Internet Disclosure Items
for Notice of Convocation of the 11th Annual Shareholders Meeting

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements
(From March 1, 2017 to February 28, 2018)

J. FRONT RETAILING Co., Ltd.

As for Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements, the Company provides those to shareholders by means of disclosure through the Internet (on the Company's website: http://www.j-front-retailing.com/) in accordance with the laws and regulations and the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes on important matters forming the basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements, etc.

1. Reporting standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

The J. Front Retailing Group, from the fiscal year under review, has been preparing its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), based on the provisions of Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Rules of Corporate Accounting.

Certain items of the consolidated financial statements that are required to be disclosed by the IFRS are omitted based on the latter provisions of the same Paragraph.

2. Matters concerning the scope of consolidation

Consolidated subsidiaries 25 companies

Major consolidated subsidiaries are listed in "1. Current status of the corporate group, (6) Status of significant parent company and subsidiaries" in the Business Report.

Furthermore, as all shares held in Forest Co., Ltd. were transferred during the fiscal year under review and the liquidation of JFR PLAZA Inc. was completed during the fiscal year under review, they are excluded from the scope of consolidation.

3. Matters concerning the application of the equity method

Equity method associates 7 companies

Major equity method associates include StylingLife Holdings Inc. With regard to equity method companies whose balance sheet dates are different from the consolidated balance sheet date, necessary adjustments are made by additionally preparing their financial statements as of the fiscal year end of the Company or other means.

4. Matters concerning the fiscal year of consolidated subsidiaries

With regard to subsidiaries whose balance sheet dates are not the end of February, which is balance sheet date of the Company, because the legal system of the region where the subsidiaries are located does not allow them to have the same balance sheet date as that of the Company, or for other reasons, adjustments are made by additionally preparing their financial statements as of the fiscal year end of the Company or other means.

5. Matters concerning accounting policies

(1) Foreign currency transactions

1) Foreign currency transactions

Each entity of the Group has set its own functional currency as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions of each entity are measured at the functional currency.

When each entity prepares non-consolidated financial statements, transactions in currencies other than its functional currencies are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of transactions.

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period are translated using exchange rates at the end of the reporting period.

Exchange differences arising from translation or settlement are recognized as profit or loss. However, when gains or losses on non-monetary items are recorded in other comprehensive income, exchange differences are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

2) Financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, etc.

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries, etc., are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expenses of foreign subsidiaries, etc. are translated into Japanese yen at the average exchange rate for the period, unless there is significant change in the exchange rate during the period. When there is significant change in the exchange rate, the income and expenses are translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

Exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, etc. are recognized in other comprehensive income. Exchange differences for foreign subsidiaries, etc. are recognized as profit or loss in the period during which the foreign subsidiaries, etc. are disposed of.

The Group has applied the exemption of IFRS 1, and deemed cumulative exchange differences for foreign subsidiaries, etc., arising before the date of transition as zero and transferred all of them to retained earnings.

(2) Basis and method of valuation of significant assets and accounting method for deferred assets

1) Financial instruments

The Group has adopted IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments" (revised in July 2014) in advance for accounting treatment for financial instruments.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized on the date when they are incurred. All other financial assets are initially recognized on the trade date when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.

An overview of classification and measurement model of non-derivative financial assets is as follows.

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

With regard to investments in debt instruments, when the contractual cash flows consist of principal and interest paid on specified dates, and the Group holds such investments based on a business model whose objective is to hold the instrument to collect contractual cash flows, the debt financial assets are measured at amortized cost. Transaction cost directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost is included in the fair value.

After the initial recognition, amortization cost is measured using the effective interest method, and impairment losses are deducted where necessary. Interest revenue, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (financial assets at FVTOCI)

With regard to investments in debt instruments, when the contractual cash flows consist of principal and interest paid on specified dates, and the Group holds such investments based on a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial assets, the debt financial assets are measured at fair value. In this case, interest revenue, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses measured using the effective interest method are recognized in profit or loss, and changes in the fair value excluding them are recognized in other comprehensive income (may be reclassified to profit or loss).

