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16th Annual Shareholders Meeting: Other Matters for Which Information is Provided in Electronic Format (Matters for Which Document Provision is Omitted)

<Basic Policy for Establishment of Internal Control System> in the Business Report
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements
(From March 1, 2022 to February 28, 2023)

J. FRONT RETAILING Co., Ltd.

<Basic Policy for Establishment of Internal Control System>, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements are not provided in the documents delivered to shareholders who requested the delivery of paper-based documents in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and the provisions of Article 16 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation.
The Company provides <Basic Policy for Establishment of Internal Control System>, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and Notes to Non-consolidated Financial Statements to shareholders by means of disclosure through the Internet (on the Company website: https://www.j-front-retailing.com/) and the Annual Shareholders Meeting informational materials website: https://d.sokai.jp/3086/teiji/, and they are a portion of the documents audited by the Audit Committee and Accounting Auditor when they prepare their audit reports.

Systems to Ensure the Appropriateness of Operations <Basic Policy to Build Internal Control System> (revised on May 26, 2022)

This is a basic policy set out by J. FRONT RETAILING Co., Ltd. (hereinafter the "Company") relating to building an internal control system for lawful and appropriate execution of overall business within the Group (here and hereinafter referring to the corporate group comprising the Company and its subsidiaries). By specifically promoting this policy, the Group aims to sustain its own growth and contribute to increasing corporate value over the medium and long term.

- The Company aims to realize corporate governance that is a structure for transparent, fair, swift and resolute decision-making with due attention to the perspectives of shareholders and also customers, employees, and local communities in order to ensure the sustainable growth of the Group and increase corporate value over the medium to long term. The Company has therefore adopted the system of the company with three committees (nomination, audit, and remuneration committees) in order to strengthen the oversight function and decision-making function for business execution of the Board of Directors by clearly separating management oversight and execution functions.
- In order to achieve our best possible corporate governance structure, it is important that the President and Representative Executive Officer takes and hedges various risks (uncertainties) within the Group to build an internal control system capable of appropriate and efficient business execution.
- The internal control system is a structure that companies should establish to control internal risks (uncertainties) with a view to realizing sustainable, stable growth. Specifically, the system comprises the following Group management system, risk management system, legal compliance system, internal audit structure, and structure of the audit committee.

I. Group Management System

1) Board of Directors

- The Board of Directors shall perform an oversight function by monitoring the execution of business by Executive Officers and Directors.
- The Board of Directors shall discuss and resolve matters defined in the Companies Act and/or the Articles of Incorporation, as well as the Group Vision, Sustainability Policy, the Group Medium-term Business Plan, overall policy and plan for the Group management, M&As, the Group financing plans, and other individual important matters relating to the Group management. In order to accelerate business decisions and execution, the task of determining matters involving business execution other than the above shall be delegated to execution, with the exception of matters which have a material impact on the Group management.
- Regarding oversight, decision-making, and the like by the Board of Directors, in pursuit of separating supervisory and executive functions and ensuring the effectiveness of discussions by the Board of Directors, independent Outside Directors having no risk of a conflict of interest with the Company's shareholders shall comprise a majority of the Board of Directors.
- To ensure effectiveness of objective management oversight, internally promoted non-executive Directors who are well informed about internal information shall also be appointed in addition to the Outside Directors.
- To further strengthen the oversight function while conducting smooth operation of the Board of Directors, a non-executive Inside Director shall be selected as the Chairperson of Board of Directors.

2) Management execution framework

- The Company shall clearly separate management oversight and execution and strengthen the Board of Directors' oversight function while delegating authority for execution to enable swift management decision-making. Meanwhile, execution shall be controlled by having the following framework.
- The Company shall assign the optimal unit for expediting and ensuring the effectiveness of strategy execution as the organization responsible for execution, and its general manager shall be an Executive Officer.

- The Company clarifies the missions of the President and Representative Executive Officer and each unit. Each division formulates and executes a concrete plan based on the mission, and the roles and operations set forth in the Rules for Division of Organizations and Duties.
- Management shall formulate the major Group management policies and individual important matters, and oversee business execution of operating subsidiaries. The Board of Directors shall discuss and determine (approve) the suitability of major policies and plans that management has prepared as well as individual important matters.
- Overall policy, plans, and other matters concerning the Group's management are discussed at the Group Management Meeting, the Group Policy Meeting, each segment's Medium-term Business Plan Progress Meetings, the Operating Associates Results and Strategy Examination Meeting, etc. At the meetings, participants confirm the progress of management strategies, share information between management, and so forth.
- The Company shall construct systems to raise overall efficiency of the Group such as the introduction of the Group's common accounting system in principle and promotion of centralized management of the Group funds.
- The Company has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) voluntarily in the interest of implementing effective management based on appropriate asset evaluation, applying business management that gives emphasis to the profit of the current period and increasing convenience for overseas investors by improving the international comparability of financial information.

3) Internal control promotion framework

- Under the direction of President and Representative Executive Officer, the Company shall put a department and person in charge of internal control to strengthen internal control over execution. The person in charge shall develop and manage the operation of the internal controls regarding the Companies Act and the internal control system regarding the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act at the Company and operating subsidiaries.
- The department in charge of internal control shall coordinate with the Audit Committee, internal audit departments, and each unit and operating subsidiary to share information and remedy any deficiencies that occur in the internal controls.
- With regard to internal controls over financial reporting, internal systems that ensure the reliability of financial reporting in line with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and various associated laws and regulations shall be established at the Company and operating subsidiaries.

