described in the related notes as follows.

Note 2.1. Segment Information

Note 2.2. Operating Revenues

Note 2.4. Income Taxes

Note 2.5. Earnings per Share

Note 3.1. Business Combinations and Acquisitions of Non-controlling Interests

Note 3.3. Inventories

Note 3.4. Assets Held for Sale

Note 3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Note 3.6. Leases

Note 3.7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Note 3.8. Investment Property

Note 3.11. Employee Benefits

Note 3.12. Provisions

Note 4. Equity and Financing

Note 4.1. Equity

Note 4.2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

1.4. Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management makes judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies as well as the amounts reported for assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best judgments taking into account various factors that are considered reasonable as of the period end, based on past experience and currently available information. However, due to the nature of such judgments, the actual results in the future may differ from these estimates or assumptions.

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are continuously reviewed. The effect of revisions to accounting estimates is recognized in the consolidated accounting period when the estimate is adjusted and in the future consolidated accounting periods.

The judgments, estimates, and assumptions that have a significant impact on NTT Group's consolidated financial statements

Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions	Specific Items	Related Notes
The judgments of whether an entity is controlled by NTT Group in determining the scope of consolidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of control • Presence of joint control • Presence of significant influence 	1.3. Material Accounting Policies (1) 5.1. Major Subsidiaries
Judgments of whether forecast transactions are eligible hedged items for hedge accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility of the hedging instrument • Eligibility of hedged items • Evaluation of hedging effectiveness • Designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the purpose of risk management at the inception of a hedging transaction 	4. Equity and Financing
Estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination	—	3.1. Business Combinations and Acquisition of Non-controlling Interests
Fair value measurements of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	—	4. Equity and Financing 4.8. Financial Instruments (3)
Estimates of amortization periods and for impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The credit risk on a financial asset • The expected credit losses from a possible default 	4. Equity and Financing 4.8. Financial Instruments (1)
Fair value measurements of derivatives	—	4. Equity and Financing 4.4. Other Financial Assets 4.6. Other Financial Liabilities 4.7. Finance Income and Finance Costs 4.8. Financial Instruments (3)
Estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investment property	—	3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment 3.6. Leases 3.7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets 3.8. Investment Property
Lease term	—	3.6. Leases
Estimates for impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of use asset, intangible assets, investment property and goodwill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judgments whether there are any indications of impairment • The recoverable amount of individual assets, cash-generating unit, groups of cash-generating units • Judgement whether there are any indications that an impairment loss recognized in prior years may no longer exist or may decrease (excluding goodwill) 	3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment 3.6. Leases 3.7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets 3.8. Investment Property

Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions	Specific Items	Related Notes
Measurement of defined benefit obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discount rates used to determine projected benefit obligations • Expected rates of salary increase • Average life expectancy of pension recipients at the age of 65 as of the end of the year 	3.11. Employee Benefits
Judgments and estimates for recognition and measurement of provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The probability that the obligations will be required to be settled • The amount of provisions 	3.12. Provisions
Recognition of revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of telecommunications traffic (for phone calls) that are unused in the current month but are expected to be used in the following month or afterward in the Mobile communications services • The portion of granted points to customers depending on their use of mobile voice-related services which is expected to be used by customers in future • The amount of telecommunications traffic (for data communications) that are unused in the current month but are expected to be used in the following month or afterward in the IP/packet communications services • The rate of amounts paid as sales incentives for ongoing use at the time of future annual contract renewal for IP/packet communications services • The estimated average period of the end customers' subscription to defer revenues from non-recurring upfront fees such as installation charges and activation fees in the IP/packet communications services • The portion of granted points to customers depending on their use of IP/packet communications services which is expected to be used by customers in future • Refund liabilities in the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment • The expected losses occurrence in the system integration services • Recoverability related to assets recognized from contract costs 	2.2. Operating Revenue (2)~(4)
Assessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expected level of future taxable profit • Tax planning opportunities • The expected timing of the reversal of deferred tax liabilities 	2.4. Income Taxes

1.5. New Standards Not Yet Applied

IFRS 18 (Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements)

IFRS 18, which was issued in April 2024, will be adopted for fiscal years that begin from and after January 1, 2027. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements), and IAS 1 will be discontinued. IFRS 18 sets out new requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information, particularly in statements of profit or loss. In addition, in connection with the announcement of IFRS 18, IAS 7 (Statement of Cash Flows) has also been amended. The impact of adopting these standards on the consolidated financial statements is currently under review.

2. Results for the year

This section presents operating results for the NTT Group, including segment information, operating revenues, operating expenses, income taxes, and earnings per share .

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment are included in "3. Assets and Liabilities (excluding Financial Instruments)".

2.1. Segment Information

(Accounting Policies)

An operating segment is a component of business activities that earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other operating segments. For the operating results of all operating segments, discrete financial information is available, and the operating results are regularly reviewed by NTT's Board of Directors to facilitate the allocation of management resources to individual segments and to assess business performance.

NTT Group's business segments are as below, for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are utilized by NTT Group's management to make decisions about the allocation of resources and to assess business performance. Services included in each segment are as follows:

Integrated ICT Business

Fixed voice-related services, Mobile voice-related services, IP/packet communications services, sales of telecommunications terminal equipment, System integration services, and other services

Regional Communications Business

Fixed voice-related services, IP/packet communications services, sales of telecommunications terminal equipment, system integration services, and other services

Global Solutions Business

System integration services and other services

Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)

Services related to real estate business and energy business, etc.

The accounting policies of the reporting business segments are largely consistent with those described under "Note 1.3. Significant Accounting Policies." In addition, transactions between segments are recorded at arm's-length prices.

Operating revenues

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Integrated ICT Business		
Transactions with external customers	¥ 5,864,465	¥ 5,907,800
Inter-segment transactions	275,497	305,272
Subtotal	6,139,962	6,213,072
Regional Communications Business		
Transactions with external customers	2,489,496	2,453,419
Inter-segment transactions	693,686	658,868
Subtotal	3,183,182	3,112,287
Global Solutions Business		
Transactions with external customers	4,176,337	4,425,973
Inter-segment transactions	191,050	212,748
Subtotal	4,367,387	4,638,721
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)		
Transactions with external customers	844,271	917,535
Inter-segment transactions	788,671	808,996
Subtotal	1,632,942	1,726,531
Elimination of inter-segment transactions	(1,948,904)	(1,985,884)
Total	¥ 13,374,569	¥ 13,704,727

Segment profit or loss

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Segment profit		
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 1,144,405	¥ 1,020,520
Regional Communications Business	437,691	295,460
Global Solutions Business	309,550	323,863
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	59,819	55,786
Total	¥ 1,951,465	¥ 1,695,629
Elimination of inter-segment transactions	(28,555)	(46,058)
Operating profit	¥ 1,922,910	¥ 1,649,571

Segment profit is calculated by deducting Operating expenses from Operating revenues.

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Share of profit (loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method		
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 11,175	¥ 18,762
Regional Communications Business	(50)	200
Global Solutions Business	304	1,395
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	12,777	5,131
Total	¥ 24,206	¥ 25,488

Segment assets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Segment assets		
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 11,842,652	¥ 11,391,032
Regional Communications Business	7,030,771	7,123,356
Global Solutions Business	7,312,174	7,868,877
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others) ^{*1}	18,636,513	18,877,665
Total	¥ 44,822,110	¥ 45,260,930
Elimination of inter-segment transactions ^{*2}	(15,217,887)	(15,198,447)
Total	¥ 29,604,223	¥ 30,062,483

*1. “Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)” includes stocks of subsidiaries held by NTT.

*2. “Elimination of inter-segment transactions” includes the offset between the investment account and the capital account, etc.

Goodwill recognized in an acquisition is allocated to the segments to which the acquired business belongs. Description of goodwill by segment is presented in “Note 3.7 Goodwill and Intangible Assets (3) Impairment Tests for Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Lives.”

Other significant accounts

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation and Amortization		
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 812,326	¥ 842,446
Regional Communications Business	409,364	432,924
Global Solutions Business	339,134	362,995
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	133,295	149,771
Total	¥ 1,694,119	¥ 1,788,136
Elimination of inter-segment transactions	(65,533)	(66,101)
Total	¥ 1,628,586	¥ 1,722,035

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Capital investment		
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 705,391	¥ 714,336
Regional Communications Business	480,990	491,398
Global Solutions Business	657,444	675,683
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	219,288	205,939
Total	¥ 2,063,113	¥ 2,087,356

The figures for capital investments are the amounts determined on an accrual basis that are required for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property, deducting amounts related to non-current assets classified as assets held for sale and other items during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025. As a result, the differences from the figures for “Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and investment property” in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows are as follows.

In addition, increases in the amounts of right-of-use assets, including those that meet the definition of investment property, are not included in the figures for capital investments.

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	¥ 2,084,004	¥ 2,132,292
Difference from the total of capital investments	¥ 20,891	¥ 44,936

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Impairment losses - Goodwill		
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 487	¥ —
Total	¥ 487	¥ —

Impairment losses for goodwill are presented in “Note 3.7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets (3) Impairment Tests for Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Lives.”

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Impairment losses - Other		
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 4,283	¥ 2,631
Regional Communications Business	432	1,862
Global Solutions Business	4,182	6,300
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	5,088	9,275
Total	¥ 13,985	¥ 20,068

Geographic information

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Operating revenues		
Japan	¥ 10,549,835	¥ 10,742,293
Overseas	2,824,734	2,962,434
Total	¥ 13,374,569	¥ 13,704,727

1. Operating revenues are classified into “Japan” or “Overseas” according to the locations of customers to whom the goods and services are provided. Overseas non-current assets are not disclosed as they are immaterial.
2. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, there was no operating revenue from transactions with a single external customer that accounted for 10% or more of NTT Group’s total operating revenues.

2.2. Operating Revenues

(Accounting Policies)

Revenue is recognized at an amount of the consideration to which NTT Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services transferred to customers based on the following five-step approach, excluding interest and dividend revenues pursuant to IFRS 9, insurance premium revenues pursuant to IFRS 17 and real estate rental income and lease income pursuant to IFRS 16.

Step 1: Identifying the contract with the customer

Step 2: Identifying performance obligations 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. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those incurred in obtaining a contract with a customer that would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. Costs to fulfill a contract are costs incurred for fulfilling contracts before goods or services are transferred to customers. NTT Group applies the practical expedient of Paragraph 94 of IFRS 15 except for installation fees, activation fees, point programs, and other fees in mobile voice-related service and IP/packet communications services and system integration services and recognizes incremental cost of obtaining a contract as expenses when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that otherwise would have been recognized is less than 1 year.

NTT Group has four-segment structure: Integrated ICT Business, Regional Communications Business, Global Solutions Business, and Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others). Through these segments, the Group provides the following six services: fixed voice-related services, mobile voice-related services, IP/packet communications services, system integration services, sales of telecommunications equipment, and other services.

(i) Fixed voice-related services

In the Integrated ICT Business and Regional Communications Business, fixed voice-related services including telephone subscriber lines, INS-Net, conventional leased circuits, and high-speed digital circuits are provided to customers. NTT Group recognizes revenue upon the use of fixed voice-related services because performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied as the services are used. Fixed voice-related services are billed monthly, and the payment due date is typically one month after the period in which the services were used.

(ii) Mobile voice-related services

In the Integrated ICT Business, mobile voice-related services in LTE (Xi), 5G and others are provided to customers. NTT Group recognizes revenue upon the use of mobile voice-related services because performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied as the services are used. Mobile voice-related services are billed monthly, and the payment due date is typically the end of the month following the month in which the services were used.

In some of its billing plans, NTT Group determines an amount of telecommunications traffic (for phone calls) available within the scope of the fixed charge of each billing plan, offering a service of automatically carrying forward to the following month the unused amount of telecommunications traffic. For these services, the portion of revenue corresponding to the voice allowances that are unused in the current month but are expected to be used in the following month or afterward is deferred, and deferred amounts are recognized as revenue when such allowances are used.

In addition, NTT Group offers a point program whereby points are granted to customers depending on their use of mobile voice-related services and the points can be appropriated to payments on merchandise and mobile phone charges. Transaction prices are allocated for the telecommunication services and points based on the respective ratio of standalone selling prices. Of the transaction price allocated for points, the unused portion is recorded in "Other current liabilities" as contract liabilities, and after that, those points are recognized as revenue as the points are used. The standalone selling prices are estimated by taking into account assumptions including a portion of points that is expected to expire due to future cancellation and value of products and services subject to exchanges for the points.

(iii) IP/packet communications services

In the Integrated ICT Business, IP/packet communications services such as the LTE (Xi), 5G, DOCOMO Hikari*, Arcstar Universal One, IP-VPN, OCN, and other packet services are provided. In the Regional Communications Business, services are provided including FLET'S Hikari and Hikari Collaboration Model. The main performance obligations are identified as described below and recognized as revenue based on the contents of these services and the patterns of transfer to customers.

* Hikari Collaboration Model: Fiber-optic access services and others are provided on a wholesale basis to various operators by NTT East and NTT West.

Integrated ICT Business and Regional Communications Business

NTT Group recognizes revenue according to the usage of IP/packet communications services because performance obligations are deemed to be satisfied as the services are used. IP/packet communications services for consumers are billed monthly, and the payment due date is typically the end of the month following the month in which the services were used or one month after the period in which the services were used. IP/packet communications services for enterprise customers are billed at the contractually agreed time, and consideration for the services is typically collected by the end of the month following the month in which the services were used.

Non-recurring upfront fees such as installation charges and activation fees are deferred and recognized as revenues over the estimated average period of the end customers' subscription for FLET'S Hikari and Hikari Collaboration Model.

In addition, NTT Group offers a point program whereby points are granted to customers depending on their use of IP/packet communications services and the points can be appropriated to payments on merchandise and mobile phone charges. Transaction prices are allocated for the telecommunication services and points based on the respective ratio of standalone selling prices. Of the transaction price allocated for points, the unused portion is recorded in "Other current liabilities" as contract liabilities, and after that, those points are recognized as revenue as the points are used. The standalone selling prices are estimated by taking into account assumptions including a portion of points that is expected to expire due to future cancellation and the value of products and services subject to exchanges for the points.

Integrated ICT Business

In some of its billing plans, NTT Group determines an amount of telecommunications traffic (for data communications) available within the scope of the fixed charge of each billing plan, offering a service of automatically carrying forward to the following month the unused amount of telecommunications traffic.

For these services, the portion of revenue corresponding to the data allowances that are unused in the current month but are expected to be used in the following month or afterward is deferred, and deferred amounts are recognized as revenue when such allowances are used.

Regional Communications Business

New sales incentives paid to collaboration model operators for new contracts under the Hikari Collaboration Model are deferred as "Other non-current assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position, and are deducted from revenues over the estimated average period of the end customers' subscription from the time of payment. The amounts paid as sales incentives for ongoing use at the time of future annual contract renewal are estimated as variable consideration mainly based on historical performance and deducted from revenues for one year from the time of initial contract conclusion or the most recent contract renewal.

(iv) Sales of telecommunications terminal equipment

In the Integrated ICT Business, telecommunications terminal equipment is sold mainly to sales agents. NTT Group recognizes revenue upon delivery of the equipment to sales agents. Upon delivery to sales agents, revenues from sales of telecommunications terminal equipment are recognized after deducting certain agency commissions and incentives given to subscribers. Subscribers have an option to select installment payments for the purchase of handsets from sales agents and others over a period of 12 or 24 months. When installment payments are selected, under the agreements entered into between NTT Group, subscribers, and sales agents, NTT Group makes payments to sales agents for the handsets in place of the subscribers. NTT Group then charges the subscribers for the purchased handsets, together with basic monthly charges and communication charges, over the term of installment payments. The payment due date is typically the end of the month following the month in which the services were used. Because terminal equipment sales are recognized upon delivery of handsets to sales agents, advance payments for the purchased handsets to sales agents and subsequent cash collection of the installment receivable from subscribers do not impact NTT Group's revenues.

Integrated ICT Business offers a program in which we give a waiver on the payment of some installment sales receivables on the sale of a handset, on condition of returning the handset to us after use, among other requirements. The amount which we do not expect to be paid by the customers due to this program is recognized as refund liabilities upon the sale of handset, and deducted from revenues. The refund liabilities are included in “Other current liabilities” and “Other non-current liabilities” in the consolidated statement of financial position. The refund liabilities are calculated as the amount which we do not expect to be paid by the customers, and are estimated by taking into account return rate and timing of handset return for each type of product based on our historical experiences. The amount is calculated and recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The calculation includes assumptions such as return rate and timing of handsets return from customers under the program. The refund liabilities are presented in "Note 3.13 Other Liabilities". On the other hand, the right of collection of handsets from customers in exchange for settlement of the refund liability is recorded in “Other current assets” and “Other non-current assets” respectively in the consolidated statement of financial position. These assets are measured at the amount equal to carrying amount of the product less any expected costs to recover those handsets (including potential decreases in the value to the entity of returned handsets) when they are sold.

(v) System integration services

In the Integrated ICT Business and Regional communications business segment, NTT Group provides system development services and other services, while in the Integrated ICT Business and Global Solutions Business, the Group provides system integration services; both of these services are mainly provided to customers. With respect to system integration services, NTT Group recognizes revenue over the course of the installation period, as the benefits transfer to customers as the installation progresses. As cost is deemed to arise in proportion to the degree of installation progress, the cost-based input method is used for recognition of revenue. Contract consideration is usually invoiced upon delivery, and consideration for the services is typically collected within 30 days from the day immediately following the invoice date.

When losses are expected to arise, an allowance for losses is recognized based on the estimates of all revenues and expenses expected to accrue upon delivery. As a result, revenues and expenses may be reasonably estimated at different stages until completion of benefits transfer. Recognized losses may be reassessed as the contract progresses and are recorded in the consolidated fiscal year in which the factual cause for the loss is confirmed.

(vi) Other services

In the Integrated ICT Business, NTT Group offers services including distribution services of movies, music, and e-books; financial and payment services; shopping services; services to support activities of daily living; and “Mobile Device Protection Service.”

In addition, NTT Group primarily provides services including real estate business, energy business, and others.

With respect to these services, NTT Group recognizes revenues either upon delivery or completion of services.

Government grants related to revenue are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions for receiving the grant are met and the grant will be received.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

Recognition of revenue is estimated described as above. And recoverability related to assets recognized from contract costs is estimated.

(1) Disaggregation of Revenues

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers and others

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers	¥12,582,942	¥12,864,891
Revenue from other sources	791,627	839,836
Total	¥13,374,569	¥13,704,727

Revenues recognized from other sources mainly comprises real estate rental income and lease income under IFRS 16, interest and dividend income under IFRS 9, and insurance income under IFRS 17.

(ii) Relationship between disaggregated revenues and segment revenues

(Millions of yen)

Main Services	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024				
	Segment				
	Integrated ICT Business	Regional Communications business	Global Solutions Business	Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	Total
Fixed voice-related services	¥118,697	¥686,285	¥—	¥—	¥804,982
Mobile voice-related services	987,627	—	—	—	987,627
IP/packet communications services	2,283,983	1,150,349	—	—	3,434,332
Sales of telecommunications terminal equipment	779,293	72,731	—	—	852,024
System integration services	457,250	202,429	4,176,337	37,694	4,873,710
Other services	1,237,615	377,702	—	806,577	2,421,894
Total	¥5,864,465	¥2,489,496	¥4,176,337	¥844,271	¥13,374,569
Revenue from contracts with customers	5,653,545	2,276,545	3,939,314	713,538	12,582,942
Revenue from other sources	210,920	212,951	237,023	130,733	791,627

(Millions of yen)

Main Services	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025				
	Segment				
	Integrated ICT Business	Regional Communications business	Global Solutions Business	Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	Total
Fixed voice-related services	¥90,914	¥655,703	¥—	¥—	¥746,617
Mobile voice-related services	954,287	—	—	—	954,287
IP/packet communications services	2,240,358	1,155,658	—	—	3,396,016
Sales of telecommunications terminal equipment	780,879	71,408	—	—	852,287
System integration services	492,351	245,367	4,425,973	45,317	5,209,008
Other services	1,349,011	325,283	—	872,218	2,546,512
Total	¥5,907,800	¥2,453,419	¥4,425,973	¥917,535	¥13,704,727
Revenue from contracts with customers	5,692,434	2,286,323	4,121,458	764,676	12,864,891
Revenue from other sources	215,366	167,096	304,515	152,859	839,836

In its four-segment structure of Integrated ICT Business, Regional Communications Business, Global Solutions Business, and Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others), NTT Group provides the following six services: fixed voice-related services, mobile voice-related services, IP/packet communications services, sales of telecommunications terminal equipment, system integration services, and other services. Details are provided under the section entitled “Accounting Policies” in this note.

Government grants for operating costs for Individual Number Card Points received from various departments or organizations of the government for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were ¥22,261 million, which are shown “Other services”

There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies associated with these government grants.

(2) Contract Balances

Information on receivables, contract assets, and contract liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Receivables from contracts with customers (Trade and other receivables)	¥2,900,925	¥2,827,725
Contract assets (Other current assets)	197,345	253,986
Contract liabilities (Other current liabilities and Other non-current liabilities)	¥988,098	¥1,002,269

Contract assets are mainly related to NTT Group’s rights to compensation for its work on system integration that has created a customer-controlled asset as of the reporting date, but for which the Group has not yet billed. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the right to payment becomes unconditional. Contract liabilities are mainly related to unused points that have been granted to customers as they use mobile phones and FLET’S Hikari, and to consideration received in advance and accounted for as deferred revenues from the initial construction fees for FLET’S Hikari and DOCOMO Hikari and activation. Contract liabilities are transferred to revenue at the time goods or services are transferred to the customer.

Of the revenues recognized in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, ¥386,438 million and ¥395,294 million, respectively, were included in the balance of contract liabilities as of the beginning of the fiscal year.

The amount of revenue recognized in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025 due to performance obligations satisfied, or partially satisfied, in the past periods was immaterial.

(3) Transaction Price Allocated to the Remaining Performance Obligations

(Millions of yen)

Types of performance obligations	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025	Description about the expected time of satisfaction of performance obligations
Installation fees, activation fees, point programs, and other fees in mobile voice-related service and IP/packet communications services	¥394,139	¥413,148	Expected to be satisfied within approximately 17 years
Development of system and software in system integration services	4,352,106	4,622,766	Expected to be satisfied within approximately 4 years.
Other than above (mainly common service charges under non-cancelable lease contracts, construction work)	¥234,886	¥287,984	Common service charges under non-cancelable lease contracts are expected to be satisfied within approximately 23 years, construction works are within approximately 14 years, others are within approximately 9 years.

The practical expedient of Paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 has not been applied to residual performance obligations related to installation fees, activation fees, point programs, and other fees in mobile voice-related service and IP/packet communications services, in addition to system integration services. Remaining performance obligations related to contracts expected to be satisfied within 1 year are included. Other than above, the practical expedient has been applied, and remaining performance obligations related to contracts expected to be satisfied within 1 year are not included.

(4) Assets Recognized from the Costs to Obtain or Fulfill a Contract with a Customer

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Assets recognized from the costs to obtain a contract	¥370,475	¥418,431
Assets recognized from the costs to fulfill a contract	62,432	62,936
Total	¥432,907	¥481,367

NTT Group recognizes as an asset the incremental cost of obtaining a contract and the cost to fulfill a contract with a customer if it expects to recover those costs. The asset is recorded in “Other non-current assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained. The costs to fulfill a contract are those that the Group incurs to fulfill a contract generated before it transfers goods or services to a customer.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract, which NTT Group recognizes as an asset, are mainly commissions to sales agents that were incurred to acquire customers, and incremental costs that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained. The costs to fulfill a contract are mainly direct personnel expenses related to the reception clerical work to accept new contracts, and costs directly related to the service provided to the customer. When recognizing as an asset the incremental cost for obtaining a contract and the cost to fulfill a contract, only the amount expected to be recovered is recognized as an asset, taking into account the cancellation rates of customers (contractors). The asset is amortized over the estimated average contract term of the related service.

Assets recognized from contract costs are reviewed quarterly for recoverability. The Group assesses whether the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the remaining consideration that is expected to be received during the contract term of providing related services in consideration of the cancellation rates and other factors less costs that are directly related to the goods or services provided and not yet recognized as an expense. These estimates and assumptions may have a significant impact on the amount of assets recognized from contract costs if the underlying circumstances change and impairment loss is recognized for the assets. Therefore, NTT Group considers that such estimates are important.

The amounts of amortization on the assets recognized from contract costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were ¥121,848 million and ¥130,201 million, respectively, and no impairment losses occurred.

2.3. Operating Expenses

(1) Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses

Details of items recorded as expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Outsourcing expense	¥ 2,122,189	¥2,194,284
Cost of equipment sold	692,387	742,010
*Cost of goods	847,310	921,590
Agency commissions	312,060	313,255
Other	2,515,448	2,646,574
Total	¥6,489,394	¥6,817,713

* Cost of goods mainly includes purchase of goods for sales and materials for construction work.

(2) Research and development expenses

The research and development expenses that were treated as operating expenses when incurred in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 amounted to ¥254,875 million and ¥268,669 million, respectively. Description of research and development expenses is presented in “ITEM2 BUSINESS OVERVIEW 6. Research and Development” and accounting method is presented in “Note 3.7 Goodwill and Intangible Assets”.

