2Q
FY2026

Consolidated Financial Results

October 29, 2026
Fujitsu Limited



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Financial Results for 1H FY2026

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FY2026 1H Results: Overview

Service Solutions

(Billions of yen)

Revenue	**1,129.4**	**vs. LY**	**+5.9%**
Adjusted Operating Profit	**133.7**	**vs. LY**	**+14.1**
[Operating Profit Ratio]	[11.8%]	vs. LY	[+0.6%]

- **Revenue up 5.9% from the prior year**
  Up 6.8% in Japan
- **Adjusted operating profit up 11.8% from the prior year**
  Profit increased 14.1 billion yen due to higher revenue and improved profitability

Consolidated Total

Revenue	**1,626.3**	**vs. LY**	**+3.8%**
Adjusted Operating Profit	**113.9**	**vs. LY**	**-7.3**
[Operating Profit Ratio]	[7.0%]	vs. LY	[-0.7%]

- **Revenue up 3.8% from the prior year**
  Revenue increased in Service Solutions, Hardware Solutions.
  Revenue decreased in Ubiquitous Solutions.
- **Adjusted operating profit down 7.3 billion yen from the prior year**
  Service Solutions profit growth, rising Hardware component costs, lower Ubiquitous volumes, and increased R&D investment

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Page 3 shows an overview of our financial results for the first half of fiscal 2026.

The top half of the slide shows Service Solutions, our core business. Revenue for the first half was 1,129.4 billion yen, up 5.9% from the prior year. Revenue from our business in Japan was up 6.8%, mainly driven by Uvance.

Adjusted operating profit was 133.7 billion yen, up 14.1 billion yen from the prior year, an increase of 11.8%. We are continuing to expand growth investment and our operating profit margin has improved by 0.6 percentage points from the prior year.

The bottom half of the slide shows an overview of our consolidated total results.

Revenue was 1,626.3 billion yen, up 3.8% from the prior year. Revenue increased in Service Solutions and Hardware Solutions. Ubiquitous Solutions, on the other hand, saw a decline in revenue because of a pullback from the demand for updating Windows software due to the ending of support for Windows 10 in the prior year.

Adjusted operating profit was 113.9 billion yen, down 7.3 billion yen from the prior year. Although profit increased in Service Solutions, it decreased in Hardware Solutions and Ubiquitous Solutions. Additionally, we increased development investment in advanced technologies, such as next-generation CPUs and quantum computing.

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Business Segment Information

(Billions of yen)

		1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY	(%)
Service Solutions	Revenue	**1,066.5**	**1,129.4**	**62.9**	**5.9**
	Adj. Operating Profit	**119.6**	**133.7**	**14.1**	**11.8**
	[%]	[11.2%]	[11.8%]	[0.6%]	
Hardware Solutions	Revenue	424.8	449.1	24.2	5.7
	Adj. Operating Profit	12.5	4.5	-8.0	-64.0
Ubiquitous Solutions	Revenue	113.1	89.8	-23.3	-20.6
	Adj. Operating Profit	21.7	13.4	-8.3	-38.3
Inter-segment Elim./Corporate	Revenue	-37.9	-42.0	-4.1	-
	Adj. Operating Profit	-32.5	-37.7	-5.1	-
Total	Revenue	**1,566.5**	**1,626.3**	**59.8**	**3.8**
	Adj. Operating Profit	**121.3**	**113.9**	**-7.3**	**-6.1**
	[%]	**[7.7%]**	**[7.0%]**	**[-0.7%]**	

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Page 4 shows an overview of the results for each segment.

Service Solutions continued to have higher revenue and higher profit.

Revenue in Hardware Solutions was up due to increased demand, mainly outside of Japan, as well as the impact of foreign exchange rate changes. Profit was down, however, due to higher costs for components, such as memory chips.

Below that, Ubiquitous Solutions recorded lower profit due to the pullback in demand from the discontinuation of support for Windows 10 in the prior year.

Inter-segment Eliminations and Corporate increased development investment in advanced technologies, such as our next-generation CPU FUJITSU-MONAKA and quantum computing.

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Consolidated PL

Adjusted Consolidated Results

(Billions of yen)

		1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY	(%)
Revenue		1,566.5	1,626.3	59.8	3.8
Adjusted Operating Profit		**121.3**	**113.9**	**-7.3**	**-6.1**
[Adjusted Operating Profit Margin]		**[7.7%]**	**[7.0%]**	**[-0.7%]**	
Adjusted Net Profit		87.8	87.8	-0.0	-0.0
Adjusted Items	**Operating Profit**	**-15.9**	**-6.3**	**9.6**	**-**
	Net Profit	174.1	-5.2	-179.4	-

Consolidated Results

Operating Profit		**105.3**	**107.6**	**2.2**	**2.1**
Net Profit		262.0	82.5	-179.4	-68.5

- Last year, gains on sales of SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. shares (Net Profit from Discontinued Operations) and GENERAL Inc. shares were recognized as adjusted items

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Page 5 shows consolidated profit and losses.

Sales revenue and adjusted operating profit are as I previously explained. Adjusted net profit was at the same level as the prior year due to improvement in financial gains and losses and a lower tax burden.

The main adjustment items for this fiscal year were related to Purchase Price Allocation associated with past acquisitions. In the first half of the prior year, we recorded gains on the sale of shares in SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. and GENERAL Inc. as one-time gains. Looking at the comparison with the prior year, the absence of these gains resulted in a substantial decline in profit.

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Business Segment Information (Adjusted Operating Profit)

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From page 7, I will provide a breakdown of the results for each segment.

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Service Solutions

(Billions of yen)

	1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY	(%)
Revenue	**1,066.5**	**1,129.4**	**62.9**	**5.9**
[Uvance]	[311.0]	[393.4]	[82.4]	[26.5]
[Modernization]	[110.1]	[112.6]	[2.5]	[2.4]
Adjusted Operating Profit	**119.6**	**133.7**	**14.1**	**11.8**
[%]	[11.2%]	[11.8%]	[0.6%]	

Revenue

- Growth driven primarily by Uvance.
- Growth from manufacturing industry customers was strong in Enterprise. Growth from Government, Local Government, Defense, Finance and Public Racing industry customers was strong in Public.

Adjusted operating profit

- Operating profit increased due to higher revenue and improved profitability. Adj. operating profit margin up 0.6%.

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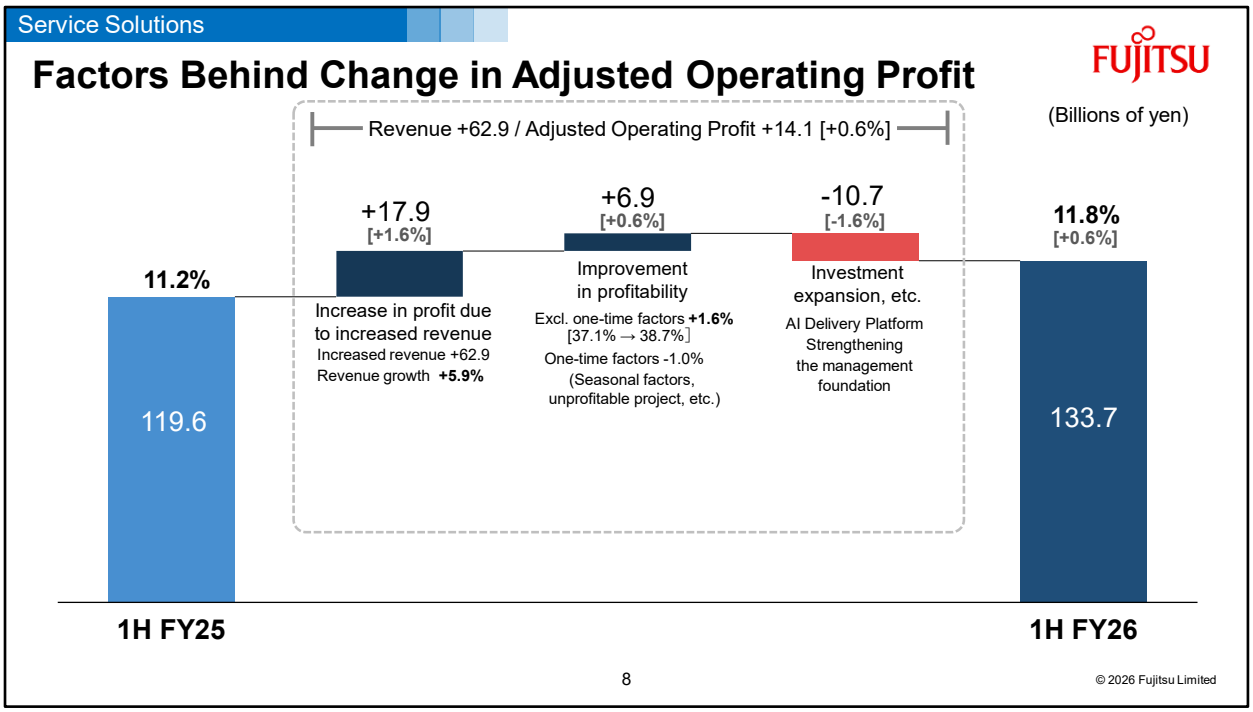
Page 7. I will now go over Service Solutions.