II. Risk Management System

- The Company shall establish the Risk Management Committee as an advisory body to the President and Representative Executive Officer with regard to risk management. The committee is chaired by the President and Representative Executive Officer and comprises Executive Officers and others.
- The Risk Management Committee incorporates risk management into management decision-making by identifying and evaluating risks, determining which risks should be reflected in strategies, and deliberating over other important matters. Notably, the committee shall report the details of these deliberations to the Board of Directors in a timely manner.
- An officer shall be put in charge of risk management in order to promote the operation of risk management.
  The Company shall also put a department and person in charge of risk management to offer support and guidance in addition to monitoring the risk management of the Company and operating subsidiaries.
- Each operating subsidiary shall designate departments and people in charge of risk management, and provide daily leadership for risk management.
- For hazard risks such as large-scale earthquakes, fires and accidents, crisis management shall be controlled by the "Emergency Response Headquarters" headed by the President and Representative Executive Officer.

III. Legal Compliance System

1) Compliance promotion framework

- The Company shall establish the Compliance Committee as an advisory body to the President and Representative Executive Officer regarding the operation of compliance management. The President and Representative Executive Officer shall be the chairperson, and the members of the committee shall be a corporate lawyer, Executive Officers, and others.
- An officer shall be put in charge of compliance in order to promote the operation of compliance management.
  The Company shall also designate a department and person in charge of compliance to establish, institutionalize, and supervise the operation of compliance systems at the Company and operating subsidiaries.
- Each operating subsidiary shall designate departments and responsible persons in charge of promotion of compliance, and shall carry out daily supervision and direction of business operations that are in accordance with laws and regulations and internal company rules.
- The Compliance Committee shall strengthen collaboration with departments in charge of compliance in operating subsidiaries, continuously oversee the development of the foundations of the compliance system and the status of implementation, and promote compliance with laws, regulations, and corporate ethics in addition to drawing up courses of action to take in response to serious compliance-related violations.
  Notably, the committee shall report the details of these deliberations to the Audit Committee in a timely manner.

2) Whistle-blowing system

- The Company shall establish the "JFR Group Compliance Hotline" as the whistle-blowing system of the Group that also extends beyond companies (to a corporate lawyer), which may be used by all persons working at the Company and operating subsidiaries.
- The hotline's policy shall be to maintain strict confidentiality regarding notifications and reports and shall not disclose the personal information of whistleblowers to a third party without their consent; to be careful to avoid identification of the whistleblower when investigating the facts; and to ensure that whistleblowers are not subjected to disadvantageous treatment in terms of personnel affairs or any other aspect.
- For hotline reports concerning management personnel, the Company shall build a structure whereby the reports are submitted directly to the Audit Committee and subjected to directions from the Audit Committee so as to secure an independent reporting route.

IV. Internal Audit Structure

- The Company shall establish an independent internal audit department under the direction of the President and Representative Executive Officer. In accordance with internal audit rules and under the direction of the President and Representative Executive Officer, the internal audit department shall audit the operations of the Company and operating subsidiaries or have them properly report the results of audits of operations, examine the properness and effectiveness of the processes for their operations, and provide guidance, advice and proposals to all departments at the Company and to operating subsidiaries.
- The persons responsible for the internal audit departments, while providing directions, guidance and assistance to the internal audit departments of the operating subsidiaries, provide a report to the President and Representative Executive Officer of the status of internal control functions through a third-party evaluation of the audit plans and audit results of the operating subsidiaries.
- To further enhance corporate governance by strengthening auditing functions, the Company shall clarify links between the President and Representative Executive Officer, the Audit Committee and the internal audit department. Specifically, the Company shall adopt a system in which reports are submitted to both the President and Representative Executive Officer and the Audit Committee. When the reports are made, the audit report and the improvement report shall be made together to realize swift measures.

- Appointments and transfers of persons responsible for the internal audit departments shall be subject to advance approval by the Audit Committee, and when such persons are evaluated, the Audit Committee states an opinion to the execution of such evaluation.

V. Structure of the Audit Committee

- The Audit Committee shall audit the legality and suitability of the execution of duties by the Executive Officers and Directors.
- The committee shall comprise independent Outside Directors and full-time non-executive directors, and in pursuit of transparency and objectivity, the Chairperson shall be selected from among the independent Outside Directors.
- The Audit Committee Secretariat has been established as an organization in charge of assistance for the Audit Committee's duties.
- Regarding the organization of the Audit Committee Secretariat, the appointment and reassignment of secretariat staff members, and performance evaluations of the manager of the secretariat, the Audit Committee's advance approval is required to ensure independence.
- The Audit Committee shall have periodic meetings with the President and Representative Executive Officer to share information.
  Moreover, the Company's Executive Officers and Directors may be asked to attend Audit Committee meetings to provide reports and opinions as necessary.
- The Audit Committee shall regularly coordinate with the internal audit department to share information. Moreover, the Accounting Auditor, outside experts and others may be asked to attend Audit Committee meetings to provide reports and opinions as necessary.
- The Audit Committee members shall report to the Audit Committee on the status of audits of the following matters:
  - Matters resolved by or reported to the Board of Directors
  - Matters identified by the Audit Committee as issues
  - Status and results of internal audits conducted (audit report, improvement report, etc.)
- The Audit Committee members shall attend the Group Management Meeting and other meetings, inspect important documents associated with the execution of duties, such as approval circulars, and request explanations from officers and employees of operating subsidiaries as necessary.
- Operating subsidiaries shall submit the necessary audit reports and perform other duties if requested to do so by the Audit Committee.
- The Audit Committee shall have periodic meetings and the like with the audit & supervisory board members of operating subsidiaries to enhance and strengthen the auditing of the entire Group.
- Personnel appointments and transfers for audit & supervisory board members of operating subsidiaries shall require approval from the Audit Committee, and the audit & supervisory board members of operating subsidiaries concurrently serve as members in the Audit Committee Secretariat.
- The Audit Committee may claim expenses deemed necessary for performing the duties from the Company, and the Company shall bear them.