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Group may make an election (irrevocable) at the initial recognition to measure them at fair value and recognize any changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. In this case, changes in the fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income (not reclassified to profit or loss). The cumulative amount recognized as other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings when the financial asset is derecognized. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss unless they obviously represent a partial recovery of the cost of the investment.

Transaction cost directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets at FVTOCI is included in the fair value.

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (financial assets at FVTPL)

Financial assets other than above are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Transaction cost directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The Group does not designate any debt instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss to remove or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes impairment of debt financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income based on its evaluation at the end of each reporting period whether there is a significant increase in credit risk of financial assets or groups of financial assets since initial recognition. Specifically, when there is no significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses for 12 months are recognized as allowance for credit losses. On the other hand, when there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses for the remaining life of the financial assets are recognized as allowance for credit losses. Whether credit risk is significantly increased or not is determined based on the changes in default risk.

For trade receivables arising from the ordinary course of business of the Group, since the period up to the collection is short, expected credit losses of such trade receivables are recognized over their remaining lives from the inception simply based on historical credit loss experience.

(e) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset are transferred in a transaction where substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interests in transferred financial assets that are created or continuously retained by the Group are recognized as a separate asset or liability.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Group recognizes financial liabilities at the date of transaction when the Group becomes a party to the contract for the financial instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when the financial liability is extinguished, i.e. when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

The Group principally has borrowings, bonds, trade payables, other short-term payables, common gift certificates for department stores nationwide, deposits, etc. as non-derivative financial liabilities. These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost based on the effective interest method.

(iii) Presentation of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position only when the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iv) Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivatives to hedge interest rate fluctuation risk and foreign exchange fluctuation risk. Derivatives used by the Group include forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps.

At the time of initial designation of the hedge, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the risk management objective, the strategy for implementation of the hedge transaction, the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the nature of hedged risk, the method for assessing effectiveness of the hedge relationship and the method of measuring effectiveness and ineffectiveness.

The Group assesses whether the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk throughout the period for which the hedge is designated, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis.

To apply cash flow hedges to forecast transactions, the possibility that the forecast transaction occurs must be very high.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value and the transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred. After the initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and any changes in the fair value are accounted for as follows.

(a) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a hedging instrument to hedge changes in cash flows attributable to certain risks related to highly likely forecast transactions that could affect recognized assets and liabilities or profit or loss, the effective portion of the hedge in changes in fair value of the derivative is included in other components of equity as "cash flow hedges." The balance of cash flow hedges is deducted from other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss under the same item as the hedging instrument in the same period as the period in which cash flows of the hedged item affect profit or loss. The ineffective portion of the hedge in changes in fair value of the derivative is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

(b) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of derivatives that are hedging instruments are recognized in profit or loss. Carrying amounts of hedged items are measured at fair value. For gains or losses on hedged items attributable to hedged risk, any changes in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

2) Basis and method of valuation of non-financial instruments

(i) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The acquisition cost is calculated mainly using the identified cost method, and includes all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(ii) Assets held for sale

If the carrying amounts of non-current assets are recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use, these assets (or disposal groups) are classified as "Assets held for sale."

The condition for classifying an asset under "assets held for sale" can only be met by an asset whose sale is highly probable, and which is available for immediate sale in its present condition. The management must have committed to the execution of a sales plan for that asset, and the sale of the asset must be scheduled to be completed within one year from the day it is classified as an asset held for sale.

An asset held for trading is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. After property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property have been classified under "assets held for sale," depreciation or amortization will not be applied to these assets.

(iii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is measured using the cost model and is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

The acquisition cost includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, costs related to disassembly, retirement and site restoration, and borrowing costs that should be capitalized.

Depreciation of assets other than land and construction in progress is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of major components of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- Buildings and structures 3 to 50 years
- Machinery and vehicles 2 to 20 years
- Fixtures and fittings 2 to 20 years

The estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of the fiscal year, and if there are any changes made, those changes are applied prospectively as a change in an accounting estimate.

(iv) Goodwill

The Group measures goodwill at the amount calculated by deducting the net recognized amount (usually, fair value) of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition from fair value of consideration for the transfer including the recognized amount of non-controlling interests in the acquiree, which is measured at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill is not amortized. Instead, it is tested for impairment annually, or whenever there are indications of potential impairment.