Revenue was 1,129.4 billion yen, up 5.9%. Growth was mainly driven by Uvance.

Revenue in the Enterprise sub-segment was mainly driven by the Manufacturing industry, while the Public sub-segment saw revenue growth across a wide range of areas, including Government and Local Government, Defense, Finance, and Public Racing.

Adjusted operating profit was 133.7 billion yen, up 14.1 billion yen from the prior year. The adjusted operating profit margin was 11.8%, an improvement of 0.6 percentage points from the prior year.

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Page 8 shows a breakdown of the changes since last year in adjusted operating profit for Service Solutions.

On the very left, adjusted operating profit for the first half of fiscal 2025 was 119.6 billion yen. This will be the starting point for the factors on the right that impacted results for the first half of fiscal 2026.

First, profit increased by 17.9 billion yen from the benefit of higher revenue. This was mainly due to strong revenue growth from both the Enterprise and Public sub-segments.

Second, profit increased by 6.9 billion yen from profitability improvements. The gross margin improved by 0.6 percentage points from the prior year.

Although gross margin improvement in the first half was modest compared to previous years, this was largely due to one-time negative factors that were concentrated in the second quarter. Excluding one-time factors, the pace of improvement remained unchanged, with the gross margin improving by 1.6 percentage points from the prior year. One-time factors reduced this improvement by 1.0 percentage points. I will explain these one-time factors in more detail later. They included a pullback from highly profitable large-volume software deals in the first half of the prior year, lower system engineer utilization due to fewer working days in the first half compared to the same period of the prior year, and the emergence of unprofitable projects. In the second half, all of these negative effects are expected to disappear or, alternatively, be followed by a positive rebound.

Third, profit decreased by 10.7 billion yen because of increased investments and expenses, including spending to expand our AI delivery development platform and strengthen our FDE and consulting capabilities.

Combining these figures, profit increased by 14.1 billion yen. The adjusted operating profit in the first half of fiscal 2026 for Service Solutions was 133.7 billion yen, as shown on the far-right side of the chart. The adjusted operating profit margin was 11.8%.

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Service Solutions

Orders (Japan)

Strong demand for DX and Modernization continues across many industries

	FY2025					FY2026			[After Large-Scale Deals Normalization]
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total	1Q	2Q	1H	
Japan	101%	105%	106%	95%	102%	110%	107%	**109%**	**[103%]**
Enterprise	97%	97%	107%	101%	101%	101%	112%	**107%**	**[105%]**
Manufacturing [Automotive & Discrete Manufacturing & Chemicals & others]	87%	102%	106%	100%	99%	106%	115%	**111%**	**[107%]**
Retail & Consumer [Retail & Trading Companies & Food & others]	113%	95%	111%	105%	106%	96%	110%	**103%**	**[102%]**
Public	103%	105%	105%	93%	101%	114%	105%	**110%**	**[102%]**
Finance [Banking & Securities & Insurance & others]	119%	86%	82%	92%	94%	91%	99%	**95%**	**[93%]**
Public&Healthcare	96%	125%	95%	109%	105%	115%	91%	**104%**	**[100%]**
Mission Critical & National Security & others	114%	103%	152%	70%	102%	139%	147%	**143%**	**[120%]**

* After Large-Scale Deals Normalization: Orders from multi-year contracts, with each deal exceeding 2.5 billion yen, were normalized by considering only the 12-month equivalent (to approximately grasp the momentum of Orders which contribute to in-year revenue)

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I will now provide some additional information on each of the items in the previous waterfall chart. First, we will look at the status of orders in Japan.

Total orders for the first half in Japan were up 9% from the prior year.

I will now comment on each industry segment.

In the Enterprise sub-segment, overall orders were up 7%, mainly from large deals secured in the second quarter. Of these, orders in the Manufacturing-related industry were up 11% due to strong demand across a wide range of areas, including the automotive, assembly, and chemical fields.

The number of digital transformation and modernization projects increased, especially higher value-added projects incorporating AI. We also received orders for sovereign cloud as a next-generation system platform. Orders in the Retail＆Consumer industry were up 3%.

Below that, in the Public sub-segment, overall orders were up 10%.

In the Finance industry, orders were down 5%. This reflected a pullback from a mission-critical system project at a major bank in the first quarter of the prior year.

In the Public and Healthcare industries, orders were up 4%. Demand was strong for local government standardization projects and digital transformation initiatives for academic institutions such as universities. It was also strong in the healthcare field, including for healthcare digital transformation initiatives that incorporate AI. As a result, we made steady progress in securing business deals in these areas.

In Mission Critical and National Security and Others, orders were up 43%. Orders grew significantly as we secured large projects, mainly in the Defense-related industry.

Overall, demand continues to expand across a wide range of industries, mainly for digital transformation projects.

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Service Solutions

Revenue and Order Backlog (Japan)

(Billions of yen)

	FY2026 Revenue Forecast (Full year)	End of 1H FY2026			
		Revenue Actual	Order Backlog (Sales expected from 2H)	Total	Amount needed to achieve revenue forecast
Revenue and Order Backlog	1,960.0	849.5	707.7	1,557.2	402.7