VI. System for Storage and Management of Information

1) Confidential information management

- Regarding documents relating to the execution of duties by Executive Officers and Directors and minutes and related documents (including electromagnetic records, in both cases) regarding meetings chaired by Executive Officers and Directors, in accordance with laws, regulations, and the rules on confidential information management, each responsible department shall carry out document storage and management during the stipulated period and shall develop a system to enable inspections of such documents at any time.

2) Information security management

- The Senior Executive General Manager of the Systems Department shall control information security management of the Company based on the Information Security Policy and IT Governance Policy, and shall report periodically and whenever necessary on the status of information system management and related matters to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Management Meeting and the President and Representative Executive Officer.

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 Group 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 Regulation on Accounting of Companies.

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 22 companies

Major consolidated subsidiaries are listed in "1. Current status of the corporate group, (8) Status of significant parent company and subsidiaries" in the Business Report.

The Company established the corporate venture fund JFR MIRAI CREATORS Fund on September 12, 2022; it is included in the scope of consolidation. Additionally, the Company acquired 50.8% of the shares of XENOZ CO., Ltd. on December 1, 2022; they are included in the scope of consolidation.

3. Matters concerning the application of the equity method

Equity method associates 9 companies

Major equity method associates include StylingLife Holdings Inc. On December 26, 2022, the Company established Shinsaibashi Kaihatsu Tokutei Mokuteki Kaisha through a joint investment; it is included in the scope of the equity method.

With regard to equity method associates 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 the 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.

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

1) 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 instruments are measured at amortized cost. Transaction cost directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost is included in the amount of initial measurement. 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 instruments 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 amount of initial measurement.

(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 instruments 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 doubtful accounts. 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 doubtful accounts. 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 the effective portion and the ineffective portion.

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 hedged item 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 acquisition 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 sale 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.

3) 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 losses.

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 2 to 60 years
- Machinery and vehicles 2 to 20 years
- Furniture and fixtures 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.

4) 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 losses on consolidated statement of financial position.

5) Intangible assets

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

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.

6) Right-of-use assets

The Group confirms a right-of-use asset on the lease commencement date and initially measures it at its acquisition cost. The aforementioned acquisition cost consists of the amount of the lease liabilities, the amount of lease payments made before the lease commencement date adjusted to exclude any received lease incentives, and the initial direct cost that was incurred.

After the initial measurement, right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the lease term. The lease term is determined based on the non-cancellable term of the lease, taking into consideration any term for which there is reasonable certainty of extension and any term for which there is reasonable certainty of non-cancellation. In cases where a right-of-use asset is impaired, the impairment loss is deducted from the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.

7) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid in the future over the lease term on and after the lease commencement date. When calculating the present value, if the interest rate implicit in the lease can be readily determined, that is used, and if it cannot, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate is used.

The lease payments used in the measurement of lease liabilities include the lease payments of the extended term if the lease term reflects the exercise of a lease extension option, and include the cancellation fees if the lease term reflects the exercise of a lease cancellation option.

After the initial measurement, lease liabilities are measured at the amortized cost using the effective interest method. Moreover, if changes in future lease payments arise due to changes in indexes or rates, or if changes in the assessment regarding the potential for execution of an extension option or a cancellation option arises, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities.

If remeasuring the lease liabilities, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is also adjusted using the remeasured amount of the lease liabilities. However, if the decrease in liabilities due to remeasurement of the lease liabilities is larger than the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, the amount remaining after impairing the right-of-use asset to zero is recognized in profit or loss.

8) 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 losses. (See “3) Property, plant and equipment” for method of depreciation and useful life.)

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.

9) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group determines the end of 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 assets 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 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. Unwinding of the discount 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.

Provision for loss on business liquidation

Legal or constructive obligations are 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

Based on the following five-step approach, revenue is recognized as the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods or services promised to customers.

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

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 in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Group, under a holding company structure, develops businesses such as the SC Business, the Developer Business, and the Payment and Finance Business, with the Department Store Business at its core. The Department Store Business carries out the sale of clothing, general goods, household goods, food products and others. With regard to these sales of goods, since it is determined that performance obligation is satisfied at the time of delivery of goods when customers gain control of such goods, the Group mainly recognizes revenue at the time of delivery of such goods. Furthermore, revenue is measured at the amount of consideration promised in contracts between customers, less any discounts, rebates and sales returns, etc.

