

Items Stipulated for Internet Disclosure in Compliance with Laws and Regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

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20th term (from October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

CHANGE Inc.

The above items are offered to our shareholders on the Company's website pursuant to the legal requirements and the provisions of Article 14 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation.

■ Business Report

Principal place of business (as of March 31, 2022)

(1) The Company

Head office	Minato-ku, Tokyo
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(2) Subsidiaries

TRUST BANK, Inc	Head office (Shibuya-ku, Tokyo)
Orb Inc	Head office (Shibuya-ku, Tokyo)
beacapp Inc.	Head office (Chuo-ku, Tokyo)
Digital Growth Academia, INC.	Head office (Minato-ku, Tokyo)

Status of employees (as of March 31, 2022)

(1) Status of employees of the corporate group

Number of employees	Change from the end of the previous consolidated accounting year
328 (137)	Increase of 23 people (Decrease of 42 people)

(Note) The number of employees refers to the number of people in employment (excluding people seconded from the Group to outside the Group and including people seconded to the Group from outside the Group). It does not include part-time employees and contract employees, who are separately indicated in numbers in parentheses as the annual average number.

(2) Status of employees of the Company

Number of employees	Change from the end of the previous fiscal year	Average age	Average years of service
95 (28)	Decrease of 8 people (Decrease of 1 person)	37.4 years old	4.4 years

(Note) The number of employees refers to the number of people in employment (excluding people seconded from the Company to outside the Company and including people seconded to the Company from outside the Company). It does not include part-time employees and contract employees, who are separately indicated in numbers in parentheses as the annual average number.

[Notes of caution] This document is an English translation of the Japanese original. In the event of any differences or inconsistencies between the Japanese and English versions, the Japanese language version shall take precedence.

Status of major lenders (as of March 31, 2022)

Lender	Amount of borrowings
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	1,004 million yen
The Chiba Bank, Ltd.	270 million yen

Status of stock acquisition rights, etc.

- (1) The status of stock acquisition rights delivered as consideration for the execution of duties and held by officers of the Company as at the final day of the current fiscal year

	Round 2 stock acquisition rights	
Date of resolution for issuance	October 14, 2015	
Those eligible to allocation for stock acquisition rights	Directors, auditors and employees	
Number of stock acquisition rights	116 units	
Class and number of shares for the purpose of stock acquisition rights	Common shares	556,800 shares (Per stock acquisition right 4,800 shares)
Amount to be paid upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	No payment is needed in exchange for stock acquisition rights.	
Value of property to be incorporated upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Per stock acquisition right	76,800 yen (Per share 16 yen)
Period for exercising stock acquisition rights	From October 16, 2017 to October 10, 2025	
Conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights	(Note) 1	
Status of officers holding stock acquisition rights	Directors (Excluding external directors)	Number of stock acquisition rights 64 units Number of shares for this purpose 307,200 shares Number of holders 4 people
	Auditors	Number of stock acquisition rights 0 units Number of shares for this purpose 0 shares Number of holders 0 people

(Note) 1. Details of conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights shall be set forth in the "Stock acquisition right allotment agreement" to be concluded between the Company and those eligible for allocation of stock acquisition rights.

2. The Company conducted a three hundred-for-one stock split effective as of July 29, 2016, a two-for-one stock split effective as of July 1, 2018, a two-for-one stock split effective as of January 1, 2019, a two-for-one stock split effective as of September 1, 2020, and a two-for-one stock split effective as of January 1, 2021. The "Class and number of shares for the purpose of stock acquisition rights" and the "Value of property to be incorporated upon exercise of stock acquisition rights" have been adjusted accordingly.

- (2) The status of stock acquisition rights delivered to employees, etc. as consideration for execution of duties during the current fiscal year

Not applicable.

- (3) Other important matters pertaining to stock acquisition rights, etc.

At the Board of Directors Meeting held on August 14, 2017, the Company resolved to issue stock acquisition rights with charge to the Company's employees and directors in order to further enhance motivation and morale and boost its unity as the Company aims to expand its medium-to long-term business and corporate value. The relevant stock acquisition rights are exercisable only when the Company achieves its performance targets. Details are as below.