High-confidence 2H pipeline: approx. 700.0 billion yen

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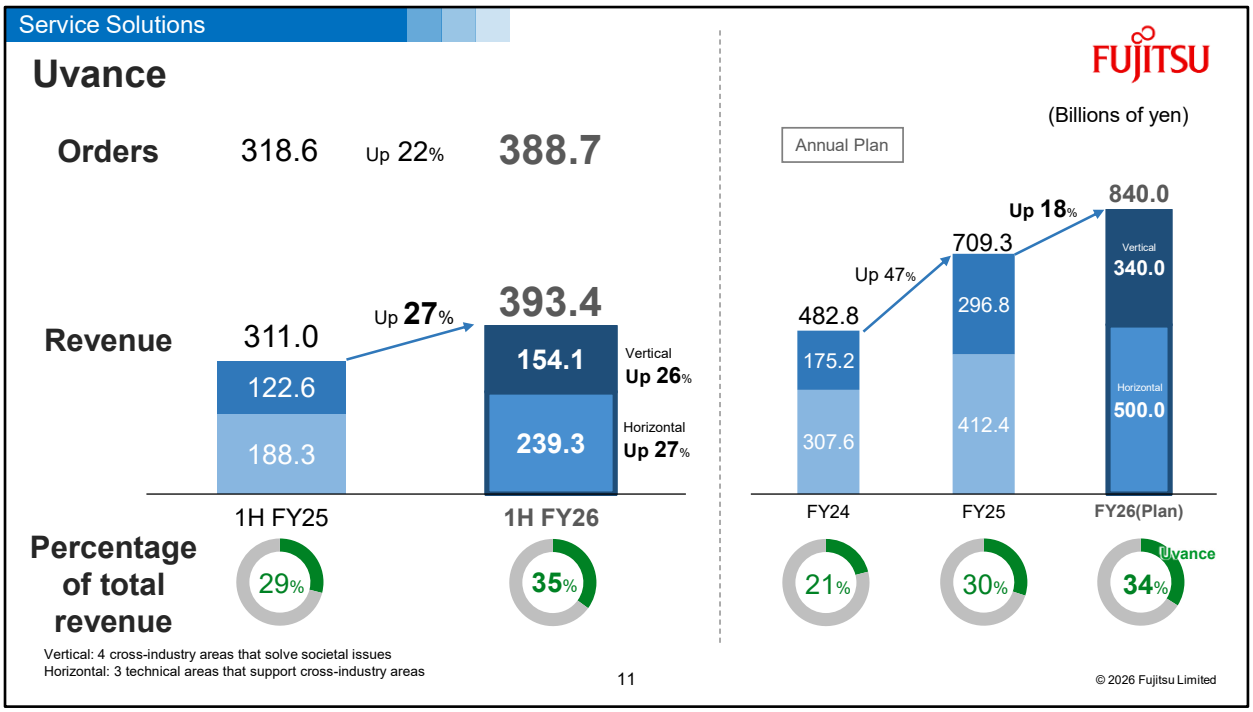
Page 10 shows revenue and the order backlog for our business in Japan.

The left side of the page shows the revenue target of 1,960 billion yen for the full year. Against this, in the light blue colored column that is the second from the right, the total actual revenue from the first half and backlog of orders planned for the second half is shown to be 1,557.2 billion yen. This covers 79% of the revenue for the full year.

To achieve our full-year target, we need 402.7 billion yen in orders to be secured and converted into sales in the second half, as shown in the far-right column of the table.

Within our overall deal pipeline, we have approximately 700 billion yen in potential orders that we have a high likelihood of receiving in the second half. We will work to ensure that we close these deals and achieve our plan.

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Page 11 shows the status of Uvance, which is the main driver of our business growth.

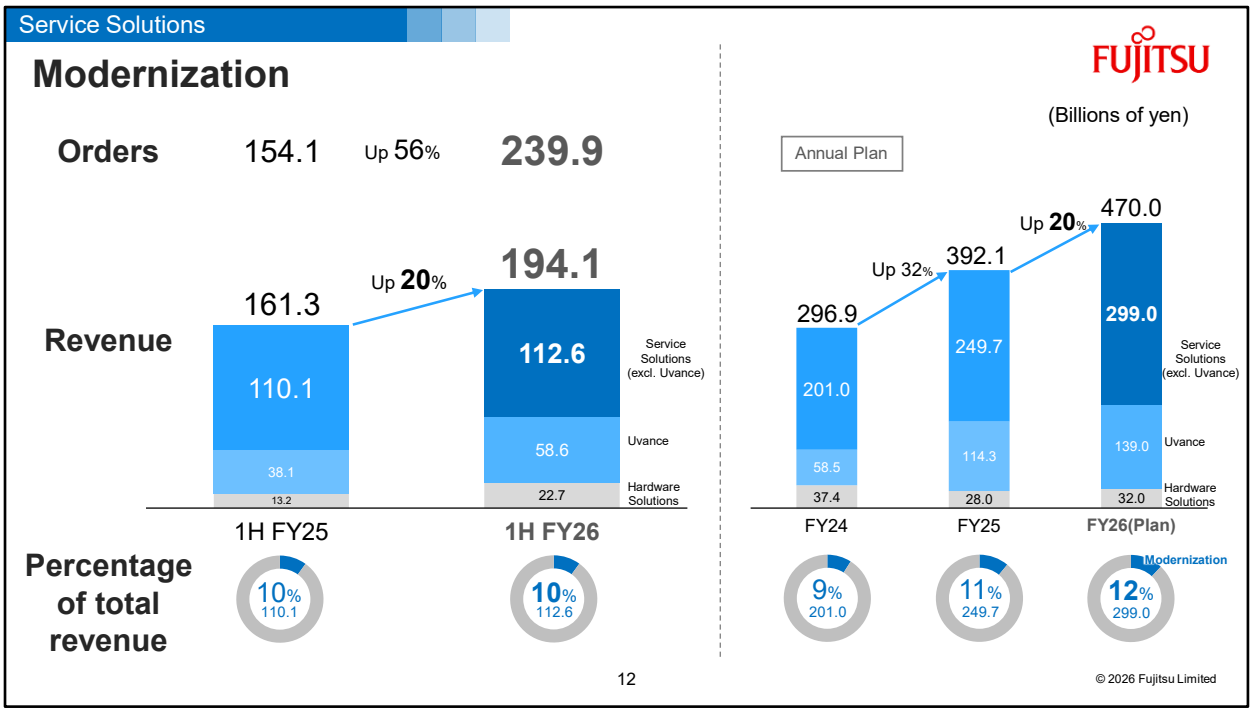
The figures on top show first-half orders of 388.7 billion yen, an increase of 22% from the prior year. This remarkable growth was driven by strong orders for offerings such as Uvance for Finance and Uvance for Retail, which we launched last year.

The graph shows revenue. Revenue in the first half was 393.4 billion yen, up 27% from the prior year. The factors behind this increase were mostly the same as those contributing to the increase in orders.

The pie charts at the bottom of the slide show the ratio of Uvance revenue as a percentage of the total revenue in Service Solutions. Uvance's share of total revenue increased from 29% in the prior year to 35%.

The right side of the slide shows our annual plan. We have set our revenue target at 840 billion yen, an increase of 18% from the prior year, but we expect a further step up in growth beyond this level.

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Page 12 shows Modernization, which is our other growth pillar.

Orders in the first half were 239.9 billion yen, up 56% from the prior year, showing strong growth.

The bar graph shows that revenue was 194.1 billion yen, up 20% from the prior year.

On this slide as well, the right side shows our annual plan. Our revenue target for fiscal 2026 is 470 billion yen, an increase of 20% from the prior year, and we are on track to achieve it.

We will expand AI-driven modernization to further improve quality and shorten system migration times. We will leverage these capabilities not only for our own modernization initiatives but also to expand our modernization business.

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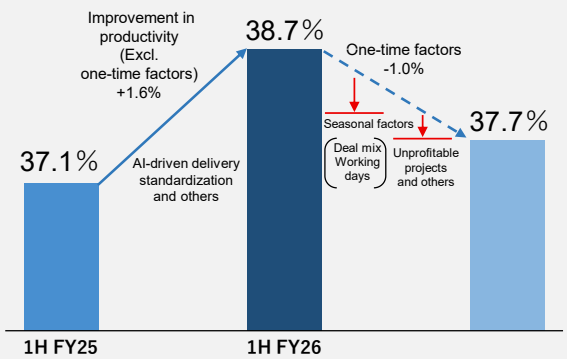
Service Solutions

Improvement in Profitability

FUJITSU

Improvement in profitability +6.9 billion yen (Gross margin ratio +0.6%)
[Improvement in productivity (Excl. one-time factors) +17.8 billion yen (Gross margin ratio +1.6％)]

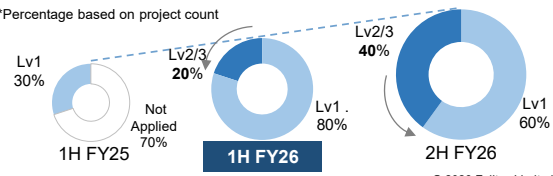
Gross margin



AI-Driven Delivery

- **Broadened Base**
  Rollout of AI-driven development (approx. 30% in Japan in 1H FY2025⇒ nearly complete globally)
- **Deepened Utilization**
  In addition to AI utilization Lv1 (optimization of development work through using generative AI), there was an increase in Lv2. (automation within processes through AI agents)
  Going forward, Lv2 and Lv3 (automation of multiple processes through multi-AI agents) will increase from approx. 20% to approx. 40%.
- **Increased Effectiveness**
  Increase in projects utilizing AI and shift in AI utilization level

*Percentage based on project count



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Page 13 shows the status of improvements in profitability.