1) Revenue recognition by business segment

(i) Department Store Business

The Department Store Business carries out the sale of clothing, general goods, household goods, food products and others. With regard to these sales of goods, since it is determined that performance obligation is satisfied at the time when goods are delivered to customers, the Group recognizes revenue at the time of delivery of such goods. Payments for goods are received mainly at the time of delivery of the goods, which is the time when performance obligation is satisfied.

(ii) SC Business

The SC Business undertakes development, management, supervision and operation, etc. of shopping centers as well as sale of personal belongings, general goods and others.

With regard to services, because these services are provided on a continuous basis and thus it is determined that performance obligation is satisfied over a certain period of time, revenue is recognized as the services are rendered.

With regard to the sale of accessories, general goods and others, since it is usually determined that performance obligation is satisfied at the time when goods are delivered to customers, revenue is recognized at the time of delivery of such goods. Payments for goods are received at the time of delivery of the goods, which is the time when performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from lease of shopping centers and others is recognized over the lease term, in accordance with IFRS 16.

(iii) Developer Business

The Developer Business carries out development, supervision, operation, interior decorating work, etc. of real estate.

Revenue from lease of real estate and others is recognized over the lease term, in accordance with IFRS 16.

With regard to the design and operation of interior decorating work, if the outcome of a work contract can be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized according to the stage of completion of the performance obligation. If the outcome of a work contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the contract costs incurred will be recoverable.

(iv) Payment and Finance Business

The Payment and Finance Business undertakes issuance and administration, etc. of credit cards.

In the Payment and Finance Business, annual membership fees from cardholders, and fees from department stores and external affiliated stores are recognized as revenue. With regard to interest on installment sales, the Group multiplies the revolving balance and number of installment payments by their respective set interest rates to calculate interest revenue, and recognizes the interest in the period to which it is attributable, in accordance with IFRS 9.

(v) Other

Within other, for sales of products and merchandise such as electronic components, automobile components, industrial supplies, and liquor within the wholesale business, the Group deems that in most cases the customer acquires control of the products when they are delivered and its performance obligations are satisfied. Therefore, usually revenue is recognized for the goods upon their delivery.

2) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognized using the effective interest method.

3) Dividends

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

4) 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 entity is primarily responsible for fulfilling a contract
- Whether the entity has inventory risk before or after the customer order, during shipping or on return
- Whether the entity has discretion in establishing prices

(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 nor 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 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 in the period in which the employees provide services.

(8) Share-based payment

To ensure steady execution of the Medium-term Business Plan for realizing the Group Vision, the Company has adopted a stock-based remuneration system for officers utilizing a trust (officer remuneration BIP trust). The officer remuneration BIP trust is a system of granting the Company's shares to officers (in this system, 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' 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 capital surplus.

(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 acquisition 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) Application of the consolidated taxation system

The Company and some consolidated subsidiaries apply the consolidated taxation system.

Notes to accounting estimates

1. Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investment property

The Group conducts impairment tests if there is an indication that property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, intangible assets and investment property may be impaired.

Impairment tests are performed by comparing the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the asset. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized.

The recoverable amount is usually determined by the value in use. Factors for estimating the value in use include future cash flows generated from the use of the asset, future cash flows generated by its final disposal, and discount rates.

The forecasting period for future cash flows is estimated by considering the remaining useful life of the relevant asset.

Future cash flows before discounting are estimated based on the business plan. The main assumptions include forecast trends for personal spending in Japan and projected recovery in inbound tourism demand, and the rate of sales growth after the business plan.

For the forecast trend for personal spending in Japan, the Group refers to forecast trends provided by several external specialist organizations, factors in the effect of measures in its business plan, and sets the sales growth rates for each of the relevant primary business segments for the following fiscal year onward. In addition, in the outlook for inbound tourism demand recovery, the Group creates a scenario based on international shipping forecasts and tourism demand forecasts by external organizations, and forecasts the demand recovery within the scope of that scenario.

Although it is also difficult to forecast changes in consumption and other developments impacted by changes in social and economic circumstances, some assumptions are incorporated into forecasts of personal spending trend in Japan.

The growth rate after the business plan is determined by referencing long-term growth rates for the relevant markets. These estimates are based on management's best estimates, but may differ from actual results due to effects of changes in uncertain future economic conditions.

Moreover, the amounts of impairment losses in the consolidated financial statements and non-current assets in the Department Store Business and the SC Business are as follows.

	Department Store Business	SC Business
Impairment losses	¥3,887 million	¥2,006 million
Property, plant and equipment	¥233,491 million	¥231,961 million
Right-of-use assets	¥69,211 million	¥54,000 million
Intangible assets	¥4,308 million	¥1,355 million
Investment property	¥111,087 million	¥3,120 million

2. Recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized as a result of scheduling.

The judgment of the recoverability is made on the basis of an estimate of taxable profit, etc. for each future fiscal year determined based on the Group's business plan.

The major assumptions in the Group's business plan are forecast revenue factoring in the effects of business plans based on market growth rates predicated on forecast trends for personal spending in Japan, projected recovery in inbound tourism demand, and the like in the Department Store Business, SC Business, and Payment and Finance Business segments, as well as forecast revenue factoring in new development projects in the business plans of the Developer Business segment and forecast operating profit taking into consideration the effects of cost reductions achieved through business structure reforms in each segment.