2.4. Income Taxes

(Accounting Policies)

Income taxes consist of current taxes and deferred taxes, and are recognized in profit or loss, excluding taxes arising from business combinations, as well as taxes incurred from items directly recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current taxes

Current taxes are measured as the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the tax authorities. Tax calculations use the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the fiscal year.

Deferred taxes

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that deductible temporary differences and the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized against the future taxable profit. The probability of realizing deferred tax assets will depend on whether taxable profit will be available during the periods in which deductible temporary differences will reverse or unused tax losses can be utilized. In this assessment, NTT Group considers the expected level of future taxable profit, tax planning opportunities, and the expected timing of the reversal of deferred tax liabilities. The probability of realizing deferred tax assets depends mainly on the future taxable profit, and NTT Group considers that sufficient taxable profit will be available on an ongoing basis. However, when the estimate of probable future taxable profit for the periods decreases, the net amount of deferred tax assets expected to be realized may be reduced. A reassessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets is conducted at the end of the fiscal year.

Note, however, that deferred tax assets are not recognized for temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in transactions that are not business combinations, and that do not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit at the time of the transaction, or do not give rise to equal amounts of future taxable amounts and future deductible amounts at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures only if it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Recognition of deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for taxable temporary differences, with the exception of the temporary differences listed below:

- temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in transactions that are not business combinations, that does not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit at the time of the transaction, or do not give rise to equal amounts of future taxable amounts and future deductible amounts at the time of the transaction
- taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill
- taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures for which the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not be reversed in the foreseeable future

Measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate expected to be applied at the time the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the law that has been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the fiscal year.

Presentation of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if NTT Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and income taxes are imposed on the same taxpayer by the same taxation authority.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

The recoverability of deferred tax assets is estimated described as above.

(1) Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities

Details and changes of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by major factor

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets		
Defined benefit liabilities	¥356,875	¥321,578
Accrued enterprise tax	20,703	14,668
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	306,199	323,921
Accrued payroll	129,512	129,844
Unused tax losses	134,903	152,871
Provision for point programs	8,611	8,802
Investments accounted for using the equity method	5,766	5,333
Equity instruments	34,126	33,717
Accounts receivable - trade	21	18
Real estate tax payable	36,467	36,896
Contract liabilities	91,212	96,264
Loss allowance	27,858	30,589
Cash flow hedges	38,468	16,297
Lease liabilities	195,416	199,960
Other	152,808	165,448
Total	¥1,538,945	¥1,536,206
Offset to deferred tax liabilities	(824,669)	(870,732)
Net deferred tax assets	¥714,276	¥665,474

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities		
Equity instruments	¥213,846	¥158,091
Property, plant and equipment	183,533	236,678
Intangible assets	142,955	123,489
Investments accounted for using the equity method	584	928
Plan assets related to the defined benefit plan	67,151	71,703
Contract cost	159,864	180,676
Right-of-use asset	176,053	184,293
Other	103,014	100,421
Total	¥1,047,000	¥1,056,279

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Offset to deferred tax assets	(824,669)	(870,732)
Net deferred tax liabilities	¥222,331	¥185,547

Changes of net deferred tax assets

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	¥796,870	¥491,945
Amount recognized in profit or loss	(43,563)	(17,699)
Amount recognized as other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges	(6,842)	(23,033)
Hedges cost	(1,810)	(952)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(135,941)	56,619
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(60,994)	(35,188)
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method	(32)	(11)
Total	¥547,688	¥471,681
Others*	(55,743)	8,246
Balance at the end of the year	¥491,945	¥479,927

* The main effects were foreign currency translation differences and business combinations.

Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognized

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Deductible temporary differences	¥335,630 ¥ (39,303)	¥276,837 ¥ (28,020)
Unused tax losses		
Expiration date	17,130	58,184
Within 5 years	(3,793)	(5,373)
Expiration date	725,517	700,939
Over 5 years and within 20 years	(162,978)	(157,103)
Indefinite periods	212,459 (53,881)	292,131 (73,838)
Total unused tax losses	955,106 (220,652)	1,051,254 (236,314)
Total deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses	¥1,290,736 ¥ (259,955)	¥1,328,091 ¥ (264,334)

The amounts of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses are based on temporary differences, and those presented in parentheses are on a tax basis.

For entities subject to Japanese group relief system, recoverability of national corporate tax is assessed based on the estimate of future taxable income of the tax sharing group, while recoverability of local taxes is assessed based on the future taxable income of each entity. When local taxes are deemed as not recoverable, the amounts of future deductible temporary

differences and unused tax losses on a temporary difference basis are multiplied by local tax rates and presented as the amount on a tax basis.

NTT America, Inc.

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Unused tax losses ^{*1}	¥933,461	¥898,538
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognized ^{*2,3}	514,766 (125,599)	472,737 (115,333)
Net deferred tax assets related to unused tax losses	102,159	103,882
Future taxable income needed to realize the net deferred tax assets related to unused tax losses	^{※4} ¥418,695	^{※5} ¥425,801

*1. Unused tax losses can be used to offset future taxable income until the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2036, other than certain losses that can be carried forward indefinitely.

*2. Large amounts of unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognized were due to, among other factors, insufficient taxable income expected to be earned in the future not large enough compared with the unused tax losses and the uncertainties about the future plans for generating taxable income. Deferred tax assets related to unused tax losses is reassessed at the end of each fiscal year based on the forecast for taxable income and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. The amount of the carryforward of unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognized may decrease in the future.

*3. The amounts of unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognized are based on temporary differences, and those presented in parentheses are on a tax basis.

*4. Calculated on the basis of US\$1 = ¥151.40 (as of March 31, 2024)

*5. Calculated on the basis of US\$1 = ¥149.52 (as of March 31, 2025)

(2) Details of Income Taxes

Details of total income taxes

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Income taxes recognized in profit or loss		
Current tax expenses	¥591,775	¥464,562
Deferred tax expenses		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	38,466	16,913
Recognition of previously unrecognized (derecognition of previously recognized) deductible temporary differences	18,319	29,220
Recognition of unused tax losses not recognized in prior years	(18,641)	(19,270)
Effect of changes in tax rates	5,419	(9,164)
Total deferred tax expenses	43,563	17,699
Total income taxes recognized in profit or loss	635,338	482,261
Total income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income *	208,572	31,176
Total income taxes	¥843,910	¥513,437

* The details of total income taxes recognized in other comprehensive income are presented in “Note 4.1. Equity”.

Almost all the profit before taxes and tax expenses of NTT Group were recorded in Japan. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, NTT and NTT's domestic subsidiaries were subject to national corporate tax of 24.22%, local corporate inhabitant tax of approximately 3.78%, and local deductible corporate enterprise tax of approximately 5.04%. The applicable tax rates were 31.46%, respectively. The rates of corporate inhabitant tax and corporate enterprise tax differ depending on the municipality.

Foreign subsidiaries are subject to local corporate taxes.

NTT Group accounts for and prepares the consolidated financial statements under the Japanese group relief system. Under the Japanese group relief system, tax expenses for each fiscal year are calculated by aggregating taxable income of the tax sharing companies, and the recoverability of deferred tax assets related to national corporate tax is assessed on the basis of the aggregated estimate of future taxable income of the consolidated taxpaying companies. As of March 31, 2025, NTT and its 136 wholly owned subsidiaries in Japan, such as NTT DOCOMO, NTT East, NTT West, and NTT Communications, are included in the tax sharing companies.

Details of major items for the difference between the applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Applicable tax rate	31.46%	31.46%
(Adjustment)		
Effect of reassessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets	0.76%	0.06%
Effect of tax credits	(1.41%)	(1.94%)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	1.68%	2.43%
Other	(0.41%)	(1.19%)
Average effective tax rate	32.08%	30.82%

(3) Income taxes receivable included in other current assets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Income taxes receivable	¥277,759	¥51,997

(4) Global Minimum Tax Regime

The Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), which was introduced in Japan based on the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, will be applied to NTT Group starting from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The top-up tax amount was estimated based on the financial information of NTT Group available as of March 31, 2025, but the amount is immaterial and NTT Group has not recognized any corporate taxes and related liabilities as a result of the implementation of the IIR.

In addition, in accordance with the exemptive provisions of IAS 12 (Income Taxes), NTT Group has not recognized any deferred tax assets or liabilities related to corporate income taxes resulting from this tax regime.

2.5. Earnings per Share

(Accounting Policies)

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is calculated based on the average number of outstanding shares during the fiscal year (excluding treasury shares). Diluted EPS is calculated by taking into account the effect of dilution caused by the exercise of the rights to issue new shares, the performance of contracts, or the conversion to new shares. However, NTT has not issued dilutive securities for any fiscal year, and there is therefore no difference between basic EPS and diluted EPS.

Basic earnings per share

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to NTT (millions of yen)	¥ 1,279,521	¥ 1,000,016
Weighted average number of the outstanding common shares (share)	84,799,194,212	83,610,854,500
Basic earnings per share (yen)	¥ 15.09	¥ 11.96

The weighted average number of the outstanding common shares is calculated excluding treasury stock, including the Company's shares held by the Board Incentive Plan (BIP) Trust.

Diluted earnings per share attributable to NTT is not stated, because NTT did not have potentially dilutive common shares during the periods.

Stock Split

NTT conducted a 25-for-1 stock split of its common stock, with a record date of June 30, 2023 and an effective date of July 1, 2023 based on the resolution at a meeting of board of directors on May 12, 2023. Per share information for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 reflects the impact of the stock split.

3 Assets and Liabilities (excluding Financial Instruments)

This section presents items related to assets used to generate operating revenues and liabilities that arise as a result. Items related to cash management are described in "4. Equity and Financing".

3.1. Business Combinations and Acquisitions of Non-controlling Interests

(Accounting Policies)

The consideration delivered at the time of business combination is measured as the sum of the fair value of assets transferred by NTT Group and the liabilities of the former owner of the acquired company assumed by NTT Group. Acquisition-related expenses are recognized in profit or loss at the time they are incurred.

Any identifiable assets acquired and liabilities of the former owner of the acquired company assumed by NTT Group on the date when control is obtained are measured at fair value as of that date, with the exception of the following:

- Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities and assets/liabilities relating to employee benefits are recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and IAS 19 "Employee Benefits," respectively.
- The acquired company's share-based compensation agreements, or any liabilities or equity instruments alternatively issued to convert such agreements to NTT Group's scheme, are measured on the date when control is obtained (acquired) in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based Payment."
- Assets classified as held for sale or disposal groups are measured in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations."

Goodwill is measured as the excess amount if the sum of the transferred consideration and the amount of the non-controlling interests in the acquired company exceeds the net amount of identifiable assets and liabilities on the date when control is obtained. If the difference is a negative amount, it is immediately recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill generated by a business combination is allocated to cash-generating units that benefit from the business combination on the date when control is obtained.

On a case-by-case basis for each business combination transaction, NTT Group chooses to measure non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or, alternatively, as a proportion of the identifiable net assets in the acquired company recognized by NTT Group. In case of business combinations achieved in stages, the equity interest in the acquired company previously held by NTT Group is remeasured at fair value on the date when control is obtained. Any differences arising from remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, and then transferred to retained earnings.

The amount of other comprehensive income pertaining to changes in the amount of interests in the acquired company which was recorded prior to the date when control was obtained is accounted for using the same method as would be used if NTT Group were to directly dispose of those interests, and is recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

If the initial accounting for business combinations is not completed by the end of the fiscal year, NTT Group reports provisional amounts for those items related goodwill, identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Subsequently, if any new facts and circumstances are found to have existed as of the date when control was obtained, and if such facts or circumstances are deemed to affect the recognized amount of the business combination, the provisional amounts as of the date when control was obtained are retrospectively adjusted for up to one year from the date when control is obtained.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

Assets acquired through the business combination and liabilities of the former owner of the acquired company is estimated described as above.

<Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024>

Acquisition of Equity of Green Power Investment Corporation, a renewable energy power generation company, and Other Businesses

On August 3, 2023, NTT Anode Energy Corporation (“NTT Anode Energy”) acquired 80% of the equity of Green Power Investment Corporation and its group companies (collectively, “GPI Group”), and GPI Group became a subsidiary of NTT Anode Energy.

The purpose of the acquisition is to strengthen NTT Group's wind power generation business by incorporating GPI Group's wind power development, construction and operational know-how into the wind power generation projects of NTT Anode Energy.

The purchase price totaled ¥257.6 billion, and the form of consideration was cash.

The allocation of the acquisition price to acquired assets and assumed liabilities was completed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The amounts of acquired assets, assumed liabilities, non-controlling interests and goodwill, each as of the acquisition date after giving effect to the allocation, are as set forth below. Goodwill arises from the ability to earn excess profits, synergies with existing businesses and other factors.

(Millions of yen)	
	As of the Acquisition Date
Current assets	¥148,486
Non-current assets	318,704
Acquired assets Total	467,190
Current liabilities	109,466
Non-current liabilities	169,049
Assumed liabilities Total	278,515
Net assets acquired Total	188,675
Non-controlling interests	(78,761)
Goodwill	147,687
Total	¥257,601

Acquisition of Docomo Monex Holdings, Inc., an Intermediate Holding Company for Monex

On January 4, 2024, NTT DOCOMO acquired 49% of the shares of an intermediate holding company, Docomo Monex Holdings, Inc. (“Docomo Monex Holdings”), formed by means of share-transfer by Monex. In addition, as NTT DOCOMO has the right to appoint a majority of Docomo Monex Holdings' directors, Docomo Monex Holdings and its subsidiary, Monex, became subsidiaries of NTT DOCOMO.

The purpose of the acquisition is to acquire general securities business capabilities, including know-how, technology and licenses, and to expand NTT Group’s financial business in the smart life area.

The purchase price totaled ¥48.6 billion, and the form of consideration was cash.

The allocation of the acquisition price to acquired assets and assumed liabilities was completed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The amounts of acquired assets, assumed liabilities, non-controlling interests and goodwill, each as of the acquisition date after giving effect to the allocation, are as set forth below. Goodwill arises from the ability to earn excess profits, synergies with existing businesses and other factors.

(Millions of yen)	
	As of the Acquisition Date
Current assets	¥923,519
Non-current assets	38,562
Acquired assets Total	962,081
Current liabilities	840,206
Non-current liabilities	55,472
Assumed liabilities Total	895,678
Net assets acquired Total	66,403
Non-controlling interests	(33,832)
Goodwill	15,989
Total	¥48,560

Acquisition of ORIX Credit Corporation

On March 29, 2024, NTT DOCOMO acquired 66% of the equity of ORIX Credit Corporation (“ORIX Credit”). As a result of this acquisition, ORIX Credit became a subsidiary of NTT DOCOMO.

The purpose of the acquisition is to provide a broader range of financial services by combining NTT DOCOMO’s membership base, which is the largest in Japan, with ORIX Credit’s strengths, including its operational capabilities in the finance business, know-how in personal lending and new service development capabilities in the finance field.

The purchase price totaled ¥79.2 billion, and the form of consideration was cash.

The amounts of acquired assets, assumed liabilities, non-controlling interests and goodwill, each as of the acquisition date, are as set forth below. Goodwill arises from the ability to earn excess profits, synergies with existing businesses and other factors. In addition, as the allocation of the purchase price to acquired assets and assumed liabilities has not yet been completed the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, provisional amounts have been recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(Millions of yen)	
	As of the Acquisition Date
Current assets [*]	¥174,951
Non-current assets	46,661
Acquired assets Total	221,612
Current liabilities	81,689
Non-current liabilities	60,345
Assumed liabilities Total	142,034
Net assets acquired Total	79,578
Non-controlling interests	(27,056)
Goodwill	26,679
Total	¥79,200

^{*} Regarding the ¥136,897 million fair value of the trade loans included in the acquired “Trade and other receivables,” the total contract amount is ¥150,495 million, and the estimated unrecoverable amount is ¥13,598 million.

<Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025>

There was no significant business combination.

3.2. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost, except for lease receivables.

Details of trade and other receivables

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Notes and accounts receivables - trade*	¥ 3,082,170	¥3,082,641
Accounts receivable - other	1,482,828	1,516,815
Lease receivables	191,918	196,531
Operating loans	191,132	224,809
Loss allowance	(131,097)	(140,027)
Total	¥ 4,816,951	¥4,880,769

* Short-term telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables of ¥276,203 million and ¥325,508 million were included in “Notes and accounts receivables - trade” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, and 2025, respectively.

Trade and other receivables that are expected to be collected later than 12 months from the end of each reporting period (March 31, 2024, or March 31, 2025) were ¥288,390 million, and ¥322,339 million, respectively. The details of lease receivables that are expected to be collected later than 12 months from the end of the reporting period are not included in these amounts and are described in “Note 3.6 Leases.”

Trade and other receivables on the consolidated statement of financial position represents the amount after deducting loss allowance.

3.3. Inventories

(Accounting Policies)

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). The costs of telecommunications terminal equipment and materials to be sold are mainly 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 the average cost method or the specific identification method.

Details of inventories

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Telecommunications terminal equipment and materials to be sold	¥ 152,094	¥161,655
Work in progress	252,168	284,354
Supplies	119,904	110,567
Total	¥ 524,166	¥556,576

Amounts of inventories recognized as expenses, write-down of inventories, and reversal of write-down

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories recognized as expenses	¥ 1,307,399	¥1,365,429
Write-down of inventories	2,935	3,505
Reversal of write-down of inventories	(83)	(120)

3.4. Assets Held for Sale

(Accounting Policies)

Non-current assets that are determined to recover their carrying amount principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, as well as non-current assets that have ceased to be used in an ongoing capacity and that are determined to be disposed of (collectively, the “disposal group”) are classified as held for sale. These assets are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less costs to sell. Such assets are not depreciated. An impairment loss is recognized if the fair value less costs to sell falls below the carrying amount. In the event of a subsequent increase in the fair value less costs to sell, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. The maximum amount by which the impairment loss can be reversed is the amount of the impairment loss previously recognized. If the asset no longer satisfies the requirements to be held for sale, it will cease to be classified as held for sale. In such case, the asset will be measured at the lower of the applicable carrying amount had it not been classified as held for sale or its recoverable amount as of the date it ceases to meet the requirements to be classed as held for sale.

<Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024>

Sale of shares of data center holding company

Overview

NTT Group had previously classified certain portions of shares of its holding company for data centers across North America as assets held for sale, and completed the sale of such shares of the data center holding company during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Impact on accounting treatment and on the consolidated financial statements

The ¥15,553 million gain on sale from such transaction has been recorded under operating profit in the consolidated statements of income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, and the total consideration received from the transaction was ¥68,707 million in cash and cash equivalents.

The major classes of assets and liabilities at the time of such sale were as set forth below.

(Millions of yen)

Accounting Item		Accounting Item	
(Assets)		(Liabilities)	
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 1	Trade and other payables	¥ 2,562
Trade and other receivables	1,826	Other	1,158
Inventories	24		
Property, plant and equipment	70,837		
Other	422		
Total	¥ 73,109	Total	¥ 3,719

Sale of shares of data center holding companies

Overview

NTT DATA Group plans to sell some of the shares of the companies it owned that hold data centers. These shares have been classified as the assets held for sale.

Impact on accounting treatment and on the consolidated financial statements

The assets related to the sale of the shares of the companies that hold data centers and the liabilities directly associated with these assets, which are included in the Overseas Segment, have been classified as assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale. This is based on the decision made in the third quarter of the fiscal year under review to proceed with the sale procedures within one year. These assets and liabilities have been measured at their book value, as the fair value less costs of disposal exceeds the book value.

(Millions of yen)

Accounting Item		Accounting Item	
(Assets)		(Liabilities)	
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 3,513	Trade and other payables	¥ 2,796
Trade and other receivables	4,658	Other	1,614
Property, plant and equipment	82,811		
Other	1,585		
Total	¥ 92,567	Total	¥ 4,411

Sale of shares of onshore wind power generation SPCs

Overview

Green Power Investment Co., Ltd. (“GPI”) and its subsidiary Green Power Investment Fund Management No. 2 LLC jointly formed the “Green Power Renewable No. 2 Investment Limited Liability Partnership” with Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Investment Co., Ltd., JA Mitsui Energy Solutions, Ltd., and other investors, and have sold a portion of the shares of the onshore wind power generation SPCs held by the Company to Green Power Renewable No. 2 Investment Limited Liability Partnership. This transaction was carried out as part of capital recycling for the development of a new renewable energy business.

Impact on accounting treatment and on the consolidated financial statements

The assets related to the sale of the shares of the onshore wind power generation SPCs and liabilities directly associated with these assets, which were included in the Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others) under Segment Information, were classified as assets held for sale and as liabilities directly related to assets held for sale, as GPI made a decision in the third quarter of the current consolidated fiscal year to carry out procedures for the sale of the shares within one year. Accordingly, the sale was completed in the fourth quarter of the current consolidated fiscal year. The breakdown of assets and liabilities at the time of sale is as follows. Additionally, the impact of these treatments on NTT’s consolidated statement of profit or loss is immaterial.

(Millions of yen)

Accounting Item		Accounting Item	
(Assets)		(Liabilities)	
Property, plant and equipment	¥ 73,982	Trade and other payables	¥ 59,603
Intangible assets	40,333	Other	31,312
Other	19,433		
Total	¥ 133,748	Total	¥ 90,915

3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Accounting Policies)

Recognition

Property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost model, which deducts accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from cost. The cost includes expenses directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset and the cost of borrowings to be capitalized.

Government grants related to assets are recognized by deducting the amount of the grant from the carrying amount of the asset when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions for receiving the grant are met and the grant will be received.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated principally using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each component. The depreciable amount is calculated by deducting the residual value of an asset from the cost of the asset. Land and construction in progress are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of major items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Telecommunications equipment

Digital switch equipment (including wireless communication equipment)...	8 to 16 years
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Telecommunications service lines

Cables.....	13 to 36 years
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Tubes and tunnels.....	50 years
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Buildings and structures

Reinforced concrete buildings.....	42 to 56 years
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Machinery, tools and fixtures.....	3 to 26 years
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NTT Group reviews the depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values at the end of each fiscal year. Any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates on a prospective basis.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

As described in the above accounting policies, the useful lives of property, plant and equipment are estimated.

(1) Changes

Changes in carrying amounts, costs, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses of property, plant and equipment

Carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

(Millions of yen)

	Telecom- munications equipment	Telecom- munications service lines	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥2,507,166	¥2,876,020	¥1,838,663	¥1,059,033	¥774,906	¥661,315	¥9,717,103
Acquisition	3,434	297	12,548	111,103	64,897	1,238,254	1,430,533
Acquisition in business combination	—	—	15,321	100,765	6,837	124,893	247,816
Sale or disposal	(39,909)	(4,466)	(15,027)	(26,375)	(11,387)	(20,404)	(117,568)
Transfer between accounts	407,272	192,436	200,767	297,371	12,392	(1,110,431)	(193)
Depreciation※	(441,919)	(151,587)	(129,716)	(198,708)	—	—	(921,930)
Impairment※	(8)	(996)	(1,773)	(755)	(337)	(104)	(3,973)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	428	381	44,891	61,490	15,197	33,979	156,366
Transfer to assets held for sale	(13,915)	—	(2,662)	(2)	(1,837)	(73,436)	(91,852)
Transfer from assets held for sale	15,273	—	3,168	145	250	4	18,840
Other	(708)	2,496	(1,902)	(6,857)	(3,591)	(2,594)	(13,156)
As of March 31, 2024	¥2,437,114	¥2,914,581	¥1,964,278	¥1,397,210	¥857,327	¥851,476	¥10,421,986
Acquisition	2,175	3	34,056	112,969	123,986	1,201,286	1,474,475
Acquisition in business combination	—	—	814	2,866	541	5,250	9,471
Sale or disposal	(18,077)	(10,232)	(15,345)	(23,056)	(2,674)	(22,450)	(91,834)
Transfer between accounts	437,644	202,977	232,895	307,937	8,304	(1,198,792)	(9,035)
Depreciation※	(440,603)	(158,393)	(131,832)	(222,526)	—	—	(953,354)
Impairment※	—	—	(1,788)	(725)	—	(5)	(2,518)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(41)	215	(8,199)	(7,694)	(4,126)	(2,710)	(22,555)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(750)	—	(38,747)	(120,772)	(3,174)	(1,880)	(165,323)
Transfer from assets held for sale	3,074	—	685	3	—	—	3,762
Other	6,956	1,465	123	1,624	(4,065)	(8,862)	(2,759)
As of March 31, 2025	¥2,427,492	¥2,950,616	¥2,036,940	¥1,447,836	¥976,119	¥823,313	¥10,662,316

※ Depreciation and impairment are included in “Depreciation and amortization” and “Impairment losses” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, respectively.