Improvements in profitability led to the positive effect of adjusted operating profit increasing by 6.9 billion yen. The gross margin improved by 0.6 percentage points from the prior year.

While we aim for a sustainable gross margin improvement of 2 percentage points each year, the improvement in the first half was modest. This was, however, largely due to one-time negative factors concentrated in the second quarter.

The graph on the left provides a breakdown of factors affecting the gross margin. Excluding one-time factors, improvement in productivity led to gross margin improvement of 1.6 percentage points from the prior year. In addition to the benefits of our ongoing delivery standardization efforts, we are steadily seeing productivity gains from AI-driven delivery. This will be a key driver of future improvement, with further expansion planned for the second half of the fiscal year.

One-time factors, however, reduced the gross margin by 1.0 percentage points, as shown on the right.

First, there was a negative impact from seasonal factors. In terms of the deal mix, highly profitable large-volume software deals were concentrated in the first half of last year, but are concentrated in the second half of this year. Another factor was that there were fewer working days in the first half compared to the same period of the prior year due to calendar differences, which led to lower utilization of system engineers. These factors had a negative impact in the first half, but are expected to have a positive impact in the second half.

Another negative factor was the emergence of unprofitable projects. We encountered difficulties with certain projects, both in and outside of Japan, so we now anticipate delivery delays and higher costs and have recorded provisions for future costs. While these issues are very disappointing, we have now taken corrective action on all affected projects. We do not expect any further deterioration, and we expect this negative impact to end in the second half.

Excluding one-time factors, productivity improvements continued at the same steady pace as before, but seasonal factors and unprofitable projects held back the overall improvement.

The right side of the slide shows the condition of our AI-driven delivery, which is helping to accelerate productivity improvements. We have largely completed the expansion of AI adoption across the organization and are now focused on driving deeper utilization.

We are transitioning from level 1 AI utilization, which focuses on the optimization of individual tasks, to level 2, which uses AI agents to automate processes, and beyond that to level 3 where multi-AI agents consolidate and automate multiple processes

Furthermore, we select large-scale projects expected to deliver significant benefits as Top Gun projects and concentrate our personnel with advanced AI expertise on these projects.

We aim to sustainably achieve greater productivity gains by advancing to higher levels of AI utilization in the second half of fiscal 2026 and into the next fiscal year.

Service Solutions

Breakdown by Sub-Segment

(Billions of yen)

		1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY	(%)
Service Solutions	Revenue	1,066.5	1,129.4	62.9	5.9
	Japan	795.2	849.5	54.3	6.8
	Outside Japan	271.2	279.8	8.6	3.2
	Adjusted Operating Profit	119.6	133.7	14.1	11.8
	[%]	[11.2%]	[11.8%]	[0.6%]	
Enterprise	Revenue	410.1	439.9	29.7	7.3
	Japan	333.4	347.0	13.5	4.1
	Outside Japan	76.7	92.9	16.2	21.2
	Adjusted Operating Profit	41.1	42.3	1.2	3.0
	[%]	[10.0%]	[9.6%]	[-0.4%]	
Public	Revenue	656.3	689.4	33.1	5.1
	Japan	461.7	502.5	40.7	8.8
	Outside Japan	194.5	186.9	-7.6	-3.9
	Adjusted Operating Profit	78.5	91.4	12.9	16.5
	[%]	[12.0%]	[13.3%]	[1.3%]	

Enterprise

Japan business revenue increased mainly in Manufacturing industry customers.
Modest profit growth due to the concentration of high-margin deals in 2H and increased growth investments.

Public

Japan business revenue increased broadly across Government, Local Government, Defense, Finance and Public Racing industry customers.
16% profit increase due to higher revenue and improved profitability.

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Page 14 shows the status of the sub-segments of Service Solutions.

First is Enterprise. Revenue in the sub-segment was 439.9 billion yen, up 7.3% from the prior year.
In Japan, there was widespread growth, particularly in the manufacturing industry, including in the automotive, assembly, and chemical fields. The positive effects of the integration of BrainPad and GK Software also contributed to the increase in revenue.

In terms of profit, despite the effects of higher revenue, the concentration of highly profitable business deals in the second half of the fiscal year and an increase in growth investments led to only a slight increase in the sub-segment's adjusted operating profit.

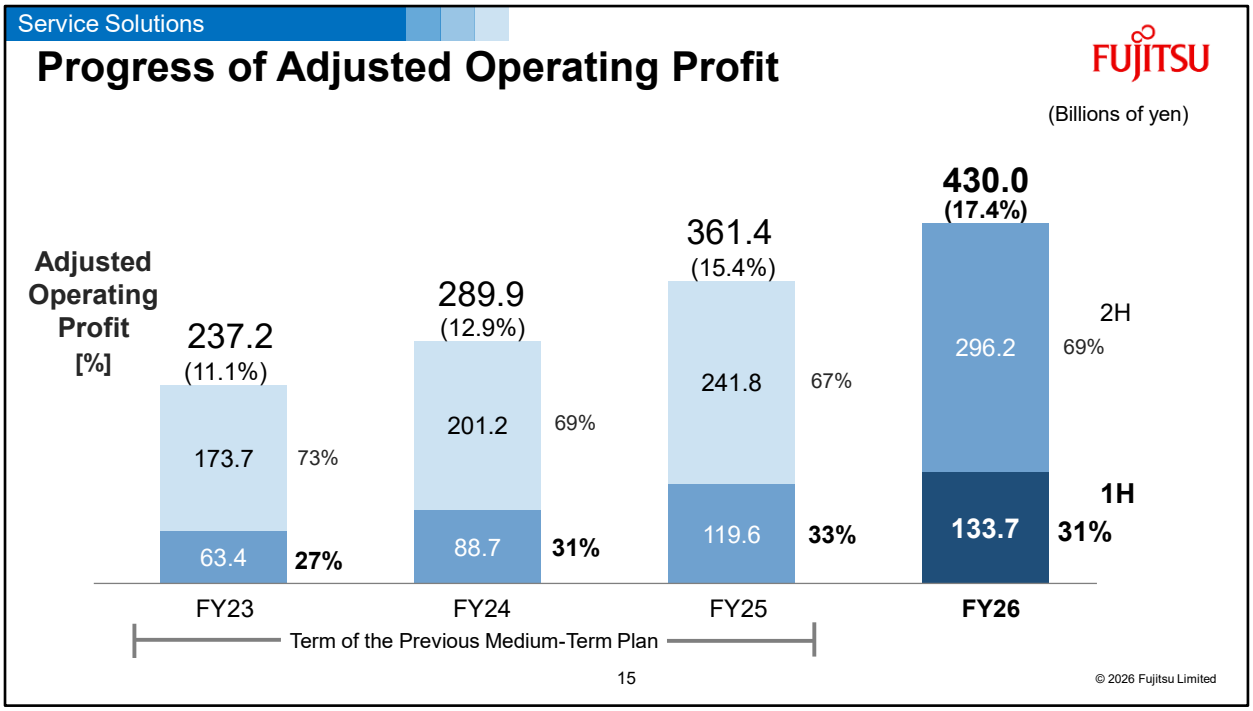
Revenue in the Public sub-segment was 689.4 billion yen, up 5.1% from the prior year.
Revenue in Japan grew by 8.8%. There was growth in nearly all areas, including Government Agencies and Local Government, Defense, Finance, and Public Racing.

