

To Shareholders

**Internet Disclosure of
the Notice of Convocation of the 28th Ordinary
General Meeting of Shareholders**

May 27, 2019

NTT DOCOMO, INC.

Contents

BUSINESS REPORT

1. Independent Auditor.....1
2. Systems for ensuring the propriety of the Company's business activities
and their operational status2

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY [IFRS]7
(Reference) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME [IFRS].....8
4. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....9

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET
ASSETS16
6. Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements18

In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations, and the provisions of Article 16 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the aforesaid information is deemed to have been provided to the shareholders by being available at the Company's following website:

(<https://www.nttdocomo.co.jp/english/corporate/ir/event/meeting/index.html>).

BUSINESS REPORT

1. Independent Auditor

(1) Name of independent auditor

KPMG AZSA LLC

(2) Audit fees paid to the independent auditor in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019

Details	Amount (Millions of yen)
Audit fees for the independent auditor in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	634
Total monetary and other financial benefits payable by the Company and its subsidiaries	824

(Notes)

1. The audit contract between the Company and the independent auditor does not distinguish among audit fees paid for audits performed pursuant to the Companies Act and audit fees paid for audits performed pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and since it is not practically possible to make such a distinction, the amounts indicated in the audit fees paid to the independent auditor in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 above are totals.
2. Consideration is paid to the independent auditor for services other than the services specified in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Act (non-audit services). The non-audit services are advisory services and other service relating to international financial reporting standards.

(3) Grounds for consenting to audit fees paid to the independent auditors

The Audit & Supervisory Board consented to the audit fees paid to the independent auditor after considering the time required for the audit and details such as the allocation of personnel under the independent auditor's audit plan; the suitability of the state of execution of the audit by the independent auditor; and the basis for the calculation of the estimated fees.

(4) Policies concerning decisions to discharge or not reappoint independent auditors

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

In addition, if the Company determines that it would be difficult for the independent auditor to perform proper audits, the Audit & Supervisory Board may determine the content of a proposal to the general meeting of shareholders that the independent auditor be discharged or not be reappointed.

2. Systems for ensuring the propriety of the Company's business activities and their operational status

A summary of the Board of Directors resolution concerning the development of a system to ensure the propriety of the Company's business activities (internal control system) is set forth below, along with an overview of the system's operational status.

1) Basic stance on fortifying internal control systems

- (a) In fortifying the internal control systems, the Company aims to achieve legal compliance, management of loss risk and appropriate and efficient business operations and consider various measures, including regulations, organizational and structural improvement, formulation of action plans and the monitoring of activities.
- (b) An internal control committee will be formed as an entity overseeing efforts to have the internal control systems function more efficiently. The committee will aim to fortify internal control systems from the cross-departmental perspective; upon assessing efficacy, necessary improvements will be carried out.
- (c) Appropriate efforts will be made with regard to ensuring the reliability of the internal control systems, which will be involved with the financial reporting based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.
- (d) The Board of Directors will approve the basic policy on fortifying internal control systems (the Basic Policy), receive regular reports on the progress of the initiative to fortify internal control systems, and oversee and monitor the internal control systems of the Company.
- (e) As chief executive officer, the president and representative director will oversee the efforts to build the internal control systems based on the Basic Policy approved by board members.

2) Fortifying structure relating to internal control systems

- (a) System to ensure that the performance of duties by directors and employees conform with laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Incorporation
We institute the "NTT DOCOMO Group Code of Ethics" and compliance-related regulations and create requisite systems for ethical and legal compliance. In addition, when preparing financial statements, officers responsible for finance, audit & supervisory board members, and independent auditors hold preliminary discussions of significant accounting policies, and for disclosure of company information including financial statements in a manner that conforms with securities-related laws and regulations, matters are decided at meetings of the Board of Directors after the necessary internal procedures pursuant to in-house regulations have been completed. Also, the Internal Audit Department conducts audits of the company's overall business activities to ensure conformity with laws and regulations and in-house regulations.
- (b) System for storage and maintenance of information relating to the performance of duties by directors
Information relating to the performance of duties by directors is recorded and stored in accordance with rules stipulating the methods of storage and administration of documents and administrative information.
- (c) Regulations and other systems relating to the management of loss risks
Executive directors responsible for risk management periodically summarize information relating to risks in their organizations in accordance with rules concerning risk management, and the internal control

committee made up of directors, senior vice presidents, and others identifies risks as necessary for companywide risk management, and decide management policy for identified risks to prevent risks from occurring and to take rapid countermeasures in the event that risks do occur.

(d) System to ensure that the performance of duties by directors is conducted efficiently

The efficiency of the performance by directors of their duties is ensured by such means as decision-making rules based on internal regulations and the specification of powers relating to their duties, the formulation of medium-term management policies and business plans by the Board of Directors, and the establishment of committees composed of directors, senior vice presidents, and others.