Cost

(Millions of yen)

	Telecom- munications equipment	Telecom- munications service lines	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥11,081,055	¥16,962,569	¥5,880,467	¥2,897,348	¥779,210	¥661,315	¥38,261,964
As of March 31, 2024	11,194,957	17,103,905	6,069,227	3,368,925	862,583	851,580	39,451,177
As of March 31, 2025	¥11,388,005	¥17,248,199	¥6,209,204	¥3,467,665	¥980,596	¥823,313	¥40,116,982

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

(Millions of yen)

	Telecom- munications equipment	Telecom- munications service lines	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥8,573,889	¥14,086,549	¥4,041,804	¥1,838,315	¥4,304	¥—	¥28,544,861
As of March 31, 2024	8,757,843	14,189,324	4,104,949	1,971,715	5,256	104	29,029,191
As of March 31, 2025	¥8,960,513	¥14,297,583	¥4,172,264	¥2,019,829	¥4,477	¥—	¥29,454,666

(2) Impairment Losses

(Accounting Policies)

NTT Group determines whether there are any indications of impairment at each reporting date. The recoverable amount in the impairment test is calculated as the higher of either the value in use or the fair value less costs of disposal. The value in use is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows to present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the inherent risk of the asset.

If there are indications of impairment, the recoverable amounts are estimated. If the recoverable amount of individual assets cannot be estimated, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is the smallest unit of an asset group that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

In the event that the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit falls below the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

On each reporting date, NTT Group assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, NTT Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. In the event that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit, the impairment loss is reversed, with the upper limit set at the lower of (i) the recoverable amount and (ii) the carrying amount net of amortization or depreciation that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior years. There was no reversing an impairment loss for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

Impairment of property, plant and equipment are estimated as described above.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 (April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

There was no significant impairment loss.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 (April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

There was no significant impairment loss.

(3) Assets Pledged as Collateral

The amounts of property, plant and equipment that are pledged as collateral for corporate bonds and loans are stated in “Note 4.5. Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Borrowings.”

(4) Assets with Restricted Ownership

Under leases liabilities recognized in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Group bears obligations and lessors reserve ownership of right-of-use assets. The details of right-of-use assets are presented in “Note 3.6. Leases.”

(5) Borrowing Costs

Of the borrowing costs (interest paid) related to the construction of property, plant and equipment, those that are incurred during the construction periods are included in the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs on the development of internal-use software are also included in the cost of the software. Borrowing costs included in the costs are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the relevant asset. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the amounts of borrowing costs incurred were ¥124,953 million and ¥165,483 million, respectively, of which ¥15,791 million and ¥16,468 million were included in the costs of the assets. Interest paid in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were ¥88,666 million and ¥140,432 million, respectively.

The capitalization rate applied in capitalizing the borrowing costs was 0.26% to 8.50%.

3.6. Leases

(Accounting Policies)

(i) Accounting treatment as a lessee

(a) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of unpaid lease payments^{*1} at the commencement date of the contract, discounted using NTT Group's incremental borrowing rate^{*2}. Lease payments are accounted as payments for interest calculated applying the effective interest method and payments for principal. Payments for interest are presented as finance cost in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and classified as cash flows from operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Payments for principal are classified as cash flows from financing activities.

*1. An option to extend the lease shall be exercised when it is determined that it is necessary to exercise the option after comprehensively taking into consideration the necessity of the business execution of the assets subject to the contract, the difficulty of acquisition of alternative assets, exercise conditions of the option, etc. For material lease contracts, NTT Group estimates a reasonably certain period of a lease term by taking the option into consideration at the commencement date of the contract, and utilizes estimated lease payments during the lease term to measure lease liabilities.

*2. As interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, NTT Group uses incremental borrowing rate as discount rate.

(b) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities, adjusted for any initial direct costs incurred and prepaid lease payments, etc. After the initial measurements, right-of-use assets are depreciated over the useful life or the lease term of the underlying asset, whichever is shorter, from the commencement date of the contract. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is determined as same as owned property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are deducted by impairment if identified and adjusted at remeasurement of the specific lease liabilities. Accounting Policies related to the judgement whether there are any indications of impairment of right-of-use assets, calculation about the recoverable amount in the impairment test and the value in use are same as presented in “3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment (2) Impairment loss”.

A part of right-of-use assets which satisfies the definition of investment property is presented as Investment property in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

(ii) Accounting treatment as a lessor

Identification and classification

NTT Group determines whether or not a contract constitutes a lease or contains a lease based on the actual substance of the contract at the commencement date of the contract.

Lease transactions are classified as finance leases when they transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset, while other lease transactions are classified as operating leases.

Substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are deemed to have been transferred if the lease term accounts for the majority of the asset's economic life, or if the present value of the minimum lease payments is approximately equivalent to the full fair value of the asset. The lease term is set as the sum of the non-cancellable period and periods during which a renewal option is considered reasonably certain to be exercised on the commencement date of the lease.

Recognition and measurement

(i) Finance lease transactions

The net investment in the lease is recognized as a lease receivable, and the total lease payment receivable is allocated to an amount equivalent to principal of the lease receivable and an amount equivalent to interest. The amount allocated to interest on the lease payment receivable is calculated using a method that reflects a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. The net investment in the lease is the sum of the uncollected lease payment receivable by a lessor under a finance lease and any unguaranteed residual value (the portion of the residual value of the lease assets, which a lessee does not guarantee, or only a party related to the lessor guarantees), discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease.

(ii) Operating lease transactions

The total lease payment receivable over the term of the operating lease is recognized as revenue using the straight-line method over the lease term.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

The useful lives of right-of-use assets are estimated as described above.

The lease terms are estimated as described above.

Impairment of right-of-use assets are estimated as described above.

(1) Lessee

The NTT Group has concluded lease contracts for land, buildings (office space), company housing facilities, and various other facilities primarily for the purpose of ensuring flexibility in asset replacement, reducing the administrative burden associated with asset administration, and increasing the efficient use of funds.

Among the contracts above, leases of primarily land, buildings (office space), and various types of equipment have an option for extension by the lessee with the objective of ensuring flexibility in the allocation of NTT Group business sites and personnel. Lease payments during the period in which the lease is extendable by exercising the option to extend the lease and such extendable period are generally the same as or similar to the original contract period and lease payments.

Both the option to extend the lease and the option to terminate the lease are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether they may be exercised or not. The financial impact of this revision is immaterial in the current consolidated fiscal year.

For the NTT Group, leases that include variable lease payments and residual value guarantees or that have been entered into but not yet commenced are immaterial.

In addition, the NTT Group may engage in sales and leaseback transactions, in which it sells telecommunications equipment, buildings and structures to a leasing company and enters into a lease agreement at the same time. The reason for this is to collect funds related to the purchase of assets as soon as possible and to reduce the risks associated with holding assets. The gain or loss on sale caused by such transactions during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025 was immaterial.

Details of right-of-use assets

Carrying amounts

(Millions of yen)

	Class of underlying asset				Total
	Telecommunications equipment	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 189,806	¥ 493,654	¥ 115,607	¥ 115,844	¥ 914,911
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 243,062	¥ 487,107	¥ 125,910	¥ 117,930	¥ 974,009

Cost

(Millions of yen)

	Class of underlying asset				Total
	Telecommunications equipment	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 215,854	¥ 839,918	¥ 195,680	¥ 148,368	¥ 1,399,820
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 282,344	¥ 860,131	¥ 225,105	¥ 157,152	¥ 1,524,732

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

(Millions of yen)

	Class of underlying asset				Total
	Telecommunications equipment	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 26,048	¥ 346,264	¥ 80,073	¥ 32,524	¥ 484,909
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 39,282	¥ 373,024	¥ 99,195	¥ 39,222	¥ 550,723

Changes in carrying amounts of right-of-use assets

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation		
Class of Underlying asset: Telecommunications equipment	¥ 7,612	¥ 10,587
Class of Underlying asset: Buildings and structures	143,414	145,693
Class of Underlying asset: Machinery, tools and fixtures	35,320	38,056
Class of Underlying asset: Land	9,512	10,115
Total of Depreciation	¥ 195,858	¥ 204,451
Increase	¥ 393,136	¥ 315,872

Impact on Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	¥ 17,811	¥ 20,190
Expenses relating to low-value assets	¥ 62,279	¥ 59,673

Impact on Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Total cash outflow for leases	¥ 321,563	¥ 341,550

Total cash outflow for leases includes Repayment of lease liabilities on Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Interest on lease liabilities and Expenses relating to low-value assets, too.

Details of lease liabilities by due date

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	¥ 242,568	¥ 493,445	¥ 736,440	¥ 1,472,453

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	¥ 249,996	¥ 531,659	¥ 601,653	¥ 1,383,308

(2)Lessor

(i) Finance leases

NTT Group leases office space and other assets under finance leases lease agreements. These leased assets are exposed to the risk of being damaged by the use, intent or negligence of the lessee beyond the normal use of such assets. In order to avoid or reduce these risks, the NTT Group requires the lessee to make a certain security deposit or residual value guarantee in the lease agreement, or attaches insurance to the lease agreement, and if the assets are actually damaged, income from these measures is appropriated for the loss.

Income from finance lease

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Selling profit or loss	¥ 1,339	¥ 3,190
Finance income on the net investment in the lease	¥ 3,119	¥ 3,078

Details of finance lease receivable by due date

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	¥ 48,254	¥ 51,237
One to two years	29,597	32,681
Two to three years	12,351	15,509
Three to four years	9,793	9,473
Four to five years	8,161	8,625
More than five years	111,980	107,099
Total	¥ 220,136	¥ 224,624
Less unearned finance income	28,218	28,093
Net investment in the lease (Present value)	¥ 191,918	¥ 196,531

(ii) Operating leases

NTT Group leases office space, machinery and other assets under operating lease agreements. These leased assets are exposed to the risk of being damaged by the use, intent or negligence of the lessee beyond the normal use of such assets. In order to avoid or reduce these risks, the NTT Group requires the lessee to make a certain security deposit or residual value guarantee in the lease agreement, or attaches insurance to the lease agreement, and if the assets are actually damaged, income from these measures is appropriated for the loss.

Income from operating lease

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Lease income	¥ 554,595	¥ 635,108

Details of operating lease income by due date

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Less than 1 year	¥ 472,790	¥ 513,904
One to two years	339,761	419,638
Two to three years	328,199	376,207
Three to four years	279,866	328,986
Four to five years	248,172	277,383
More than five years	981,747	1,131,397
Total	¥ 2,650,535	¥ 3,047,515

Underlying assets subject to an operating lease are recognized on "Property, plant and equipment" or "Investment property" in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Underlying assets subject to an operating lease

Carrying amounts

(Millions of yen)

	Telecommunications service lines	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	Investment Property
As of March 31, 2023	¥ 69,851	¥ 363,024	¥ 413,384	¥ 111,325	¥ 1,088,734
Acquisition	5,048	93,951	200,160	63,395	36,295
Acquisition in business combination	—	8,721	9,604	3,810	—
Sale or disposal	(400)	(1,511)	(11,728)	(2,493)	(27,901)
Commencement or end of lease	158	224	9,708	—	63,072
Transfer between accounts	4	—	—	—	(20,766)
Depreciation	(3,105)	(18,632)	(62,872)	—	(25,261)
Impairment	—	—	—	—	(1,019)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	36,697	48,829	13,416	17,589
Transfer to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	(5,740)
Other	(27)	11,824	(8,315)	(6,209)	(2,229)
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 71,529	¥ 494,298	¥ 598,770	¥ 183,244	¥ 1,122,774
Acquisition	5,026	107,853	254,816	144,204	24,479
Acquisition in business combination	—	—	46	—	—
Sale or disposal	(400)	(2,915)	(5,236)	(3,984)	(7,754)
Commencement or end of lease	233	970	14,807	—	110,512
Transfer between accounts	—	(1)	—	—	(16,447)
Depreciation	(3,311)	(21,435)	(87,944)	—	(26,287)
Impairment	—	—	—	—	(1,536)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	(7,315)	(7,108)	(3,705)	(3,455)
Transfer to assets held for sale	—	(29,058)	(45,507)	(2,862)	(4,813)
Other	(6)	35,403	57,071	(20,025)	(3,624)
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 73,071	¥ 577,800	¥ 779,715	¥ 296,872	¥ 1,193,849

Cost

(Millions of yen)

	Telecommunications service lines	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	Investment Property
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 513,870	¥ 659,093	¥ 856,173	¥ 183,244	¥ 1,599,388
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 512,938	¥ 757,786	¥ 1,067,439	¥ 296,872	¥ 1,693,316

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

(Millions of yen)

	Telecommunications service lines	Buildings and structures	Machinery, tools and fixtures	Land	Investment Property
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 442,341	¥ 164,795	¥ 257,403	¥ —	¥ 476,614
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 439,867	¥ 179,986	¥ 287,724	¥ —	¥ 499,467

3.7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

(Accounting Policies)

Goodwill

NTT Group measures goodwill as the excess amount if the sum of the transferred consideration and the amount of the non-controlling interests in the acquired company exceeds the net amount of identifiable assets and liabilities on the date when control of the company is obtained.

Goodwill is not amortized, but tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment in cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated, and at the same time every year irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

Goodwill is accounted for in the consolidated statement of financial position at the carrying amount determined by deducting the accumulated impairment losses from the cost.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are measured using the cost model, which deducts the accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses from the cost.

Intangible assets individually acquired are measured at cost at initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are recognized separately from goodwill at the time of initial recognition and are measured at fair value as of the date when control is obtained. Research and development expenses incurred within NTT Group are recognized as intangible assets (internally generated intangible assets) when expenditures for development activities meet the requirements for capitalization, measured at the time of initial recognition as the sum of expenditures incurred from the date when all requirements for capitalization are met, to the date when the development is completed. Other expenditures are expensed when incurred. Description of research and development expenses that are expensed is presented in “Note 2.3. Operating Expenses.”

Some intangible assets have definite useful lives, while others do not.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The main intangible asset with a definite useful life is computer software. Internal-use software is capitalized if it has a useful life of more than one year. Subsequent costs of adding to, modifying, or improving internal-use software is capitalized only to the extent that they add new functions to the software. Software maintenance and training costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalized computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over approximately five to seven years.

NTT Group reviews the amortization method, useful lives, and residual values at the end of each fiscal year. Any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates on a prospective basis.

The main intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are trademarks and trade names.

NTT Group does not amortize intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or intangible assets that are not yet available for use, but test them for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment, and at the same time every year irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. Description regarding the accounting policy of the impairment of such assets is presented in “Note 3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment (2) Impairment”.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

The useful lives of intangible assets are estimated as described above.

(1) Changes

Changes in carrying amounts, costs, accumulated amortization, and accumulated impairment losses

Carrying amount

(Millions of yen)

	Goodwill	Intangible assets					
		Software	Rights to use facilities	Intangible assets recognized in business combinations	Rights to acquire buildings	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥ 1,283,448	¥ 1,646,135	¥ 37,728	¥ 359,077	¥ 1,087	¥ 78,847	¥ 2,122,874
Acquisition	—	18,043	782	—	—	6,321	25,146
Increase due to internal development	—	578,437	—	—	—	—	578,437
Acquisition in business combination	256,605	20,715	535	242,716	—	2,625	266,591
Sale or disposal	(4,760)	(17,787)	(23)	—	—	(408)	(18,218)
Amortization	—	(440,344)	(1,581)	(41,659)	—	(4,871)	(488,455)
Impairment	(487)	(4,575)	—	—	—	(263)	(4,838)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	157,355	6,602	252	27,401	—	218	34,473
Transfer to assets held for sale	—	(1)	—	—	—	(771)	(772)
Other	6,690	3,740	142	(5,912)	(1,087)	(1,398)	(4,515)
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 1,698,851	¥1,810,965	¥37,835	¥581,623	¥—	¥80,300	¥2,510,723
Acquisition	—	10,335	1,207	—	—	11,834	23,376
Increase due to internal development	—	551,289	—	—	—	—	551,289
Acquisition in business combination	51,145	727	—	21,615	—	1,428	23,770
Sale or disposal	(980)	(16,997)	(228)	(9,157)	—	(5,200)	(31,582)
Amortization	—	(481,417)	(1,624)	(47,674)	—	(8,073)	(538,788)
Impairment	—	(4,904)	—	(6,291)	—	(632)	(11,827)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(18,395)	(1,043)	(58)	(1,704)	—	(93)	(2,898)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(10,749)	(438)	(477)	(40,396)	—	—	(41,311)
Other	(724)	(30)	239	544	—	(267)	486
As of March 31, 2025	¥1,719,148	¥1,868,487	¥36,894	¥498,560	¥—	¥79,297	¥2,483,238

* Amortization and impairment are included in “Depreciation and amortization” and “Impairment losses” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, respectively.

Cost

(Millions of yen)

	Goodwill	Intangible assets					
		Software	Rights to use facilities	Intangible assets recognized in business combinations	Rights to acquire buildings	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥ 1,396,050	¥ 7,959,891	¥ 343,508	¥ 704,975	¥ 1,087	¥ 209,426	¥ 9,218,887
As of March 31, 2024	1,811,453	8,178,670	345,681	994,598	—	216,099	9,735,048
As of March 31, 2025	¥1,831,750	¥8,545,605	¥345,184	¥942,233	¥ —	¥232,080	¥10,065,102

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

(Millions of yen)

	Goodwill	Intangible assets					
		Software	Rights to use facilities	Intangible assets recognized in business combinations	Rights to acquire buildings	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥ 112,602	¥ 6,313,756	¥ 305,780	¥ 345,898	¥ —	¥ 130,579	¥ 7,096,013
As of March 31, 2024	112,602	6,367,705	307,846	412,975	—	135,799	7,224,325
As of March 31, 2025	¥112,602	¥6,677,118	¥308,290	¥443,673	¥ —	¥152,783	¥7,581,864

* Goodwill which is fully impaired is excluded from the cost and the accumulated impairment losses.

Carrying amounts of internally generated intangible assets related to software

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Software		
Internally generated intangible assets	¥ 1,778,110	¥1,831,101

Carrying amounts of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Intangible assets recognized in business combinations	¥ 12,639	¥12,688
Other	23,303	23,297
Total	¥ 35,942	¥35,985

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized as the limit of the contractual terms of trademarks and trade names included in “Intangible assets recognized in business combinations,” among others, have not been determined and the cost to maintain the value of those rights is immaterial.

(2) Assets Pledged as Collateral

The amounts of intangible assets pledged as collateral for corporate bonds and loans are stated in “Note 4.5. Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Borrowings.”

(3) Impairment Tests for Goodwill and Intangible Assets with Indefinite Useful Lives

Carrying amounts of goodwill by segment

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Integrated ICT Business	¥ 93,631	¥96,588
Global Solutions Business	1,414,516	1,442,605
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)	190,704	179,955
Total	¥ 1,698,851	¥1,719,148

(Accounting Policies)

Accounting Policies related to the judgement whether there are any indications of impairment of intangible assets, calculation about the recoverable amount in the impairment test and the value in use are same as presented in “3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment (2) Impairment loss”.

(i) Impairment of intangible assets

Accounting Policies are same as presented in “3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment (2) Impairment loss”. And Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets that are not yet available for use are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment, and at the same time every year irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

(ii) Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to enjoy the benefits resulting from the business combination. Goodwill is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication of impairment in the cash-generating units, and at the same time every year irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount in the impairment test, the impairment loss is deducted from the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units. It is then deducted from the carrying amount of each asset in proportion to the carrying amounts of the assets other than goodwill in the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units.

Impairment losses for goodwill are recognized in profit or loss and are not reversible in the subsequent periods.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill are estimated as described above.

Cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units containing significant goodwill

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2024

Name of cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units	NTT DATA Services	NTT Ltd. - Services
Carrying amount of goodwill (millions of yen)	¥ 634,783	¥ 370,077
Permanent growth rate (%)	3.5	3.5
Weighted average cost of capital (%)	9.0	10.8
EBITDA multiple (times)	13.0	—
Measurement method of recoverable amount	The fair value less costs of disposal, discounted cash flow method and guideline public company method	The fair value less costs of disposal, discounted cash flow method
Segment	Global Solutions Business	Global Solutions Business

The discounted cash flow method includes estimates of future cash flows (8 - 9 years) calculated based on the business plan approved by management, discounting them at the weighted average cost of capital. These estimates include assumptions such as forecasts for acquisitions of new contracts, profitability improvements resulting from structural changes and capital expenditure plans and their outcomes, and the outlook for growth of the global economy and the IT services industry. The guideline public company method is calculated by multiplying EBITDA based on current business performance by the ratio of enterprise value to EBITDA of other listed companies in the same industry. The assumptions (inputs) used to measure fair value defined in “Note 1.3. Material Accounting Policies (3) Fair Value” are classified as Level 3.

Although long-term interest rates, which are an element of the calculation of discount rates, have increased in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the same impacts are incorporated in the above assumptions included in estimates of future cash flows and other items. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units including these goodwill exceeded the carrying amounts. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, if the discount rates of NTT DATA Services and NTT Ltd. - Services increase by 1.6% and 1.2%, respectively, there would be a possibility of an impairment loss. The headroom of those cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units were 106,153 million yen and 421,511 million yen, respectively.

Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2025

Name of cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units	North America	Global Technology Services
Carrying amount of goodwill (millions of yen)	¥658,788	¥377,950
Permanent growth rate (%)	3.5	3.5
Weighted average cost of capital (%)	9.6	8.6
Measurement method of recoverable amount	The fair value less costs of disposal, discounted cash flow method	The fair value less costs of disposal, discounted cash flow method
Segment	Global Solutions Business	Global Solutions Business

The discounted cash flow method includes estimates of future cash flows (8 - 10 years) calculated based on the business plan approved by management, discounting them at the weighted average cost of capital. These estimates include assumptions such as forecasts for acquisitions of new contracts, profitability improvements resulting from structural changes and capital expenditure plans and their outcomes, and the outlook for growth of the global economy and the IT services industry. The assumptions (inputs) used to measure fair value defined in “Note 1.3. Material Accounting Policies (3) Fair Value” are classified as Level 3.

Although long-term interest rates, which are an element of the calculation of discount rates, have increased in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the same impacts are incorporated in the above assumptions included in estimates of future cash flows and other items. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units including these goodwill exceeded the carrying amounts. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, if the discount rates of North America and Global Technology Services increase by 0.5% and 0.4%, respectively, there would be a possibility of an impairment loss. The headroom of those cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units were 77,833 million yen and 326,156 million yen, respectively.

Changes in cash-generating units

From April 2024, NTT Group transitioned NTT DATA, Inc., to a new global business operation structure with the aim of strengthening customer engagement and strengthening its ability to provide services globally. As a result, the cash generation unit has been redefined to align with each business operating unit. Accordingly, the North American businesses under NTT DATA Services and NTT Ltd., were merged, resulting in a new North America new cash-generating unit. In addition, NTT Ltd. - Services was renamed Global Technology Services. Following this, as of March 31, 2025, North America and Global Technology Services have become cash-generating units for NTT Group with significant goodwill.

In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, NTT DATA Services calculated the fair value after deducting disposal costs using the discounted cash flow method and the the guideline public company method, but for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, as a more appropriate evaluation method for future business operations, fair value for North America was calculated using the discounted cash flow method.

Impairment of goodwill

<Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024>

NTT group did not recognize a significant impairment loss.

<Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025>

NTT group did not recognize a significant impairment loss.

3.8. Investment Property

(Accounting Policies)

Overview

Investment property is real estate held to earn rentals, or capital gains on sales and other dispositions, or both. It does not include property sold in the ordinary course of business, property used in the production or sale of goods or services, or property used for any other administrative purposes.

Measurement

After initial recognition, NTT Group measures investment property using the cost model, which deducts accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from cost.

With the exception of land, investment property is depreciated over its estimated useful life primarily based on the straight-line method, with an estimated life of 2 to 50 years. NTT Group reviews the depreciation method, useful lives, and residual values at the end of each year, and any changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates on a prospective basis.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group estimates the useful lives of its investment properties.

(1) Changes

Changes in carrying amounts, costs, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses of investment property

Carrying amount

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	¥ 1,242,591	¥ 1,305,219
Acquisition	114,779	108,857
Sale or disposal	(30,382)	(35,745)
Transfer between accounts	(6,404)	2,575
Depreciation	(26,253)	(27,351)
Impairment	(3,908)	(1,548)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	23,465	(3,832)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(6,090)	(5,430)
Other	(2,579)	(1,557)
Balance at the end of the year	¥ 1,305,219	¥ 1,341,188

Note: Depreciation and impairment are included in “Depreciation and amortization” and “Impairment losses” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, respectively.

Costs, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses

(Millions of yen)

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses
As of March 31, 2024	¥1,795,736	¥490,517
As of March 31, 2025	¥1,850,916	¥509,728

NTT Group owns leased office buildings.

Investment property is grouped based on the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates largely independent cash inflows.

(2) Impairment Losses

(Accounting Policies)

Accounting Policies are same as presented in “3.5. Property, Plant and Equipment (2) Impairment loss”.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group estimates the impairment of its investment properties.

In the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, there were no significant impairment losses recorded relating to investment property.

(3) Fair Value

Fair value of investment property

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Fair value	¥2,630,218	¥2,816,219

Fair value of investment property is mainly an appraisal value by an independent real estate appraisal expert, and is based on an evaluation by the discount cash flow method or observable market prices of similar assets.

The assumptions (inputs) used to measure fair value of investment property defined in “Note 1.3. Material Accounting Policies (3)Fair Value” are classified as Level 3.