	Round 3 stock acquisition rights
Date of resolution for issuance	August 14, 2017
Those eligible to allocation for stock acquisition rights	Directors and employees of the Company
Number of stock acquisition rights	391 units
Class and number of shares for the purpose of stock acquisition rights	Common shares 625,600 shares (Per stock acquisition right 1,600 shares)
Amount to be paid upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Per stock acquisition right 7,200 yen
Value of property to be incorporated upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Per stock acquisition right 726,400 yen (Per share 454 yen)
Period for exercising stock acquisition rights	From January 1, 2019 to August 30, 2024
Conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights	(Note) 1

(Note) 1. Conditions for exercising stock acquisition rights

- (1) Holders of stock acquisition rights may exercise those options up to the limit of the exercisable ratio of stock acquisition rights allotted to the holders, as stipulated in the relevant item in this note, (hereinafter referred to as the "Exercisable Ratio") from the first day of the month after the date of submitting the securities report for the term for which the relevant accumulated operating profits have been achieved, should the Company exceed the amount stipulated in the relevant item below in accumulated operating profits during the period between the

fiscal terms ending September 2018 and ending September 2020. If there are any fractions less than one unit in the number of exercisable stock acquisition rights, the number shall be rounded down.

(a) When accumulated operating profits exceed 1,000 million yen: An exercisable ratio of 50%

(b) When accumulated operating profits exceed 3,000 million yen: An exercisable ratio of 100%

Determination of the above operating profits shall be referred to the operating profit in the income statement (non-consolidated basis) described in the Company's securities report. In the event that there is a material change in the nature of items to be referred to, such as changes due to the adoption of international financial reporting standards, the Board of Directors shall separately determine the indicators to be referred to.

- (2) Any holder of stock acquisition rights is required to be any of a director, auditor or employee of the Company or an affiliated company of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "Directors, etc. of the Company") or an heir of Directors, etc. of the Company when exercising the stock acquisition rights. However, this shall not apply to cases when the Board of Directors finds a justifiable reason, such as retirement from office due to expiry of tenure and retirement at the mandatory age limit.
 - (3) If exercising the stock acquisition rights would cause the total number of issued shares of the Company to exceed the total number of authorized shares at that point, the stock acquisition rights may not be executed.
 - (4) A stock acquisition right constituting less than one unit may not be exercised.
2. The Company conducted a two-for-one stock split effective as of July 1, 2018, a two-for-one stock split effective as of January 1, 2019, a two-for-one stock split effective as of September 1, 2020, and a two-for-one stock split effective as of January 1, 2021. The "Class and number of shares for the purpose of stock acquisition rights" and the "Value of property to be incorporated upon exercise of stock acquisition rights" have been adjusted accordingly.

Status of accounting auditors

(1) Name Ernst & Young Shin Nihon LLC

(2) Fees and other amounts

	Amount of remuneration, etc.
Fees and other amounts for the auditing auditors relating to the current fiscal year	44 million yen
Sum of the monetary and other property gains that the Company and its subsidiaries owe to the accounting auditors	44 million yen

(Note) 1. Because, in the audit agreement concluded between the Company and the accounting auditors, there is no clear classification of the fees, etc. for audits under the Companies Act and the fees, etc. for audits under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and since it is impractical to distinguish between these two types of fees, the sum of these amounts is recorded in the fees and other amounts for the auditing auditors relating to the current fiscal year.

2. The Board of Auditors performed necessary verification of the contents of the accounting auditors' audit plans, the status of execution of duties in accounting audits and appropriateness of the grounds for calculating the fees and others, then decided to consent to the fees and other amounts payable to the accounting auditors.

(3) Policy regarding determination of dismissal and non-reappointment of accounting auditors

The Board of Auditors shall determine the contents of proposals concerning dismissal or non-reappointment of accounting auditors to be submitted to a general meeting of shareholders in the event that execution of duties by accounting auditors is disrupted or the Board of Auditors considers that there is such a need.

Where accounting auditors meet any of the items of Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Board of Auditors shall dismiss the accounting auditors after obtaining the consent of all auditors. In such event, an auditor elected by the Board of Auditors shall report on the fact of dismissing the accounting auditors and the reason for the dismissal at the first general meeting of shareholders to be convened after the dismissal.

Overview of the system to ensure the appropriateness of business operations and the status of the system's operation

(1) Overview of decision content concerning the system to ensure the appropriateness of business operations

The following is an overview of the decision content concerning the system to ensure that directors execute their duties in compliance with laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation, and the system to ensure the appropriateness of the Company's other business operations.