In terms of profit, in addition to the effects of higher revenue, there were also improvements in profitability. Due to this, the adjusted operating profit for the sub-segment increased 16% from the prior year.

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Service Solutions

Progress of Adjusted Operating Profit



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Page 15 shows the adjusted operating profit for the first and second half of the fiscal year, starting from the three-year period of our previous Medium-Term Management Plan.

As steady growth continues,, the adjusted operating profit for the first half of fiscal 2026 was 133.7 billion yen. This is an increase of 14.1 billion yen from the prior year, and represents a 31% rate of progress toward our adjusted operating profit plan for the full fiscal year.

As usual, profit is skewed toward the second half of the fiscal year. Although the progress made toward the adjusted operating profit plan in the first half of the fiscal year has improved little by little, it fell slightly flat for fiscal 2026.

We will steadily work toward reaping profits in the second half of the fiscal year, including through the concentration of revenue at the end of the fiscal year and the increased effects of AI-driven delivery previously mentioned, to achieve our plan.

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Hardware Solutions

(Billions of yen)

	1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY	(%)
Revenue	424.8	449.1	24.2	5.7
System Products	346.5	365.2	18.6	5.4
Network Products	78.2	83.8	5.6	7.2
Adjusted Operating Profit	12.5	4.5	-8.0	-64.0
[%]	[2.9%]	[1.0%]	[-1.9%]	

System Products

Revenue increased due to higher demand from outside Japan and FX impact.
Profit declined due to rising component costs.

Network Products

Revenue increased due to base station sales to Japan customers.

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Page 16. I will now talk about the other segments besides Service Solutions.

First is Hardware Solutions.

Revenue was 449.1 billion yen, up 5.7% from the prior year. Adjusted operating profit was 4.5 billion yen, down 8.0 billion yen from the prior year.

In System Products, revenue increased by 5.4%. Revenue grew due to higher demand, mainly from outside of Japan, and movements in foreign exchange.

On the other hand, in terms of profitability, there was a decrease in adjusted operating profit. This was due to the negative impact from an increase in the cost of components, such as memory chips.

80% sales in the first half of fiscal 2026 were for projects that were contracted in the prior fiscal year. We were unable to fully pass on to customers the cost increases that occurred after the contracts were signed.

For orders from this fiscal year onward, our contracts now allow us to set selling prices based on the latest cost changes so this negative impact will disappear. In the second half of the fiscal year, we expect that 87% of our contracts will be new this fiscal year.

Revenue in Network Products increased by 7.2%. The increase in revenue for the first half of the year was mainly from base stations in Japan. Revenue from the photonics business is skewed toward the second half of the year.

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Ubiquitous Solutions

(Billions of yen)

	1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY	(%)
Revenue	113.1	89.8	-23.3	-20.6
Adjusted Operating Profit	21.7	13.4	-8.3	-38.3
[%]	[19.2%]	[14.9%]	[-4.3%]	

- Counter-effect from last year's Windows 10 end-of-support demand.

Inter-segment Elim./ Corporate

(Billions of yen)

	1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY
Adjusted Operating Profit	-32.5	-37.7	-5.1

- Increased R&D investment in areas such as next-generation CPUs (MONAKA), Physical AI, and quantum computing.

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Page 17. The top part of the page shows Ubiquitous Solutions.

Revenue was down by 20.6%. Adjusted operating profit was 13.4 billion yen and the adjusted operating profit margin was 14.9%, representing a decrease in profit of 8.3 billion yen from the prior year. This is the result of pullback from Windows 10 update-related demand from the prior year.

On the bottom half of the page, in Inter-Segment Elimination and Corporate, an operating loss of 37.7 billion yen was recorded. This represented a 5.1 billion yen increase in expenses from the prior year.

Investments for the development of cutting-edge technologies, such as the FUJITSU-MONAKA next-generation CPU, quantum computers, and physical AI, are progressing according to plan.

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Cash Flows, Assets, Liabilities and Equity

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I will now talk about the status of cash flows and the balance sheet.

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Cash Flows (Consolidated)

FUJITSU

(Billions of yen)

	1H FY2025	1H FY2026	vs. LY
Core Free Cash Flow *	164.2	94.9	-69.3

* Ordinary free cash flow, excluding one-time cash inflows or outflows from such activities as business restructurings, structural reforms, and acquisitions or divestitures.

- Core free cash flow: ・Strategic buildup of memory and CPU inventory to meet 2H demand
  ・Increased investment in advanced technologies

I	Cash flows from operating activities	167.6	129.1	-38.5
II	Cash flows from investing activities	259.0	-41.9	-301.0
I + II	Free Cash Flow	426.7	87.1	-339.5
III	Cash flows from financing activities	-114.8	-119.5	-4.7

- Cash flows from investing activities: [FY25] Cash inflows from the sales of SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES Co., LTD. and GENERAL Inc.
- Cash flows from financing activities: [FY26] Increased dividend payout -35.8 billion yen [(FY25) -24.8 billion yen → (FY26) -60.7 billion yen]
  Increased in share buybacks -12.3 billion yen [(FY25) -20.5 billion yen → (FY26) -32.8 billion yen]

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Page 19 shows cash flows.

Excluding one-time cash inflows or outflows, core free cash flow was 94.9 billion yen. There was a decrease in inflows of 69.3 billion yen from the prior year. This is due to an increase in strategic inventory, such as memory chips and CPUs, to meet the demand in the second half of the year. In addition to this, we have also increased investment in cutting-edge technology development, both in terms of expenditures and equipment.

Toward the bottom of the table, free cash flow including one-time inflows or outflows was 87.1 billion yen, a decrease in inflows of 339.5 billion yen from the prior year. This is due to the pullback from inflows from the sale of businesses such as SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO., LTD. and GENERAL Inc. in the prior year.

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Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Consolidated)

(Billions of yen)

	Year-end FY2025*	End of 1H FY2026	vs. LY
Total Assets	3,416.6	3,310.0	-106.6
Total Liabilities	1,368.1	1,247.4	-120.7
Total Equity	2,048.4	2,062.5	14.1
Total Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent	2,028.7	2,042.7	13.9
Reference: Financial Indices			
Interest-bearing Loans	133.0	126.5	-6.5
(Net Interest-bearing Loans)	[-317.2]	[-286.8]	[30.4]

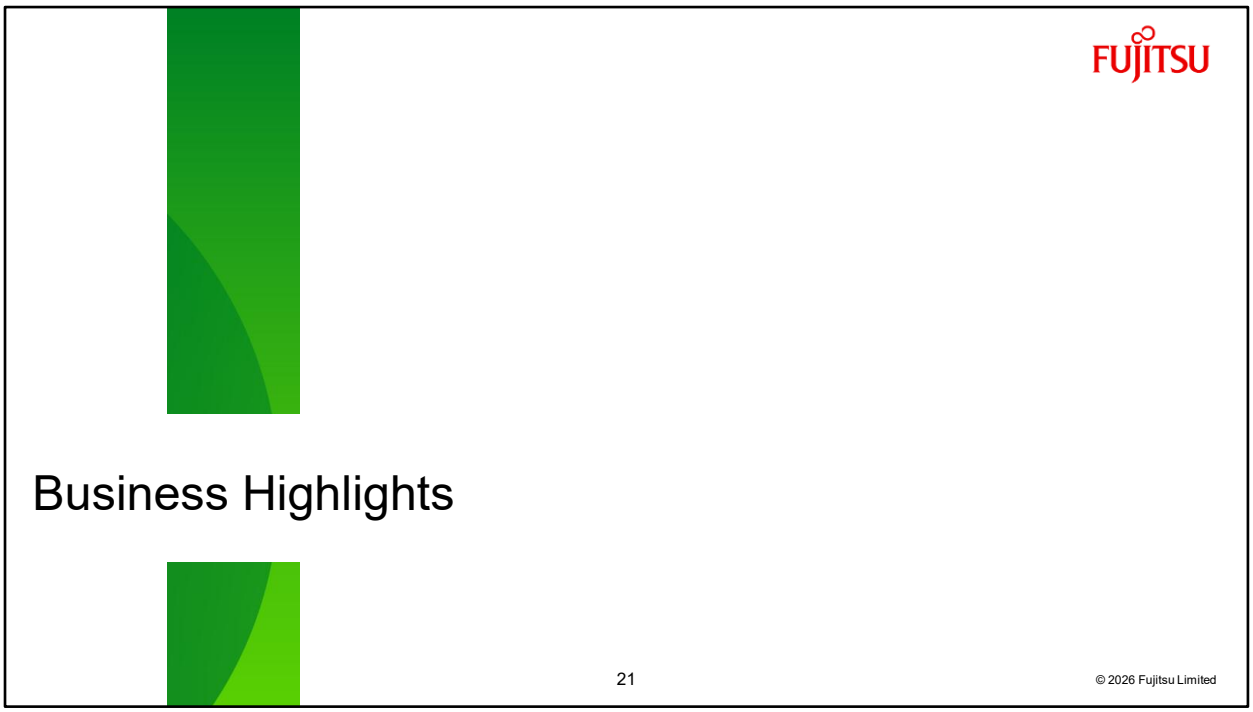
*Restated based on the results of Purchase Price Allocation process for BrainPad Inc.