Impairment losses of goodwill are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, and not reversed subsequently.

In addition, goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment on consolidated statement of financial position.

(v) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured using the cost model and stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost at initial recognition.

After the initial recognition, intangible assets other than goodwill are amortized using the straight-line method over respective estimated useful lives, except for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. Estimated useful lives of major intangible assets are as follows. In addition, the Group has no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

- Software 5 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of the fiscal year, and if there are any changes made, those changes are applied prospectively as a change in an accounting estimate.

(vi) Leased assets

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of leased assets are transferred to the Group under the contract. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In finance lease transactions, leased assets are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the aggregated minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments are apportioned between the interest expense based on the interest method and the payment of the lease obligations, and interest expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on the straight-line method over the lease term in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In addition, contingent rent is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement, in accordance with IFRIC 4, "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease," even if the arrangement does not have the form of lease from the standpoint of the law.

(vii) Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital gains or both.

Investment property is measured using the cost model and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment (For the depreciation method and useful lives, please refer to "(iii) Property, plant and equipment").

When it is difficult to account for investment property and other portions separately, the entire property is accounted for as investment property only if the owner-occupied portion is insignificant.

(viii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group determines every reporting period whether there is any indication that carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets excluding inventories and deferred tax assets may be impaired. If any indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at the same time each year.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the larger of its value in use and fair value less cost of disposal. In calculating value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The cash-generating unit is the smallest group of funds that generates cash inflows, from continuous use, that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

To test goodwill for impairment, cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated are integrated so that impairment is tested reflecting the smallest unit related to the goodwill. Goodwill acquired in business combination is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Since the Group's corporate assets do not generate independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount of cash-generating units to which the corporate assets are attributed is determined if there is any indication of impairment in the corporate assets.

An impairment loss is recognized as profit or loss, if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds the estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognized in association with a cash-generating unit is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to this unit, and then the carrying amounts of other assets in the cash-generating unit are reduced on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses related to goodwill are not reversed. With regard to other assets, for previously recognized impairment losses, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or been extinguished at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is reversed when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed up to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized, net of necessary depreciation and amortization.

(3) Accounting policy for significant provisions

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, when it is highly probable that an outflow of financial resources will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. To determine the amount of a provision, when the effect of the time value of money is material, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Increases in provisions over time are recognized in finance costs.

Asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations are recorded at the estimated amount of restoration costs for leased stores, offices, etc. for which the Group has obligations to restore them to original state at the time when the lease is terminated and costs for removing harmful substances related to non-current assets.

Provision for loss on business liquidation

An amount of loss is recorded for the cost of store dismantlement, etc. that is expected to be borne in the future as a result of business liquidation, store closure and store rebuilding.

(4) Revenue recognition

Sales revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received from the sale of goods and rendering of services, less any discounts, rebates and sales-related taxes.

1) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer; the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods; it is probable that economic benefits related to the transaction will flow to the Group; and these benefits and corresponding costs can be measured reliably.

For sales under a customer loyalty program in which points are granted at the time of sales, fair value of the points is estimated and the amount less the estimated fair value is recognized as revenue.

2) Rendering of services

Rendering of services of the Group is principally lease of properties, etc., and revenue is recognized according to the lease period or the rendering of services.

3) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognized using the effective interest method.

4) Dividends

Divided income is recognized when the right to receive dividends is established.

5) Gross and net presentation of revenue

When the Group conducts transactions as a principal, revenue is presented at the gross amount of consideration received from customers. When the Group conducts transactions as an agent for the benefit of a third party, revenue is presented at the net amount calculated by deducting the amount collected for the benefit of the third party from the gross amount of consideration received from customers.

The following indicators are taken into account in the determination of whether the Group conducts a transaction as a principal or agent:

- Whether the Group has principal responsibility for providing the goods or services to the customer or for fulfilling the order
- Whether the Group has inventory risk before or after the customer order, during shipping or on return

- Whether the Group has discretion in establishing prices directly or indirectly
- Whether the Group bears credit risk of the customer in association with receivables from the customer
- Whether the amount received is predetermined, being either a fixed fee per transaction or a stated percentage of the amount billed

(5) Government grants

Government grants are measured and recognized at fair value, if the conditions attaching to them are complied with, and there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received. Grants for expenses incurred are recorded as income in the same fiscal year as the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred. Grants related to acquisition of an asset are recorded as other operating income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset, and unearned government grants are recorded in liabilities as deferred income.