(i) System to ensure that directors and employees execute their duties in compliance with laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation.

- A) The Company has a code of conduct in place that ensures that directors and employees behave in compliance with laws and regulation, the Article of Incorporation and social norms as well as internal rules, and conducts continual education and dissemination activities on the basics of compliance and information management, etc. necessary for business operations.
- B) The Compliance Committee investigates whether there is a problem with the compliance system and compliance, and gives instructions to make improvement if there are any problems.
- C) The Company has a reporting system in place against suspected compliance violations and takes strict measures through the established "Regulations on internal reporting" to protect the anonymity of whistleblowers and prevent whistleblowers from being subject to disadvantageous treatment.
- D) Should a compliance violation occur, the Compliance Committee will investigate the cause, attempt to prevent its recurrence, and take strict disciplinary actions after clarifying who is responsible.

(ii) System to store and manage information related to the execution of duties by directors

The Company appropriately stores and manages information related to the execution of duties by directors in the form of documents or electromagnetic records in accordance with internal rules, including the "Regulations on document storage and management."

(iii) Regulations and other systems for managing loss risk

- A) Regarding loss risk, the Company strives to prevent the occurrence of such risk and the expansion of a crisis through responses based on the "Regulations on risk management."
- B) The status of activities concerning risk management by departments and divisions is reported to Board of Directors meetings as necessary, and the internal audit unit audits the effectiveness of the risk management system.

- C) The Company holds regular meetings that all employees attend as a forum for communicating and reporting on the execution of duties as well as to collect and share information and build consensus.

- (iv) System to ensure the effective execution of duties by directors
 - A) To ensure that directors execute their duties effectively, the Board of Directors holds monthly meetings, as well as extraordinary ones when required.
 - B) Board of Directors meetings set out company-wide goals to be shared by directors and employees, and directors strive to disseminate them through the organization.
 - C) Each director makes necessary decisions on matters delegated to him/her to execute in accordance with the "Regulations on division of duties."

- (v) System to ensure the appropriateness of business operations in the corporate group, comprising the Company and its subsidiaries
 - A) The chief administrator of affiliate companies supervises and manages the execution by directors of subsidiaries in accordance with internal regulations, including the "Regulations for administration of affiliate companies."
 - B) The chief administrator of affiliate companies reports significant decisions on the corporate management of subsidiaries to the Company's Board of Directors and implements them after obtaining approval.
 - C) The Company holds regular meetings with subsidiaries to share information, promote communicate among Group businesses, and unify Group management policy.
 - D) The Company's internal audit unit periodically audits the business operations, internal controls, etc. of subsidiaries and reports on the outcomes to the Representative Director, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman as well as full-time auditors.

- (vi) System related to employees and matters related to the independence of employees from directors where auditors request the assignment of employees to assist them in their duties
 - A) If an auditor requests the assignment of employees to assist with their duties in order to enhance the effectiveness of audits by auditors and exercise their auditing function smoothly, assisting employees may be assigned. The Board of Directors consults with auditors and selects suitable employees from among those with appropriate knowledge and capacity necessary for auditing.

- B) These employees are not prevented from holding concurrent positions, but if the Company is requested by auditors to dedicate such employees to assisting the auditors, the Company complies with the request.
 - C) The transfer, performance assessment and disciplinary action of such employees are decided after obtaining consent from the auditors.
- (vii) System for directors and employees to report to auditors, and other systems related to reporting to auditors
- A) Auditors may attend corporate management meetings in addition to Board of Directors meetings in order to grasp the status of significant decision-making processes and the execution of duties.
 - B) Auditors may access circular letters for approval (ringi-sho) and other important documents, and the Company promptly submits related documents, materials, etc. to auditors upon their request.
 - C) Directors promptly report to auditors if it is feared that considerable damage may be caused to the Group in the course of executing their own duties.
 - D) Auditors may directly ask directors and employees to report to them on significant matters that may affect operations and company performance.
- (viii) System to ensure that an individual who has filed a report to auditors is not treated disadvantageously for having done so
- The Group prohibits disadvantageous treatment of an individual who has filed a report to auditors on account of the person having done so, and strictly ensures that the person is not subjected to any detrimental treatment such as disciplinary action.
- (ix) Matters concerning policies on processing expenses or obligations to be incurred by auditors due to execution of their duties, such as procedures for advance payment or reimbursement of expenses to be thus incurred
- If auditors request an advance payment or reimbursement of expenses to be incurred due to execution of their duties, the Group will promptly process such expenses or obligations with the exception of cases where the expenses are reasonably deemed to be not required for executing such duties.