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Page 20 shows the status of Assets, Liabilities and Equity.

I will omit an explanation for this page.

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Page 21. I will now share business highlights from the first half of the year and recent announcements.

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Cyber Security

Implemented company-wide cybersecurity initiatives driven by management and frontline teams working as one
Building on the practical expertise gained through these efforts, Fujitsu announced its strategy in August and launched a related solution on October 27.

- Cyber security incidents including information leaks and discoveries of critical vulnerabilities are occurring frequently across society
- Inadequate asset management and shortcomings in vulnerability management remain widespread, while increasingly sophisticated AI-enabled attacks are making these challenges even more difficult to address
- The importance of enabling company management teams to objectively understand and manage the overall risk landscape, while driving continuous improvement, is increasing

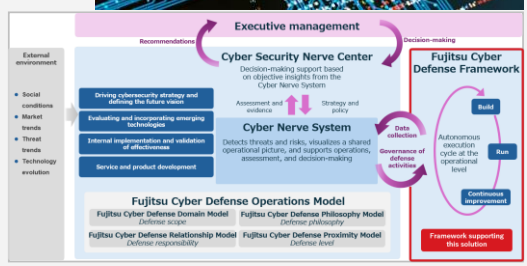


Fujitsu's rollout of its practical knowledge to customers

Establishment of Cyber Defenses Lifecycle Strategy
(Announced 8/26/2026)

Commences Provision of Solution to Support Strengthening Corporate Cyber Defense Capabilities
(Announced 10/27/2026)

- Understanding IT assets and threat information
- Prioritizing asset management countermeasures
- Visualizing implementation status and achieving a cyber security management cycle



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First is cyber security.

Recently, cyber security incidents that significantly impact not only business activities, but also society as a whole, have been occurring one after another.

Fujitsu has the advantage of being able to provide comprehensive solutions from R&D to consulting, system development and operation monitoring, to cyber security incident response, based on the knowledge we have accumulated by serving as Customer Zero.

Based on this practical knowledge and our cutting-edge technologies, in August Fujitsu announced its formulation of a cyber security strategy to achieve a cyber defense lifecycle. Then, the other day, we announced that we will begin providing a solution that supports strengthening corporate cyber defense capabilities. We have received an extremely large number of inquiries about this solution. Not only will it detect and respond to cyber security incidents, but will also contribute to continuously strengthening customers' cyber defense capabilities and cyber resilience.

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FUJITSU-MONAKA

In 2H FY2026 Fujitsu will officially release its high-performance and energy-efficient CPU FUJITSU-MONAKA to support digital sovereignty in the age of AI

- Equipped with confidential computing capabilities and provides a safe processing environment from the hardware level
- High-performance, energy-efficient, highly secure CPU

End of Aug. 2026 -

Began lending test servers for early field trials (Approx. 45 companies)

Nov. 2026

Sale of FUJITSU-MONAKA will start

*Will be provided sequentially starting from 4Q FY2026

Sale of Fujitsu MONAKA servers will start

*Will be shipped out sequentially starting from 1Q FY2027

CPU specs	Server performance	Application performance
Maximum frequency 3.8 GHz DDR memory transfer rate 8,800 MT/s	INT8 theoretical computational performance 213.8 TOPS ※TOPS: Tera Operations Per Second Memory throughput performance 1000 GB/s	LLM inference performance batch size 2 307.0 Tokens/s gpt-oss-20B 55.2 Tokens/s Gemma4-31B HPC application execution efficiency 86.8%



CPU revenue target: FY2027: 35 billion yen | Combined total from FY2027-30: 250 billion yen

Roadmap for providing FUJITSU-MONAKA series CPUs

- 2027: FUJITSU-MONAKA 2nm
- 2029: FUJITSU-MONAKA-X 1.4nm (To be installed on FugakuNEXT)
- 2031: FUJITSU-MONAKA-XX (Cutting-edge process)

These results were obtained from a project subsidized by NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization)

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Next is the progress being made on FUJITSU-MONAKA.

FUJITSU-MONAKA is a high-performance and energy-efficient CPU that supports digital sovereignty in the age of AI. Its confidential computing capabilities will allow it to serve as a reliable computing platform from the hardware level up.

We began providing test servers to be used in field trials in August, and are working on early field trials with 45 companies in and outside of Japan.

Its official release is scheduled for November, when it will finally be launched on the market. FUJITSU-MONAKA will be offered as a standalone product and equipped on Fujitsu MONAKA Servers. It will be launched not only on the Japanese market, but also globally on the US, European, and APAC markets.

We have also made a roadmap toward FUJITSU-MONAKA's successors, MONAKA-X and MONAKA-XX. We will utilize our proprietary technologies to continue to provide processors that achieve an even higher cost-performance ratio that takes into account future AI models, and support the evolution of sovereign platforms.

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Physical AI

FUJITSU

Rollout of collaborative control platform that protects data and control sovereignty to various industries through internal implementation and collaborations with partner companies

Began exploring business opportunities with FANUC, Yaskawa Electric, and Kawasaki Heavy Industries for the societal implementation of physical AI integrated with NVIDIA's technologies
(Announced 7/16/2026)

Initiatives at Kasashima Plant

- Implementing Fujitsu Kozuchi Physical OS prototype with the plant serving as Customer Zero
- Creating Fujitsu MONAKA servers. Providing platform that manages the entire process from development to manufacturing to support sovereignty.

Participated in the 2026 World Humanoid Robot Games held in China (Aug. 2026)



Fujitsu Kozuchi Physical OS

2H FY2026: Implementation of V1.0 in projects with partner companies
FY2027: Release of V2.0

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Physical AI expands the effectiveness of AI from beyond the digital world to the real world as well.

In July, we announced a collaboration with FANUC, Yaskawa Electric, and Kawasaki Heavy Industries toward the early societal implementation of physical AI, and are reviewing business opportunities for this.

In addition, we are also working on a trial implementation of an AI factory through a prototype of Fujitsu Kozuchi Physical OS, a multi-robot collaborative control platform, at our Kasashima Plant.

Kasashima Plant is also where we are producing the Fujitsu MONAKA Servers I just mentioned. By implementing physical AI and managing the entire process from development to production, we will provide a sovereign AI platform.