(e) System to ensure the propriety of the business activities of the corporate group consisting of the Company, its parent company, and its subsidiaries

i. System for reporting matters concerning the execution of duties of directors, etc. of subsidiaries to the company

In accordance with the rules stipulating fundamental matters relating to the management of affiliated companies for the purpose of the comprehensive development and improvement of performance of the Group, affiliated companies will consult with or report to the Company.

ii. Regulations and other systems relating to the management of loss risks of subsidiaries

Intrinsic risks in the Group are managed in accordance with the rules concerning risk management, and risk management for Group companies is conducted according to their scale and business type.

iii. System to ensure that the performance of duties by directors, etc. of subsidiaries is conducted efficiently

Group companies establish decision-making rules and authority in duties according to their scale and business type, and consult or report on principal issues relating to the business operations of the Group as a whole.

iv. System to ensure that the performance of duties by directors, etc. and employees of subsidiaries conforms with laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Incorporation

We have established the "NTT DOCOMO Group Code of Ethics" as a uniform code of ethics for the Group, and all Group companies strive to comply with this code of ethics. Furthermore, subsidiaries' officers are responsible for formulating and reporting the status of management systems of code of ethics, as well as for reporting to the Company when they identify a problematic situation involving a management executive, and the Company provides the necessary guidance on the appropriate response.

v. Other systems to ensure appropriate operations

With respect to unusual transactions with the parent company, investigations are conducted by legal personnel and audits are conducted by audit & supervisory board members. Further, audits by the Internal Audit Department are directed to cover its subsidiaries, and whenever necessary they obtain and assess the results of the internal audits of those companies.

(f) System to ensure the effectiveness of audits by audit & supervisory board members

- i. Matters relevant to employees assistance to the duties of audit & supervisory board members if their assignment is requested

The Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office is established as an organization dedicated to assisting the audit & supervisory board members with the performance of their duties, and specialist staff are assigned to it.

- ii. Matters relevant to the independence of the employees in (i) above from directors

We provide the Audit & Supervisory Board with advance explanations concerning matters such as transfers and assessment of personnel who belong to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office, and pay respectful attention to the board's opinions before acting on such matters.

- iii. Matters relevant to ensuring the effectiveness of instructions of audit & supervisory board members to the employees in (i) above

Employees who belong to the Audit & Supervisory Board Member's Office exclusively follow the directions and commands of audit & supervisory board members.

- iv. System for reporting to audit & supervisory board members by directors and employees

Directors, executive officers, and employees report promptly to the audit & supervisory board members and to the Audit & Supervisory Board concerning matters prescribed by laws and regulations as well as requested matters necessary for the performance by the audit & supervisory board members of their duties.

- v. System for reporting to the Company's audit & supervisory board members by subsidiaries' directors, audit & supervisory board members and other equivalent persons and employees, or persons who have received reports from such persons

The matters to be reported in (iv) above shall include material information reported by Group companies.

- vi. System to ensure that persons making reports in the above items (iv) and (v) are not treated disadvantageously due to making the report

Persons who make reports in the above items (iv) and (v) are not treated disadvantageously due to making the report.

- vii. Matters relevant to procedures policy on the expense or debts arising from the execution such an advance payment or reimbursement of expenses arising from the execution of duties by audit & supervisory board members

Audit & supervisory board members may claim necessary expenses for the execution of their duties, and the Company must make the necessary payments based on such claims.

- viii. Other systems for ensuring that auditing by audit & supervisory board members is conducted effectively

Representative directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board hold regular meetings and develop an auditing environment necessary for enabling the audit & supervisory board members to perform their duties. In addition, representative directors endeavor to establish a system enabling audit & supervisory board members to hold regular and occasional meetings with the Internal Audit Department and independent auditors.

3) Operational status of internal control systems

- (a) In order to ensure that the performance of duties by directors and employees conforms to laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, meetings of the Compliance Promotion Committee are held to check decisions on initiatives made by management systems for ethical and legal compliance as well as to check on the status of the implementation of such initiatives. Furthermore, periodic training, education and monitoring are carried out for management executives and employees to foster awareness of ethical and legal compliance, and a compliance help desk has been established in an effort to prevent compliance violations.
- (b) In order to store and manage the information related to duties of directors, we established rules for storage and management of written documents and management information. Furthermore, refer to Business Report “3. The State of Corporate Governance and the State of Directors, Corporate Officers and Audit & Supervisory Board Members, etc., (7) Efforts Related to Information Security” for other details on the Company’s efforts related to information security.
- (c) As rules and other systems related to the management of the risk of loss, the Risk Management Principles were established to contribute to the appropriate and smooth management of the operations of the Company and Group companies, and in FY 2018, two meetings of the Internal Control Committee based on the rules were held to identify the risks requiring management across the entire Company and establish management policies on these risks. Furthermore, the Internal Audit Department conducted audits on whether the management policies for each risk were being appropriately managed by each organization.
- (d) In order to ensure the efficient execution of duties of directors, we arrange our organization to realize our management strategy to ensure duties are executed efficiently. In FY 2018, we established the 5G Laboratories and Digital & Marketing Department.
- (e) In order to ensure the propriety of the business activities of the corporate group consisting of the Company, as well as its parent company and its subsidiaries, we receive the necessary consultation and reports from Group companies, and we provide guidance on the establishment and operation of internal control systems to subsidiaries. Furthermore, the Internal Audit Department conducts internal audits of select Group companies.
- (f) In order to ensure that audit by audit & supervisory board members are conducted effectively, we make quarterly reports of financial condition of subsidiaries deemed to be important in terms of business to audit & supervisory board members, as well as these being reported at the meetings attended by the audit &

supervisory board members. Also the results of internal audits for the Company and Group companies are reported to audit & supervisory board members on a monthly basis. Furthermore, the Internal Audit Department, the Accounts and Finance Department and the Accounting Auditor hold periodic tri-party meetings with audit & supervisory board members to encourage coordination.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY [IFRS]