- (x) Other systems to ensure that audits by auditors are conducted effectively
 - A) If the auditors deem it necessary, they may request the internal audit unit, which conducts internal audits, to examine specific matters in consultation with the Representative Director, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman. The auditors may request the internal audit unit to cooperate with the audit as required at any time.
 - B) Auditors periodically exchange information with the internal audit unit and accounting auditors, and collaborate closely with them by exchanging information and opinions with regard to internal control system conditions identified by each of them, risk assessments and priority audit items, thereby conducting efficient audits.

- (xi) System for excluding "Anti-social Forces"
 - A) The Group has no relationship with what are commonly referred to as "Anti-social Forces," namely organized-crime groups that threaten public order and safety of citizens, and has organizational systems in place so as not to enter business transactions with them or respond to unreasonable demands from them.
 - B) Accordingly, the Group has established the "Regulations on measures against anti-social forces" with the Control & Management Unit specified as the unit in charge of dealing with anti-social forces, and works to gather information from relevant government agencies. The Group has built an organizational system that enables it to deal with any problem that might occur by closely communicating with relevant government agencies and legal advisors.
 - C) When intending to enter business with a new customer, before doing so the Group thoroughly examines the entity under the "Regulations on credit control," and also investigates it independently through online searches of relevant newspaper and magazine articles as well as using credit information agencies.

- (2) Overview of the operational status of the system to ensure appropriate business activities
 - (i) Status of significant meetings

As the decision-making body for its management and business execution, the Group's Board of Directors holds a meeting once a month as well as an extraordinary Board of Directors meetings as required to make decisions on significant management matters, such as those related to the provisions of laws and regulations and the Articles of Incorporation as well as its business policy and budget formulation. The Board analyzes and assesses business results stated in monthly

reports and holds deliberations from the aspect of conformity to laws and regulations and internal rules and on business adequacy. Furthermore, an executive committee meeting attended by executive directors, executive officers and full-time auditors is held twice a month as a rule to discuss significant matters.

(ii) Compliance system

The Group periodically organizes compliance education and training for its directors and employees to ensure its compliance with laws.

The internal audit unit, which is responsible for internal audits, conducts internal audits of individual units of the Group under an internal audit plan before reporting the results to the Representative Director, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman as well as full-time auditors.

There is a whistleblowing system office (hotline) in place and rules for using the system are publicized, including on how to use the hotline and prohibition of disadvantageous treatment of whistleblowers.

(iii) Risk management

Individual departments at the Group manage risks under the "Regulations on risk management," continuously work to lower and avoid risks, and periodically report the state of their progress to the Board of Directors.

(iv) Audit system for auditors

In addition to periodically exchanging opinions with the Representative Director, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman, auditors collaborate with accounting auditors and internal audit officers and ensure the effectiveness of audits by attending Board of Directors meetings, with full-time auditors attending important meetings and conducting hearings with directors and employees.

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Consolidated statements of changes in equity

(From October 1, 2021
to March 31, 2022)

(Unit: million yen)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent					Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total		
Balance on October 1, 2021	1,000	23,086	7,774	△1,405	30,455	1,939	32,394
Current Profit			3,093		3,093	63	3,156
Total comprehensive profit for the current term	-	-	3,093	-	-	63	3,156
New shares issuance	2	2			4		4
Changes in equity at continuously controlled subsidiaries		△ 72			△ 72	23	△ 48
Total of transactions with owners	2	△ 70	-	-	△ 67	23	△ 44
Balance as of March 31, 2022	1,002	23,016	10,867	△ 1,405	33,480	2,026	35,506

Note: Any fractional sum of less than one million yen was truncated for presentation.

■ Notes on consolidated financial statements

Notes on significant information that forms the basis for preparing the consolidated financial statements

1. Standards for preparing consolidated financial statements

Consolidated financial statements for the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) have been prepared based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in accordance with the provisions of Article 120, Paragraph 1 of the Regulation on Corporate Accounting. In the consolidated financial statements, part of the disclosure items required by IFRS is omitted in accordance with the provisions of the second half of the paragraph.