These major assumptions are based on management's best estimates, but may differ from actual results due to effects of changes in uncertain future economic conditions. If significant revisions become necessary, it may have a material impact on the amounts to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year onward.

Deferred tax assets in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	¥3,137 million

3. Retirement benefit

The Group has defined benefit and defined contribution post-employment benefit plans for employees and retirees. Present value of defined benefit obligations, service costs and others are determined based on various actuarial assumptions. For actuarial assumptions, a variety of factors, such as discount rates, future payment of salaries, those who withdraw from the plan in the future and life expectancy of members, are estimated. These estimates are made based on management's best estimates, but may differ from actual results due to effects of changes in uncertain future economic conditions and amendment or promulgation of relevant laws and regulations.

Retirement benefit liability in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Retirement benefit liability	¥16,754 million

4. Determination and revision of lease periods

The Group determines the lease periods based on the non-cancellable term of the lease, taking into consideration any term for which there is reasonable certainty of extension and any term for which there is reasonable certainty of non-cancellation. Specifically, the Group estimates the period for which there is reasonable certainty considering changes in rent expenses resulting from extension or shortening of the lease period, the existence of cancellation penalties, and the payback period for investments in significant fixtures, facilities, etc. for rental properties.

For real estate leases in which the Group is the lessee in the Department Store Business, there may be revisions to the lease period for the flagship store or properties tied to the flagship store individually coinciding with the next large-scale renovation plan or when the next Medium-term Business Plan is decided. If revisions to the lease periods become necessary, such revisions could have a material effect on the amounts to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the next fiscal year and beyond.

Lease liabilities in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Lease liabilities	¥164,825 million

Notes on consolidated statement of financial position

1. Allowance for doubtful accounts directly deducted from assets

(1) Trade and other receivables	¥106 million
(2) Other financial assets	¥3,600 million

2. Total amount of accumulated depreciation

(1) Property, plant and equipment	¥333,133 million
(2) Right-of-use assets	¥136,806 million
(3) Investment property	¥32,066 million

3. Change in the reason for owning investment property

The reason for owning some investment property in the Developer Business was changed from leasing to selling; accordingly, ¥1,827 million of land and ¥2,476 million of construction in progress were transferred to inventories.

4. Assets pledged as collateral and secured liabilities

(1) Assets pledged as collateral

Other financial assets	¥197 million
Other	¥146 million
Total	¥343 million

(2) Secured liabilities

Trade and other payables	¥215 million
Total	¥215 million

5. Contingent liabilities

Guarantee of financing for employee housing and others	¥0 million
Total	¥0 million

Notes on consolidated statement of profit or loss

1. Other operating income

Gain on sales of non-current assets (Note)	¥790 million
Other subsidies	¥904 million
Other	¥2,846 million
Total	¥4,540 million

(Note) Mainly a gain on sales due to the sale of real estate holdings in the Developer Business.

2. Other operating expenses

Loss on disposals of non-current assets	¥2,102 million
Impairment losses (Note 1)	¥4,905 million
Loss on liquidation of business (Note 2)	¥1,893 million
Other	¥1,434 million
Total	¥10,336 million

(Note 1) As a breakdown of the ¥4,905 million in impairment losses in the current fiscal year, ¥3,887 million was recorded for the Department Store Business and ¥1,011 million was recorded for SC Business.
With regard to the Department Store Business, principally because of decreased profitability of Daimaru Matsuzakaya Department Stores Co. Ltd.'s Daimaru Umeda and Daimaru Shimonoseki stores, the carrying amount of right-of-use assets, etc. was reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction of ¥3,840 million was recognized as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit was measured at value in use, and was calculated by discounting future cash flows by a pre-tax discount rate of 4.3% to 4.5%, which was based on the WACC at the time of measurement, taking into account the future profitability and other factors.
In the SC Business, an impairment loss of ¥1,011 million was recognized for a write-down of the carrying amount of right-of-use assets to the recoverable amount due to a decrease in the profitability of PARCO CO., LTD's Shizuoka PARCO. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit was measured at value in use, and was calculated by discounting future cash flows by a pre-tax discount rate of 3.7%, which was based on the WACC at the time of measurement, taking into account the future profitability and other factors.

(Note 2) Expenses associated with the closure of Parco CO., LTD's Matsumoto PARCO scheduled to conclude operations in end of February 2025.

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 12, 2022	Common shares	3,964	15.00	February 28, 2022	May 6, 2022
Board of Directors meeting held on October 11, 2022	Common shares	3,964	15.00	August 31, 2022	November 11, 2022

(Note 1) Total amount of dividends resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on April 12, 2022 includes ¥37 million of dividends paid on the Company's shares held by the officer remuneration BIP trust.

(Note 2) Total amount of dividends resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on October 11, 2022 includes ¥34 million of dividends paid on the Company's shares held by the 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 11, 2023	Common shares	Retained earnings	4,228	16.00	February 28, 2023	May 2, 2023

(Note) Total amount of dividends resolved at the Board of Directors meeting held on April 11, 2023 includes ¥36 million of dividends paid on the Company's shares held by the officer remuneration BIP trust.

Notes on financial instruments

1. Matters concerning conditions of financial instruments

Financial risk management policy

In the process of conducting business activities, the Group is exposed to financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk); the Group conducts risk management to mitigate these financial risks.