Millions of yen

Equity attributable to shareholders of NTT DOCOMO, INC.								
	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Other components of equity	Total	Noncon- trolling interests	Total equity
Balance as of March 31, 2018	¥ 949,680	¥ 153,115	¥ 4,908,373	¥ (448,403)	¥ 102,342	¥ 5,665,107	¥ 27,121	¥ 5,692,228
Cumulative impact on initial adoption of IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments”			2,665		9,371	12,035		12,035
Balance as of April 1, 2018	949,680	153,115	4,911,038	(448,403)	111,713	5,677,142	27,121	5,704,263
Profit			663,629			663,629	1,222	664,851
Other comprehensive income					(7,603)	(7,603)	84	(7,519)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	663,629	—	(7,603)	656,026	1,306	657,332
Dividends			(377,284)			(377,284)	(583)	(377,868)
Purchase of treasury stock				(600,000)		(600,000)		(600,000)
Retirement of treasury stock			(1,048,403)	1,048,403		—		—
Changes in ownership interests without loss of control		1				1	2,554	2,555
Changes in ownership interests with loss of control						—	(8,126)	(8,126)
Put options granted to noncontrolling interests		15,968				15,968		15,968
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings			11,515		(11,515)	—		—
Total transactions with shareholders	—	15,968	(1,414,172)	448,403	(11,515)	(961,316)	(6,155)	(967,471)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	¥ 949,680	¥ 169,083	¥ 4,160,495	¥ (0)	¥ 92,595	¥ 5,371,853	¥ 22,271	¥ 5,394,124

(Note) Amounts are rounded off to the nearest 1 million yen.

(Reference) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME [IFRS]

	Millions of yen	
	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	
	(April 1, 2018 - March 31, 2019)	
Profit	¥	664,851
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes):		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		3,750
Change in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,105
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method		(3,731)
Total of items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1,124
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Foreign exchange translation differences		(8,594)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method		(49)
Total of items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(8,643)
Total other comprehensive income (net of taxes)		(7,519)
Total comprehensive income	¥	657,332
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholders of NTT DOCOMO, INC.		656,026
Noncontrolling interests		1,306
Total comprehensive income	¥	657,332

(Note) Amounts are rounded off to the nearest 1 million yen.

4. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Accounting basis for the consolidated financial statements

Summary of significant accounting and reporting policies:

1. Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated statutory report is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), in compliance with Paragraph 1, Article 120-1 of provision of the Japanese Company Accounting Regulations. However, in compliance with Paragraph 3 of the article, certain disclosure that is required on the basis of IFRS is omitted. The accounting policies of DOCOMO are based on IFRS effective as of March 31, 2019, excluding the provisions of IFRS that are not early adopted and the exemptions permitted under IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” (revised in November 2008) (“IFRS 1”).

2. Valuation of inventories

Inventories mainly comprise handsets and accessories and are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs include purchase costs and all other costs incurred until the inventory has reached the current location and condition. Net realizable value is calculated by subtracting the estimated cost required for sale from the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business. The first-in, first-out method is adopted as the method of calculating the cost of handsets.

3. Valuation of financial assets

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as “financial assets measured at amortized cost,” “financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” and “financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss”. DOCOMO initially recognizes trade receivables and other receivables measured at amortized cost on the date of occurrence and other financial assets on the transaction date.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet both of the following conditions are categorized as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

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

As of financial assets measured at amortized cost, trade receivables from contracts with customers are measured at transaction price while all the others are measured at fair value plus the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition at the initial recognition. After the initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost after subtracting the loss allowance from the total carrying amount calculated based on the effective interest rate method.

No financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.

Equity financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income—

Investments in equity financial assets that are not held for trading purposes may be designated irrevocably to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, and DOCOMO makes this designation for each financial assets.

Equity financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at initial recognition at fair value plus the transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition. After the initial recognition, these are measured at fair value and subsequent changes are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the amount recognized as other comprehensive income is derecognized, the cumulative amounts are transferred to retained earnings and are not transferred to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss—

Financial assets other than the above are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value at the time of their initial recognition, and transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. After the initial recognition, these are measured at fair value and the subsequent changes are recognized as profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets—

As for financial assets measured at amortized cost, DOCOMO records loss allowance of financial assets based on expected credit losses.

4. Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets**(1) Property, plant and equipment**

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed by the straight-line method.

(2) Goodwill and other intangible assets

Amortization of other intangible assets is computed by the straight-line method. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, and an impairment test is performed at the same time every year or whenever there is any indication that these may be impaired.

Impairment losses of goodwill and unamortizable intangible assets are included in “Impairment loss” of the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

5. Accounting for provisions**Provisions for point programs**

DOCOMO offers “d POINT Service,” which provide benefits, such as discount on DOCOMO’s products and services, and payments at DOCOMO’s partner stores to customers in exchange for points that DOCOMO grants customers based on the usage of cellular phone or other services, and points that do not impose any performance obligation in contracts are recognized and presented as “Provisions for point programs”.

6. Liability for employees' retirement benefits

Defined benefit liability is the present value of defined benefit obligations as of the end of fiscal year less the fair value of plan asset. Changes arising from remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability(asset) include actuarial gain or loss and gain (excluding amounts included in interest) on plan assets and are recognized in other comprehensive income and are immediately transferred from other components of equity to "retained earnings."