2. Scope of consolidation

Consolidated subsidiaries

Number of consolidated subsidiaries:	11
Names of major consolidated subsidiaries:	TRUST BANK, Inc Orb Inc Digital Growth Academia, INC. beacapp Inc.

Change in the scope of consolidation

(New) - Increased by two companies due to establishment

3. Application of the equity method

Not applicable.

4. Change of consolidated account closing date

From the consolidated fiscal year under review, the Company and its subsidiaries have changed the accounting closing date to March 31. Accordingly, the consolidated accounting closing date has been changed from September 30 to March 31, and the consolidated fiscal year under review covers a period of six months from October 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022.

5. Information on accounting policy

(1) Financial instruments

(I) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group classifies financial assets into two categories: financial assets measured based on fair value through net profit/loss or other comprehensive profits and those measured based on amortized cost. This classification is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The Group recognizes financial assets on the day of transaction when it becomes a party to the agreement on the assets.

All financial assets are initially measured based on the amount obtained by adding transaction cost to fair value except for cases in which they are classified into the category of those measured based on fair value through net profit/loss. However, trade receivables that do not have significant financial elements are measured based on transaction prices.

If they satisfy both requirements listed below, financial assets are classified into those measured based on amortized cost.

- If they are held based on the business model aimed at holding assets to collect cash flows under agreements
- If a cash flow arises on a particular day only as a payment of interest on a principal and its balance according to the conditions of agreement on financial assets

Financial assets other than those measured based on amortized cost are classified into those measured based on fair value.

Except for those which are held for selling purposes and must be measured based on fair value through net profit/loss, capital financial assets measured based on fair value are individually subject to the irreversible choice of indicating subsequent changes in fair value at the time of initial recognition using other comprehensive profits and are classified into financial assets measured based on fair value through other comprehensive profits.

Financial assets other than financial assets measured based on amortized cost or capital financial assets measured based on fair value through other comprehensive profits are classified into financial assets measured based on fair value through net profit/loss.

(ii) Post-measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured according to their categories as follows:

(a) Financial assets measured based on amortized cost

Financial assets measured based on amortized cost are measured using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Financial assets measured based on fair value

The amount of fluctuations in the fair value of financial assets measured based on fair value is recognized

as net profit/loss.

However, with respect to those of capital financial assets which are designated as being measured based on fair value through other comprehensive profits, the amount of fluctuations in fair value is recognized as other comprehensive profits. Dividends from such financial assets are recognized as part of the financial revenue—net profit/loss for the current term.

(iii) Discontinuance of recognition of financial assets

The Group discontinues to recognize financial assets if the contractual right to cash flows from financial assets disappears or if it transfers almost all risks and economic value of holding financial assets. If it continues to control the financial assets transferred, the Group recognizes such assets and related liabilities with the range of continued involvement.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

With respect to financial assets measured based on amortized cost, the Group recognizes bad debt allowances for expected credit loss.

The Group assesses financial assets to determine whether, on the final day of each term, credit risks involved therein have significantly grown since the time of initial recognition, and if such risks have not significantly grown since the time of initial recognition, it recognizes twelve-month expected credit loss as a bad debt allowance. On the other hand, if such risks have significantly grown since the time of initial recognition, it recognizes the amount equivalent to the entire period's expected credit loss as a bad debt allowance. However, with respect to trade receivables or similar which do not have significant financial elements, it always recognizes the amount equivalent to the entire period's expected credit loss as a bad debt allowance irrespective of whether credit risks have significantly grown since the time of initial recognition.

If it does not reasonably expect that it will recover all or part of certain financial assets, the Group directly reduces the total book value of such assets.

The Group recognizes the amount of provision for bad debt allowances related to financial assets through net profit/loss. If bad debt allowances are reduced, it recognizes the amount of reversal for bad debt allowances through net profit/loss.

(II) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Group classifies financial liabilities into two categories: financial liabilities measured based on fair value through net profit/loss and those measured based on amortized cost. This classification is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Other financial liabilities are all initially recognized on the day of transaction when the Group becomes a party to the agreement on the financial instruments concerned.