The Group also uses derivative transactions to hedge against foreign exchange and interest rate risks with a policy of avoiding speculative transactions.

(1) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial losses to the Group when customers default on their contractual obligations.

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.

The Group's receivables are dispersed across a broad range of industries and customers throughout the region.

Notably, the Group does not have credit risk that is over concentrated with a single customer or group to which customers belong.

The maximum exposure associated with the credit risk of financial assets is the carrying amount after deducting impairment losses shown on consolidated financial statements. This exposure associated with credit risk does not include any properties held as collateral or other forms of credit enhancement.

The Group sets out an allowance for doubtful accounts after considering whether the initially recognized credit risk will increase significantly. Specifically, when there is no significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses for 12 months are measured as allowance for doubtful accounts.

On the other hand, when there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses for the entire life of the financial assets are measured as allowance for doubtful accounts. Whether credit risk is significantly increased or not is determined based on the changes in default risk. Regardless of the above, regarding trade receivables, lease receivables, and others that do not include major financial factors, expected credit losses for the entire life of the financial assets are measured as allowance for doubtful accounts.

In the course of measuring these expected credit losses, reasonable, verifiable information available as of the end of the period is used with regard to the results of doubtful accounts from past fiscal years, delays and payments, and the financial circumstances of creditors in addition to past phenomena, present circumstances, and projections of future economic circumstances. Expected credit losses from financial assets for which the credit risk has not increased significantly and trade receivables and other receivables that do not include major financial factors have essentially identical credit risk profiles and are thus grouped together for evaluation based on past credit losses.

Expected credit losses from financial assets for which the credit risk has increased significantly and credit-impaired financial assets are evaluated individually while factoring in past credit losses, expected recoverable amounts, and the like.

Accounts are considered delinquent when debtors fail to pay within 90 days of the deadline.

When the Group conducts a credit investigation and deems that all or part of a financial asset is unrecoverable and should be written off, the carrying amount of the credit-impaired financial asset is directly written off.

(2) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group is unable to fulfill its payment obligations of financial liabilities when they are due.

The Group manages liquidity 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.

(3) Foreign exchange risk management

Although the Group conducts transactions in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign exchange risk between foreign currencies and Japanese yen, its impact on profit before tax is minor.

(4) Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to various forms of interest rate risk in the context of its business activities; interest rate fluctuations have an especially outsized impact on borrowing costs.

The Group uses interest rate swaps and other means to hedge against interest rate risk.

2. Matters concerning fair values of financial instruments

Carrying amount, fair values as of February 28, 2023, and their differences are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Carrying amount (*)	Fair value (*)	Difference
Assets			
(1) Cash and cash equivalents	39,874	39,874	–
(2) Trade and other receivables	129,121	129,121	–
(3) Derivatives	6	6	–
(4) Other financial assets	90,542	91,394	851
Liabilities			
(5) Trade and other payables	[133,835]	[133,835]	–
(6) Other financial liabilities	[65,265]	[65,265]	–
(7) Borrowings	[169,310]	[168,026]	(1,283)
(8) Bonds payable	[79,813]	[78,812]	(1,001)

(*) The items recorded in liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position are shown in square brackets [ ].

(Note) Method for measuring fair values

(1) Cash and cash equivalents, (2) trade and other receivables, (4) other financial assets (current), (5) trade and other payables, and (6) 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) Derivatives (assets)

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

(4) Other financial assets (non-current), (6) other financial liabilities (non-current)

The fair value of listed stocks is 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 revenue 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.

(7) Borrowings, (8) bonds payable

For bonds payable, fair value is estimated using the reference trading statistics of Japan Securities Dealers Association and others. Borrowings are mainly measured by present value obtained by discounting future cash flows at interest rates that would be charged for a new similar borrowing.

3. Matters concerning breakdowns for each level of financial instrument fair value, etc.

(1) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Regarding financial instruments measured at fair value, fair value measurements are classified into levels 1 through 3 commensurate with the observability and significance of the underlying inputs.

Level 1: Market price of the same assets or liabilities in an active market

Level 2: Fair value (of non-Level-1 financial instruments) calculated by directly or indirectly using observable prices

Level 3: Fair value calculated from evaluation techniques including unobservable inputs

The fair value of financial instruments measured using fair value is as follows.

Transitions between the levels in the fair value hierarchy are recognized on each reporting date. Notably, there were no transitions between Levels 1, 2, or 3 in the fair value hierarchy during the current fiscal year.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial assets	–	6	–	6
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Other financial assets	2,916	–	22,314	25,231
Total	2,916	6	22,314	25,237
Liabilities:				

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivative financial liabilities	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–

(2) Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities for which fair value has been disclosed, but were not measured at fair value

The fair value of financial instruments measured at the amortization cost is as follows.

Notably, the following table does not include financial instruments measured at fair value or financial instruments for which the carrying amount and fair value are very similar.

(Millions of yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost				
Other financial assets (non-current)	–	4,359	50,972	55,332
Total	–	4,359	50,972	55,332
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Borrowings	–	168,026	–	168,026
Bonds payable	–	78,812	–	78,812
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	–	–	35,290	35,290
Total	–	246,838	35,290	282,129

Notes on investment property

1. Matters concerning status of investment property

Some of the Company's subsidiaries own rental buildings, etc. in Tokyo and other regions.