(4) Revenues and Expenses from Investment Property

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Rental income	¥126,556	¥129,805
Rental expenses	82,603	87,124
Profit	43,953	42,681
Gains (losses) on sale of investment property	¥58,394	¥15,859

Rental income from investment property is included in “Operating revenues” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Rental expenses are expenses incurred to generate rental income, such as depreciation, repair expenses, insurance expenses, taxes and dues, and included in “Expenses for purchase of goods and services and other expenses”, “Depreciation and amortization”, and “Taxes and dues” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.9. Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

Information on sum of investments in non-significant associates and joint ventures

Information on sum of non-significant investments accounted for using the equity method (total share of NTT Group)

(1) Details of carrying amounts of investments accounted for using the equity method

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Interests in associates	¥256,284	¥278,815
Interests in joint ventures	154,498	173,292
Total	¥410,782	¥452,107

(2) NTT Group's share of comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (net of taxes)

(i) Associates

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Profit(losses)	¥11,628	¥11,745
Other comprehensive income	4,291	5,913
Total comprehensive income	¥15,919	¥17,658

(ii) Joint ventures

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Profit(losses)	¥12,578	¥13,743
Other comprehensive income	2,351	339
Total comprehensive income	¥14,929	¥14,082

3.10. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Details of trade and other payables

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Accounts payable - trade	¥ 1,129,951	¥ 1,152,612
Accounts payable - other	1,474,128	1,331,748
Accrued expenses	200,584	216,954
Deposits received	136,265	148,220
Total	¥ 2,940,928	¥ 2,849,534

3.11. Employee Benefits

(Accounting Policies)

NTT Group primarily has defined contribution plans and defined benefit plans.

(i) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses when an employee renders service each fiscal year. Unpaid contributions are recognized as liabilities.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

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

Defined benefit obligations are calculated by an independent pension actuary using the projected unit credit method. In the projected unit credit method, each period of service gives rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement in exchange for services provided by an employee, and each unit is measured separately to build up the final obligation. Costs pertaining to the defined benefit plans are composed of service costs, interest on the net amount of defined benefit liabilities and assets, and remeasurements of the net amount of defined benefit liabilities and assets. Service costs and interest are recognized in profit or loss. Interest amounts are calculated using discount rates determined by referring to the market yields on high-quality corporate bonds as of the fiscal year end that reflect the estimated timing and amount of benefit payments.

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.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group measures defined benefit liabilities.

(1) Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Retirement benefit expenses recorded by NTT and part of its subsidiaries related to the defined contribution benefit plans

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Retirement benefit expenses	¥40,349	¥39,998

(2) Defined Benefit Plans

(i) Lump-sum payments on retirement and contract-type corporate pension plans

The employees of NTT Group are generally entitled to lump-sum payments on retirement determined by reference to the employee's basic rate of pay, length of service, and other conditions.

NTT and certain subsidiaries sponsor non-contributory contract-type corporate pension plans, which provide pensions from funds equivalent to 28% of the lump-sum payments on retirement. The employees have an option to receive the benefit in a lump-sum payment.

NTT Group has transferred from the contract-type corporate pension plans to a defined contribution pension plan regarding the future contributions made on or after April 1, 2014. The Group's contract-type corporate pension plan continues to remain for the contributions made until March 31, 2014.

(ii) NTT Kigyō-Nenkin-Kikin (NTT Corporate Defined Benefit Pension Plan (“NTT CDBP”)) (former NTT Welfare Pension Plan) and NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT CDBP (former NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT Welfare Pension Plan)

a) NTT CDBP (former NTT Welfare Pension Plan)

NTT CDBP is a pension plan to which both NTT Group and its employees make contributions, to add employees’ own additional benefits to the basic pension and the welfare pension under the public pension scheme.

b) NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT CDBP (former NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT Welfare Pension Plan)

NTT Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP is a transitionally managed pension plan to liquidate the former NTT Mutual Aid Plan pursuant to the Law to Partially Amend the Japanese Welfare Pension Insurance Law and other legislations. This aims to provide pension benefits based on the former Public Corporation Employee Mutual Aid Association Law, following the integration of the former NTT Mutual Aid Plan into the welfare pension insurance in April 1997.

NTT Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP is a public welfare pension scheme and falls under a multiple-employer defined benefit plan.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law and other legislations, NTT Group pays contributions determined by the Japanese government every year based on the pay-as-you-go system to NTT Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP (former NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT Welfare Pension Plan). Such contributions are made pursuant to the former Public Corporation Employee Mutual Aid Association Law to cover the costs of pension benefits for the period of service in and prior to June 1956 for employees who worked at NTT, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, and/or its former government organizations (the Ministry of Communications in the area of telecommunications and the Ministry of Telecommunications) and retired in July 1956 or later.

For NTT CDBP and NTT Special Accounting Fund for NTT CDBP in (ii) above, defined benefit obligations are calculated separately from lump-sum payments on retirement and contract-type corporate pension plans in (i) above.

These defined benefit plans are exposed to actuarial risks (investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk, and inflation risk).

Changes in the present value of retirement benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets under the defined benefit plans

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations		
At the beginning of the year	¥3,067,350	¥2,910,659
Current service cost	82,918	81,522
Interest cost	38,613	43,305
Remeasurements	(109,124)	(165,679)
Changes in demographic assumptions	496	1,764
Changes in financial assumptions	(105,750)	(169,336)
Experience adjustments	(3,870)	1,894
Past service cost	—	62
Benefit payments (lump-sum payments on retirement and pension)	(211,813)	(203,199)
Other	42,715	(6,791)
At the end of the year	¥2,910,659	¥2,659,879
Changes in fair value of plan assets		
At the beginning of the year	1,877,851	1,962,045
Interest income	23,856	31,020
Income related to plan assets excluding interest income	83,778	(54,810)
Employer contributions	20,620	19,329
Employee contributions	4,094	4,253
Benefit payments (pension)	(96,000)	(96,476)
Other	47,846	(3,452)
At the end of the year	¥1,962,045	¥1,861,909
Net defined benefit liabilities	¥ (948,614)	¥ (797,970)

The measurement date is March 31.

Amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Defined benefit liabilities	¥ (1,156,394)	¥ (1,011,026)
Other non-current assets	207,780	213,056
Net defined benefit liabilities	¥ (948,614)	¥ (797,970)

Details of amounts recorded as retirement benefit expenses

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Retirement benefit expenses		
Current service cost	¥ 78,824	¥77,269
Past service cost	—	62
Interest cost (income)	14,757	12,285
Total	¥ 93,581	¥89,616

Details of amounts recorded in other comprehensive loss (income)

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Other comprehensive loss (income)		
Remeasurements	¥ (192,902)	¥ (110,869)
Other	(397)	249
Total	¥ (193,299)	¥ (110,620)

Actuarial assumptions for pension

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Assumptions used to determine projected benefit obligations		
Discount rate	0.6%~ 1.6%	1.4%~ 2.5%
Expected rates of salary increase	3.2%	3.2%
Average life expectancy of pension recipients at the age of 65 as of the end of the year (year)		
Male	19.4	19.4
Female	24.2	24.2

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligations (the weighted average of the periods until when benefits arise divided by the defined benefit obligation for each period) for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 was 16.1 years and 17.0 years, respectively.

NTT Group expects to contribute ¥16,554 million to NTT CDBP in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.

Sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligations

Effect on defined benefit obligations if one of the actuarial assumptions fluctuates within a reasonably possible extent at the end of the fiscal year, provided that no other assumptions have changed

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024		As of March 31, 2025	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (change of 0.5%)	¥ (157,827)	¥172,856	¥ (142,309)	¥155,758

This analysis does not exhaustively consider the cash flow distribution expected under the plans, but provides an overview of the sensitivity of the assumptions presented above.

Fair value of plan assets under the defined benefit plans at the end of the year

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024		
	Total	With quoted market price in an active market	Without quoted market price in an active market
Cash and cash equivalents	¥43,240	¥43,240	¥—
Debt instruments			
Japanese government bonds and local government bonds	554,086	435,312	118,774
Domestic corporate bonds	166,248	—	166,248
Foreign government bonds	24,712	16,942	7,770
Foreign corporate bonds	983	—	983
Equity securities			
Domestic securities	154,814	154,806	8
Foreign securities	71,105	69,625	1,480
Beneficiary certificates of securities investment trust	332,486	—	332,486
Pooled funds	275,175	—	275,175
Life insurance company general accounts	251,260	—	251,260
Other	87,936	—	87,936
Total	¥1,962,045	¥719,925	¥1,242,120

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2025		
	Total	With quoted market price in an active market	Without quoted market price in an active market
Cash and cash equivalents	¥59,396	¥59,396	¥—
Debt instruments			
Japanese government bonds and local government bonds	522,216	451,048	71,168
Domestic corporate bonds	145,976	—	145,976
Foreign government bonds	23,027	15,334	7,693
Foreign corporate bonds	1,437		1,437
Equity securities			
Domestic securities	135,515	135,515	—
Foreign securities	62,312	61,113	1,199
Beneficiary certificates of securities investment trust	317,108	—	317,108
Pooled funds	254,296	—	254,296
Life insurance company general accounts	231,634	—	231,634
Other	108,992	—	108,992
Total	¥1,861,909	¥722,406	¥1,139,503

Funding policy

NTT Group's funding policy takes into account various factors such as funded status of the plan assets, and actuarial calculations. Contributions to the plan assets are intended to cover benefits for services to be provided in the future.

In order to be able to maintain financial balance over the future, NTT CDBP and the contract-type corporate pension plans stipulate that the amount of the premium be recalculated every five years and every three years, respectively, as of the end of the fiscal year. However, if there is a significant change in the environment surrounding the pension finance, NTT Group will review the financial status as necessary.

Management policy with respect to pension assets

NTT Group's management policy with respect to pension assets is formulated with the objective of ensuring steady disbursement of benefits in future periods. Therefore, the long-term aim of asset management is to secure the total profits deemed necessary to ensure sound pension financing. To achieve this, NTT Group selects various investments and takes into consideration their expected return and risks, and the correlation among the selected investments. The Group then sets the target of allocation ratio for plan assets and endeavors to maintain that ratio. The target allocation ratio for plan assets is determined from a mid- to long-term perspective and is reviewed annually. In the event that there is a significant change in the investment environment, the Group reviews the target allocation ratio for plan assets as necessary.

Target allocation ratio for plan assets

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Domestic bonds • Life insurance company general accounts	68.7%	65.2%
Domestic stocks	12.8%	12.8%
Foreign bonds	2.7%	2.8%
Foreign stocks	10.4%	10.7%
Other	5.4%	8.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

“Other” includes investments in alternative assets such as privately placed REITs (Real Estate Investment Trust).
Alternative assets have different risk-return characteristics from traditional investments such as stocks and bonds.

3.12. Provisions

(Accounting Policies)

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. A constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where by an established pattern of past practice, published policies, or others, and the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

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, provision for point programs, and provision for credit card rewards.

(i) Asset retirement obligations

NTT Group recognizes legal obligations related to the disposal of property, plant and equipment as asset retirement obligations, and upon recognition the carrying amount of the related asset is increased.

NTT Group considers its main legal obligations to be the restoration of leased land and buildings for installing telecommunications equipment to their original condition and recognizes these as asset retirement obligations.

(ii) Provision for point programs

NTT Group grants "points" to customers based on the usage of mobile, credit card service, and other services, which may be appropriated to payments on merchandise and mobile phone charges. In determining the provisions for point programs, point usage rates and other calculation elements are estimated, reflecting the portion of points that is expected to expire due to future cancellation and other reasons when such portion can be estimated.

(iii) Provision for credit card rewards

NTT Group grants rewards to customers based on their annual usage of credit card service, and recognizes provisions to prepare for the cost burden derived from the usage of rewards in the future. The recorded amount is an estimate based on actual usage rate, which is used to estimate usage for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025 and thereafter.

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group makes judgments and estimates for recognition and measurement of provisions.

Changes in provisions

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

	Asset retirement obligations	Provision for point programs	Provision for credit card rewards	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥ 38,661	¥ 33,080	¥ 35,777	¥ 34,875	¥ 142,393
Increase	4,045	17,867	17,047	21,078	60,037
Business combinations	16,647	-	-	3,907	20,554
Increase due to passage of time	371	-	-	-	371
Utilize	(3,348)	(26,321)	(29,993)	(8,570)	(68,232)
Reversal	-	(329)	-	(9,024)	(9,353)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	309	-	-	1,568	1,877
Other	(1,113)	3,044	-	154	2,085
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 55,572	¥ 27,341	¥ 22,831	¥ 43,988	¥ 149,732
Current liabilities	3,525	27,234	22,831	27,633	81,223
Non-current liabilities	52,047	107	-	16,355	68,509
	¥ 55,572	¥ 27,341	¥ 22,831	¥ 43,988	¥ 149,732

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Asset retirement obligations	Provision for point programs	Provision for credit card rewards	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2024	¥ 55,572	¥ 27,341	¥ 22,831	¥ 43,988	¥ 149,732
Increase	11,991	19,468	16,612	18,869	66,940
Business combinations	(470)	-	-	89	(381)
Increase due to passage of time	327	-	-	-	327
Utilize	(3,658)	(19,839)	(15,147)	(17,756)	(56,400)
Reversal	-	(444)	-	(6,348)	(6,792)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	4	-	-	(379)	(375)
Other	(10,044)	724	-	(4)	(9,324)
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 53,722	¥ 27,250	¥ 24,296	¥ 38,459	¥ 143,727
Current liabilities	5,284	27,096	24,296	29,984	86,660
Non-current liabilities	48,438	154	-	8,475	57,067
	¥ 53,722	¥ 27,250	¥ 24,296	¥ 38,459	¥ 143,727

The provisions are primarily asset retirement obligations, provisions for point programs, and provisions for credit card rewards. Asset retirement obligations are expected to be used at the time that asset retirement/disposal costs and remediation costs are incurred, and provisions for point programs are to be used when the points are consumed, and provisions for credit card rewards are to be used at the time that the rewards are utilized. However, the amount and the timing of payments are based on current projections and are subject to change.

3.13. Other Liabilities

Details of other liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Contract liabilities	¥ 988,098	¥ 1,002,269
Real estate tax payable and others	114,456	114,366
Accrued consumption tax	163,271	109,834
Provisions	149,732	143,727
Advances received (leasing out)	27,329	26,922
Refund liabilities	58,930	78,478
Other	147,045	149,972
Total	¥ 1,648,861	¥ 1,625,568
Current liabilities	1,272,371	1,254,747
Non-current liabilities	376,490	370,821
Total	¥ 1,648,861	¥ 1,625,568

4. Equity and Financing

This section describes equity management, equity structure and financing of the NTT Group.

(Accounting Policies)

(i) Financial assets

Recognition, classification, and measurement of financial assets

NTT Group recognizes these assets on the dates when NTT Group becomes party to the contract. 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.

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.
- * business model: An entity's business model refers to how an entity manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows (collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both).
- 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 are initially measured at their transaction price without adjustment of the effect of the time value of money.

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 elect (irrevocable to change after the 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 of financial assets

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.

NTT Group recognizes and measures the expected credit losses as follows:

(i) Measurement of the expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, and other assets (including lease receivables and contract assets)

The Group measures the expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, and other financial assets (including lease receivables and credit card receivables).

The reserve matrix is designed to calculate loss allowance for the balance of each receivable at the end of the fiscal year based on the classification of receivables by the delinquency period and the default rate for each delinquency period.

The default rates are determined based on historical credit loss experience during the life of each receivable and adjusted for forward-looking estimates (including the probability of deterioration of economic environment during the following fiscal year).

(ii) Measurement of the expected credit losses on other financial assets (debt securities, trade loan receivables and others)

The Group determines whether credit risk of financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering reasonable and supportable information. This information includes past information, external ratings, past due information, as well as forward-looking information.

The Group determines that credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition when, for example, a borrower falls under any of the following conditions:

- the external rating of the borrower is deemed ineligible for investment; or
- the delinquency period exceeds 30 days.

The Group defines that a default has occurred when a borrower falls under any of the following conditions:

- it is judged that there is almost no possibility that the borrower pays obligations to the Group without executing the security interest; or
- the delinquency period exceeds 90 days.

The Group divides financial instruments by the following groups and measures the expected credit losses on a collective basis:

- types of financial products
- geographic locations of borrowers

The Group determines that a financial asset has been impaired when any of the following situations is confirmed:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering it in its entirety or a portion thereof.

If the contractual terms of a financial asset have been modified and the financial asset has not been derecognized, NTT Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial asset by comparing:

- (a) the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date (based on the modified contractual terms); and
- (b) the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified contractual terms).

(iii) Measurement of the expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

As the expected credit losses on the unexecuted balance of loan commitments related to the credit card business cannot be identified separately from those related to the credit card receivables, they are recognized together with the loss allowance on credit card receivables. The measurement method in (ii) above is followed to determine whether the unexecuted balance of loan commitments related to loan receivables and the credit risk of financial guarantee contracts have significantly increased since initial recognition.

(iv) Others

In estimating the expected credit losses, unemployment rates are incorporated as forward-looking information. There is no change in the estimation technique or important assumptions used in estimating the expected credit losses during the reporting period.

(ii) Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, with the exception of those financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. NTT Group initially recognizes these financial liabilities on the dates when NTT Group becomes party to the contracts.

A financial liability is derecognized and excluded from the consolidated statement of financial position when it is extinguished, i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Of financial liabilities such as loans and corporate bonds, those that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. At initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value minus any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the liability. After initial recognition, such liabilities are measured at amortized cost applying the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities held for trading and measured at fair value through profit or loss, such as derivatives, are measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition. These financial liabilities continue to be measured at fair value after initial recognition, with any subsequent changes recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) Derivatives and hedge accounting

Objective of derivative transactions

NTT Group formulates risk management policies for hedging foreign currency risk and interest rate risk, as well as conducts derivative transactions, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, and currency swaps. The Group does not conduct derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

At the inception of a hedging transaction, NTT Group designates the hedging relationship and documents a risk management objective in conducting the hedge transaction. This documentation includes the designation of hedging instruments, the items or transactions being hedged, the nature of the risks being hedged, and methods for assessing the effectiveness of the hedging instruments used in offsetting changes in the fair value or in cash flows of the hedged items.

Assessment of hedging effectiveness

NTT Group confirms at the inception of a hedge transaction and during the hedge duration that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, which offsets changes in the cash flows of the hedged item against changes in the cash flows of the hedging instrument through qualitative and quantitative assessments. The qualitative assessment concludes whether the critical terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged item match or are closely aligned, and the quantitative assessment concludes whether the hedged item and the hedging instrument is in a relationship that offset their value changes arising from the same risk.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, NTT Group estimates the ratio of the change in the value of the hedged item resulting from the change in the value of the hedged item to the change in the value of the hedging instrument and determine the required quantity of hedging instruments. In principle, the hedge ratio is 1:1.

Generally, no material hedge ineffectiveness is expected to arise as the Group conducts highly effective hedging transactions.

Recognition and measurement

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and subsequent changes are accounted for as follows:

Cash flow hedges

As a cash flow hedge, NTT Group designates forward exchange contracts and currency swaps to fix the changes in the cash flows of foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables, foreign currency-denominated firm commitments, and foreign currency-denominated forecast transactions. It also designates interest rate swaps to fix floating interest on floating-rate assets and liabilities.

Of the changes in the fair value of derivatives that are hedging instruments, the portions determined to be effective are recognized in other comprehensive income, with the cumulative changes recognized in "Other components of equity." In the accounting period in which the gain or loss on the hedged item is recognized, the cumulative amount recognized in other components of equity is transferred to profit or loss. If, however, the hedged item is a forecast transaction that gives rise to a non-financial asset or liability, the amount cumulatively recognized in "Other components of equity" is transferred as an adjustment to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability. The ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of derivatives as hedging instruments is recognized in profit or loss.

As hedging instruments of cash flow hedges, NTT Group designates only the change in the value of the spot element of a forward exchange contract and the change in the fair value of a currency swap excluding that of the foreign currency basis spread. Changes in fair value for other part than designated as hedging instruments of cash flow hedges above are recognized in "Hedges Costs" of other comprehensive income, with cumulative changes recognized in "Other components of equity."

In the previous fiscal year and the current fiscal year, the impact of the amounts that have been recognized in profit or loss due to hedge ineffectiveness or for the portions excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness is not material. The amount of the effect of the termination of hedge accounting and the reclassification of the valuation difference on cash flow hedges because the occurrence of forecasted transactions was not expected into profit or loss were not material.

Fair value hedges

As a fair value hedge, NTT Group designates currency swaps for hedging the risks of changes in the fair values of foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables and foreign currency-denominated firm commitments, and interest rate swaps for transforming fixed interest on fixed-rate assets and liabilities to floating interest.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are hedging instruments are recognized in profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of hedged items that correspond to hedged risk adjust the carrying amounts of the hedged items and are recognized in profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

NTT Group has entered into forward exchange contracts, interest rate swap agreements, currency swap agreements, currency option agreements, and forward contracts to mitigate the risks from changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, of which there are some agreements to which hedge accounting is not applied. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in profit or loss.

Description about financial instruments is presented in "Note 3.2. Trade and Other Receivables", "Note 3.10. Trade and Other Payables", "Note 4.4. Other Financial Assets", "Note 4.5. Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Borrowings", "Note 4.6. Other Financial Liabilities" and "Note 4.8. Financial Instruments". Description about finance income and finance costs is presented in "Note 4.7. Finance Income and Finance Costs".

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group makes estimates of amortization periods and for impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

NTT Group makes estimates of fair value measurements of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

NTT Group makes estimates of judgments of whether forecast transactions are eligible hedged items for hedge accounting and fair value measurements of derivatives.

4.1. Equity

(1) Total number of authorized shares, issued shares and treasury stock

(Accounting Policies)

When NTT acquires treasury stock, the consideration paid including direct acquisition costs (after adjustment of tax effect) is recognized as an item of capital deduction. No gain or loss is recognized on the purchase, sale or cancellation of the treasury stock. Any difference in the carrying amount and the consideration paid at the time of sale is recognized as additional paid-in capital.

All shares issued by the Company are common shares with no par value, and the issued shares have been fully paid.

Changes in the total number of authorized shares, the number of issued shares and treasury stock

(Shares)

	Total number of authorized shares	Issued shares	Treasury stock
As of April 1, 2023	6,192,920,900	3,622,012,656	211,524,308
Purchase of treasury stock under resolution of the Board of Directors	—	—	1,155,601,000
Repurchase of treasury stock based on less-than-one-unit share purchase demand	—	—	87,659
Disposal of treasury stock based on additional less-than-one-unit share purchase demand	—	—	(14,928)
Increase by stock split	148,630,101,600	86,928,303,744	5,078,267,808
As of March 31, 2024	154,823,022,500	90,550,316,400	6,445,465,847
Purchase of treasury stock under resolution of the Board of Directors	—	—	1,331,715,900
Repurchase of treasury stock based on less-than-one-unit share purchase demand	—	—	1,593
Disposal of treasury stock based on additional less-than-one-unit share purchase demand	—	—	(100)
As of March 31, 2025	154,823,022,500	90,550,316,400	7,777,183,240

In addition to the above, 34,782,500 shares held by the BIP trust are recorded as “treasury stock” in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Stock Split

NTT conducted a 25-for-1 stock split of its common stock, with a record date of June 30, 2023 and an effective date of July 1, 2023 based on the resolution at a meeting of board of directors on May 12, 2023. Per share information for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 reflects the impact of the stock split.

Performance-linked stock compensation (officer compensation BIP trust)

(1) Overview of transactions

NTT Group has adopted a performance-related stock compensation plan (the “Plan”) in the form of an officer compensation BIP trust. The purposes are to provide increased incentive to achieve the financial targets set forth in the medium-term management strategy, and further promote shared value with shareholders by advancing ownership of NTT’s shares.

Under the Plan, the Group has established a trust into which it contributes funds that constitute the source of the funds for the stock compensation, and NTT’s shares, which are acquired using the funds in the trust, are delivered in accordance with the degree of achievement of performance targets and other factors.

(2) Shares of NTT held by the Trust

The carrying amount and number of the shares of NTT held by the Trust as of the end of the fiscal year were ¥4,577 million and 34,782,500 shares, respectively, and the shares are treated as “Treasury stock” on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Major resolutions of repurchasing its outstanding common stock by NTT's Board of Directors and status

The date of resolution	Plan			Result			
	Period of repurchases	Total number of shares to be repurchased (million shares)	Aggregate repurchase amount (million yen)	Period for repurchases	Total number of shares repurchased (shares)	Aggregate repurchased amount (million yen)	Status of repurchase
August 9, 2023	From August 10, 2023 to March 29, 2024	1,400	¥ 200,000	From August 2023 to March 2024	1,155,601,000	¥ 200,000	Concluded
August 7, 2024	From August 8, 2024 to March 31, 2025	1,400	¥ 200,000	From September 2024 to February 2025	1,331,715,900	¥ 200,000	Concluded

(2) Distribution of Retained Earnings

The amount of surplus available for distribution under the Companies Act of Japan as of March 31, 2025 was ¥2,432,207 million. Dividends from surplus for the fiscal year are not recorded in the financial statements for that fiscal year, but are recorded in the following fiscal year after the general meeting of shareholders has approved the distribution. Retained earnings on the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year include a dividend of ¥215,210 million (¥2.6 per share) approved at the General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 19, 2025.