7. Revenue from contracts with customers

Based on the following 5 steps approach, DOCOMO recognize revenue in an amount that reflects the consideration to which DOCOMO expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.

Step 1: Identify the contracts with the customers

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied

In addition, DOCOMO capitalizes the recoverable portion of the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with customers and costs to fulfill contracts.

8. Consumption tax

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

Note to change in accounting policies

DOCOMO has adopted IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" (revised in July 2014) ("IFRS 9") from the beginning of the fiscal year ended 31, 2019 (April 1, 2018). DOCOMO adopted U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP") before adopting IFRS and the difference between U.S. GAAP-based carrying amounts and IFRS 9-based carrying amounts at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 is accounted for as "adjustments to retained earnings" and "other components of equity".

Although equity financial instruments of which fair values were not readily determinable were measured using the cost method under U.S. GAAP, following the adoption of IFRS 9 at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, they are designated as items to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and changes in their fair value are included in "Other components of equity". While receivables held for sale were measured at the lower of cost and fair value, and the portion of the cost exceeding the fair value is recorded as a valuation allowance in "trade and other receivables" and "securities and other financial assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position under U.S. GAAP, they are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss since April 1, 2018.

Cumulative effects of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the consolidated statement of financial position at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 are an increase of ¥4,397 million in "Investments accounted for using equity method," an increase of ¥11,190 million in "Securities and other financial assets," a decrease of ¥3,435 million in "Deferred tax assets," an increase of ¥116 million in "Other non-current liabilities", an increase of ¥2,665 million in "Retained earnings," and an increase of ¥9,371 million in "Other components of equity." The impact on "profit" and "basic earnings per share" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 is immaterial.

Scope of consolidation and application of equity method:

Scope of consolidation and application of equity method

There were 102 consolidated subsidiaries, 20 equity method affiliates and 3 affiliates not applied as of March 31, 2019.

Note to consolidated statement of financial positions

1. Loss allowance directly subtracted from trade and other receivables ¥32,628 million
2. Other components of equity

Other components of equity include change in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, foreign exchange translation differences and remeasurements of defined benefit plans.

3. Property, plant and equipment

(Millions of yen)

	March 31, 2019
Wireless telecommunications equipment	¥ 5,203,932
Buildings and structures	919,674
Tools, furniture and fixtures	466,045
Land	153,989
Construction in progress	194,935
Sub-total	6,938,574
Accumulated depreciation and amortization and accumulated impairment losses	(4,314,785)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	2,623,789

Note to consolidated statement of changes in equity:

1. The class and number of the issued shares

Class of shares	Number of shares as of March 31, 2018	Increase during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Decrease during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Number of shares as of March 31, 2019
Shares of common stock of NTT DOCOMO, INC.	3,782,299,000	—	447,067,906	3,335,231,094

(Note)

A decrease in the number of issued shares of common stock totaled 447,067,906 shares is due to retirement of treasury stock.

2. Dividends

- (1) Cash dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total cash dividends paid (millions of yen)	Cash dividends per share (yen)	Date of record	Date of payment
The general meeting of shareholders on June 19, 2018	Shares of common stock of NTT DOCOMO, INC.	¥ 179,659	¥ 50	March 31, 2018	June 20, 2018

The Board of Directors' meeting on October 31, 2018	Shares of common stock of NTT DOCOMO, INC.	¥ 197,625	¥ 55	September 30, 2018	November 22, 2018
---	--	-----------	------	--------------------	-------------------

(2) Cash dividends declared for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 and to be paid during the next fiscal year

As a proposal of the 28th general meeting of shareholders, NTT DOCOMO, INC. plans to submit a matter about dividends of a common stock as follows:

i Total cash dividends declared	¥183,438 million
ii Cash dividends per share	¥55
iii Date of record	March 31, 2019
iv Date of payment	June 19, 2019
v Source of dividends	Retained earnings

3. Put options granted to noncontrolling interests

For the written put option of the subsidiaries' shares granted to the owner of noncontrolling interests by DOCOMO, in principle, DOCOMO initially recognizes the present value of the redemption amount as other financial liabilities, and the same amount is subtracted from "additional paid-in capital". When the written put option is expired, the amount is transferred from "other financial liabilities" to "additional paid-in capital".

Note regarding financial instruments:

1. Conditions of financial instruments

In normal course of business, DOCOMO has financial instruments including securities, long-term debt and other financial assets and liabilities. The fair value and cash flow for these assets and liabilities may be negatively impacted by fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. To manage these risks, DOCOMO may use derivative instruments such as interest rate swap agreement, foreign currency option contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts. The financial instruments are executed with creditworthy financial institutions, and the management of DOCOMO believes that there is little risk of default by these counterparties. DOCOMO sets and follows internal regulations that establish conditions to enter into derivative contracts and procedures of approving and monitoring such contracts.

2. Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount, fair value and the difference as of March 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Millions of yen		
	March 31, 2019		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
Financial assets measured at fair value:			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Receivable held for sale (*)	¥ 1,178,186	¥ 1,178,186	—
Derivatives			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	1	1	—
Total derivatives	1	1	—
Investment trust	942	942	—
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Equity securities and contributions	200,984	200,984	—
Total	1,380,113	1,380,113	—
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:			
Derivatives			
Foreign currency option contracts	26	26	—
Total derivatives.	26	26	—
Total	26	26	—

(*) DOCOMO entered into a contract regarding the transfers of accounts receivable for DOCOMO's telecommunications services and installment receivables for subscribers' equipment purchases with NTT FINANCE CORPORATION for customer's convenience. As of March 31, 2019, the amount of the receivables resulting from the sale of receivables to NTT FINANCE CORPORATION is ¥315,671 million, and the amount of receivables held for sale is ¥1,178,186 million.