(6) Income tax

Income tax consists of current taxes and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized as profit or loss, except for taxes related to business combinations and taxes related to items that are recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

1) Current taxes

Current taxes are measured in the amount of the expected tax payables to or receivables from the taxation authorities. Calculation of the amount of tax is based on the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period in countries where the Group conducts businesses and earns taxable income.

2) Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and its tax base, and for unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

No deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on following temporary differences:

- Temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill
- Temporary differences arising from initial recognition of assets and liabilities from transactions that are not business combinations and affect neither accounting income or taxable income
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future

A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences in principle, and a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reassessed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to use all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed each period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates and by the tax laws that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled, based on the statutory tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against tax liabilities and income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

(7) Employee benefits

The Group has established defined benefit plans (such as a corporate pension fund plan and lump-sum retirement benefit plan) as employee retirement benefit plans, and certain consolidated subsidiaries have adopted defined contribution plans.

The projected unit credit method is used to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation, related current service cost and past service cost.

The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the fiscal year on high quality corporate bonds corresponding to the discount period established based on the period to the date when the future benefits for each fiscal year are to be paid.

Net defined benefit liability or asset is determined as the present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of plan assets.

Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability or asset are recognized as other comprehensive income and immediately transferred from other components of equity to retained earnings. Remeasurements consist of actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit obligation, return on plan assets (excluding the amount of interest revenue on plan assets) and others.

Past service costs are immediately accounted for as profit or loss.

Costs for defined contribution benefits are recognized as expenses when the contributions are made.

(8) Share-based payment

The Company has adopted an officer remuneration BIP (Board Incentive Plan) trust (hereinafter referred to as the "BIP Trust") as a performance-linked, share-based payment to ensure steady execution and progress of the Medium-term Business Plan. The BIP Trust is a system of granting the Company's shares to officers (in certain cases, the Company's shares are converted into cash within the trust and cash in the amount equivalent to their conversion value is paid) in accordance with the officers' rank and level of achievement of the Medium-term Business Plan, etc. The value of the service received is measured by the fair value of the Company's shares on the grant date. This value is expensed over the vesting period from the grant date, and a corresponding amount is recognized as an increase in equity.

(9) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, adjusting treasury shares. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting for the effects of all dilutive potential shares.

(10) Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized on the purchase, sale or cancellation of the Company's treasury shares. Any difference between the carrying amount and consideration received on the sale of treasury shares is recognized as share premium.

(11) Borrowing costs

The Group includes borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, that is, qualifying asset as part of the cost until the asset is substantially ready for its intended use or sale.

All borrowing costs other than those above are recognized as profit or loss in the fiscal period during which they incurred.

(12) Other important matters forming the basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

Consumption tax and local consumption tax are accounted for under the tax exclusion method.

Notes on consolidated statement of financial position

1. Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets

(1) Trade and other receivables	¥130 million
(2) Other financial assets	¥2,944 million

2. Total amount of accumulated depreciation

(1) Property, plant and equipment	¥283,722 million
(2) Investment property	¥9,679 million

3. Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

(1) Assets pledged as collateral

Buildings and structures	¥2,638 million
Land	¥5,290 million
Other	¥855 million
Total	¥8,784 million

(2) Secured liabilities

Non-current borrowings	¥1,125 million
Other	¥361 million
Total	¥1,486 million

4. Contingent liabilities

Guarantee of financing for employee housing and others	¥10 million
Total	¥10 million

Notes on consolidated statement of profit or loss

1. Other operating income

Gain on sales of non-current assets	¥3,103 million
Indemnities received	¥1,951 million
Gain on sales of shares of subsidiaries and associates	¥1,926 million
Other	¥1,985 million
Total	¥8,967 million

2. Other operating expense

Loss on disposals of non-current assets	¥1,609 million
Impairment loss	¥2,576 million
Other	¥1,482 million
Total	¥5,668 million

Notes on consolidated statement of changes in equity

1. Class and total number of shares issued as of the end of the current fiscal year

Common shares	270,565,764 shares

2. Matters concerning dividends

(1) Dividends paid

Resolution	Class of shares	Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on April 10, 2017	Common shares	3,661	14.00	February 28, 2017	May 8, 2017
Board of Directors meeting held on October 10, 2017	Common shares	4,223	16.00	August 31, 2017	November 8, 2017

(Note) Total amount of dividends resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on October 10, 2017 includes ¥39 million of dividends paid to the Company's shares held by an officer remuneration BIP trust.