All financial liabilities are initially measured based on fair value, but financial liabilities measured based on

amortized cost are initially measured using the amount obtained by deducting transaction cost directly attributed thereto.

(ii) Post-measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured according to their categories as follows:

(a) Financial liabilities measured based on fair value through net profit/loss

Financial liabilities measured based on fair value through net profit/loss, which include those held for selling purposes and those which are designated as being measured based on fair value through net profit/loss at the time of initial recognition, are measured based on fair value after initial recognition, and their fluctuations are recognized as net profit/loss for the current term.

(b) Financial liabilities measured based on amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured based on amortized cost are measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition.

Gains and losses when amortization and recognition using the effective interest rate method are discontinued are recognized as part of the financial cost—net profit/loss for the current term.

(iii) Discontinuance of recognition of financial liabilities

The Group discontinues to recognize financial liabilities if financial liabilities disappear, in other words, if obligations specified during the agreement are exempted, are cancelled, or become invalid.

(III) Indication of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group offsets financial assets and financial liabilities and indicate their net amounts in the statement of consolidated financial position only if it has the legal right to offset their balances and has the intention to settle them in their net amounts or simultaneously realize such assets and settle such liabilities.

(IV) Derivatives

In order to hedge against exchange risks, the Group uses the transaction of derivatives such as forward exchange contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the day when such contracts are and subsequently remeasured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from fluctuations in the fair value of derivatives are recognized as profit/loss. Derivatives are reported as financial assets if their fair value is positive and as financial liabilities if it is negative.

Hedge accounting is not applied to any of the derivatives mentioned above.

(2) Inventories

Inventories are measured based on the acquisition cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The acquisition cost is calculated mainly based on the specific identification method, and the net realizable value is the amount obtained by deducting the estimated cost and estimated selling cost required during the period up to completion from the estimated selling price in the ordinary sales process.

(3) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are indicated as the value obtained by deducting accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss from the acquisition cost.

The acquisition cost includes costs directly related to the acquisition of assets, costs for demolition, removal, and restoration of land to the original condition, and borrowing cost to be reported as assets.

The depreciation of assets other than land and construction in progress is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of major asset items are as follows.

- Buildings:	3 to 22 years
- Machinery, equipment and vehicles:	17 years
- Tools, furniture and fixtures:	2 to 15 years

The estimated useful life, residual value, and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each year, and if any of these is changed, a new life, value, or method is applied for the future as a change to estimates in accounting.

(4) Goodwill

If the sum of equivalent value of assets transferred, amount of non-controlling equity at acquired firms, and fair value of equity at formerly acquired and owned firms on the day of acquisition exceeds the fair value of acquired identifiable net assets, the Group reports the excess as goodwill. If the sum of equivalent value of assets transferred, amount of non-controlling equity at acquired firms, and fair value of equity at formerly acquired and owned firms on the day of acquisition goes below the fair value of acquired identifiable net assets, the Group considers the balance as the result of relatively less expensive purchases and directly recognizes it as net profit/loss.

Goodwill is not amortized, and in each term or every time there is a sign of impairment, an impairment test is conducted.

Goodwill impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement, and there is no subsequent reversal for it.

In the statement of consolidated financial position, goodwill is indicated as the value obtained by deducting accumulated impairment loss from the acquisition cost.

(5) Intangible assets

Individually acquired intangible assets are measured based on acquisition cost at the time of initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired through business combination are measured at fair value on the day of acquisition. After initial recognition, except for those whose useful life cannot be confirmed, intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life and indicated as the value obtained by deducting accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss from the acquisition cost. The estimated useful lives of major intangible assets are as follows.

- Software: 3 to 5 years
- Trademark rights: 10 years

The estimated useful life, residual value, and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each year, and if any of these is changed, a new life, value, or method is applied for the future as a change to estimates in accounting.

(6) Lease

The Group determines whether agreements concern lease or include lease when it concludes them.

If it transfers the right to control the use of assets specified under an agreement for a certain period of time in exchange for compensation, the Group determines that the agreement concerns lease or includes lease.