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined by the following method. In estimating the fair values of financial instruments, market prices are used where available. If market prices are not available, the fair values of financial instruments are estimated by discounting their future cash flows, or by other appropriate methods.

“Cash and cash equivalents,” “Trade and other receivables,” and “Trade and other payables”

The carrying amounts of these items approximate their fair values. Short-term receivables held for sale measured at fair value are categorized within Level 2, and their fair values are determined by discounting, using a LIBOR-based discount rate, their future cash flows estimated taking into account factors such as the probability of default and loss rates of similar receivables.

“Other financial assets” and “Securities and other financial assets”

Other financial assets include marketable securities and investments in shares of common stock and bonds issued by unlisted non-equity-method associates.

The fair values of marketable securities are measured at the quoted market prices of identical assets in active markets.

Unlisted common shares are measured at fair value, using the evaluation model based on discounted future cash flows, revenues, profitability and net assets, along with the evaluation methods including the peer comparison method.

Derivative instruments comprise interest rate swap agreements, foreign currency option contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts, and their fair values are evaluated based on observable market data. The valuation of these derivatives is periodically verified using observable market data, such as exchange rates.

The fair values of long-term receivables held for sale are determined by discounting, using a LIBOR-based discount rate, their future cash flows estimated taking into account factors such as the probability of default and

loss rates of similar receivables. With respect to other financial assets with relatively short maturities except for the above, carrying amounts are approximately the same as their fair values.

“Long-term debt”

The fair values of long-term debt are estimated based on discounted future cash flows calculated using an interest rate that will be applicable when similar debt is obtained.

Their fair values are evaluated and verified based on observable market data.

“Other financial liabilities”

Derivative instruments comprise interest rate swaps, foreign currency option contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts. Their fair values are evaluated based on observable market data. The valuation of such derivatives is periodically verified using observable market data, such as exchange rates.

Note regarding per share information:

Shareholders of NTT DOCOMO, INC. equity per share:	¥	1,610.64
Basic earnings per share attributable to shareholders of NTT DOCOMO, INC.:	¥	187.79

Events after the reporting period

(Sale of shares in an affiliate)

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

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

In September 2018, we entered into an agreement with Sumitomo Mitsui Card and SMFG to sell all Sumitomo Mitsui Card shares in our possession to SMFG in April 2019.

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

As of March 31, 2019, the carrying amount of “Asset held for sale” is ¥234,160 million.

As of April 1, 2019, DOCOMO sold all Sumitomo Mitsui Card shares in our possession to SMFG. Cumulative other comprehensive income (net of taxes) related to “Asset held for sale” amounted to ¥47,765 million (credit) and was included in “Other components of equity” in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2019. All of this amount are not recognized in profit or loss but are directly reclassified to “Retained earnings” when the asset was sold. This sale had no material effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(Resolution of share repurchase up to prescribed maximum limit)

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

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Year ended March 31, 2019 (April 1, 2018 - March 31, 2019)

(Millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity									
	Common stock	Capital surplus		Earned surplus					Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
		Capital legal reserve	Total capital surplus	Earned legal reserve	Other earned surplus			Total earned surplus		
					Accelerated depreciation reserve	General reserve	Earned surplus brought forward			
Balance as of April 1, 2018	¥ 949,679	¥ 292,385	¥ 292,385	¥ 4,099	¥ 4	¥ 358,000	¥ 4,215,805	¥ 4,577,909	¥ (448,402)	¥ 5,371,571
Cumulative effect due to a change of accounting principle							(3,295)	(3,295)		(3,295)
Balance as of April 1, 2018 including the effect due to a change of accounting principle	¥ 949,679	¥ 292,385	¥ 292,385	¥ 4,099	¥ 4	¥ 358,000	¥ 4,212,510	¥ 4,574,614	¥(448,402)	¥ 5,368,276
Changes during the annual period										
Reversal of accelerated depreciation reserve					(4)		4	-		-
Dividends from surplus							(377,284)	(377,284)		(377,284)
Net income							680,080	680,080		680,080
Purchase of treasury stock									(599,999)	(599,999)
Retirement of treasury stock							(1,048,402)	(1,048,402)	1,048,402	-
Net changes other than shareholders' equity										
The total amount of changes during the annual period	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(745,601)	(745,606)	448,402	(297,203)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	¥ 949,679	¥ 292,385	¥ 292,385	¥ 4,099	¥ 0	¥ 358,000	¥ 3,466,908	¥ 3,829,008	¥ (0)	¥ 5,071,072

(Note) Amounts are rounded down to the nearest 1 million yen.