2. Matters concerning fair values of investment property

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated statement of financial position amount	Fair value at the end of the current fiscal year
187,247	261,146

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

(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 revenue recognition

1. Revenue disaggregation information

The Group reports four business segments: the Department Store Business, the SC Business, the Developer Business, and the Payment and Finance Business. These reportable segments are subject to regular consideration by the Board of Directors to determine how to allocate management resources and evaluate performance. The relationship between disaggregated revenue and the segments is as follows.

(Millions of yen)

Segment		Revenue
	Daimaru Osaka Shinsaibashi store	23,979
	Osaka Umeda store	16,101
	Tokyo store	18,223
	Kyoto store	17,147
	Kobe store	25,330
	Sapporo store	17,652
	Matsuzakaya Nagoya store	35,382
	Ueno store	8,551
	Other stores	53,385
	Removal of revenue from between segments	(459)
Department Store Business		215,295
	PARCO	54,299
	Other	62
	Removal of revenue from between segments	(1,053)
SC Business		53,308
	PARCO	7,061
	PARCO SPACE SYSTEMS	18,751
	J. Front Design & Construction	28,142
	Other	714
	Removal of revenue from between segments	(12,372)
Developer Business		42,297
	Payment and Finance Business	12,889
	Removal of revenue from between segments	(5,304)
Payment and Finance Business		7,585
	Other	55,922
	Removal of revenue from between segments	(14,728)
Other		41,193
Total		359,679

	Revenue from contracts with customers	300,164
	Revenue from other sources	59,514
Revenue		359,679

(Note) The Department Store Business, the SC Business, and the Developer Business categories include lease revenue in accordance with IFRS 16. The Payment and Finance Business category includes interest revenue in accordance with IFRS 9. Notably, lease revenue and interest revenue are included in “Revenue from other sources.” The “Other” category comprises non-reportable business segments such as the wholesale business, the parking business, and the leasing business.

2. Foundational information for understanding revenue

See “5. Matters concerning accounting policies (4) Revenue recognition” under “Notes on important matters forming the basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements, etc.”

3. Information for understanding revenue amounts in the current and subsequent fiscal years

(1) Contract balances

The Group's contract balances are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	Balance at the end of the current fiscal year
Receivables from contracts with customers	85,715	94,129
Contract assets	3,193	6,832
Contract liabilities	39,739	39,988

(Notes) 1 Receivables from contracts with customers

Receivables from contracts with customers mainly comprises receivables generated from the use of credit cards issued by the Group; the amount includes amounts collected for third parties as agent transactions. The payback period for these receivables is typically one to two months.

2 Contract assets

Contract assets are assets involving rights over customers that arise when the Group is to receive payments from customers in line with the series of performance, recognized mainly in relation to outsourcing agreements. The Group recognizes contract assets for completed work in advance, and transfers them to trade receivables when issuing invoices after customers' receipt and inspection.

Contract assets are included in trade and other receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

3 Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities are liabilities involving consideration received in advance of performance pursuant to contracts, and are transferred to revenue when the Group performs work pursuant to contracts.

Contract liabilities are included in other current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Of contract liabilities from the previous fiscal year, ¥17,851 million was recognized as revenue in the current fiscal year.

The increase in contract assets in the current fiscal year is mainly due to the increase in accounts receivable.

Regarding wholly or partially satisfied performance obligations from past years, amounts recognized as revenue have not occurred in the previous or current fiscal year.

(2) Transaction prices allocated to residual performance obligations

Regarding transaction prices allocated to residual performance obligations, the Group recognizes revenue commensurate with progress toward the completion of work, actual usage of gift certificates and points, and performance of services of annual membership fees. Total transaction prices allocated to residual performance obligations and expected timing of revenue recognition thereof are as follows.

(Millions of yen)

	Balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year	Balance at the end of the current fiscal year
Within one year	30,103	39,886
1–2 years	11,419	11,376
More than 2 years	9,207	7,666
Total	50,729	58,929

Notes on per share information

1. Equity attributable to owners of parent per share: ¥1,370.43
2. Basic earnings per share: ¥54.32

(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 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
Available-for-sale securities	
Securities with available market prices	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 market prices	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 bonuses for directors and other officers	To prepare for the payment of bonuses to corporate officers, the amount expected to be paid 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. Revenue and expense recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers of the Company—a holding company—is mainly dividend income and consulting fee income from subsidiaries. Revenue from consulting fee income is recognized

at the average value over the contract period because the obligation to provide consulting to subsidiaries on management, planning, and the like is satisfied on a recurring basis. Dividend income is recognized as of the effective date.

6. 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	Borrowings and interest expenses on borrowings
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.

7. Application of the consolidated taxation system

The Company began applying the consolidated taxation system for the current fiscal year.

Moreover, regarding the transition to the group tax sharing system established in the "Act Partially Amending the Income Tax Act" (Act No. 8 of 2020) and the items revised in the non-consolidated taxation system in line with the transition to the group tax sharing system, in accordance with the treatment of Paragraph 3 of "Practical Solution on the Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting for the Transition from the Consolidated Taxation System to the Group Tax Sharing System" (ASBJ PITF No. 39, March 31, 2020), the Company has not applied the provision of Paragraph 44 of "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, February 16, 2018), and the amounts of its deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are in accordance with the provision of tax laws prior to revision.