If it determines that an agreement concerns lease or includes lease, the Group recognizes right-of use assets and lease liabilities on the day when the lease begins. Lease liabilities are measured based on the present value of the total amount of unpaid lease fees on the day when the lease begins, and right-of use assets based on the acquisition cost obtained by adjusting the amount of lease liabilities at the time of initial measurement using expenses such as lease fees paid prior to the start of lease and costs such as initial direct cost accruing to the borrower and the duty of returning leased items to the original condition as required under the conditions of the lease agreement.

The lease period is the period obtained by adding the period during which the option of cancelling or extending the lease agreement can be exercised to the non-cancellable lease period. The period covered by the option is added to the non-cancellable period only if it is reasonably certain that the Group exercises the option of extension or does not exercise the option of cancellation.

After initial recognition, right-of use assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the useful life or lease period, whichever is shorter.

Lease fees are divided into financial cost and the amount of lease liabilities repaid using the interest method with the former recognized in the consolidated income statement.

However, with respect to leases whose period is short, at twelve months or less, and those for which the underlying asset is of low value, right-of use assets and lease liabilities are not recognized, and lease fees are recognized as cost over the lease period using either the straight-line method or other systematic bases.

The present value is calculated using the calculated interest rate for lease, and if the interest rate cannot be calculated easily, the Group's additional borrowing interest rate is used for the discount rate.

(7) Impairment of non-financial assets

Except for inventories and deferred tax assets, the Group judges on the last day of each term as to whether there is a sign of impairment in the book value of its non-financial assets. If there is a sign of impairment, the Group estimates the recoverable value of the assets concerned. The recoverable value of goodwill and intangible assets whose useful life cannot be confirmed or which are still unusable is estimated at the same time of each year irrespective of whether there is a sign of impairment.

The recoverable value of assets or fund generation units is their value in use or the fair value obtained by deducting disposal cost, whichever is higher. When the value in use is calculated, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using the pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the inherent risks of the assets concerned. Assets that do not undergo impairment tests individually are integrated into minimum fund generation units in which largely independent cash inflows are generated from the cash inflows of other assets or asset groups through continuous use. When impairment tests are conducted for goodwill, fund generation units to which goodwill is distributed are integrated so that the impairment of goodwill is tested in a way that reflects the minimum unit related to the goodwill. Goodwill acquired through business combinations is distributed to the fund generation unit in which the synergy of the combinations is expected to be obtained.

None of the Group's company-wide assets generates independent cash inflows. If there is a sign of impairment in company-wide assets, the Group determines the recoverable value of fund generation units to which such assets belong.

Impairment loss is recognized as net loss if the book value of assets or fund generation units exceeds their estimated recoverable value. Impairment loss recognized in relation to fund generation units is first distributed in a way that reduces the book value of goodwill distributed to the units and then the book value of other assets in the units is reduced proportionally.

Goodwill-related impairment loss is not reversed. With respect to other assets, whether there is a sign of impairment loss recognized in the past being reduced or disappearing is measured on the last day of each term. If estimates used to determine the recoverable value change, impairment loss is reversed. When impairment loss is reversed, the upper limit is the book value obtained by deducting necessary amortization and amortized amounts from the book value when impairment loss is not recognized.

(8) Allowances

The Group recognizes allowances if, as the result of past events, it currently has legal or constructive obligations, it is highly likely that its economic resources flow out to settle such obligations, and the amount of such obligations can be estimated in a reliable way. If the time value of money is important, estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using the pre-tax interest rate that reflects the time value of money and the inherent risks of the debts concerned. The rebate of amounts discounted as the result of the passage of time is recognized as financial cost.

(9) Revenue

Under agreements with customers, except for events such as fluctuations in the fair value of operational investment securities based on IFRS 9 "Financial instruments," the Group recognizes revenue by applying the steps specified below.

Step 1: Identify agreements with customers

Step 2: Identify duties to be performed under the agreements

Step 3: Calculate transaction prices

Step 4: Distribute the transaction prices to duties to be performed under the agreements

Step 5: Recognize revenue when such duties are fulfilled (or as such duties are fulfilled)

i) NEW-IT Transformation Business

The NEW-IT Transformation Business includes the provision of services to improve productivity and value added through new technology and digital human resources development.

In the provision of solutions in each project and so forth, the Group considers the nature of services and other offerings provided to customers and as a result determines that costs incurred by the project indicate the degree of its progress, and therefore, it recognizes revenue by measuring the degree of progress in fulfilling duties to be performed according to the input method based on such costs and other factors.