(i) The amount of dividends paid out in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025

Resolution	Class of shares	Source of dividends	Total dividend (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
June 22, 2023 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders* ^{1,2}	Common shares	Retained earnings	¥ 204,629	¥ 60	March 31, 2023	June 23, 2023
November 7, 2023 Board of Directors* ³	Common shares	Retained earnings	¥ 212,809	¥ 2.5	September 30, 2023	December 18, 2023
June 20, 2024 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders* ⁴	Common shares	Retained earnings	¥ 218,673	¥ 2.6	March 31, 2024	June 21, 2024
November 7, 2024 Board of Directors* ⁵	Common shares	Retained earnings	¥ 218,093	¥ 2.6	September 30, 2024	November 29, 2024

*1 Total dividend includes the dividend of ¥62 million for the Company's shares held by the BIP trust.

*2 Dividend per Share reflects the impact of the stock split.

*3 Total dividend includes the dividend of ¥58 million for the Company's shares held by the BIP trust.

*4 Total dividend includes the dividend of ¥61 million for the Company's shares held by the BIP trust.

*5 Total dividend includes the dividend of ¥90 million for the Company's shares held by the BIP trust.

(ii) Dividends declared with a record date during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and an effective date during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026

Resolution	Class of shares	Source of dividends	Total dividend (millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
June 19, 2025 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders* ⁶	Common shares	Retained earnings	¥215,210	¥2.6	March 31, 2025	June 20, 2025

*6 Total dividend includes the dividend of ¥90 million for the Company's shares held by the BIP trust.

(3) Capital Management

In order to achieve sustainable development, NTT aims to improve capital efficiency by acquiring treasury stock while focusing on profit growth. Following are the main indicators that the Company uses in capital management:

- Earnings per share (EPS): Basic earnings per share

Description about Basic earnings per share is presented in “Note 2.5. Earnings per Share.”

(4) Put Options Granted to Non-controlling Interests

(Accounting Policies)

Generally, short put options on subsidiary shares (the right to sell to NTT Group) that NTT Group has granted to non-controlling interest holders are initially recognized as “other financial liabilities” at the present value of the redemption amounts, with the same amount deducted from additional paid-in capital. After initial recognition, the options are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, while any subsequent changes in value are recognized as additional paid-in capital.

With regard to short put options for subsidiary shares that the NTT Group has granted to the owners of non-controlling interests, the amounts deducted from additional paid-in capital were ¥73,280 million, and ¥78,936 million, respectively, at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

(5) Other Components of Equity

Details and changes in other components of equity

(Millions of yen)

	Change in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges	Hedges cost	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥ 52,832	¥ (94,019)	¥ (10,339)	¥ —	¥ 262,102	¥ 210,576
Other comprehensive income	314,036	14,689	3,994	121,859	227,988	682,566
Transfer to retained earnings	(5,866)	—	—	(121,859)	—	(127,725)
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 361,002	¥ (79,330)	¥ (6,345)	¥ —	¥ 490,090	¥ 765,417
Other comprehensive income	(72,159)	50,335	2,088	68,317	(13,860)	34,721
Transfer to retained earnings	(35,384)	—	—	(68,317)	—	(103,701)
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 253,459	¥ (28,995)	¥ (4,257)	¥ —	¥ 476,230	¥ 696,437

The details of other comprehensive income included in non-controlling interests is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges	Hedges cost	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Total
From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024	¥ 9,089	¥ 943	¥ (221)	¥ 7,569	¥ 58,273	¥ 75,653
From April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025	¥ 5,310	¥ 725	¥ (62)	¥ 4,945	¥ (8,537)	¥ 2,381

(6) Other Comprehensive Income

Details of other comprehensive income and related tax effects

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ 462,944	¥ (94,392)
Before tax effect	462,944	(94,392)
Tax effect	(138,888)	28,008
After tax effect	¥ 324,056	¥ (66,384)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ 195,074	¥ 110,673
Before tax effect	195,074	110,673
Tax effect	(60,994)	(35,188)
After tax effect	¥ 134,080	¥ 75,485
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ (5,582)	¥ (2,688)
Before tax effect	(5,582)	(2,688)
Tax effect	(1)	—
After tax effect	¥ (5,583)	¥ (2,688)

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Cash flow hedges		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ 263,142	¥ (318,155)
Amounts reclassified to profit	(240,058)	393,266
Before tax effect	23,084	75,111
Tax effect	(6,842)	(23,033)
After tax effect	¥ 16,242	¥ 52,078
Hedges cost		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ (2,157)	¥ (1,246)
Amounts reclassified to profit	7,740	4,224
Before tax effect	5,583	2,978
Tax effect	(1,810)	(952)
After tax effect	¥ 3,773	¥ 2,026
Foreign currency translation adjustments		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ 273,429	¥ (32,355)
Amounts reclassified to profit	(3)	—
Before tax effect	273,426	(32,355)
Tax effect	—	—
After tax effect	¥ 273,426	¥ (32,355)
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using the equity method		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ 12,262	¥ 8,951
Amounts reclassified to profit	—	—
Before tax effect	12,262	8,951
Tax effect	(37)	(11)
After tax effect	¥ 12,225	¥ 8,940
Total other comprehensive income		
Amounts arising during the period	¥ 1,199,112	¥ (329,212)
Amounts reclassified to profit	(232,321)	397,490
Before tax effect	966,791	68,278
Tax effect	(208,572)	(31,176)
After tax effect	¥ 758,219	¥ 37,102

(7) Equity Transactions with Non-controlling InterestsChanges in additional paid-in capital due to equity transactions with non-controlling interests

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Net increase (decrease) in additional paid-in capital due to transactions with non-controlling interests	¥ (13,673)	¥ (4,149)

(8) Other

The “Act to Partially Amend the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation Act (the “NTT Act”)” was promulgated and went into effect in April 2024, and although the requirement for NTT to receive approvals for resolutions related to distributions of surplus has been repealed, NTT must still obtain authorization from the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications (the "Minister") for certain financial matters, including the issuance of new shares. An overview of the NTT Act is presented in “Item 2. Business Overview, 3. Risk Factors.”

4.2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Accounting Policies)

Cash and cash equivalents consist of following items:

- cash at hand
- deposits that can be withdrawn as required
- short-term investments that can be readily converted to cash and only have an insignificant risk of changes in value whose term to maturity falls within three months of the acquisition date.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Details of cash and cash equivalents

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Cash and deposits	¥ 929,580	¥932,358
Term deposits, certificates of deposits, and others	53,294	68,636
Total	¥ 982,874	¥1,000,994

Cash and deposits are deposited mainly with financial institutions in Japan and are not concentrated significantly on a particular financial institution.

4.3. Impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements Due to the Last Day of Fiscal Year Fallen on a Non-business Day

The last day of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 fell on a non-business day, resulting in the due date of certain bills, including telecommunication service bills, being set to the first business day of the following month.

Consequently, the impact on the consolidated financial statements is as follows.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
(Consolidated Statement of Financial Position)		
Cash and cash equivalents	(192,820)	—
Trade and other receivables	192,820	—
	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
(Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)		
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	(192,820)	192,820
Cash and cash equivalents as of April 1	—	(192,820)
Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31	(192,820)	—

4.4. Other Financial Assets

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group makes estimates of fair value measurements of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

NTT Group estimates fair value measurements of derivatives.

Details of other financial assets

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Current assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments in capital	¥ 4,756	¥ 4,007
Derivative financial assets		
Applied hedge accounting	38,555	65,561
Not applied hedge accounting	20,680	17,371
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity securities	9,023	10,044
Money held in trust	374,657	348,077
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Debt securities	690	—
Loans receivables	11,347	11,047
Short-term investments	61,513	65,613
Money held in trust	160,260	176,638
Margin transaction assets	218,910	210,344
Other	71,906	64,769
Loss allowance	(19)	(6)
Subtotal	972,278	973,465
Non-current assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments in capital	78,380	97,316
Derivative financial assets		
Applied hedge accounting	277,626	272,436
Not applied hedge accounting	11	72
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Equity securities	1,296,735	1,106,277
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Debt securities	4,054	2,006
Loans receivables	17,279	14,613
Long - term telecommunications terminal equipment receivables	471,711	649,826
Leasehold and guarantee deposits	77,702	79,849
Other	34,073	20,213
Loss allowance	(5,778)	(5,091)
Subtotal	2,251,793	2,237,517
Total	¥3,224,071	¥3,210,982

Investments in the above equity securities are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as NTT Group holds all of them for maintaining and strengthening transactional relationships with the investees.

Major financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION	¥563,703	¥388,880
NEC Corporation	143,129	204,796
Tokyo Century Corporation	78,125	71,947
Internet Initiative Japan Inc.	57,818	52,986
HERE International B.V.	39,019	50,862
SKY Perfect JSAT Holdings Inc.	32,484	35,980
M3, Inc.	43,167	34,380
TBS HOLDINGS, INC.	28,228	27,613
Nippon Television Holdings, Inc.	18,043	23,757
KADOKAWA CORPORATION	17,207	23,060
StarHub Ltd	22,686	22,559
FUJI MEDIA HOLDINGS, INC.	15,277	19,650
May Mobility Inc.	11,356	19,087
NTT UD REIT Investment Corporation	7,276	10,596
AALTO HAPS Limited	—	7,477
ACCESS CO., LTD	9,155	4,087
HIKKY Co., Ltd.	6,543	2,221
Recruit Holdings Co., Ltd.	58,016	—
Lawson, Inc.	21,621	—
JTOWER Inc.	18,873	—
Other	114,032	116,383
Total	¥1,305,758	¥1,116,321

Information on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that were derecognized mainly due to sales in line with revised business policies

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Fair value at derecognition	¥12,044	¥128,941
Accumulated gains (losses) at derecognition	8,874	96,480
Dividend received	30	154

Accumulated gains or losses relating to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income were transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings at the time of derecognition.

Dividends received relating to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are discussed in Note "4.7. Finance Income and Finance Costs".

4.5. Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings and Long-term borrowings for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

(1) Details of Short-Term Borrowings and Long-Term Borrowings

Details of short-term borrowings

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Debt denominated in Japanese yen		
Unsecured loans from banks	¥151,672	¥131,389
(weighted average interest rate: %)	(0.18%)	(0.80%)
Commercial paper	216,995	226,917
(weighted average interest rate: %)	(0.06%)	(0.58%)
Debt denominated in foreign currencies		
Secured loans from banks	4,344	6,845
(weighted average interest rate: %)	(8.02%)	(7.53%)
Unsecured loans from banks	392,969	226,391
(weighted average interest rate: %)	(5.21%)	(4.72%)
Commercial paper	823,712	1,003,045
(weighted average interest rate: %)	(4.75%)	(3.66%)
Total Short-term borrowings	¥1,589,692	¥1,594,587

Short-term borrowings including current portion or balance due within 1 year are shown in Long-term borrowings.

Details of long-term borrowings

(Millions of yen)

	Maturity date	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Debt denominated in Japanese yen			
Corporate bonds			
0.10–1.99% fixed rate corporate bonds	2025–2034	¥2,020,999	¥2,480,807
0.80–1.25% floating rate corporate bonds	2028–2032	100	130
Secured loans from financial institutions			
1.38% (weighted average) fixed rate loans	2029–2044	56,505	51,317
1.40% (weighted average) floating rate loans	2026–2055	209,404	131,320
Unsecured loans from financial institutions			
0.49% (weighted average) fixed rate loans	2025–2048	3,206,303	2,832,610
0.73% (weighted average) floating rate loans	2025–2032	49,790	45,981
Subtotal		5,543,101	5,542,165
Debt denominated in foreign currencies			
Corporate bonds			
1.16–5.14% fixed rate U.S. dollar corporate bonds	2025–2031	1,059,870	1,323,252
0.08–3.36% fixed rate Euro corporate bonds	2025–2031	725,063	535,140
Secured loans from financial institutions			
5.61% (weighted average) fixed rate U.S. dollar loans	2026	18,174	30,257
6.07% floating rate U.S. dollar loans	2026	17,717	16,857
8.09% (weighted average) floating rate INR loans	2038–2039	0	13,067
Other loans	2025–2030	346	274
Unsecured loans from financial institutions			
4.44% (weighted average) fixed rate U.S. dollar loans	2025–2029	290,346	355,793
5.32% (weighted average) floating rate U.S. dollar loans	2025–2029	210,644	383,367
2.65% (weighted average) fixed rate Euro loans	2025–2032	30,982	99,552
3.09% (weighted average) floating rate Euro loans	2025–2029	22,690	30,621
8.67% (weighted average) floating rate INR loans	2026–2039	81,508	86,018
Other loans	2025–2035	8,896	8,052
Subtotal		2,466,236	2,882,250
Total principal of Long-term borrowings		8,009,338	8,424,416
Less discount or premium on bonds		8,016	8,926
Total principal of Long-term borrowings (Less discount or premium on bonds)		8,001,322	8,415,490
Less current portion		953,307	1,227,990
Total Long-term borrowings		¥7,048,015	¥7,187,500

Interest rates and maturity dates in the above table are those as of March 31, 2025.

Some of the corporate bonds as of March 31, 2025 may be redeemed by NTT at par before maturity dates. Corporate bonds are generally repurchased in the market or from the bond holders.

Unused lines of credit under commitment line contracts with banks

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Unused lines of credit	¥333,200	¥330,100

(2) Pledged Assets and Secured Debts

Assets pledged as collateral and secured debts are as follows.

(Consolidated subsidiaries)

As a Japanese business practice regarding short-term and long-term bank loans, collateral and guarantees may be pledged for current and future debt in a written transaction contract, if required by the bank. When the payment becomes due or the repayment falls in default, the bank has the right to offset the debt with the bank deposit of the debtor.

Various transaction contracts stipulate that banks may require debtors to pledge additional collateral or they may take out a lien on certain assets.

Assets pledged as collateral by consolidated subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 18,430	¥ 12,438
Other financial assets	110,855	122,303
Trade and other receivables	44,292	40,409
Property, plant and equipment	148,290	99,255
Intangible assets	4,384	1,520
Investment property	87,923	89,464
Other non-current assets	3,600	3,643
Other	1,951	1,086
Total	¥ 419,725	¥ 370,118

In addition to the above, NTT Group pledges subsidiary shares, which is eliminated in the consolidated statements of financial position, amounting ¥15,249 million as of March 31, 2024 and amounting ¥11,173 million as of March 31, 2025.

Liabilities corresponding to assets pledged as collateral

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Other current liabilities	¥ —	¥ 2,203
Short-term borrowings	4,343	6,844
Corporate bonds	100	100
Long-term borrowings ^{*1}	293,774	243,096
Total	¥ 298,217	¥ 252,243

*1. Long-term borrowings include the current portion.

(3) Reconciliation of Changes in Liabilities Relating to Cash Flows from Financing Activities

(Millions of yen)

	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Put options granted to non- controlling interests	Derivative financial liabilities (assets) held for hedging liabilities arising from financing activities	Total
As of April 1, 2023	¥ 8,230,536	¥ 919,997	¥ 24,581	¥ (100,922)	¥ 9,074,192
Changes in cash flows from financing and repayments					
Net increase (decrease) in Short-term borrowings	134,387	—	—	141	134,528
Proceeds from increases in Long-term borrowings	1,085,358	—	—	—	1,085,358
Repayments of Long-term borrowings	(653,224)	—	—	26,773	(626,451)
Repayments of lease liabilities	—	(241,473)	—	—	(241,473)
Payments for acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	—	—	(3,611)	—	(3,611)
Total changes in liabilities relating to cash flows from financing activities	¥566,521	¥ (241,473)	¥ (3,611)	¥ 26,914	¥ 348,351
Changes as a result of obtaining or losing control of a subsidiary or other business	368,685	(740)	49,587	—	417,532
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	396,580	25,984	2,471	—	425,035
Accrued finance lease liabilities	—	426,782	—	—	426,782
Changes in fair value liabilities	—	—	—	(235,244)	(235,244)
Other changes	28,692	(7,553)	252	—	21,391
As of March 31, 2024	¥ 9,591,014	¥ 1,122,997	¥ 73,280	¥ (309,252)	¥ 10,478,039
Changes in cash flows from financing and repayments					
Net increase (decrease) in Short-term borrowings	(4,319)	—	—	2,364	(1,955)
Proceeds from increases in Long-term borrowings	1,540,780	—	—	—	1,540,780
Repayments of Long-term borrowings	(1,001,944)	—	—	35,254	(966,690)
Repayments of lease liabilities	—	(261,687)	—	—	(261,687)
Payments for acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	—	—	(2,820)	—	(2,820)
Total changes in liabilities relating to cash flows from financing activities	¥ 534,517	¥ (261,687)	¥ (2,820)	¥37,618	¥ 307,628
Changes as a result of obtaining or losing control of a subsidiary or other business	(80,033)	(18,760)	6,732	—	(92,061)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	(94,402)	(3,133)	(178)	—	(97,713)
Accrued lease liabilities	—	346,782	—	—	346,782
Changes in fair value liabilities	—	—	—	(47,233)	(47,233)
Other changes	58,981	(25,063)	1,922	—	35,840
As of March 31, 2025	¥ 10,010,077	¥1,161,136	¥ 78,936	¥ (318,867)	¥ 10,931,282

The above reconciliation includes only changes in the balances of liabilities arising from financing activities and does not include changes in the balances of capital arising from financing activities.

4.6. Other Financial Liabilities

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)
NTT Group estimates fair value measurements of derivatives.

Details of other financial liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Applied hedge accounting	¥121	¥6,438
Not applied hedge accounting	10,837	16,781
Contingent consideration	16,835	16,135
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Margin transaction liabilities	43,573	28,631
Loans payable secured by securities	92,537	73,495
Deposits received	308,721	304,348
Guarantee deposits received	276,524	242,247
Call money	82,000	115,000
Other	52,745	40,590
Put options granted to non-controlling interests	11,170	22,785
Subtotal	895,063	866,450
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial liabilities		
Applied hedge accounting	407	4,583
Not applied hedge accounting	7,624	4,731
Contingent consideration	—	—
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Lease and guarantee deposits received	90,468	94,783
Other	2,156	7,968
Put options granted to non-controlling interests	62,110	56,151
Subtotal	162,765	168,216
Total	¥1,057,828	¥1,034,666

4.7. Finance Income and Finance Costs

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group estimates fair value measurements of derivatives.

Details of finance income

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income *1		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	¥21,907	¥20,387
Dividend income		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,723	23,347
Net exchange differences *2	5,867	-
Net changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	218	1,271
Gain on sale of securities	58,615	8,975
Gain on valuation derived from discontinuing use of equity method	53,759	-
Other	3,737	5,171
Total	¥163,826	¥59,151

*1. Gains or losses on valuation derived from interest rate swap contracts designated as hedging instruments are included in the interest income.

*2. Gains or losses on valuation derived from forward foreign-exchange contracts and currency swap contracts designated as hedging instruments are included in the net exchange differences.

“Net changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” include changes in fair value, interest income, dividend income, and foreign exchange translation gain or loss.

In addition to the above, Interest income and Trading income on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss of ¥2,089 million and ¥8,644 million were included in “Operating revenues” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, respectively. Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost of ¥46,740 million and ¥63,526 million were included in “Operating revenues” for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Details of finance costs

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expenses *1		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	¥91,351	¥128,825
Lease liabilities	17,811	20,190
Net exchange differences *2	-	3,812
Net changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,330	5,670
Loss on sale of securities	5,691	3,266
Other	5,302	7,751
Total	¥130,485	¥169,514

*1. Gains or losses on valuation derived from interest rate swap contracts designated as hedging instruments are included in the interest expenses.

*2. Gains or losses on valuation derived from forward foreign-exchange contracts and currency swap contracts designated as hedging instruments are included in the net exchange differences.

Impairment losses of ¥53,192 million and ¥53,405 million on financial assets measured at amortized cost were included in the operating expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

4.8. Financial Instruments

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

NTT Group estimates the amortization periods and for impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(1) Financial Risk Management

NTT Group 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, the Group reports on the status of major financial risk management to its management.

(i) Credit risk management

Receivables arising from NTT Group's business activities are exposed to the credit risk of customers. Bonds held for the management of surplus and shares held for business policy purposes are mainly exposed to the credit risk of the issuer. In addition, derivative transactions conducted by NTT Group for the purpose of hedging foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk are exposed to the credit risk of counterparty financial institutions.

To appropriately manage the credit risk on trade receivables, NTT Group, in principle, defines credit limits or transaction conditions based on its credit management rules and monitors the balance of receivables from business partners with high credit risk. In addition, the Group has collateral or credit enhancement for specific credit exposures.

For the management of surplus and derivative transactions, in order to prevent the occurrence of credit risk based on the Group's financial rules, the Group, in principle, invests in bonds that meet certain rating criteria or conducts transactions with high-rating financial institutions, and monitors the status. NTT Group does not have any excessive concentration of business transactions with a single party or a group to which the party belongs.

Regarding receivables related to margin transactions, in addition to receiving security deposits or collateral, exposure to the credit risk of customers is limited due to systems such as compulsory settlement.

Maximum credit risk exposure of NTT Group

(i) Trade and other receivables (including lease receivables and contract assets)

Credit risk exposures on trade and other receivables and loss allowance

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Overdue period	Total carrying amounts	Loss allowance	Credit impairment
Within 30 days	¥5,120,739	¥ (31,954)	N
31–90 days	119,575	(10,074)	N
More than 90 days	293,899	(93,782)	Y
Total	¥5,534,213	¥ (135,810)	

* Accounts receivable - other, telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables (total amount is ¥2,188,557 million) from other than contracts with customers are included in the table above.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Overdue period	Total carrying amounts	Loss allowance	Credit impairment
Within 30 days	¥5,468,053	¥ (43,633)	N
31–90 days	120,023	(10,064)	N
More than 90 days	231,774	(90,239)	Y
Total	¥5,819,850	¥ (143,936)	

* Accounts receivable - other, telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables (total amount is ¥2,444,497 million) from other than contracts with customers are included in the table above.

(ii) Other financial assets (debt securities)

Credit risk exposures on other financial assets (debt securities) measured at an amortized cost

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

External rating	Amortized cost method	
	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses
External rating	¥5,144 ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)
No external rating	180,899 (998)	135 (74)
Total	¥186,043 ¥ (998)	¥135 ¥ (74)

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

External rating	Amortized cost method	
	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses
External rating	¥2,406 ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)
No external rating	182,487 (1,010)	247 (186)
Total	¥184,893 ¥ (1,010)	¥247 ¥ (186)

Of the table above, those with external rating are rated investment grade equivalent. Those with no external rating have been verified as equivalent to an investment grade based on the debtor's financial status and information from credit research companies. There are no debt securities that are overdue.

The amounts mentioned above are total carrying amounts. The amounts of loss allowance are presented in parentheses.

(iii) Other financial assets (operating loans)

NTT Group classifies credit exposures mentioned below based on the substantive judgment, taking into consideration not only the information on overdue periods but also the information available, such as external ratings.

Credit risk exposure on operating loans

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses		Credit impaired financial assets purchased or structured	Total
		Not credit impaired financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets		
Operating loans					
Within 30 days	¥3,996 ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥3,996 ¥ (—)
31-90 days	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
More than 90 days	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Total	¥3,996 ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥3,996 ¥ (—)

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses		Credit impaired financial assets purchased or structured	Total
		Not credit impaired financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets		
Operating loans					
Within 30 days	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)
31-90 days	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
More than 90 days	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Total	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)	¥— ¥ (—)

The amounts mentioned above are total carrying amounts. The amounts of loss allowance are presented in parentheses.

(iv) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

NTT Group conducts the cashing business incidental to the credit card business and offers loan contracts that promise to lend funds up to a certain limit. As of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025 the credit risk exposures of the unused loan commitments under the cashing business were ¥560,132 million (of which, ¥252,336 million was related to the credit card business) and ¥474,570 million (of which, ¥167,612 million was related to the credit card business), respectively.

NTT Group also conducts the financial guarantee business against receivables of third parties. As of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, the credit risk exposures of the financial guarantee contracts were ¥385,194 million (including ¥17,166 million regarding jointly controlled entities) and ¥398,355 million (including ¥18,574 million regarding jointly controlled entities), respectively. The earliest period during which these loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts may be exercised is within one year.

The above exposures of loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses and loss allowance is little considering feasibility.

Changes in loss allowance during the period

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses			Credit impaired financial assets purchased or structured	Total
		Not credit impaired financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets	Trade receivables, contract assets, or leased assets*		
As of April 1, 2023	¥722	¥—	¥13,944	¥97,077	¥—	¥111,743
Increase	1,886	1,260	13,107	104,562	—	120,815
Decrease	(75)	—	(13,956)	(81,652)	—	(95,683)
As of March 31, 2024	¥2,533	¥1,260	¥13,095	¥119,987	¥—	¥136,875

* Loss allowance for accounts receivable - other, telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables from other than contracts with customers are included.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses	Recorded at the same amount as the lifetime expected credit losses			Credit impaired financial assets purchased or structured	Total
		Not credit impaired financial assets	Credit impaired financial assets	Trade receivables, contract assets, or leased assets*		
As of April 1, 2024	¥2,533	¥1,260	¥13,095	¥119,987	¥—	¥136,875
Increase	1,289	1,380	3,362	104,324	—	110,355
Decrease	(811)	(659)	(924)	(99,718)	—	(102,112)
As of March 31, 2025	¥3,011	¥1,981	¥15,533	¥124,593	¥—	¥145,118

* Loss allowance for accounts receivable - other, telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables from other than contracts with customers are included.