Notes to changes in accounting policies

1. Application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition

The Company began applying the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) and the like at the beginning of the current fiscal year and recognizes revenue at amounts expected in exchange for promised goods and services when control of the goods and services is transferred to customers.

Regarding the application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition and the like, in accordance with the transitional handling set out in the proviso to Paragraph 84 of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, retained earnings at the beginning of the current fiscal year are adjusted to reflect the amount of the cumulative impact of applying the new accounting policy retroactively before the start of the current fiscal year, and the new accounting policy is applied to the balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Notably, there is no impact on non-consolidated financial statements.

2. Application of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement

The Company began applying the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) and the like at the beginning of the current fiscal year, and in accordance with the transitional handling set out in Paragraph 19 of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and Paragraph 44-2 of the Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019), the new accounting set out in the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and the like

will continue to be applied into the future. Notably, there is no impact on non-consolidated financial statements.

Notes on changes in presentation

1. Changes in presentation of accounts receivable

Regarding the presentation of accounts receivable, in the past, accounts receivable were included under "Other" on non-consolidated balance sheets (¥2,152 million in the previous fiscal year); however, as the significance of accounts receivable has increased, starting in the current fiscal year, it is presented as its own line item (¥4,939 million in the current fiscal year).

Notes to accounting estimates

1. Recoverability of deferred tax assets

(1) Amounts recorded in financial statements for the current fiscal year

Deferred tax assets	¥472 million

(2) Other information contributing to understanding the details of accounting estimates

This information is omitted here as it is presented under "Notes to accounting estimates" in the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes on non-consolidated balance sheet

1. Short-term monetary liabilities to subsidiaries and associates
¥2,250 million
2. Short-term monetary receivables from subsidiaries and associates
¥2,699 million
3. Accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment
¥29 million

Notes on non-consolidated statement of income

1. Transaction with subsidiaries and associates

Operating transaction	
Operating revenue	¥15,238 million
General and administrative expense	¥889 million
Non-operating transactions	
Interest income	¥670 million
Interest expenses	¥2 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 8,564,836 shares

Notes on tax effect accounting

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

Deferred tax assets	
Unused tax losses	¥707 million
Allowance for doubtful accounts for subsidiaries and associates	¥275 million
Provision for officer remuneration BIP trust	¥119 million
Loss on impairment of non-current assets	¥112 million
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	¥61 million
Provision for bonuses	¥59 million
Accrued enterprise tax	¥35 million
Accrued expenses	¥30 million
Asset retirement obligations	¥23 million
Revised carrying amount of investment	¥16 million
Excess of deferred asset depreciation	¥14 million
Accrued insurance expenses	¥8 million
Other	¥10 million
Sub total deferred tax assets	¥1,475 million
Valuation allowance for unused tax losses for taxation	¥(376) million
Valuation allowance for total of deductible temporary differences, etc.	¥(546) million
Sub total valuation allowance	¥(922) million
Total deferred tax assets	¥552 million
Deferred tax liabilities	
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	¥(34) million
Asset retirement obligations	¥(20) million
Uncollected income tax refund	¥(14) million
Other	¥(10) million
Total deferred tax liabilities	¥(80) million
Net amount of deferred tax assets	¥472 million

Notes on revenue recognition

1. Foundational information for understanding revenue from contracts with customers

Foundational information for understanding revenue is as explained in "5. Revenue and expense recognition" under "Notes on matters concerning important accounting policies."

Notes on transactions with related parties

Subsidiaries, etc.

(Millions of yen)

Type	Company name	Ownership ratio of voting rights	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Transaction amount (Note 5)	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)	3,756	–	–
				Lending of funds	–	Short-term loans receivable	10,000
				Collection of funds	–	Long-term loans receivable	15,000
				Receipt of interests (Note 2)	87	–	–
Subsidiary	PARCO CO., LTD.	Holding Directly 100%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Lending of funds	7,000	Short-term loans receivable	25,000
				Collection of funds	22,000	Long-term loans receivable	65,500
				Receipt of interests (Note 2)	455	–	–
Subsidiary	JFR Service Co. Ltd.	Holding Directly 100%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Lending and collection of funds (Note 3)	26,846	Short-term loans receivable	39,560
				Receipt of interests (Note 2)	88	–	–
Subsidiary	JFR Card Co., Ltd.	Holding Directly 100%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Lending of funds	10,000	Short-term loans receivable	–
				Collection of funds	40,000	Long-term loans receivable	–
				Receipt of interests (Note 2)	37	–	–
Subsidiary	Angel Park Co., Ltd.	Holding Directly 0.38% Indirectly 49.88%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Deposits of funds Repayment of deposits	2,000 1,500	Deposits	2,000
				Payment of interests (Note 2)	2	–	–
Subsidiary	JFR Information Center Co., Ltd.	Holding Directly 100%	Interlocking of officers Business advisory	Requests for computation services (Note 4)	855	–	–

Transaction conditions and policy for deciding transaction conditions

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

(Note 2) Interest rates on funds lent and funds deposited 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) The Company will reasonably determine with reference to market prices whether to request this company mainly in relation to computation services.

(Note 5) Transaction amounts do not include consumption taxes.

Notes on per share information

1. Net assets per share: ¥1,282.90
2. Basic earnings per share: ¥32.25