(2) Dividends with the record date falling within the current fiscal year and with the effective date falling within the following fiscal year

Resolution	Class of shares	Source of dividends	Total amount of dividends (Millions of yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Board of Directors meeting held on April 10, 2018	Common shares	Retained earnings	5,015	19.00	February 28, 2018	May 7, 2018

(Note) Total amount of dividends resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on April 10, 2018 includes ¥46 million of dividends paid to the Company's shares held by an officer remuneration BIP trust.

Notes on financial instruments

1. Matters concerning conditions of financial instruments

Risk management regarding financial instruments

The Group, in order to avoid or mitigate market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, manages risks associated with financial instruments based on the following policies.

1) Market risk management

The Group limits its management of funds to highly stable deposits, bonds and the like. For the procurement of funds, the Group's policy is to use bank loans, issuances of commercial papers, issuances of bonds, securitized receivables and the like. The Group uses derivatives solely to avoid foreign exchange fluctuation risks on monetary claims and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and interest rate fluctuation risks on borrowings and bonds, and does not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

(i) Foreign exchange fluctuation risk

The majority of the Group's notes and accounts payable - trade and income taxes payable, which are trade and other payables, are those with payment dates within one year. Although some of these are denominated in foreign currencies and are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuation risk, the Group enters into forward exchange contracts for some of the settlement amounts to avoid this risk.

(ii) Interest rate fluctuation risks

Current borrowings, commercial papers, securitized receivables and the like are mainly to procure funds for operational transactions, while bonds and non-current borrowings are mainly to procure funds for capital investment. Although borrowings with floating interest rates are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk, for some of the non-current borrowings, derivative transactions (interest rate swaps) for each individual contract are used as hedging instruments to avoid fluctuation risk on interest to be paid and to fix the interest to be paid. As a method for assessing hedge effectiveness, the Group periodically verifies hedging effects for each individual contract.

(iii) Market price fluctuation risk

The Group holds marketable securities, mainly ones of companies with which it has business relationships. Although such securities are exposed to market price fluctuation risk, the Group not only periodically monitors their market prices but also continuously reviews its shareholding positions. Further, as all of these securities are designated as the financial assets which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the fluctuation of market price has no impact on profit or loss.

2) Credit risk management

The Group is exposed to credit risk, the risk of suffering financial loss from failure of counterparty of financial assets held.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Notes and accounts receivable – trade, which are trade receivables, are exposed to customer credit risk. To handle this risk, all Group companies carry out due date management and balance management by customer and seek early identification and mitigation of collectability concerns.

(ii) Short-term investments

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments which are included in other financial assets are highly stable and liquid financial instruments such as commercial papers of highly rated corporations, bond investment trust, money trust.

(iii) Loans receivable

Loans receivables are exposed to the credit risk of borrowers. In order to control such risk, the Group thoroughly follows internal deliberations and approval processes regarding borrowers' credit status for a new loan and requires deposits and collateral as necessary, while accessing borrowers' credit status on a regular basis.

(iv) Derivative transactions

Execution and management of derivative transactions are carried out in accordance with internal rules that stipulate its objectives, limit amount, scope of transactions, organizational structure and other matters. The use of derivatives is solely for the purpose of avoiding risks based on actual demand, not for speculation purpose, and limited to contracts with highly creditworthy financial institutions in order to reduce credit risk.

3) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group is unable to fulfill its repayment obligations of financial liabilities which is due.

Although operating debts, borrowings and the like are exposed to liquidity risk, the Group manages this risk with methods such as preparing monthly cash flow management plans at all companies, and secures sufficient liquidity on hand through commitment line contracts and overdraft contracts with its main financing banks.