(Millions of yen)

	Valuation and translation adjustments		Total net assets
	Net unrealized holding gains or losses on securities	Total valuation and translation adjustments	
Balance as of April 1, 2018	¥ 45,359	¥ 45,359	¥ 5,416,930
Cumulative effect due to a change of accounting principle			(3,295)
Balance as of April 1, 2018 including the effect due to a change of accounting principle	¥ 45,359	¥ 45,359	¥ 5,413,635
Changes during the annual period			
Reversal of accelerated depreciation reserve			-
Dividends from surplus			(377,284)
Net income			680,080
Purchase of treasury stock			(599,999)
Retirement of treasury stock			-
Net changes other than shareholders' equity	(25,716)	(25,716)	(25,716)
The total amount of changes during the annual period	(25,716)	(25,716)	(322,919)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	¥ 19,642	¥ 19,642	¥ 5,090,715

(Note) Amounts are rounded down to the nearest 1 million yen.

6. Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

Significant accounting policies for the non-consolidated financial statements

Basis of preparation:

The accompanying non-consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles accepted in Japan.

1. Valuation of certain assets

(1) Securities

Held-to-maturity securities are stated at amortized cost, which is determined by the interest method.

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

Available-for-sale securities whose fair value is readily determinable are stated at fair value as of the end of the fiscal year. The holding gains and losses, net of applicable deferred tax assets/liabilities, are directly reported as a separate component of net assets instead of being reflected in earnings. The cost of securities sold is determined by the moving-average method with the exception of the cost of debt securities sold, which is determined by the first-in, first-out method.

Available-for-sale securities whose fair value is not readily determinable are stated at moving-average cost.

(2) Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are stated at fair value as of the end of the fiscal year.

(3) Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost. The cost of terminal equipment to be sold is determined by the first-in, first-out method. The cost of other inventories is determined by the specific identification method. The amount of inventories in the non-consolidated balance sheet is reduced based on a decrease of profitability.

2. Depreciation and amortization of non-current assets

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

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is computed by the straight-line method.

The useful lives of the assets are determined by estimation and the residual values of the assets are determined substantially.

(2) Intangible assets (except lease assets)

Amortization of intangible assets is computed by the straight-line method.

The useful lives of the assets are determined by estimation.

Internal-use software is amortized over the estimated useful life (7 years or less) on a straight-line basis.

(3) Lease assets

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

Amortization of lease assets is computed by the straight-line method.

The useful lives of the assets are determined by the term of leases and the residual values of the assets equal to zero.

3. Accounting for allowances

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts

In order to cover expected losses, NTT DOCOMO, INC. provides allowance for doubtful accounts principally in an amount computed based on the historical bad debt ratio during a certain reference period and the estimated uncollectible amount based on the analysis of certain individual accounts including claims in bankruptcy.

(2) Liability for employees' retirement benefits

In order to provide for employees' retirement benefits, NTT DOCOMO, INC. accrues the liability as of the end of the fiscal year in an amount calculated based on the estimated projected benefit obligation and plan assets at the end of the fiscal year.

In calculating projected benefits obligation, the benefit formula basis is used to attribute the expected benefit attributable to the respective fiscal year.

Actuarial losses (gains) are recognized as incurred at the end of the fiscal year.

Prior service cost is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service periods of employees at the time of occurrence.

(3) Accrued liabilities for point programs

The costs of awards under the point programs called "d POINT Service" and "docomo Points Service" that are reasonably estimated to be redeemed by the customers in the future based on historical data are accounted for as "Accrued liabilities for point programs."

(4) Provision for loss on business withdrawal

The loss resulting from the withdrawal of the multimedia broadcasting business for mobile devices, that are reasonably estimated to occur for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020 and beyond, are accounted for as "Provision for loss on business withdrawal."

4. Other significant accounting policies

(1) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Japanese yen at the current spot rate at the end of the fiscal year and the subsequent translation gains or losses are reflected in earnings.

(2) Consumption tax

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

Change in accounting policies

(Change in accounting relating to liabilities for employees' retirement benefits)

NTT DOCOMO, INC. previously accounted for the contribution to the Special Accounting Fund for the NTT CDBP (formally Special Accounting Fund for NTT Employees' Welfare Pension) as an expense, given that the plan is a social welfare pension plan which is considered as a multi-employer defined benefit plan for accounting purposes. Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, however, sufficient information has become available to use defined benefit accounting for the plan and DOCOMO, INC. has applied a new accounting treatment that a provision for the plan is recognized as a liability. The provision is measured based on the present value of the benefits attributed to current and prior years.

As result of this, "Liability for employees' retirement benefits" as of April 1, 2019 increased by ¥4,746 million and the balance of "Earned surplus brought forward" decreased by ¥3,295 million.

Change in presentation

(1) Partial Amendments to 'Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting'

Starting from April 1, 2018, NTT DOCOMO, INC. has applied "Partial Amendments to 'Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting'" (ASBJ Statement No. 28, issued on February 16, 2018) and deferred tax asset is presented in "Investment and other assets" section.

(2) Non-consolidated statement of income

"Gain on sales of investment securities", which was included in "miscellaneous income" for the previous year, is presented separately for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 since its amount became significant.

Note to non-consolidated balance sheet:

1. Non-current assets in supplementary businesses are included in non-current assets for telecommunication business because these amounts are not material.

2. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

	Millions of yen
	March 31, 2019
Accumulated depreciation	¥ 4,192,346

3. Accounts receivable from and payable to affiliated companies

	Millions of yen
	March 31, 2019
Long-term accounts receivable	¥ 18,843
Short-term accounts receivable	48,371
Short-term accounts payable	403,958

Note to non-consolidated statement of income:

1. The total amounts of operating revenues, operating expenses and business transactions other than operating activities due from or to affiliated companies are as follows:

	Millions of yen
	Year ended
	March 31, 2019
Operating revenues	¥ 84,404
Operating expenses	598,983
Other than operating activities	49,352

2. Non-operating revenues from affiliated companies, the amounts of which exceed 10% of total non-operating revenues of NTT DOCOMO, INC., are as follows:

	Millions of yen
	Year ended
	March 31, 2019
Dividend income	¥ 42,170

Note to non-consolidated statement of changes in net assets:

The class and number of the treasury stock (fiscal year ended March 31, 2019)

Class of shares	Number of shares as of April 1, 2018	Increase during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Decrease during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019	Number of shares as of March 31, 2019
Shares of common stock of the Company	189,114,487	257,953,552	447,067,906	133

(Note)

An increase in the treasury stock of 257,953,552 shares resulted from repurchases of the shares through tender offer and compulsory acquisition of less-than-one-unit shares upon request.

A decrease in the treasury stock of 447,067,906 shares resulted from the retirement of treasury stock.

Note regarding deferred taxes:

Main factors of recognition of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Recognition of deferred tax assets resulted mainly from write-downs of investment in shares of affiliated companies, accelerated depreciation and amortization, liability for employees' retirement benefits and accrued liabilities for point programs. Recognition of deferred tax liabilities resulted mainly from net unrealized holding gains or losses on securities. The amount of valuation allowance which was deducted in calculation of deferred tax assets was ¥50,019 million.

Note regarding financial instruments:

1. Conditions of financial instruments

NTT DOCOMO, INC. focuses on secured and advantageous fund management and, principally, NTT DOCOMO, INC. invests in financial instruments whose principals are guaranteed and which incur fixed income. NTT DOCOMO, INC. also monitors credit risks of financial institutions which NTT DOCOMO, INC. deals with.

For fund procurement, NTT DOCOMO, INC. focuses on stable and the lowest cost financing, in addition to agile and flexible financing. NTT DOCOMO, INC.'s fund procurement is principally made with borrowings from financial institutions, including banks, and issuing bonds.

Shares and bonds, accounted as investment securities and shares of affiliated companies, are exposed to market volatility risks. These securities are mainly the securities of companies with which NTT DOCOMO, INC. has commercial relationship. Following internal regulations for securities, NTT DOCOMO, INC. periodically measures these securities at fair value.

Notes receivable, accounts receivable, trade, and accounts receivable, other, collectively accounts receivables, are exposed to credit risks of customers. Following internal regulation for billing management, NTT DOCOMO, INC. performs due date controls and balance controls for each customer and monitors major customers' credit status.

Securities and deposits are exposed to credit risks of investees. The transactions are made in accordance with internal regulations for fund management.

Bonds and borrowings, collectively interest bearing liabilities, are fund procurement made in relation to capital expenditure, investments and loans, among others.

Accounts payable, trade, accounts payable, other, and accrued income taxes, collectively accounts payable, are mostly due within 1 year.

Long-term loan receivable from affiliated companies and deposits from affiliated companies are derived from the cash management system, the purpose of which is an efficient control of NTT DOCOMO, INC.'s overall cash, or others.

Interest bearing liabilities, accounts payable, and deposits from affiliated companies are exposed to liquidity risks, and are monitored with cash flow plan in accordance with internal regulations for cash management.

Derivatives are used only for hedging risks, and not used for speculative transaction to obtain gains on sale.

Bonds are mainly fixed-interest rate bonds. NTT DOCOMO, INC. uses interest rate swap transactions, under which NTT DOCOMO, INC. receives fixed rate interest payments and pay floating rate interest payments, to hedge the changes in fair value of certain debt as a part of our asset-liability management (ALM).

2. Fair value of financial instruments

Carrying amount, fair value and difference as of March 31, 2019 are as follows. Financial instruments, of which it is not practicable to disclose the estimated fair value, are not included in the table below.

	Millions of yen		
	March 31, 2019		
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Difference
(1) Investment securities	¥ 236,344	¥ 236,344	¥ —
(2) Shares of affiliated companies	2,318	3,157	839
(3) Long-term loan receivable in affiliated companies(*1)	36,052	36,052	—
(4) Cash and bank deposits	15,196	15,196	—
(5) Notes Receivable	8		
(6) Accounts receivable, trade	577,861		
(7) Accounts receivable, other (*2)	1,768,721		
Allowance for doubtful accounts (*3)	(30,449)		
	2,316,142	2,316,142	—
(8) Deposits	218,555	218,555	—
(9) Bonds (*4)	(50,000)	(51,528)	(1,528)
(10) Accounts payable, trade (*4)	(313,021)	(313,021)	—
(11) Accounts payable, other (*4)	(748,184)	(748,184)	—
(12) Accrued income taxes (*4)	(152,576)	(152,576)	—
(13) Deposits from affiliated companies (*4)	(105,820)	(105,820)	—

(*1) The balance of short-term loan receivable in affiliated companies is included.

(*2) The balance of “Long-term accounts receivable, other” is included.

(*3) The amount represents the allowance for “Accounts receivable, trade,” and “Accounts receivable, other.”

(*4) Amounts are accounted as liabilities.

(Notes)

1. Fair value measurement of financial instruments, securities and derivatives

(1) Investment securities and (2) Shares of affiliated companies

The fair value of these securities equals quoted market price.