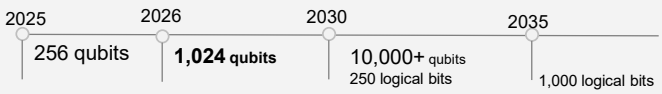
The practical knowledge gained from the prototype at Kasashima Plant will be leveraged for the implementation of Fujitsu Kozuchi Physical OS and V1.0 will be implemented in a model project at partner companies this fiscal year. In addition, after we receive feedback from the demonstration, we plan to release V2.0 in fiscal 2027.

Quantum Computing

FUJITSU

Advancing the creation of a hybrid quantum computing platform that combines quantum and HPC computing with AI
Progressing the development of technology not limited to a specific method, as well as carrying out initiatives to accelerate the societal implementation of quantum technologies

Superconducting method: 1,024-qubit quantum computer to be deployed in 2026





Diamond spin method: development of prototype
[Announced 9/8/2026]

Neutral-atom model: Fujitsu and Yaqumo begin testing quantum computing architecture and basic software on neutral-atom quantum computer hardware [Announced 9/9/2026]

Global open-source release of the Open Quantum Application Research Package (OpenQARP) [Announced 9/15/2026]

- Advancing the building of computing infrastructure that is both sovereign and secure, and providing robust computing power to a wide range of industries, including finance, drug discovery, materials, and defense

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Quantum computing.

We are working to develop a hybrid computing platform through combining quantum computing, HPC, and AI. We are also advancing this approach through multiple quantum computing methods.

For the superconducting approach, following our development of the first made-in-Japan commercial use 256-qubit superconducting quantum computer, we plan to deploy one of the world's largest 1,024-qubit quantum computers this year.

In addition, we have developed a prototype for the diamond spin method and are also working on a neutral-atom model. Along with the open-source release of our software, we are also advancing the development of technology that is not limited to a specific method of quantum computing and accelerating initiatives to speed up the societal implementation of quantum computing technologies.

Going forward, we will provide a sovereign and secure computing platform to a wide variety of industries, including finance, drug discovery, materials, and defense.

These four highlights that I shared are not about things that will happen in the distant future; we are now at a phase where this has a direct impact on tomorrow's business. We will combine these technologies with applications to achieve sovereign orchestration, provide reliable value to society, and tie them into sustainable growth for Fujitsu.

Earnings Forecast for FY2026

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I will now talk about our financial forecast for fiscal 2026.

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Financial Forecast (Adjusted)

(Billions of yen)

	FY2025 (Actual)	FY2026(Forecast) Current Forecast	FY2026(Forecast) Change vs. Previous Forecast	vs. LY	(%)
Revenue	3,502.9	3,510.0	-	7.0	0.2
Adjusted Operating Profit	390.5	425.0	-	34.4	8.8
[%]	[11.2%]	[12.1%]	[-%]	[0.9%]	
Adjusted Net Profit*	298.2	320.0	-	21.7	7.3

*Adjusted Net Profit includes Adjusted Net Profit from discontinued operations

Exchange Rate					
U.S. dollar / Yen	151	150	-	-1	-0.7
Euro / Yen	175	170	-	-5	-2.9
British pound / Yen	202	195	-	-7	-3.5

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Page 27 shows our adjusted financial forecast.

Our forecast remains unchanged from our prior announcement. We will continue to work hard to ensure that we can achieve another fiscal year of record high profits.

Adjusted Consolidated Results/Items

(Billions of yen)

	FY2026 (Forecast)			Change vs. Previous Forecast			vs. LY		
	Adjusted Consolidated Results	Adjusted Items	Consolidated Results	Adjusted Consolidated Results	Adjusted Items	Consolidated Results	Adjusted Consolidated Results	Adjusted Items	Consolidated Results
Revenue	3,510.0	-	3,510.0	-	-	-	7.0	-	7.0
Operating Profit	425.0	-10.0	415.0	-	-	-	34.4	32.2	66.6
[%]	[12.1%]		[11.8%]	[-%]		[-%]	[0.9%]		[1.9%]
Net Profit	320.0	-10.0	310.0	-	-	-	21.7	-161.1	-139.4

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The figures from page 28 also remain unchanged from our prior announcement. The projections for our business segments and cash flows also remain unchanged, so I will omit them.

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Business Segment Information

(Billions of yen)

		FY2025 (Actual)	FY2026(Forecast) Current Forecast	FY2026(Forecast) Change vs. Previous Forecast	vs. LY	(%)
Service Solutions	Revenue	**2,346.9**	**2,470.0**	**-**	**123.0**	**5.2**
	Japan	1,771.7	1,960.0	-	188.2	10.6
	Outside Japan	575.2	510.0	-	-65.2	-11.3
	Adj. Operating Profit	**361.4**	**430.0**	**-**	**68.5**	**19.0**
	[%]	**[15.4%]**	**[17.4%]**	**[-%]**	**[2.0%]**	
Hardware Solutions	Revenue	1,009.8	960.0	-	-49.8	-4.9
	Adj. Operating Profit	67.0	62.0	-	-5.0	-7.5
	[%]	[6.6%]	[6.5%]	[-%]	[-0.1%]	
Ubiquitous Solutions	Revenue	229.8	160.0	-	-69.8	-30.4
	Adj. Operating Profit	38.8	28.0	-	-10.8	-27.9
	[%]	[16.9%]	[17.5%]	[-%]	[0.6%]	
Inter-segment Elim./ Corporate	Revenue	-83.6	-80.0	-	3.6	-
	Adj. Operating Profit	-76.7	-95.0	-	-18.2	-

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Breakdown by Sub-Segment

(Billions of yen)

		FY2025 (Actual)	FY2026(Forecast)		vs. LY	(%)
			Current Forecast	Change vs. Previous Forecast		
Service Solutions	Revenue	2,346.9	2,470.0	-	123.0	5.2
	Adj. Operating Profit	361.4	430.0	-	68.5	19.0
	[%]	[15.4%]	[17.4%]	[-%]	[2.0%]	
Enterprise	Revenue	866.3	940.0	-	73.6	8.5
	Adj. Operating Profit	101.2	123.0	-	21.7	21.5
	[%]	[11.7%]	[13.1%]	[-%]	[1.4%]	
Public	Revenue	1,480.6	1,530.0	-	49.3	3.3
	Adj. Operating Profit	260.1	307.0	-	46.8	18.0
	[%]	[17.6%]	[20.1%]	[-%]	[2.5%]	

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Cash Flows

(Billions of yen)

	FY2025 (Actual)	FY2026(Forecast)		vs. LY
		Current Forecast	Change vs. Previous Forecast	
Core Free Cash Flow	289.9	300.0	-	10.0
Adjusted items from GAAP Free Cash Flow	192.7	-90.0	-	-282.7
Free Cash Flow	482.6	210.0	-	-272.6

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Notice of Information Disclosure

Integrated Report 2026 (※Released on October 27)

Provides an integrated overview of Fujitsu's business activities and value creation initiatives.

Sustainability Data Book 2026(※Released on October 27)

Japanese and international disclosure standards, this report provides a comprehensive overview of the Fujitsu Group's policies, organizational structures, internal and external initiatives, targets, and performance in the three areas of ESG (environmental, social, and governance)

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This concludes our financial results and financial forecast. In closing, I would like to make one final announcement.

We published Fujitsu's Integrated Report 2026 and Sustainability Data Book 2026 on our website.

These documents showcase Fujitsu's general initiatives for value creation, so we would like to invite you to take a look at them.

This concludes my presentation.

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Thank you



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Cautionary Statement

These materials may contain forward-looking statements that are based on management's current information, views and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual results may differ materially from those projected or implied in the forward-looking statements due to, without limitation, the following factors listed below.