2. Matters concerning fair values of financial instruments

Carrying amount, fair values as of February 28, 2018, and their differences are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount (*)	Fair value (*)	Difference
Assets			
(1) Cash and cash equivalents	38,883	38,883	–
(2) Trade and other receivables	125,649	125,649	–
(3) Other financial assets	104,084	108,588	4,504
Liabilities			
(4) Trade and other payables	[141,343]	[141,343]	–
(5) Other financial liabilities	[64,971]	[64,962]	(12)
(6) Borrowings	[134,390]	[134,551]	161
(7) Bonds	[49,812]	[50,168]	355
(8) Derivatives	[77]	[77]	–

(*) The items recorded in liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet are shown in square brackets.

(Note) Method for measuring fair values

(1) Cash and cash equivalents, (2) trade and other receivables, (3) other financial assets (current), (4) trade and other payables, and (5) other financial liabilities (current)

The carrying amount is used as the fair value of these assets, given that the fair value is almost the same as the carrying amount, as they are mostly settled in a short time.

(3) Other financial assets (non-current), (5) other financial liabilities (non-current)

The fair value of listed stocks are measured based on market prices at the last date of a fiscal year. The fair value of unlisted stocks is measured by discounted future cash flows, valuation model based on profit and net assets, comparable company analysis method or the like.

Other financial assets or other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost mainly consist of lease and guarantee deposits paid or lease and guarantee deposits received, and their fair value is measured at present value calculated by discounting future cash flows at the current market interest rates or the like.

(6) Borrowings and (7) bonds

Borrowings and bonds are mainly measured by present value obtained by discounting future cash flows at interest rates that would be charged for a new similar borrowing.

(8) Derivatives

Derivatives are measured, as financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, based on prices presented by the counterparty financial institutions.

Notes on investment property

1. Matters concerning status of investment property

Some of the Company's subsidiaries own rental buildings (including land) in Tokyo and other regions.

2. Matters concerning fair values of investment property

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated statement of financial position	Fair value at the end of the current fiscal year
195,608	257,872

(Note 1) The consolidated statement of financial position amount is the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation.

(Note 2) For major properties, fair value at the end of the current fiscal year is an amount based on the real estate appraisal standards of an external real estate appraiser, etc. For other properties, fair value is an amount estimated by employing the land price index with necessary adjustments applied at the Company.

Notes on per share information

1. Equity attributable to owners of parent per share: ¥1,511.91
2. Basic earnings per share: ¥108.92

(Note) The calculation of per share information excludes the number of Company's shares owned by the officer remuneration BIP trust from the number of shares at the end of the period and the average number of shares during the period because such shares are treated as the Company's treasury shares.

Notes on significant subsequent events

No items to report.

Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Notes on matters concerning important accounting policies

1. Basis and method of valuation of assets

(1) Basis and method of valuation of securities

Shares of subsidiaries and associates	Stated at cost using the moving-average method
Other securities	
Securities with available fair market values	Stated at fair value based on the market prices at the fiscal year-end (Valuation differences are included in net assets; cost of securities sold is determined by the moving-average method)
Securities without available fair market values	Stated at cost using the moving-average method

(2) Basis and method of valuation of derivatives

Derivatives	Stated at fair value

(3) Basis and method of valuation of inventories

Supplies	Stated at cost using the FIFO method (the book value is written down based on the decreased profitability)

2. Depreciation method of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment (excluding leased assets)	Straight-line method
Intangible assets (excluding leased assets)	Straight-line method Internal use software is amortized using the straight-line method over the internally expected useful life (5 years).
Leased assets	
Leased assets in finance leases that do not transfer ownership	Straight-line method with zero residual value assuming the lease periods as useful lives

3. Accounting method for deferred assets

Bond issuance cost	Amortized using the straight-line method over the period until redemption

4. Accounting policy for provisions

Allowance for doubtful accounts	To prepare for losses from bad debt, an estimated uncollectible amount is provided.
Provision for bonuses	To prepare for the payment of bonuses to employees, the amount expected to be paid is provided.
Provision for directors' bonuses	To prepare for the payment of bonuses to corporate officers, the amount expected to be paid is provided.
Provision for loss on business liquidation	To prepare for losses from business liquidations at subsidiaries and associates, the necessary amount is provided.
Provision for officer remuneration BIP trust	To prepare for the granting of the Company's shares through an officer remuneration BIP trust, the amount equivalent to the value of shares in proportion to the number of points awarded to officers in accordance with the Stock Benefit Rules is provided.