Main form of collateral by type of financial assets

The following mainly correspond to financial assets for which a loss allowance is recorded at the same amount as the 12-month expected credit losses.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Carrying amount	Main forms of collateral held
Other financial asset		
Operating loans	¥ 3,996	Aircraft
Trade and Other Receivables		
Operating loans	¥ 21,731	Insurance payment

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Carrying amount	Main forms of collateral held
Other financial asset		
Operating loans	¥—	
Trade and Other Receivables		
Operating loans	¥28,177	Insurance payment

Fair value of securities accepted from customers or other counterparties which are permitted to be sold or repledged

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Collateral securities for loans on margin transactions ^{*1}	¥ 207,557	¥181,694
Securities borrowing on margin transactions ^{*2}	10,199	4,719
Securities borrowing on loan contracts	207,884	198,482
Substitute securities for guarantee deposits received	701,361	693,274
Total	¥ 1,127,001	¥1,078,169

For securities accepted which are permitted to be sold or to be repledged as collateral, contractual terms generally requires that the equivalent securities be returned when transactions are settled.

Fair value of securities pledged to customers or other counterparties to sell or repledge the collateral included

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Securities lending on margin transactions ^{*2}	¥46,031	¥23,322
Collateral securities for borrowings on margin transactions ^{*1}	3,109	5,602
Securities lending on loan contracts	88,855	67,127
Securities pledged as other collateral ^{*3}	12,617	7,258
Total	¥150,612	¥103,309

*1 NTT lends funds necessary for the purchase of securities to customers, and receives a pledge of purchased securities as collateral. If, at such time, the funds necessary for the purchase were borrowed from a securities finance company, such securities are pledged to the securities finance company as collateral.

*2 NTT lends securities necessary for the sale of securities, and receives a pledge of the proceeds from such sale as collateral. If, at such time, the securities necessary for the sale were borrowed from a securities finance company, such sale proceeds are pledged to the securities finance company as collateral.

*3 In the event that NTT accepts bids for a securities finance company's lending transaction, NTT pledges securities to the securities finance company, and receives a pledge of funds in the market value amount at such time as collateral.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is mainly the risk that NTT Group faces in fulfilling its obligations related to financial liabilities that are settled by cash or other financial assets. The Group's basic policy is to generate funds necessary for its business activities on its own in promoting its business. The funds generated are managed efficiently through inter-group financing. Moreover, the Group aims to secure stable, low-cost funds when raising funds to support business activities.

As of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, NTT Group's cash and deposits and cash equivalents amounted to ¥982,874 million and ¥1,000,994 million, respectively. Cash equivalents are temporary surplus that will be used as working capital, mainly for debt repayment and investment. Therefore, the balance of cash equivalents changes every year depending on the status of the funding and working capital at that time.

Details of financial liabilities (excluding obligations under finance leases) by due date

As of March 31, 2024

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 5 years	Over 5 years	(Millions of yen) Total
Short-term borrowings	¥1,589,692	¥—	¥—	¥1,589,692
Trade and other payables	2,940,928	—	—	2,940,928
Long-term borrowings	1,035,436	4,718,469	2,611,322	8,365,227
Other financial liabilities	896,760	126,734	34,334	1,057,828
Derivatives	10,958	7,876	155	18,989
Other than derivatives	885,802	118,858	34,179	1,038,839

As of March 31, 2025

	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 5 years	Over 5 years	(Millions of yen) Total
Short-term borrowings	¥1,594,587	¥—	¥—	¥1,594,587
Trade and other payables	2,849,534	—	—	2,849,534
Long-term borrowings	1,351,721	5,276,382	2,302,810	8,930,913
Other financial liabilities	870,126	124,277	40,263	1,034,666
Derivatives	23,219	6,441	2,873	32,533
Other than derivatives	846,907	117,836	37,390	1,002,133

Long-term borrowings include the current portion or balance due within 1 year.

Fair value adjustments arising from fair value hedge accounting are not included.

Details of obligations under finance leases by the due date is presented in "Note 3.6. Leases."

(iii) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and stock prices, which affects NTT Group's earnings or the value of its financial instruments. The purpose of market risk management is to control market risk exposure by managing it within acceptable parameters, while maximizing return.

Risk management of foreign exchange and interest rate fluctuations

NTT Group uses derivatives, such as forward exchange contracts, interest rate swap contracts, currency swap contracts, and interest rate option contracts, as necessary, to limit the exposure related to debt and loss of assets that may arise from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Group does not enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes. Derivative transactions are carried out in accordance with internal regulations, and are managed by NTT Group.

(a) Management of foreign exchange rate fluctuation risk

NTT Group performs corporate activities globally, which exposes it to exchange rate fluctuation risks associated with transactions, financing, and investment in currencies other than the functional currency of each local company. NTT Group enters into forward foreign exchange contracts, currency swap agreements, and currency option agreements to hedge the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates principally associated with foreign currency-denominated long-term borrowings issued by NTT Group. Such contracts and agreements have the same maturity as the underlying debt. NTT Group judges whether these transactions effectively offset the impact of foreign currency rate fluctuations. The main causes of ineffectiveness in these hedge relationships are currency basis spreads, spot-forward differences on forward exchange contracts, and credit risk of counterparties. The currency basis spreads and the spot-forward differences of forward exchange contracts are excluded from the designation of hedging instruments. The main currencies to be hedged are US dollars and the euros.

(i) Currency risk exposure

Major currency risk exposure (net)

Currency	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
USD (thousand USD)	2,363,560	3,293,497
EUR (thousand euros)	1,395,196	178,706

The amount of foreign exchange risk hedged by derivatives is excluded.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange risk

(a) Estimated amount of increase in profit before taxes assuming that Japanese yen depreciated by ¥1

(Millions of yen)

Currency	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
USD	¥2,321	¥3,235
EUR	¥1,395	¥179

The amount of decrease in profit before taxes assuming that the Japanese yen appreciated by ¥1 is the same amount.

(b) Estimated amount of increase in equity assuming that Japanese yen depreciated by ¥1

(Millions of yen)

Currency	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
USD	¥1,620	¥2,257
EUR	¥956	¥122

The amount of decrease in equity assuming that the Japanese yen appreciated by ¥1 is the same amount.

Foreign currency translation adjustment is excluded.

(b) Management of interest rate risk

NTT Group pays interest incurred to procure funds that are necessary for working capital and capital investment to promote business activities. For such debts, the Group generally adopts a policy to fix future cash flows and borrows, mainly at fixed interest rates. If borrowings are made at a floating interest rate, the Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in future cash flows of interest, as interest is subject to fluctuations in market interest rates. Therefore, the Group has concluded interest rate swap contracts that pay or receive the difference of floating interest rate received and fixed interest paid, as well as interest rate currency swap contracts with financial institutions, in order to curb the increase in interest payments due to rising interest rates for long-term borrowings with floating interest rates. These instruments are executed with creditworthy financial institutions.

As a result, fluctuations in the market interest rates have little impact on NTT Group, and the interest rate risk is not significant to the Group.

Fair value hedges

Not applicable.

Cash flow hedges

Notional principal and average price of major hedging instruments

As of March 31, 2024

Classification	Contents	Notional principal and average price	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate swaps to fix the floating interest rates* ¹	Notional principal (millions of yen)	4,000	74,441	193,996	272,437
	Foreign exchange contracts and forecast transactions of RMB	Notional principal (millions of RMB)	914	602	—	1,516
		Average price (JPY/RMB)	19.14	18.62	—	—
	Foreign exchange contracts and forecast transactions of USD	Notional principal (millions of USD)	5	22	—	27
		Average price (JPY/USD)	110.86	109.19	—	—
	Foreign exchange contracts and forecast transactions of EUR	Notional principal (millions of EUR)	1,615	—	—	1,615
		Average price (JPY/EUR)	161.13	—	—	—
	Currency swaps and borrowings in USD* ²	Notional principal (millions of USD)	500	6,581	1,000	8,081
		Average price (JPY/USD)	138.49	112.95	106.10	—
	Currency swaps and borrowings in EUR	Notional principal (millions of EUR)	1,000	1,500	1,700	4,200
		Average price (JPY/EUR)	129.04	127.99	143.11	—

*1. The major condition of interest rates for interest rate swaps is floating interest rate receivable of Japanese Bankers Association TIBOR (three months and six months) to fixed interest rate payable of 0.3% to 6.1%.

*2. The major condition of interest rates for currency swaps is U.S. dollar fixed interest rate receivable of 1.2% to 4.4% to Japanese yen fixed interest rate payable of 0.0% to 0.8%.

As of March 31, 2025

Classification	Contents	Notional principal and average price	Within 1 year	Over 1 year and within 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash flow hedges	Interest rate swaps to fix the floating interest rates* ¹	Notional principal (millions of yen)	72,983	191,978	117,821	382,782
	Foreign exchange contracts and forecast transactions of RMB	Notional principal (millions of RMB)	997	146	—	1,143
		Average price (JPY/RMB)	19.43	19.32	—	—
	Foreign exchange contracts and forecast transactions of USD	Notional principal (millions of USD)	1,604	16	—	1,620
		Average price (JPY/USD)	152.50	108.80	—	—
	Foreign exchange contracts and forecast transactions of EUR	Notional principal (millions of EUR)	1,764	10	—	1,774
		Average price (JPY/EUR)	156.88	157.58	—	—
	Currency swaps and borrowings in USD* ²	Notional principal (millions of USD)	1,302	5,279	1,850	8,431
		Average price (JPY/USD)	124.39	110.13	130.64	—
	Currency swaps and borrowings in EUR	Notional principal (millions of EUR)	650	1,850	700	3,200
		Average price (JPY/EUR)	127.99	128.56	163.21	—

*1. The major condition of interest rates for interest rate swaps is floating interest rate receivable of compounded SOFR in arrears to fixed interest rate payable of 3.8% to 6.1%.

*2. The major condition of interest rates for currency swaps is U.S. dollar fixed interest rate receivable of 1.2% to 5.1% to Japanese yen fixed interest rate payable of 0.2% to 1.4%.

Derivatives designed as hedging instruments

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

	Notional principal	Carrying amount (millions of yen)		Line item in consolidated statement of financial position	Gain or loss on hedges recognized in the period in other comprehensive income *1	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment *1	Major line item in consolidated statement of profit or loss for reclassification adjustment
		Asset	Liability				
Interest rate swaps	¥272,437	¥5,049	¥289	*2	¥2,361	¥213	*3
Foreign exchanges	291,920	4,140	136	*2	1,182	(2,600)	*3
Currency swaps	1,482,988	306,992	103	*2	257,442	(229,931)	*3

*1. The amounts are presented before adjustment of tax effect.

*2. “Other financial assets (current),” “Other financial assets (non-current),” “Other financial liabilities (current),” and “Other financial liabilities (non-current)”

*3. “Finance income” or “Finance costs”

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Notional principal	Carrying amount (millions of yen)		Line item in consolidated statement of financial position	Gain or loss on hedges recognized in the period in other comprehensive income *1	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment *1	Major line item in consolidated statement of profit or loss for reclassification adjustment
		Asset	Liability				
Interest rate swaps	¥382,782	¥7,294	¥1,902	*2	¥3,568	¥ (1,899)	*3
Foreign exchanges	546,840	10,284	6,247	*2	(6,424)	5,542	*3
Currency swaps	1,420,284	320,419	2,872	*2	(316,545)	393,847	*3

*1. The amounts are presented before adjustment of tax effect.

*2. “Other financial assets (current),” “Other financial assets (non-current),” “Other financial liabilities (current),” and “Other financial liabilities (non-current)”

*3. “Finance income” or “Finance costs”

Changes in amounts recorded in other components of equity in the consolidated statement of financial position related to cash flow hedge reserve and hedges cost.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

	Cash flow hedge reserve			Hedges cost	
	Interest rate swaps	Foreign exchanges	Currency swaps	Foreign exchanges	Currency swaps
Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	¥3,806	¥913	¥ (98,738)	¥155	¥ (10,494)
Amount arising during the period	2,238	818	176,197	334	(1,717)
Reclassification adjustments to profit	353	(1,425)	(163,492)	(388)	5,765
Balance at the end of the current fiscal year	¥6,397	¥306	¥ (86,033)	¥101	¥ (6,446)

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

	Cash flow hedge reserve			Hedges cost	
	Interest rate swaps	Foreign exchanges	Currency swaps	Foreign exchanges	Currency swaps
Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	¥6,397	¥306	¥ (86,033)	¥101	¥ (6,446)
Amount arising during the period	2,220	(5,074)	(212,389)	354	(1,176)
Reclassification adjustments to profit	(1,622)	4,035	263,165	(306)	3,216
Balance at the end of the current fiscal year	¥6,995	¥ (733)	¥ (35,257)	¥149	¥ (4,406)

The main item of reclassification adjustments to profit is the transfer from other components of equity to profit or loss during the accounting period in which gain or loss on the hedged item is recognized.

Management of stock price fluctuation risk

As of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year and the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, NTT Group held marketable shares, mainly those of its business partners and affiliated companies, and assumed the risk of fluctuations in share prices. Based on its risk management strategy, NTT Group manages the risk of fluctuations in share prices by periodically monitoring the fair value and unrealized gains and losses of each investee.

If the stock price had risen or fallen 10% as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, total equity would have increased or decreased by about ¥118,637 million and ¥96,806 million, respectively.

(2) Continuing Involvement in Derecognized Financial Assets

Credit card receivables

NTT Group concluded an agreement for the transfer to third parties of the rights to receive cash flows from credit card receivables (trade and other receivables) for a period until March 31, 2026, and transferred such rights on June 27, 2024, September 27, 2024, December 26, 2024 and March 27, 2025, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

The credit card receivables subject to the transfer are classified into senior, mezzanine and subordinated portions based on the risk of default. For the mezzanine portion, NTT Group deposits cash for third parties and bears the credit risk.

Although NTT Group bears the credit risk for the mezzanine portion as stated above, the credit risk assumed by the NTT Group is insignificant because the default risk is highly likely to be absorbed by the subordinated portion. NTT Group is also properly monitoring the default risk by tracking that actual collections of the transferred receivables are adequate. Claim rights against the third parties for the cash deposit portions are recognized as “Trade and other receivables” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, NTT Group derecognized the transferred assets because substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to third parties.

Of the transferred assets, the total amount of cash deposits provided by NTT Group to third parties as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 was ¥69,080 million and ¥91,416 million, respectively, and the fair value of the derecognized assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 was same as their book value.

The maximum amount of exposure to losses pertaining to this matter as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 were the same as the amounts described above, which represent the total amount of cash deposits provided by NTT Group to the third parties.

The losses recognized in these transfer transactions during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were immaterial.

The largest transfer transactions during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 occurred on December 27, 2023 and March 27, 2024, respectively.

The amounts of credit card receivables that were derecognized were ¥722,230 million and ¥923,396 million, respectively, and the consideration received for the transferred assets was ¥650,003 million and ¥830,524 million, respectively.

No credit losses were incurred in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025.

Telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables

In the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, NTT Group concluded an agreements for the transfer to third parties of financial assets related to telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables (trade and other receivables), and transferred such assets on March 28, 2024 and March 28, 2025.

The telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables subject to the transfer are classified into senior, mezzanine and subordinated portions based on the risk of default. For the mezzanine portion, NTT Group holds the rights to receive cash flows and bears the credit risk.

Although NTT Group bears the credit risk for the mezzanine portion as stated above, the credit risk assumed by the NTT Group is insignificant because the default risk is highly likely to be absorbed by the subordinated portion. NTT Group is also properly monitoring the default risk by tracking that actual collections of the transferred receivables are adequate. The rights to receive cash flows for the mezzanine portion are recognized as “Trade and other receivables” and “Other financial assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In the fiscal years ended March 31 2024 and 2025, NTT Group derecognized the transferred assets because substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership had been transferred to third parties.

Of the transferred assets, the total amounts of the rights to receive cash flows for the mezzanine portion as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 were ¥39,832 million and ¥31,485 million, respectively, and the fair value of the derecognized assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2025 was same as their book value.

The maximum amounts of exposure to losses pertaining to this matter were the same as the amounts described above, which represent the total amount of cash deposits provided by NTT Group to the third parties.

The losses recognized in these transfer transactions during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were immaterial.

The largest transfer transactions during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 occurred on March 28, 2024 and March 28, 2025, respectively.

The amounts of the telecommunications terminal equipment installment sales receivables that were derecognized were ¥113,134 million and ¥79,746 million, respectively, and the consideration received for the transferred assets was ¥100,289 million and ¥70,211 million, respectively.

No credit losses were incurred in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025.

(3) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

Fair value measurements of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Fair value measurements of derivatives.

(i) The fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The carrying amount and estimated fair value of financial instruments not measured at a fair value

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024		As of March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Long-term borrowings (including current portion or balance due within 1 year)	¥8,001,322	¥7,760,073	¥8,415,490	¥8,157,025

With regard to the above-mentioned items, the assumptions (inputs) used to measure fair value defined in “Note 1.3.

Material Accounting Policies (3) Fair Value” are classified as Level 2.

With the exception of the above-mentioned items, the financial instruments not measured at fair value are not included in the table, because their carrying amounts approximate their fair values. The fair values of Long-term borrowings (including current portion or balance due within 1 year) are measured by discounting future cash flows using discount rates assumed for similar new debt, except for floating rate debt whose carrying amounts and fair values are deemed almost equivalent.(ii) Fair value measurement

(ii) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in capital	¥126	¥23,263	¥59,747	¥83,136
Derivatives financial assets				
Applied hedge accounting	—	316,181	—	316,181
Not applied hedge accounting	—	20,691	—	20,691
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	1,186,373	—	119,385	1,305,758
Money held in trust	374,657	—	—	374,657
Total	¥1,561,156	¥360,135	¥179,132	¥2,100,423
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial liabilities				
Applied hedge accounting	—	528	—	528
Not applied hedge accounting	—	18,461	—	18,461
Total	¥—	¥18,989	¥—	¥18,989

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, there was no material transfer between levels.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in capital	¥ 73	¥28,966	¥72,284	¥101,323
Derivatives financial assets				
Applied hedge accounting	—	337,997	—	337,997
Not applied hedge accounting	—	17,443	—	17,443
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	968,061	—	148,260	1,116,321
Money held in trust	348,077	—	—	348,077
Total	¥1,316,211	¥384,406	¥220,544	¥1,921,161
Financial liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives financial liabilities				
Applied hedge accounting	—	11,021	—	11,021
Not applied hedge accounting	—	21,512	—	21,512
Total	¥—	¥32,533	¥—	¥32,533

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, there was no material transfer between levels.

Reconciliation of Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Balance at the beginning of the year	Gain (Losses)		Increase by purchases	Decrease by sales	Other changes	Balance at the end of the year	Gain (Losses) for the period relating to assets held at the end of the year
		Profit	Other comprehensive income					Profit
Financial assets:								
Investments in capital	¥56,654	¥741	—	¥7,319	¥ (9,220)	¥ 4,253	¥59,747	¥ (2,176)
Equity securities	101,198	—	(374)	29,067	(1,471)	(9,035)	119,385	—

1. “Increase by purchases” and “Decrease by sales” include increases or decreases from new consolidations, deconsolidations, and transfers from (to) other accounts.
2. Gains or Losses included in the “Profit” are included in the “Finance income” or “Finance costs” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Classification	Balance at the beginning of the year	Gain (Losses)		Increase by purchases	Decrease by sales	Other changes	Balance at the end of the year	Gain (Losses) for the period relating to assets held at the end of the year
		Profit	Other comprehensive income					Profit
Financial assets:								
Investments in capital	¥59,747	¥3,495	—	¥13,457	¥ (6,158)	¥1,743	¥72,284	¥2,231
Equity securities	119,385	—	14,041	20,169	(2,985)	(2,350)	148,260	—

1. “Increase by purchases” and “Decrease by sales” include increases or decreases from new consolidations, deconsolidations, and transfers from (to) other accounts.
2. Gains or Losses included in the “Profit” are included in the “Finance income” or “Finance costs” in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments classified as Level 2 and Level 3 are as follows:

(i) 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.

(ii) Loans receivables

The fair values of loans receivable are calculated primarily by discounting the total principal and interest using interest rates assumed for similar new transactions.

(iii) 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 Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), swap rates, and exchange rates, and by discounting future cash flows to present value.

(iv) Equity securities and investments in capital

The fair value of equity securities and investments in capital 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) Netting Financial Assets and LiabilitiesReconciliation of Gross and Net Amounts of Financial Instruments that are Subject to Enforceable Master Netting Agreements and Similar Agreements

<Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024>

Financial Assets

(Millions of yen)

	(a)	(b)	(c)=(a)-(b)	(d)		(e)=(c)-(d)	(f)	(g)=(c)+(f)
	Financial instruments that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements						Financial instruments not subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements	Total
	Total amount of financial assets recognized	Total recognized financial liabilities netted in the consolidated financial statements	Net financial assets presented in the consolidated financial statements	Amounts not netted in the consolidated financial statements		Net amount		
Financial instruments				Cash received as collateral				
Cash and cash equivalents	2,237	—	2,237	—	—	2,237	980,637	982,874
Other Financial Assets								
Derivative financial assets	296,118	—	296,118	10,042	16,070	270,006	40,754	336,872
Margin transaction assets	218,891	—	218,891	202,777	8,964	7,150	—	218,891
Others	34,656	—	34,656	1,960	4,357	28,339	71,323	105,979
Total	551,902	—	551,902	214,779	29,391	307,732	1,092,714	1,644,616

Financial Liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	(a)	(b)	(c)=(a)-(b)	(d)		(e)=(c)-(d)	(f)	(g)=(c)+(f)
	Financial instruments that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements						Financial instruments not subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements	Total
	Total amount of financial liabilities recognized	Total recognized financial assets netted in the consolidated financial statements	Net financial liabilities presented in the consolidated financial statements	Amounts not netted in the consolidated financial statements		Net amount		
				Financial instruments	Cash received as collateral			
Other Financial Liabilities								
Derivative financial liabilities	18,307	—	18,307	10,042	—	8,265	682	18,989
Margin transaction liabilities	43,573	—	43,573	43,417	—	156	—	43,573
Loans payable secured by securities	92,537	—	92,537	88,855	—	3,682	—	92,537
Deposits received	276,001	—	276,001	4,266	—	271,735	32,720	308,721
Guarantee deposits received	275,865	—	275,865	33,202	—	242,663	659	276,524
Total	706,283	—	706,283	179,782	—	526,501	34,061	740,344

Amounts listed under Columns (d) in the tables above are amounts that have not been netted in the consolidated financial statements, either because NTT does not have a legally enforceable, present set-off right for the recognized amounts, as the set-off rights for the financial assets and liabilities that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements are enforceable only in events of default or other specified circumstances that are not expected to occur in the ordinary course of business, or otherwise because NTT does not intend to settle the amount on a net basis.

Amounts listed above under Columns (e) in the tables above include deposits received from customers and guarantee deposits, which are managed separately through establishing separate customer money trusts.

<Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025>

Financial Assets

(Millions of yen)

	(a)	(b)	(c)=(a)-(b)	(d)		(e)=(c)-(d)	(f)	(g)=(c)+(f)
	Financial instruments that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements						Financial instruments not subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements	Total
	Total amount of financial assets recognized	Total recognized financial liabilities netted in the consolidated financial statements	Net financial assets presented in the consolidated financial statements	Amounts not netted in the consolidated financial statements		Net amount		
Financial instruments				Cash received as collateral				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,216	—	3,216	—	—	3,216	997,778	1,000,994
Other Financial Assets								
Derivative financial assets	314,838	—	314,838	16,568	13,499	284,771	40,602	355,440
Margin transaction assets	210,344	—	210,344	194,076	16,268	—	—	210,344
Others	24,774	—	24,774	1,649	4,641	18,484	60,208	84,982
Total	553,172	—	553,172	212,293	34,408	306,471	1,098,588	1,651,760

Financial Liabilities

(Millions of yen)

	(a)	(b)	(c)=(a)-(b)	(d)		(e)=(c)-(d)	(f)	(g)=(c)+(f)
	Financial instruments that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements						Financial instruments not subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements	Total
	Total amount of financial liabilities recognized	Total recognized financial assets netted in the consolidated financial statements	Net financial liabilities presented in the consolidated financial statements	Amounts not netted in the consolidated financial statements		Net amount		
				Financial instruments	Cash received as collateral			
Other Financial Liabilities								
Derivative financial liabilities	29,585	—	29,585	16,568	—	13,017	2,948	32,533
Margin transaction liabilities	28,631	—	28,631	27,804	—	827	—	28,631
Loans payable secured by securities	73,495	—	73,495	67,127	—	6,368	—	73,495
Deposits received	275,428	—	275,428	4,628	—	270,800	28,920	304,348
Guarantee deposits received	241,718	—	241,718	31,254	—	210,464	529	242,247
Total	648,857	—	648,857	147,381	—	501,476	32,397	681,254

Amounts listed under Columns (d) in the tables above are amounts that have not been netted in the consolidated financial statements, either because NTT does not have a legally enforceable, present set-off right for the recognized amounts, as the set-off rights for the financial assets and liabilities that are subject to enforceable master netting agreements and similar agreements are enforceable only in events of default or other specified circumstances that are not expected to occur in the ordinary course of business, or otherwise because NTT does not intend to settle the amount on a net basis.