- General economic and market conditions in key markets (particularly in Japan, Europe, North America, Oceania, and Asia, including China)
- Fluctuations in exchange rates or interest rates
- Fluctuations in capital markets
- Intensifying price competition
- Changes in market positioning due to competition in R&D
- Changes in the environment for the procurement of parts and components
- Changes in competitive relationships due to collaborations, alliances and technical provisions
- Risks related to public regulations, public policy and tax matters
- Risks related to product or services defects
- Potential emergence of unprofitable projects
- Risks related to R&D investments, capital expenditures, business acquisitions, business restructuring, etc.
- Risks related to natural disasters and unforeseen events
- Changes in accounting policies

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Supplementary

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Consolidated PL by Quarter

Adjusted Consolidated Results

(Billions of yen)

		FY2025					FY2026	
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total	1Q	2Q
Continuing Operation	Revenue	749.8	816.6	884.6	1,051.7	3,502.9	779.3	846.9
	Adjusted Operating Profit	**35.1**	**86.2**	**107.8**	**161.4**	**390.5**	**54.9**	**59.0**
	[%]	**[4.7%]**	**[10.6%]**	**[12.2%]**	**[15.3%]**	**[11.2%]**	**[7.0%]**	**[7.0%]**
	Financial income (expenses), tax expense, etc.	-5.8	-28.0	-24.2	-34.6	-92.8	-13.0	-13.0
	Adjusted Net Profit	29.2	58.1	83.5	126.7	297.7	41.8	45.9
Adjusted Net Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent from Discontinued Operations		0.5	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
Adjusted Net Profit		29.7	58.1	83.5	126.7	298.2	41.8	45.9

Consolidated Results

Continuing Operation	**Operating Profit**	**33.4**	**71.8**	**105.6**	**137.3**	**348.3**	**52.5**	**55.0**
	Financial income (expenses), tax expense, etc.	-5.6	18.3	-23.9	-31.6	-42.8	-12.4	-12.6
	Net Profit	27.8	90.2	81.6	105.7	305.4	40.1	42.4
Net Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent from Discontinued Operations		143.9	-	-	-	143.9	-	-
Net Profit		**171.7**	**90.2**	**81.6**	**105.7**	**449.4**	**40.1**	**42.4**

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Adjusted Items by Quarter

(Billions of yen)

	FY2025					FY2026	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total	1Q	2Q
Adjusted Operating Profit	35.1	86.2	107.8	161.4	390.5	54.9	59.0
Adjusted items from GAAP Operating Profit	-1.6	-14.3	-2.1	-24.0	-42.2	-2.3	-3.9
One-time Profit/Loss from business transfers	0.2	1.8	-	-0.3	1.6	-	-
Business model transformation cost	-0.8	-15.0	-0.7	-22.0	-38.6	-	-2.2
M&A related expenses	-1.0	-1.0	-1.4	-1.7	-5.3	-2.3	-1.7
Operating Profit	33.4	71.8	105.6	137.3	348.3	52.5	55.0
Adjusted Net Profit	29.7	58.1	83.5	126.7	298.2	41.8	45.9
Adjusted items from GAAP Net Profit	141.9	32.1	-1.9	-21.0	151.1	-1.7	-3.5
Net Profit	171.7	90.2	81.6	105.7	449.4	40.1	42.4
Net Profit from Continuing Operations	27.8	90.2	81.6	105.7	305.4	40.1	42.4
Net Profit from Discontinued Operations	143.9	-	-	-	143.9	-	-

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Business Segment Information by Quarter

(Billions of yen)

		FY2025					FY2026	
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total	1Q	2Q
Service Solutions	Revenue	514.6	551.8	591.2	689.2	2,346.9	548.9	580.4
	Adj. Operating Profit	47.8	71.7	96.4	145.3	361.4	62.8	70.9
Enterprise	Revenue	197.6	212.5	216.4	239.7	866.3	213.0	226.9
	Adj. Operating Profit	17.2	23.8	29.2	30.8	101.2	19.3	22.9
Public	Revenue	317.0	339.3	374.8	449.4	1,480.6	335.9	353.5
	Adj. Operating Profit	30.5	47.9	67.1	114.5	260.1	43.4	47.9
Hardware Solutions	Revenue	202.1	222.6	248.1	336.9	1,009.8	211.2	237.9
	System Products	167.1	179.4	195.9	273.7	816.2	175.0	190.2
	Network Products	34.9	43.2	52.2	63.2	193.6	36.1	47.6
	Adj. Operating Profit	1.3	11.1	24.5	29.9	67.0	-3.7	8.2
Ubiquitous Solutions	Revenue	47.9	65.2	64.7	51.8	229.8	34.4	55.3
	Adj. Operating Profit	8.2	13.5	9.7	7.3	38.8	4.4	8.9
Inter-segment Elim./ Corporate	Revenue	-14.8	-23.1	-19.4	-26.2	-83.6	-15.2	-26.7
	Adj. Operating Profit	-22.3	-10.2	-22.9	-21.2	-76.7	-8.6	-29.1
Total	Revenue	749.8	816.6	884.6	1,051.7	3,502.9	779.3	846.9
	Adj. Operating Profit	35.1	86.2	107.8	161.4	390.5	54.9	59.0

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Uvance

(Billions of yen)

		FY2025					FY2026	
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total	1Q	2Q
Orders	vs. LY(%)	145%	185%	161%	139%	156%	146%	107%
	Vertical	48.4	84.5	75.3	98.3	306.6	70.5	90.8
	vs. LY(%)	105%	156%	141%	96%	120%	155%	98%
	Horizontal	79.2	106.4	110.8	124.2	420.8	122.7	104.5
	vs. LY(%)	117%	168%	148%	111%	133%	151%	102%
	Total	127.6	190.9	186.2	222.6	727.5	193.3	195.3
Revenue	vs. LY(%)	169%	215%	155%	156%	169%	147%	111%
	Vertical	49.8	72.8	79.8	94.3	296.8	73.4	80.7
	vs. LY(%)	144%	130%	147%	121%	134%	123%	132%
	Horizontal	96.9	91.4	101.8	122.2	412.4	118.8	120.4
	vs. LY(%)	152%	158%	150%	134%	147%	131%	122%
	Total	146.7	164.3	181.7	216.5	709.3	192.2	201.2

Vertical: 4 cross-industry areas that solve societal issues
Horizontal: 3 technical areas that support cross-industry areas

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Cash Flows by Quarter

(Billions of yen)

	FY2025					FY2026	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Total	1Q	2Q
Core Free Cash Flow	230.3	-66.0	11.5	114.1	289.9	217.7	-122.7
Adjusted items from GAAP Free Cash Flow	171.4	90.9	-47.8	-21.9	192.7	-3.2	-4.5
Free Cash Flow	401.7	24.9	-36.3	92.2	482.6	214.4	-127.3

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Assumptions Used for FY2026 Forecasts

1. Exchange Rates (Average) and Impact of Fluctuation

	FY2025 (Actual)	FY2026			Impact of Exchange Rate Fluctuation 2H (Forecast)*
		1H (Actual)	2H (Forecast)	Change vs. Previous Forecast	
U.S. dollar / Yen	151	159	150	-	-0.4 Billion yen
Euro / Yen	175	184	170	-	0.1 Billion yen
British pound / Yen	202	214	195	-	0.0 Billion yen

* Impact of 1 yen fluctuation on Adj.operating profit (yen depreciation).

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Assumptions Used for FY2026 Forecasts

2. Capital Expenditures, Depreciation and Amortization
(Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and leased Assets)

(Billions of yen)

	1H		Full year		Change vs. Previous Forecast
	FY2025 (Actual)*	FY2026 (Actual)	FY2025 (Actual)*	FY2026 (Forecast)	
Capital Investment	18.5	46.2	50.3	75.0	-
Intangible Investments and Others	40.0	45.2	83.7	75.0	-
Capital Expenditures (Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and leased Assets)	58.6	91.5	134.0	150.0	-
Depreciation	23.2	24.4	47.7	50.0	-
Amortization and Others	37.7	41.8	81.9	80.0	-
Depreciation and Amortization (Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and leased Assets)	61.0	66.2	129.6	130.0	-

* Excluding amounts related to discontinued operations

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