(a) The amounts of available-for-sale securities based on classification, cost or amortized cost, carrying amount and difference are as follows:

	Classification	Millions of yen		
		March 31, 2019		
		Cost or amortized cost	Carrying amount	Difference
Carrying amount > Cost	Equity securities	¥ 57,372	¥ 118,960	¥ 61,588
Carrying amount ≤ Cost	Equity securities and debt securities	144,589	117,384	(27,205)

(b) For available-for-sale securities, proceeds from sales were ¥13,587 million, and gains from sales were ¥9,511 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

(3) Long-term loan receivable in affiliated companies

These instruments are stated at carrying amount, estimated to approximate fair value because there are no substantial differences between interest rates with which loans were made and interest rates in case of offering new loans.

(4) Cash and bank deposits, (5) Note receivable, (6) Accounts receivable, trade, and (8) Deposits

These instruments are stated at carrying amount because they are short-term and their carrying amounts are approximately the same as their fair values.

(7) Accounts receivable, other

These instruments are stated at carrying amount because they are due within 2 years and their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

(9) Bonds

Fair values of these instruments are estimated based on the discounted amounts of future cash flow using NTT DOCOMO, INC.'s current incremental borrowings rates for similar bonds.

(10) Accounts payable, trade, (11) Accounts payable, other, (12) Accrued income taxes and (13) Deposits from affiliated companies

These instruments are stated at carrying amount because they are short-term and their carrying amounts are approximately the same as their fair values.

2. Non-listed equity securities (the carrying amount of which is ¥284,318 million) are not included in (1) Investment securities nor (2) Shares of affiliated companies because it is not practicable to determine the fair value, for the reason that quoted market prices are not available and future cash flow is not determinable.

3. For the year ended March 31, 2019, NTT DOCOMO, INC. recognized impairment charges of ¥35,759 million for non-listed equity securities including shares of DOCOMO Digital Limited, which is a subsidiary of NTT DOCOMO, INC.

Note regarding equity in net income (losses) of affiliates and others:

	Millions of yen	
	March 31, 2019	
The amount of investments in affiliates	¥	224,394
The amount of investments in affiliates based on equity method*		385,900
The amount of equity in net income (losses) of affiliates based on equity method		(12,013)

(Note)

The amount of investments in affiliates based on equity method and the amount of equity in net income (losses) of affiliates based on equity method are prepared in accordance with IFRS, in compliance with Paragraph 1, Article 120 of provision of the Japanese Company Accounting Regulations.

* The amount of investments in affiliates based on equity method includes ¥234,159 million as the carrying amount of Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited. (SMCC) recorded as "Asset held for sales" in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Note regarding related party transactions:

1. Transactions with parent company and major corporate shareholders

Attribute	Name	Ownership	Relation with related party	Nature of transactions	Amount of transactions (millions of yen)	Account	Balance as of March 31, 2019 (millions of yen)
Parent company	NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION	64.10% (Owned)	Acceptance of an appointed person as a member of the Board of Directors	Share repurchases (*)	¥ 597,205	—	—

Terms and conditions of the above transactions:

(*) Based on the resolution of the Board of Directors on November 6, 2018, NTT DOCOMO, INC. acquired outstanding shares of its common stock by way of tender offer from November 7, 2018 through December 7, 2018. In order to ensure the precision and objectivity of the criteria, NTT DOCOMO, INC. set a tender offer price of ¥2,326 by applying a discount of 7% to the closing price of NTT DOCOMO, INC.'s common shares on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the business day before the meeting of the Board of Directors to decide the implementation of the tender offer (November 5, 2018.)

2. Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Attribute	Name	Ownership	Relation with related party	Nature of transactions	Amount of transactions (millions of yen)	Account	Balance as of March 31, 2019(millions of yen)
Affiliate	Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited. (SMCC)	34.00% (Direct Holding)	Transactions regarding credit cards	Settlements of advance payments on behalf of NTT DOCOMO, INC. (*)	¥ 154,510	Accounts payable, other	¥ 185,965

Terms and conditions of the above transactions:

(*) Settlements of advance payments on behalf of NTT DOCOMO, INC. are consideration of which SMCC paid in advance on behalf of NTT DOCOMO, INC. regarding credit cards transactions. The amount of transactions is stated as an average balance during the fiscal year due to the frequency of such transactions.

3. Transactions with companies under common control

Attribute	Name	Ownership	Relation with related party	Nature of transactions	Amount of transactions (millions of yen)	Account	Balance as of March 31, 2018 (millions of yen)
Subsidiary of the parent company	NTT FINANCE CORPORATION	2.92% (Direct Holding)	Business entrustment	Bailment of cash (*1)	¥ 610,844	Deposits	¥ 218,047
				Transfer of receivables (*2)	¥ 4,720,803	Accounts receivable, other Deposits received	¥ 315,670 ¥ 6,021

Terms and conditions of the above transactions:

(*1) Yield rates of the cash bailment are determined by NTT FINANCE CORPORATION based on market interest rates. The amount of transactions is stated as an average balance during the fiscal year due to the frequency of such transactions.

(*2) Transfer of receivables is made on general terms and at market price.

Note regarding per share information:

Net assets per share:	¥	1,526.34
Earnings per share:	¥	192.44

Events after the reporting period

(Sale of shares in an affiliate)

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

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

As of April 1, 2019, DOCOMO sold all Sumitomo Mitsui Card shares in our possession to SMFG.

We expect to record ¥135,446 million as gain on sale of shares in an affiliate for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2020.

(Resolution of share repurchase up to prescribed maximum limit)

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