Amounts listed above under Columns (e) in the tables above include deposits received from customers and guarantee deposits, which are managed separately through establishing separate customer money trusts.

5. OTHER NOTES

5.1. Major Subsidiaries

(Accounting Estimates and Judgments Involving Estimates)

The judgments of whether an entity is controlled by NTT Group in determining the scope of consolidation.

(1) Subsidiaries

The major subsidiaries of the Group are as described in “PART 1 INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY, ITEM 1 OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY, 1. Status of Company, 4 Status of Affiliates.”

In addition, although NTT DOCOMO does not hold a majority of the voting rights of Docomo Monex Holdings, NTT has determined that NTT DOCOMO effectively has control over such company because NTT DOCOMO holds 49% of its voting rights and has the right to appoint a majority of its board of directors. Accordingly, NTT has consolidated such company and its subsidiary, Monex, Inc., as subsidiaries.

(2) Structured Entities

Size of non-consolidated structured entities, carrying amount of NTT Group’s investments in the entities, and the Group’s potential maximum loss exposure

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Total asset of non-consolidated structured entities	¥193,717	¥238,486
NTT Group’s maximum loss exposure	44,860	62,178
Carrying amount of investments that NTT Group has recognized	33,264	54,219
Commitment contracts for additional investment	11,596	7,960

Supplemental information on non-consolidated structured entities

- In the consolidated statement of financial position, NTT Group’s investments are included and presented in “Investments accounted for using the equity method” or “Other financial assets (non-current).” The Group has not recognized any liability for the non-consolidated structured entities.
- The potential maximum loss exposure arising from the involvement with the structured entities is limited to the total of the carrying amount of NTT Group’s investment and the commitment for additional investment.
- NTT Group’s maximum loss exposure shows the maximum amount of loss that may occur. It does not mean the amount of loss expected from engaging in the structured entities.
- The Group has neither provided, nor intended to provide, financial or any other significant support to the above non-consolidated structured entities without contractual obligations.

(3) Condensed Consolidated Financial Information of Subsidiaries in which NTT Group has Significant Non-controlling Interests

Condensed consolidated financial information of subsidiaries in which NTT Group has significant non-controlling interests

NTT DATA Group

General information

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Share of interests held by non-controlling interests (%)	42.24	42.24
Cumulative non-controlling interests in subsidiary groups (millions of yen)	¥726,193	¥773,187

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests of subsidiary groups	¥56,546	¥60,172

Condensed consolidated financial information

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Current assets	¥2,432,955	¥2,754,729
Non-current assets	4,786,473	5,022,655
Current liabilities	2,513,881	2,833,056
Non-current liabilities	1,925,133	2,075,836
Equity	2,780,414	2,868,492

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Sales	¥4,367,387	¥4,638,721
Profit	145,541	139,260
Comprehensive income	415,875	135,992

The dividend paid from NTT DATA Group to the non-controlling interests during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were ¥13,625 million and ¥14,218 million respectively.

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	¥498,789	¥397,148
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(624,508)	(669,743)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	109,166	289,409
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	32,967	(3,953)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16,553)	16,814

5.2. Related Parties

(1) Relationships and Transactions with the Government of Japan

The Government of Japan currently holds 33.33% of the issued shares of the Company. As a shareholder, the government holds the right to vote at the general meeting of shareholders of the Company, and as the largest shareholder, theoretically has the power to exercise a great influence over the decisions of the general meeting of shareholders. However, in its 1997 Diet statement, the government announced that it does not exercise shareholder rights to be actively involved in the management of the Company. In fact, the government has never exercised such authority to be directly involved in the Company's management in the past.

Transactions with the Group and various departments or organizations of the government are conducted as an independent customer based on arm's length prices. A summary of government grants received in the previous fiscal year for operating costs for Individual Number Card Points is presented in "Note 2.2. Operating Revenues", and there are no other individually significant transactions.

(2) Transactions with Related Parties

NTT Group is engaged in a variety of transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities, the most important of which are the purchase of terminal equipment and materials, and outsourcing of various services. Transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are conducted based on arm's length prices.

Balances of receivables from and payables to associates and jointly controlled entities

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Balance of receivables		
Associates	¥ 4,501	¥ 5,195
Jointly controlled entities	76,235	86,046
Total	¥ 80,736	¥ 91,241
Balance of payables		
Associates	5,205	6,003
Jointly controlled entities	321,230	414,038
Total	¥ 326,435	¥ 420,041

Amount of transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Operating revenues		
Associates	¥ 16,215	¥ 33,122
Jointly controlled entities	134,674	153,734
Total	¥ 150,889	¥ 186,856
Operating expenses		
Associates	36,428	32,510
Jointly controlled entities	30,119	33,829
Total	¥ 66,547	¥ 66,339

(3) Remuneration for Key Management

Remuneration for key management

(Millions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Monthly remuneration	¥ 308	¥ 306
Board member bonuses	147	75
Share-based payments	84	74
Total	¥ 539	¥ 455

5.3. Purchase Commitments

On the date of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, purchase commitments for property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment property and inventories amounted to ¥462,025 million, and ¥737,657 million, respectively. These are mainly for unperformed contracts related to the purchase of fixed assets.

5.4. Contingent Liabilities

As of March 31, 2025, contingent liabilities related to guaranteed debt and others stood at ¥691,869million.

As of March 31, 2025, NTT Group had no outstanding lawsuits, disputes, and damages that have a significant impact on the financial position and results of operations.

Contingent liabilities that were occurred in relation to joint ventures are described in "Note 4.8, Financial Instruments."

5.5. Subsequent Events

Tender Offer for Shares of NTT DATA Group Corporation

NTT decided by a resolution of its board of directors on May 8, 2025 to conduct a series of transactions by implementing a tender offer (the "Tender Offer") for the common stock of NTT DATA Group Corporation ("NTT DATA Group", and its common stock, excluding the shares owned by NTT and the treasury shares owned by NTT DATA Group, the "NTT DATA Group Shares"), in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, with the aim of acquiring all NTT DATA Group Shares and making NTT DATA Group a wholly-owned subsidiary of NTT (the "Transaction").

NTT has positioned the businesses undertaken by its listed subsidiary, NTT DATA Group—such as the promotion of digital transformation and data utilization across society and industry, including the system integration business, and the expansion and enhancement of data centers in response to the rapid growth indemand for cloud services, AI and related areas—as a key driver for the growth of the NTT Group. To further reinforce its global solutions portfolio, NTT intends to pursue more flexible and agile growth investments, and made the decision to achieve this.

In addition, in order to secure the funds required for the Transaction, NTT has decided to borrow a total of up to 2,380 billion yen from financial institutions

The Tender Offer was subsequently approved on June 19, 2025. NTT plans on conducting procedures for the purpose of owning all of the NTT DATA Group Shares by either demand for share transfers or share consolidation.

NTT is currently investigating the effects of these transactions on its consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026.

Sale of shares of data center holding companies

At the Board of Directors meeting held on May 8, 2025 of NTT DATA Group, NTT Group determined to transfer shares of asset holding companies under NTT Limited owning six data center assets (hereinafter referred to as the "Target Assets"), to a proposed Singapore real estate investment trust NTT DC REIT (hereinafter referred to as the "REIT") scheduled to be newly listed on the Singapore Exchange in the future.

NTT group views the expanding global demand for data centers as a business opportunity and has been actively investing in this area. Through the formation and operation of this REIT, we aim to introduce a capital recycling model for data center assets, thereby promoting further growth in our data center business and maximizing corporate value. Our group plans to utilize this REIT as a scheme to accelerate the investment recovery cycle for data centers, generate additional investment funds, and maintain financial soundness. As part of this initiative, we will transfer the Target Assets. Additionally, our group holds other data center assets that can be sold to this REIT in the future, providing us with the option to secure growth capital flexibly while maintaining our balance sheet. Upon the completion of the share transfer and the listing, our group is expected to lose control over those asset holding companies.

The planned transfer price of the Target Assets is expected to be approximately 240.7 billion yen (1,573 million USD). An estimated transfer gain of approximately 155.4 billion yen (1,016 million USD) will be recorded under operating profit in the consolidated statements of income for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026. (The Japanese yen amounts above have been converted at an exchange rate of 1 USD = 153 JPY.)

Target Assets were classified as assets held for sale. Relevant information is provided in “3.4 Assets held for sale”.

NTT's repurchase of treasury stock

NTT resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on May 9, 2025 to repurchase up to 1.5 billion shares of its outstanding common stock for an amount in total not exceeding ¥200,000 million from May 12, 2025 through March 31, 2026.

Acquisition of shares of SBI Holdings, Inc.

NTT determined at the Board of Directors meeting held on May 29, 2025 to enter into a capital and business alliance agreement (the capital and business alliance based on this agreement hereinafter referred to as the “Capital and Business Alliance”) with SBI Holdings, Inc. (“SBI Holdings”), with the aim of building a collaborative relationship in a wide range of fields by leveraging the assets of both groups as partners aiming for the development of society.

Through the underwriting of the third-party allotment of new shares conducted by SBI Holdings, NTT will acquire shares of SBI Holdings’ common stock (for a total of approximately 110.8 billion yen), which is 8.18% of the total number of outstanding shares.

As part of the Capital and Business Alliance, NTT DOCOMO determined to acquire SBI Sumishin Net Bank Ltd. (“SBI Sumishin Net Bank”)’s common stock through a tender offer, pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act as follows.

In addition, as part of the Capital and Business Alliance, SBI Holdings has executed a business alliance agreement (Bank-Securities Cooperation) with SBI Securities Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of SBI Holdings, NTT DOCOMO and SBI Sumishin Net Bank.

Tender Offer for Shares of SBI Sumishin Net Bank Ltd.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on May 29, 2025 of NTT DOCOMO, NTT Group determined to acquire SBI Sumishin Net Bank’s common stock through a tender offer (the “Tender Offer”), pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and a business alliance agreements were executed between NTT DOCOMO and SBI Sumishin Net Bank.

The outline of the Tender Offer is as follows.

1. Period for the Purchase, etc.

From May 30, 2025 (Friday) through July 10, 2025 (Thursday) (30 business days)

2. Price for the Purchase, etc.

4,900 yen per share of common stock

3. Number of Shares to be Purchased

Number of Shares to be Purchased	47,674,496 shares
Minimum Number of Shares to be Purchased	- shares
Maximum Number of Shares to be Purchased	- shares

4. Purchase Price

233,605,030,400 yen

Note: The purchase price is the amount obtained by multiplying the number of shares to be purchased in the Tender Offer (47,674,496 shares) by the price for the purchase, etc. (4,900 yen per share).

5. Commencement Date of the Settlement

July 17, 2025 (Thursday)

6. Policy of Restructuring, etc. after the Tender Offer (Matters Concerning So-Called Two-Step Acquisition)

NTT Group intends to make SBI Sumishin Net Bank a subsidiary of NTT, and if NTT is not able to acquire all of the SBI Sumishin Net Bank Shares (excluding the treasury shares owned by SBI Sumishin Net Bank and the Non-Tendering Agreed Shares owned by the Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank Limited and SBI Holdings) through the Tender Offer, NTT Group plans on conducting squeeze-out procedures for the purpose of taking SBI Sumishin Net Bank stocks private.

(2) Other

Semi-annual Information, etc. for the current fiscal year

Cumulative period	Six months ended September 30, 2024	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Operating revenue(Millions of yen)	¥ 6,590,625	¥ 13,704,727
Semi-annual profit before taxes (current period)(Millions of yen)	878,845	1,564,696
Semi-annual (current period) profit attributable to NTT(Millions of yen)	554,792	1,000,016
Semi-annual (current period) basic earnings attributable to NTT per share(yen)	¥ 6.60	¥ 11.96

ITEM 6. STOCK-RELATED ADMINISTRATION FOR THE COMPANY

Fiscal year	From April 1 to March 31
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders	During June
Record Date	March 31
Record Date for Distributions of Surplus	September 30 March 31
Number of Shares Constituting One Unit	100 shares
Purchases and Sales of Less-than-one-Unit Shares	
Handling Office	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited(Headquarters), 4-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Transfer Agent	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited 4-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Forwarding Address	—
Purchase and Sale Fees	None
Method of Public Notice	NTT's method of public notice is through electronic disclosure. However, if NTT cannot use electronic disclosure due to accidents or for other unforeseen circumstances, NTT will provide public notice through <i>Nihon Keizai Shimbun</i> . NTT's URL for public notice is: https://group.ntt/en/ir/
Special Benefits to Shareholders	Not applicable.
Restrictions on Shareholder Eligibility	Pursuant to Article 6 of the Act on Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Etc., the ratio of foreign ownership of voting rights to the total amount of voting rights of NTT's shares is permitted to be up to one-third.

Note: Pursuant to NTT's Articles of Incorporation, shareholders of NTT may not exercise rights with respect to shares representing less than one unit other than the following rights: rights set forth in Article 189, Paragraph 2 of the Companies Act; the right of request pursuant to the stipulations of Article 166, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act; the right to receive allocations of offered shares and offered stock acquisition rights in accordance with the number of shares owned by the Shareholder; and the right to request the Company to sell shares in a number which, when combined with the shares representing less than one unit.

ITEM 7. REFERENCE INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

1. Information about the Parent Company of the Company

NTT has no “parent company” as such term is defined in Article 24, Paragraph 7-1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan.

2. Other Reference Information

NTT filed the following materials during period from April 1, 2024 to the date of the filing of this Annual Securities Report:

(1) Annual Securities Report, Including Attachments and Confirmation Letter

Fiscal Year (39th Business Term) (from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 21, 2024

(2) Internal Control Report, Including Attachments

Fiscal Year (39th Business Term) (from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 21, 2024

(3) Semi-annual Securities Report and Confirmation Letters

The first half, 40th Business Term (from April 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on November 8, 2024

(4) Extraordinary Reports

Extraordinary Report Pursuant to Article 19, Paragraph 2, Item 9-2 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Disclosure of Corporate Affairs, etc.

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 21, 2024

Extraordinary Report Pursuant to Article 19, Paragraph 2, Item 9-2 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Disclosure of Corporate Affairs, etc.

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 20, 2025

(5) Correction Extraordinary Reports

Extraordinary Report Pursuant to Article 19, Paragraph 2, Item 9-2 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance Concerning Disclosure of Corporate Affairs, etc.

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on January 17, 2025

Correction Report for Extraordinary Report submitted on June 21, 2024

(6) Stock Repurchase Status Reports

Reporting Period (from August 1, 2024 to August 31, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on September 2, 2024

Reporting Period (from September 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on October 1, 2024

Reporting Period (from October 1, 2024 to October 31, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on November 1, 2024

Reporting Period (from November 1, 2024 to November 30, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on December 2, 2024

Reporting Period (from December 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on January 6, 2025

Reporting Period (from January 1, 2025 to January 31, 2025)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on February 3, 2025

Reporting Period (from February 1, 2025 to February 28, 2025)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on March 3, 2025

Reporting Period (from March 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on April 1, 2025

Reporting Period (from May 1, 2025 to May 31, 2025)

Filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau on June 2, 2025

(7) Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions, Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave, and Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees at consolidated subsidiaries

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025					
Name	Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*1}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*2}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) [*]		
			All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
Integrated ICT Business					
NTT DOCOMO, INC.	13.9	133.2	80.3	80.4	63.4
DOCOMO CS, Inc.	7.2	366.7	78.2	73.8	85.5
DOCOMO Support Inc.	23.5	100.0	83.4	81.5	81.0
DOCOMO Technology, Inc.	3.3	450.0	73.3	73.0	63.8
DOCOMO CS Hokkaido, Inc.	15.0	150.0	80.0	73.1	78.1
DOCOMO CS Tohoku, Inc.	11.0	140.0	80.2	75.4	76.9
DOCOMO CS Tokai, Inc.	8.6	133.3	90.3	77.3	84.2
DOCOMO CS Hokuriku, Inc.	28.6	116.7	87.0	80.4	79.8
DOCOMO CS Kansai, Inc.	10.2	276.5	80.6	73.7	92.6
DOCOMO CS Chugoku, Inc.	14.6	160.0	80.4	74.2	77.9
DOCOMO CS Shikoku, Inc.	17.5	600.0	80.6	73.7	78.0
DOCOMO CS Kyushu, Inc.	6.9	350.0	79.8	70.4	89.8
DearOne, inc.	10.5	66.7	—	—	—
D2C inc.	18.6	83.3	76.0	79.4	82.8
D2C R Inc.	25.6	25.0	78.9	85.8	37.3
D2C ID Inc.	14.3	—	79.0	80.2	289.6
OAK LAWN MARKETING, INC.	31.7	50.0	57.9	77.3	77.7
ORIX Credit Corporation	31.9	100.0	69.3	74.3	56.1
Tower Records Japan Inc.	18.8	0.0	46.9	76.6	108.6
Monex, Inc.	18.2	71.4	76.4	79.5	42.2
INTAGE Inc.	28.6	85.0	78.9	83.2	76.4
INTAGE HEALTHCARE Inc.	42.2	—	—	—	—
INTAGE TECHNOSPHERE Inc.	17.8	100.0	52.9	86.6	45.7
INTAGE RESEARCH Inc.	20.8	—	—	—	—
INTAGE ASSOCIATES Inc.	57.1	—	—	—	—
NTT COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	5.6	127.3	83.4	68.5	85.6
NTT PC Communications Incorporated	4.4	62.5	94.9	87.0	120.8
DOCOMO Business Solutions, Inc	3.1	52.9	78.5	66.5	85.4

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025					
Name	Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*1}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*2}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) ^{*1}		
			All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
NTT Com Engineering Corporation	5.8	75.0	89.9	82.9	89.2
NTT COMWARE CORPORATION	14.2	137.4	88.9	80.7	103.2
NTT INTERNET INC.	7.8	66.7	77.0	73.8	—
DOCOMO DATAcom, Inc.	7.3	133.3	82.8	81.9	75.5
Regional Communications Business					
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE EAST CORPORATION	13.7	145.8	77.1	78.2	80.6
NTT EAST-MINAMIKANTO CORPORATION	20.0	47.8	89.9	72.3	93.3
NTT EAST-KANSHINETSU CORPORATION	0.0	37.5	99.8	83.3	83.4
NTT EAST-TOHOKU CORPORATION	0.0	100.0	105.4	82.6	85.0
NTT EAST-HOKKAIDO CORPORATION	0.0	150.0	97.0	78.6	85.4
NTT-ME CORPORATION	3.4	180.0	78.1	73.0	85.6
NTT EAST Service Corporation	25.0	140.0	83.4	81.8	82.9
NTT Printing Corporation	14.9	100.0	74.5	71.8	63.9
NTT Nexia CORPORATION	8.7	83.3	64.0	66.8	72.4
NTT TownPage Corporation	15.9	106.7	68.5	67.1	79.8
TelWel East Japan Corporation.	7.9	33.3	48.7	66.1	75.5
NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION	12.5	129.4	81.4	81.0	149.6
NTT Business Solutions	13.8	114.3	83.0	70.2	75.2
NTT FIELDTECHNO CORPORATION	0.0	114.8	76.9	69.9	72.5
NTT BUSINESS ASSOCIE WEST Co., Ltd.	0.0	200.0	102.8	78.7	92.8
NTT MARKETING ACT ProCX	0.0	25.0	76.3	70.5	79.0
NTT-WEST BUSINESS FRONT CORPORATION	8.8	76.9	67.6	60.4	100.2
NTT WEST LUCENT CORPORATION	50.0	100.0	105.7	109.2	96.7
TelWel West Nippon Corporation.	9.6	120.0	51.5	52.1	49.5
NTT SOLMARE CORPORATION	0.0	100.0	66.0	69.2	84.8
NTT WEST ASSETPLANNING CORPORATION	0.0	0.0	86.7	73.5	77.5

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025					
Name	Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*1}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*2}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) ^{*1}		
			All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
Global Solutions Business					
NTT DATA GROUP CORPORATION	19.2	105.0	85.3	84.5	167.3
NTT DATA JAPAN CORPORATION	11.6	99.7	73.7	72.8	77.0
NTT DATA, Inc.	14.0	60.0	70.4	70.3	—
NTT DATA Financial Technology Corporation	5.2	73.2	76.7	76.3	56.5
NTT DATA i CORPORATION	6.5	80.6	76.2	76.4	64.6
NTT DATA INTELLILINK Corporation	7.5	60.9	81.1	82.7	59.3
NTT DATA TOHOKU CORPORATION	10.6	75.0	79.2	76.8	87.0
NTT DATA TOKAI CORPORATION	3.9	109.1	78.0	75.9	—
NTT DATA HOKURIKU CORPORATION	17.2	—	—	—	—
NTT DATA KANSAI CORPORATION	7.7	92.6	73.5	72.5	66.0
NTT DATA CHUGOKU CORPORATION	3.9	55.6	74.8	77.7	55.3
NTT DATA SHIKOKU CORPORATION	5.4	83.3	—	—	—
NTT DATA KYUSHU CORPORATION	4.6	48.0	77.6	74.1	—
NTT DATA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT CONSULTING, Inc.	19.9	75.0	71.8	73.5	24.3
NTT DATA SMS CORPORATION	6.5	86.2	76.9	76.9	86.5
NTT DATA CUSTOMER SERVICE Corporation	5.0	161.1	79.0	75.4	60.4
NTT DATA INTRAMART CORPORATION	9.8	60.0	77.7	79.5	51.1
NTT DATA MANAGEMENT SERVICE CORPORATION	32.9	100.0	63.5	64.2	58.7
NTT DATA FORCE CORPORATION	12.8	83.3	76.9	77.1	42.1
NTT DATA FRONTIER CORPORATION	11.3	72.7	75.8	75.7	81.6
NTT DATA Smart Sourcing Corporation	16.7	50.0	60.1	63.2	86.3
NTT DATA WAVE Corporation	8.2	100.0	80.4	78.8	60.7
NTT DATA Information Technology Co.,Ltd.	9.1	100.0	81.5	82.0	64.2
NTT DATA SOFIA CORPORATION	36.1	50.0	92.3	92.1	68.3
QUNIE CORPORATION	8.3	46.3	66.2	68.9	21.6

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025					
Name	Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*1}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*2}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) ^{*1}		
			All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
NTT DATA BUSINESS SYSTEMS CORPORATION	5.4	82.4	73.5	73.1	68.2
NTT DATA CUSTOMER SERVICE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	0.0	150.0	104.7	99.9	—
NTT DATA SEKISUI SYSTEMS CORPORATION	6.1	100.0	76.4	76.7	102.8
NTT DATA NEWSON CORPORATION	8.7	50.0	83.8	84.0	71.5
NTT DATA ENGINEERING SYSTEMS CORPORATION	5.4	42.9	81.9	80.7	88.3
NTT DATA NCB CORPORATION	7.1	—	—	—	—
NTT DATA Luweave Corporation	12.1	42.1	74.8	76.9	52.2
NTT DATA CCS CORPORATION	5.2	66.7	70.0	69.2	78.0
NTT DATA MSE CORPORATION	3.7	92.3	74.8	73.0	82.0
JSOL CORPORATION	13.4	96.0	75.8	75.9	67.7
NTT DATA NJK Corporation	6.5	77.8	82.9	82.5	59.1
NTT DATA Global Services Corporation	13.2	—	—	—	—
NTT DATA EMAS Corporation	5.8	100.0	76.2	80.0	48.2
NTT DATA Mathematical Systems Inc.	29.2	50.0	—	—	—
Japan Information Processing Service Co., Ltd.	14.3	77.8	55.1	67.4	31.5
JIP Techno Science Corporation	6.7	60.0	—	—	—
JSF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD.	6.0	0.0	81.2	82.3	63.9
NTT DATA Global Solutions Corporation	10.2	60.0	77.3	78.1	56.0
DACS Inc	6.5	—	70.9	73.2	67.9
NTT DATA SBC Corporation	7.7	100.0	86.3	86.9	105.8
NTT DATA MHI Systems Corporation	10.2	83.3	83.1	83.1	72.9
Netyear Group Corporation	28.1	60.0	74.9	77.7	17.4
JASTEC Co.,Ltd.	3.1	92.9	87.9	88.1	65.2
NTT DATA BEEN SERVICE CORPORATION	20.0	—	56.7	83.7	91.7
Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others)					

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025					
Name	Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions (%) ^{*1}	Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave (%) ^{*2}	Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees (%) ^{*1}		
			All Employees	Regular Employees (including Indefinite-Term Employees)	Non-Regular Employees
NTT URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	13.4	91.7	76.5	74.2	74.8
UD HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	41.0	0.0	74.6	80.0	60.3
NTT Urban Value Support, Inc.	0.0	100.0	90.7	72.4	103.5
NTT FACILITIES, INC.	7.3	116.1	81.2	74.8	88.1
NIHON MECCS CO.,LTD.	1.3	121.1	57.0	72.1	41.2
NTT FACILITIES ENGINEERING, INC.	0.0	0.0	72.0	66.0	82.3
NSF Engagement Corporation	23.2	350.0	67.3	65.9	77.0
NTT Anode Energy Corporation	2.7	114.7	80.1	77.6	79.9
NTT FINANCE CORPORATION	14.4	180.0	52.6	47.8	56.5
NIPPON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION CORPORATION	11.3	200.0	77.3	78.5	52.1
NlandC SOFT Inc.	10.5	100.0	78.2	80.1	73.4
NlandC NETSYSTEM Inc.	0.0	—	80.5	81.4	70.6
NlandC Partners Inc.	14.3	—	87.7	83.5	91.7
NTT TechnoCross Corporation	9.0	137.0	81.9	79.4	100.1
NTT LOGISCO Service Inc.	3.8	25.0	54.8	52.2	72.8
NTT CLARUTY CORPORATION	10.0	133.3	89.5	91.6	73.2
NTT INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK CORPORATION	0.9	91.7	66.6	64.2	99.4
NTT ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	10.9	157.1	78.6	78.6	—
NTT-AT SYSTEMS CORPORATION	3.3	100.0	—	—	—
NTT-AT TECHNO COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	14.3	50.0	—	—	—
NTT-AT IPS CORPORATION	26.1	—	—	—	—
NTT ExCPartner Corp.	17.5	57.1	78.8	80.0	58.2
NTT BUSINESS ASSOCIE EAST Co., Ltd.	16.7	—	85.5	88.4	77.3
NTT ADVERTISING, INC.	15.9	100.0	92.3	89.4	69.1
NTT Innovative Devices Corporation	4.4	100.0	75.2	75.0	57.1

*1. Calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act on the Promotion of Women's Active Engagement in Professional Life (Act No. 64 of 2015).