5. Hedge accounting method

Hedge accounting method	Exceptional treatment is applied to interest rate swaps that satisfy the requirements for exceptional treatment.
Hedging instruments and hedged items	
Hedging instruments	Interest rate swaps
Hedged items	Loans payable and interest expenses on loans payable
Hedging policy	Based on the risk management policy, hedging is undertaken to hedge interest rate fluctuation risk.
Method for assessing the hedge effectiveness	At the end of each fiscal year, hedge effectiveness with respect to the hedged items and hedging instruments is assessed for each hedging transaction. This annual assessment excludes any transaction where important terms and conditions such as principal, interest rate, and duration are identical between the assets or liabilities of hedged items and hedging instruments.

6. Accounting treatment for consumption taxes

Consumption tax and local consumption tax are accounted for under the tax exclusion method.

Of consumption tax on assets that are not qualified for tax deductions, deferred consumption taxes stipulated under tax law are recorded in long-term prepaid expenses and amortized on a straight-line basis during a five-year period.

7. Additional information

Adoption of the Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets

Effective from the current fiscal year, the Company has adopted the "Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets" (ASBJ Guidance No. 26, March 28, 2016).

Notes on non-consolidated balance sheet

1. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment

¥4 million

Notes on non-consolidated statement of income

1. Transaction with subsidiaries and associates

Operating revenue	¥14,776 million
General and administrative expenses	¥255 million
Non-operating transactions	¥710 million

Notes on non-consolidated statement of changes in equity

1. Class and total number of shares issued as of the end of the current fiscal year
   Common shares 270,565,764 shares
2. Class and number of treasury shares as of the end of the current fiscal year
   Common shares 9,028,344 shares

Notes on tax effect accounting

1. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by major category of cause

Deferred tax assets	
Provision for bonuses	¥37 million
Accrued insurance expenses	¥7 million
Accrued enterprise tax	¥36 million
Allowance for doubtful accounts	¥454 million
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	¥1,121 million
Loss on support to subsidiaries and associates	¥91 million
Provision for loss on business liquidation	¥6 million
Provision for officer remuneration BIP trust	¥11 million
Unused tax losses	¥140 million
Other	¥60 million
Sub total deferred tax assets	¥1,968 million
Valuation allowance	¥(1,968) million
Total deferred tax assets	–
Deferred tax liabilities	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥(14) million
Net deferred tax liabilities	¥(14) million

Notes on transactions with related parties

Subsidiaries and associates, etc.

(Millions of yen)

Type	Company name	Ownership ratio of voting rights	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Transaction amount (Note 4)	Account item	Balance at the end of the fiscal year
Subsidiary	Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd.	Holding Directly 100%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Receipt of consulting fee income (Note 1)	3,051	—	—
				Lending of funds	34,000	Short-term loans receivable	2,700
				Collection of funds	34,740	Long-term loans receivable	62,075
				Receipt of interests (Note 2)	417	—	—
Subsidiary	JFR Service Co. Ltd.	Holding Directly 100%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Lending and collection of funds (Note 3)	10,311	Short-term loans receivable	3,620
				Receipt of interests (Note 2)	34	—	—
Subsidiary	JFR Card Co., Ltd.	Holding Directly 100%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Lending of funds	—	Long-term loans receivable	10,000
				Receipt of interests (Note 2)	49	—	—

Transaction conditions and policy for deciding transaction conditions

(Note 1) Consulting fee income is determined by contract terms.

(Note 2) Interest rates on loans are determined reasonably with reference to market interest rates.

(Note 3) As transactions for lending and collection of funds are carried out repetitively, the amount shown in the transaction amount column is the average balance during the period.

(Note 4) Transaction amounts do not include consumption taxes.

Notes on per share information

1. Net assets per share: ¥1,169.25
2. Basic earnings per share: ¥32.80