*2. Calculation of the rate at which childcare leave, or other leave for childcare purposes, is taken, based on Article 71, paragraph (6)(ii) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Ordinance of the Ministry of Labor No. 25 of 1991), in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Childcare Leave, Caregiver Leave, and Other Measures for the Welfare of Workers Caring for Children or Other Family Members (Act No. 76 of 1991).

Note: As for the Company and Major Group Companies, the Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions, Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave, and Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees are stated in “PART 1. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY, ITEM 1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMPANY, 5. EMPLOYEES, (4) Ratio of Women Employees in Managerial Positions, Ratio of Men who Have Taken Childcare Leave, and Gender Pay Gap between Men and Women Employees.”

PART II. INFORMATION ABOUT GUARANTORS OF THE COMPANY

Not applicable.

[English Translation of the Independent Auditor's Report Originally Issued in the Japanese Language]

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation:

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to "Tender Offer for Shares of NTT DATA Group Corporation", Note 5.5. "Subsequent Events" to the consolidated financial statements. The Company has resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on May 8, 2025 to implement a tender offer (the "Tender Offer") under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act as a part of a series of procedures for the purpose of making NTT DATA Group Corporation a wholly owned subsidiary of NTT by acquiring the common stock of NTT DATA Group Corporation and to borrow funds up to 2,380 billion yen in total from financial institutions. The Tender Offer was approved on June 19, 2025.

We draw attention to "Tender Offer for Shares of SBI Sumishin Net Bank Ltd.", Note 5.5. "Subsequent Events" to the consolidated financial statements. The Group has resolved at the Board of Directors meeting of NTT DOCOMO, INC. held on May 29, 2025 to acquire SBI Sumishin Net Bank's common stock through a tender offer under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and to execute a business alliance agreements between NTT DOCOMO, INC. and SBI Sumishin Net Bank.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Valuation of goodwill of North America	
The Key Audit Matter	How the Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
<p>As described in Note 3.7. “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” to the consolidated financial statements, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Group”) reported goodwill of JPY1,719,148 million in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025. Included therein was JPY658,788 million of goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit (“CGU”) comprising of North America. The Group has integrated the separate North American businesses previously under NTT DATA Services and NTT Ltd. into a new combined CGU, “North America” during the current fiscal year.</p> <p>Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually and more frequently whenever it is determined that there is an impairment indicator. If the recoverable amount of a CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount shall be reduced to the recoverable amount, and the resulting decrease in the carrying amount is recognized as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of either the value in use (“VIU”) or the fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”).</p> <p>In the current fiscal year, the FVLCD, used as the recoverable amount, exceeded the carrying amount of the CGU of North America by JPY77,833 million in the annual impairment testing, and therefore, no impairment loss was recognized.</p> <p>The Group uses the discounted cash flow (“DCF”) method to calculate the fair value component of the FVLCD. The future cash flows used in the DCF method are estimated based on the business plan by incorporating expectations of market participants. Key assumptions used in developing these estimates, including the plans for profitability improvement through structural reforms, and the projected growth of the U.S. economy and</p>	<p>In order to assess the reasonableness of the estimated FVLCD of the CGU of North America to which goodwill has been allocated, we primarily performed the following procedures:</p> <p>(1) Internal control testing</p> <p>We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain of the Group’s internal controls over estimating the FVLCD, with a particular focus on the following controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Controls to ensure the reasonableness of the estimated future cash flows; and ● Controls to evaluate the qualification, competency and other necessary credentials of the experts engaged by the Group who assisted in estimating the FVLCD. <p>(2) Assessment of the reasonableness of the estimated FVLCD</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness of key assumptions underlying the business plan of North America, which established the basis for estimating the cash flow projections, by inquiring of CFO in charge of the North American business unit about the rationale for each assumption, and performing the following procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● assessed the accuracy of the estimates by comparing the business plan of the previous fiscal year with the actual results, and compared the projected growth of the IT services industry underlying the business plan with the market outlook of future revenue growth in the relevant industry published by an external research organization; and ● evaluated the reasonableness of the effect of profitability improvement through structural reforms expected in the business plan by comparing its planned profit margin with those of comparable peer companies. <p>In addition, we involved corporate valuation</p>

the IT services industry, involved a high degree of uncertainty.

In addition, selecting appropriate calculation methods and input data for estimating the discount rates used in the DCF method requires a high degree of expertise in valuation. Moreover, the long-term interest rate, which is the basis of the discount rates, increased in the current fiscal year, affecting the FVLCD.

We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the reasonableness of the estimated FVLCD of the CGU of North America to which goodwill has been allocated was one of the most significant matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.

specialists within our global network firms who assisted, among others, in our assessment of:

- the appropriateness of the valuation technique and the calculation method adopted by management;
- the appropriateness of the perpetual growth rates by comparing them with the long-term growth rates of the U.S. economy and the IT services industry, and inflation expectations; and
- the appropriateness of the discount rate by validating the calculation method, and comparing each input data used to calculate the discount rate with relevant market data.

Further, we analyzed the sensitivity to changes in input data, including the discount rate, on the measurement of the FVLCD, and assessed its impact, if any, on management's judgment as to whether an impairment loss should be recognized.

Valuation of goodwill of Global Technology Services	
The Key Audit Matter	How the Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
<p>As described in Note 3.7. “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” to the consolidated financial statements, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Group”) reported goodwill of JPY1,719,148 million in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2025. Included therein was JPY377,950 million of goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit (“CGU”) comprising of Global Technology Services. The Group has changed the name of the previous "NTT Ltd. – Services" to "Global Technology Services" during the current fiscal year.</p> <p>Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually and more frequently whenever it is determined there is an impairment indicator. If the recoverable amount of a CGU to which goodwill is allocated is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount shall be reduced to the recoverable amount, and the resulting decrease in the carrying amount is recognized as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of either the value in use (“VIU”) or the fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”).</p> <p>In the current fiscal year, the FVLCD, used as the recoverable amount, exceeded the carrying amount of the CGU of Global Technology Services by JPY326,156 million in the annual impairment testing, and therefore, no impairment loss was recognized.</p> <p>The Group uses the discounted cash flow (“DCF”) method to calculate the fair value component of the FVLCD. The future cash flows used in the DCF method are estimated based on the business plans by incorporating expectations of market participants. Key assumptions used in developing these estimates, including the projected growth of the relevant IT services industry, the prospect for future revenue increases from capital investments, and the plans for profitability improvement through structural reforms involved a high degree of uncertainty.</p> <p>In addition, selecting appropriate calculation methods and input data for estimating the discount rates used in the DCF method requires a high degree of expertise in valuation. Moreover, the long-term interest</p>	<p>In order to assess the reasonableness of the estimated FVLCD of the CGU of Global Technology Services to which goodwill has been allocated, we primarily performed the following procedures:</p> <p>(1) Internal control testing</p> <p>We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain of the Group’s internal controls over estimating the FVLCD, with a particular focus on the following controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Controls to ensure the reasonableness of the estimated future cash flows; and ● Controls to evaluate the qualification, competency and other necessary credentials of the experts engaged by the Group who assisted in estimating the FVLCD. <p>(2) Assessment of the reasonableness of the estimated FVLCD</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness of key assumptions underlying the business plans of Global Technology Services, which established the basis for estimating the cash flow projections, by inquiring of management of the Group about the rationale for each assumption, in particular the feasibility of capital investments and the contents of specific revenue and profit earning scenarios, and performing the following procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● assessed the accuracy of the estimates by comparing the business plan of the previous fiscal year with the actual results, and compared the assumption of the projected growth of the relevant IT services industry and the prospect for future revenue increases from capital investments with the market outlook of future revenue growth and capital investments in the relevant IT service industry published by an external research organization; ● assessed the reliability of the future revenue and profit plans by inspecting contracts with current customers to confirm the contributions of such long-term contract periods to the future revenue and profit plans; and

rate, which is the basis of the discount rates, increased in the current fiscal year, affecting the FVLCD.

We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the reasonableness of the estimated FVLCD of the CGU of Global Technology Services to which goodwill has been allocated was one of the most significant matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.

- evaluated the reasonableness of the effect of profitability improvement through structural reforms expected in the business plan by comparing its planned profit margin with those of comparable peer companies.

In addition, we involved corporate valuation specialists within our global network firms who assisted, among others, in our assessment of:

- the appropriateness of the valuation technique and the calculation method adopted by management;
- the appropriateness of the perpetual growth rates by comparing them with the long-term growth rates of the economy of each country and the IT services industry, and inflation expectations; and
- the appropriateness of the discount rate by validating the calculation method, and comparing each input data used to calculate the discount rate with relevant market data.

Further, we analyzed the sensitivity to changes in input data, including the discount rates, on the measurement of the FVLCD, and assessed its impact, if any, on management's judgment as to whether an impairment loss should be recognized.

Revenue recognition for revenues from telecommunications services and from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment

The Key Audit Matter	How the Matter Was Addressed in the Audit						
<p><Accuracy of Revenue Recognition for revenues from the Telecommunications Services></p> <p>As described in Note 2.2. “Operating Revenue” to the consolidated financial statements, NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Group”) recognized operating revenues of JPY13,704,727 million in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the current fiscal year. Included therein were revenues from the following telecommunications services:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="164 727 754 978"> <tr> <td>Fixed voice-related services</td><td>JPY746,617 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mobile voice-related services</td><td>JPY954,287 million</td></tr> <tr> <td>IP/packet communications services</td><td>JPY3,396,016 million</td></tr> </table> <p>Operating revenues also included revenues from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment of JPY852,287 million.</p> <p>The telecommunication services provided by the Group are composed of multiple layers of charges with different pricing structures, including a fixed basic charge and variable charges such as a packet communication charge and a phone charge that are calculated based on usage. The pricing combinations of these charges are diverse and complex. Moreover, the entire revenue recognition process is highly dependent upon IT systems, due to the extremely high volume of transactions for telecommunications services and the complexity of the processing from the commencement of services to the billing of charges.</p> <p>Among them, the following business processes are particularly complex, and there is a risk that the automated processing and data transfers included in the processes may not be performed appropriately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automated business processes of creating call records, calculating charges and discounts, calculating billing amounts, calculating revenue amounts, and generating accounting entries; and 	Fixed voice-related services	JPY746,617 million	Mobile voice-related services	JPY954,287 million	IP/packet communications services	JPY3,396,016 million	<p>The primary procedures we performed to assess the accuracy of revenue recognition for revenues from telecommunications services included the following:</p> <p>(1) Internal control testing</p> <p>In order to evaluate the accuracy of revenue recognition for revenues from telecommunications services, we obtained an understanding of the IT systems that calculate telecommunications service charges with the assistance of IT specialists within our firm. Then, we evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain automated IT application controls that ensure the accuracy, completeness and validity of data, with a particular focus on the following controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls over the automated calculation and the billing of telecommunication charges and discounts based on packet usage, call data and unit price data in the billing system; and Controls over interfaces between IT systems, such as the contract management system, the data volume record system, the billing system and the accounting system. <p>Furthermore, regarding IT systems which were subjected to the testing for automated IT application controls, we identified the general IT controls that ensure the consistency in automated processing, including controls over program development and change management and system operation management, and then we evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of those controls.</p> <p>(2) Assessment of the accuracy of revenue recognition</p> <p>We assessed the accuracy of revenue recognition for revenues from telecommunications services, by performing the following procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculated expected revenue amounts based on the number of nationwide subscriptions and market share data published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, or the number of contracts generated from
Fixed voice-related services	JPY746,617 million						
Mobile voice-related services	JPY954,287 million						
IP/packet communications services	JPY3,396,016 million						

- Automated business processing of data transfers between systems

We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the accuracy of revenue recognition for revenues from telecommunications services was one of the most significant matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.

the business processing systems and historical trend of charge rates, and then compared the expected revenue amounts with the actual results;

- Recalculated the amount of revenue recorded based on the billing to customers, on a sample basis, based on the charge plan and usage data for each contract of telecommunication services; and
- Compared, for certain transactions of telecommunication services, the amount of revenue recorded based on the billing to customers with the amount of cash received for each contract.

<Reasonableness of the estimates used in revenue recognition for revenue from telecommunications services and from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment >

As described in Note 2.2. "Operating Revenue" to the consolidated financial statements, the Group offers a point program primarily for telecommunications services, and the contract liabilities associated with this point program were included as part of the total contract liabilities of JPY1,002,269 million. As described in Note 2.2. "Operating Revenue" and Note 3.13. "Other Liabilities", the Group also provides a program under which certain installment receivables from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment are waived on the condition that the equipment is returned, and accordingly, the Group recognized refund liabilities of JPY78,478 million related to this program.

When points are granted to customers through the provision of telecommunications services, the transaction price is allocated between the revenue from telecommunication services and the revenue for points earned on a relative standalone selling price basis. Of the transaction price allocated to the points, an unused portion is recorded as contract liabilities, and subsequently, those points are recognized as revenue when redeemed. Key assumptions used in estimating the standalone selling price include the estimated expiration of the points and the value of goods and services for which the points will be exchanged, which requires management judgment.

Furthermore, under the program that waives part of installment receivables from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment on the condition that the equipment is returned, the amount expected to be waived is recorded as refund liabilities which reduces revenues from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment. The refund liabilities are required to be estimated at an amount that significant reversal of revenue will not occur in subsequent years. For this reason, management judgement has a significant effect on assumptions such as the return rate and the expected time of return.

We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the reasonableness of the estimates used in revenue recognition for

The primary procedures we performed to assess the reasonableness of the estimates used in revenue recognition for revenues from telecommunications services and from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment included the following:

(1) Internal control testing

We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain of the Group's internal controls over the estimates used in revenue recognition. These controls included a comparison of historical estimates and actual results and an analysis of any variances performed by management.

(2) Assessment of the appropriateness in the estimates used in revenue recognition

We assess the reasonableness of key assumptions used in estimating contract liabilities for the point program, by performing the following procedures, among others:

- Compared the estimate of the expiration of points with historical redemption and expiration rates, and then assessed the reasonableness of the estimate of future expiration by inquiring of management about the policies for future point program measures and inspecting the supporting materials; and
- Inspected the agreements with alliance partners and other relevant materials and inquired of management about the status of the point redemption including the details of goods and services for which points can be exchanged.

Furthermore, we assessed the reasonableness of the estimate of refund liabilities in relation to the program that waives a portion of installment receivables from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment on the condition that the equipment is returned, by performing the following procedures, among others:

- Compared the expected return rate and timing of returns by customers, which formed the basis for estimating refund liabilities, with the actual results of the program and historical data on similar transactions; and
- Inquired of management about the assumptions, among those included in estimating refund liabilities, supporting

revenues from telecommunications services and from the sales of telecommunications terminal equipment was one of the most significant matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.	its determination that it is highly probable that significant reversals of revenue would not occur in subsequent years, and inspected the relevant supporting materials. In addition, we compared historical refund liabilities of the program with the actual amount of installment receivables waived upon return, and then analyzed the sensitivity to changes in these assumptions on the probability of revenue reversal.
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Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Securities Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements, and our auditor's reports thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the other information. Audit and supervisory board members and the audit and supervisory board are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the reporting process for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management, Audit and Supervisory Board Members and the Audit and Supervisory Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Audit and supervisory board members and the audit and supervisory board are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the Group's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud

or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

We also provide audit and supervisory board members and the audit and supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Report on the Audit of the Internal Control Report

Opinion

We also have audited the accompanying internal control report of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (“the Company”) and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “the Group”) as at March 31, 2025.

In our opinion, the accompanying internal control report, which states that the internal control over financial reporting was effective as at March 31, 2025, presents fairly, in all material respects, the results of the assessments of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with assessment standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Internal Control Report in accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Internal Control Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the internal control report in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management, Audit and Supervisory Board Members and the Audit and Supervisory Board for the Internal Control Report

Management is responsible for the design and operation of internal control over financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of the internal control report in accordance with assessment standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

Audit and supervisory board members and the audit and supervisory board are responsible for overseeing and examining the design and operation of internal control over financial reporting.

Internal control over financial reporting may not completely prevent or detect financial statement misstatements.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Internal Control Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the internal control report is free from material misstatement based on our audit of the internal control report and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion.

As part of our audit in accordance with auditing standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Perform procedures to obtain audit evidence about the results of the assessments of internal control over financial reporting in the internal control report. The procedures for the audit of the internal control report are selected and performed, depending on the auditor’s judgment, based on significance of effect on the reliability of financial reporting.
- Evaluate the overall presentation of the internal control report, including the appropriateness of the scope, procedures and results of the assessments that management presents.
- Plan and perform the audit of the internal control report to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the results of the assessments of internal control over financial reporting in the

internal control report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purpose of the internal control report. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with audit and supervisory board members and the audit and supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of our audit of the internal control report, the results thereof, material weaknesses in internal control identified during our audit of internal control report, and those that were remediated.

We also provide audit and supervisory board members and the audit and supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Fee-related Information

Fees paid or payable to our firm and to other firms within the same network as our firm for audit and non-audit services provided to the Company and its subsidiaries are described in Status of Corporate Governance, (3) [Audit & Supervisory Board, Independent Auditor and Internal Control] included in “Information on NTT.”

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Company and its subsidiaries which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Notes to the Reader of Audit Report:

The Independent Auditor’s Report herein is the English translation of the Independent Auditor’s Report as required by the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan.

Yutaka Terasawa
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Kenji Tanaka
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Kei Sakayori
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC
Tokyo Office, Japan
June 20, 2025

[Cover]

[Document Filed]	Internal Control Report
[Applicable Law]	Article 24-4-4, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan
[Filed With]	Director, Kanto Local Finance Bureau
[Filing Date]	June 20, 2025
[Company Name]	Nippon Denshin Denwa Kabushiki Kaisha
[Company Name in English]	NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION
[Title and Name of Representative]	Akira Shimada, President and Chief Executive Officer
[Title and Name of Chief Financial Officer]	Takashi Hiroi, Senior Executive Vice President
[Address of Head Office]	5-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
[Place Where Available for Public Inspection]	Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (2-1, Nihombashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo)

1. Matters Related to the Basic Framework for Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Mr. Akira Shimada, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Takashi Hiroi, Senior Executive Vice President, are responsible for the maintenance and operation of internal control over financial reporting of NTT. We maintain and operate internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the basic framework of internal control indicated in “On the Revision of the Standards and Practice Standards for Management Assessment and Audit concerning Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Council Opinions)” published by the Business Accounting Council.

In addition, internal control seeks to achieve its purpose within a reasonable range through the organic combination and functioning of its basic elements. As a result, internal control over financial reporting may not be able to completely prevent or detect false statements in financial reporting.

2. Matters Related to Scope of Assessment, Record Date, and Assessment Procedures

The evaluation of internal control over financial reporting is conducted with a record date of March 31, 2025, which is the last day of the current consolidated fiscal year, and is made in accordance with assessment standards for internal control over financial reporting generally accepted in Japan.

In conducting this assessment, management conducted an evaluation of internal controls that have a material effect on the entirety of NTT’s financial reporting on a consolidated basis (“company-level controls”), and based on the results of that evaluation, selected business processes to be evaluated. In management’s evaluation of those business processes, management analyzed the selected business processes, identified key controls that have a material effect on the reliability of the NTT’s financial reporting, and assessed the maintenance and operation status of these key controls. These procedures were the basis of management’s evaluation of the effectiveness of NTT’s internal control.

Management determined the required scope of assessment of internal control over financial reporting for NTT, its consolidated subsidiaries and its affiliates accounted for under the equity method from the perspective of the materiality of the effect on the reliability of financial reporting. This materiality of the effect on the reliability of financial reporting is determined by assessing the quantitative and qualitative impacts and the possibility of its occurrence. Specifically, the operating revenue (after elimination of intercompany transactions) of each business unit is added up starting with the location with the higher operating revenue (after elimination of intercompany transactions), and the scope of evaluation of company-level controls are defined as the business units that account for approximately 95% of consolidated operating revenue, as well as intermediate holding companies that are important from the viewpoint of group business operations. We confirmed that we had reasonably determined the scope of assessment of internal controls over business processes based on the results of our evaluation of company-level controls of NTT and 11 consolidated subsidiaries included in the scope of assessment. Consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates accounted for under the equity method who were determined to have a minimal impact on the reliability of financial reporting were not included in the scope of evaluation of company-level controls. In addition, none of the specific business units or business processes that have been excluded from the scope of evaluation for a long period of time were included in the scope of evaluation for the current consolidated fiscal year.

The scope of the assessment of internal control over business processes, similar to the determination of the scope of the assessment of company-level controls, is also determined by considering the quantitative and qualitative impacts and the possibility of its occurrence on the reliability of financial reporting. NTT’s main businesses are the Integrated ICT Business, Regional Communications Business, and Global Solutions Business, and it has been determined that operating revenues (after eliminating intercompany transactions) is an appropriate indicator of the scale of business activities. We totaled the figures from business units with high operating revenues (after eliminating intercompany transactions) and identified business units that accounted for approximately 2/3 of consolidated operating revenues. In addition, considering major companies in each business segment (Integrated ICT Business, Regional Communications Business, and Global Solutions Business), we designated four business units as significant business units. At the selected significant business units, for purposes of our assessment, we included the business processes related to operating revenues, operating receivables and other receivables (trade notes and accounts receivable), inventories and property, plant and equipment (telecommunications equipment and telecommunications line facilities). As operating revenue, operating receivables and other receivables, and inventories are directly linked to the NTT’s revenue-earning activities, and property, plant and equipment are essential to the NTT’s business activities and account for a large proportion of business assets, each has been selected as a line item that is materially related to the NTT’s business objectives.

Furthermore, with respect to the selected significant business units and other business units, we have also added business processes involving goodwill, impairment losses, retirement benefit obligations, and deferred tax assets to the scope of our

assessment, as such business processes are highly material when considering their impact on financial reporting. In selecting such business processes, NTT considered businesses or operations involving high risk transactions, important line items involving estimates and projections, and the risk of material misstatements arising from atypical or irregular transactions. In addition, one business unit (Integrated ICT Business) involving business processes leading to operating revenue, operating receivables and other receivables, and one business unit (Others (Real Estate, Energy and Others.) involving business processes leading to operating receivables and other receivables were added as business units for assessment, but only the business processes leading to those respective line items are subject to evaluation due to the scale of such amounts and their continuity.

3. Matters Related to the Results of the Assessment

As a result of the assessment described above, management concluded that, as of March 31, 2025, NTT's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

4. Supplementary Matters

None.

5. Special Notes

None.

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[Document Filed]	Confirmation Letter
[Applicable Law]	Article 24-4-2, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan
[Filed With]	Director, Kanto Local Finance Bureau
[Filing Date]	June 20, 2025
[Company Name]	Nippon Denshin Denwa Kabushiki Kaisha
[Company Name in English]	NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION
[Title and Name of Representative]	Akira Shimada, President and Chief Executive Officer
[Title and Name of Chief Financial Officer]	Takashi Hiroi, Senior Executive Vice President
[Address of Head Office]	5-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
[Place Where Available for Public Inspection]	Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc. (2-1, Nihombashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo)

1. Matters Related to Adequacy of Statements Contained in the Annual Securities Report

Mr. Akira Shimada, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Takashi Hiroi, Senior Executive Vice President, confirmed that statements contained in the Annual Securities Report for the 40th Business Term (from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025) were adequate under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

2. Special Notes

None.