In selling products and supporting digital human resources development, the Group determines that duties to be performed are fulfilled when customers accept goods or services provided after inspection and recognizes revenue at the time of such acceptance.

ii) Publitech Business

A platform business mainly for the Hometown Tax Payment Program, Publitech recognizes revenue chiefly when donations are delivered to customers.

If the Group is engaged in transactions as a party to the program, it indicates revenue as the total amount of compensation received from customers. If the Group is engaged in transactions as an agency for third parties, it indicates revenue as the amount of commissions obtained by deducting amounts collected for third parties from the total amount of compensation received from customers.

In determining whether it is engaged in transactions as a party to the program or as an agency, the Group considers the following indicators:

- If it has principal responsibility for performing the promise of providing specified goods or services
- If it has inventory risks before specified goods or services are transferred to customers or after control is transferred to customers
- If it has discretion in the setting of prices for specified goods or services

The Group classifies operational investment securities into financial assets measured based on fair value in accordance with IFRS 9 and indicates ex-post fluctuations in the fair value concerned as revenue related to the operational investment securities.

(10) Financial revenue and financial cost

Financial revenue consists mainly of interest income, dividend income, foreign exchange gains, and fluctuations in financial assets (excluding operational investment securities) measured based on fair value through net profit/loss. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method when it accrues.

Financial cost consists mainly of interest cost calculated using the effective interest rate method, interest paid for borrowings, foreign exchange losses, and fluctuations in the fair value of financial assets measured based on fair value through net profit/loss. Interest paid is recognized using the effective interest rate method when it accrues.

(11) Conversion to foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted to the functional currency of the Group company concerned at the exchange rate on the day of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency on the last day of the term are converted to functional currencies at the day's exchange rate.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, which are measured based on fair value, are converted to functional currencies at the exchange rate on the day when the fair value is calculated.

Balances arising from conversion or settlement are recognized as net profit/loss.

Notes on accounting estimates

1. Measurement of financial instruments without market prices in active markets

- (1) Amount reported in consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year
Operational investment securities: 759 million yen

- (2) Other information that contributes to the understanding of users of consolidated financial statements about the content of accounting estimates

If market prices at which the same issues are traded in active markets cannot be obtained, the fair value is assessed based on the most recent transaction prices if information on the most recent transactions between independent third parties and finance prices is available. It is assumed that the most recent transaction prices are effective for a certain period of time after transactions are conducted.

If information on these most recent transactions is not available, the corporate value is assessed using methods such as the market approach, cost approach, and income approach.

Although fair values are assessed based on the business plans, etc. developed by the entities targeted for investment, if events occur that lead to the deterioration of financial results at such entities or decrease in investment value such as the worsening of the fund procurement environment, they may have significant effects on consolidated financial statements in the following consolidated fiscal year and thereafter.

Future economic prospects are murky as there is concern about the effects on the world and Japanese economies of stagnant economic activities due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, and these events widely affect economic and corporate activities, but at present, their effects on the Company are limited.

The Company has made accounting estimates for investment valuation on the premise that these effects will continue over a certain period of time.

2. Valuation of goodwill

- (1) Amount reported in consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year
Goodwill: 4,409 million yen

- (2) Other information that contributes to the understanding of users of consolidated financial statements about the content of accounting estimates

In evaluating goodwill generated through business combinations, the Group classifies it into groups using minimum fund generation units that produce independent cash inflows and conducts impairment tests as required in each term and if there is a sign of impairment. In impairment tests, the recoverable value is calculated based on the value in use that is obtained by discounting estimated future cash flows to their present value using discount rates.

Future cash flows are estimated by reflecting the past experiences and external information. They are based on the three-year business plan approved by management, and those for subsequent periods use the terminal value calculated on the assumption that the growth rate is zero to their present value. The business plan uses major assumptions such as an increase in the number of contract customers and the average unit sales price per customer.

In the current consolidated fiscal year, the recoverable value sufficiently exceeds the book value of fund generation units or fund generation unit groups, but if there are significant fluctuations in the discount rate and market growth rate, two major assumptions, the recoverable value may go below the book value.

Notes on the statements of consolidated financial position

1. Cumulative depreciation of property, plant and equipment 92 million yen
2. Collateral assets and secured obligations
 - (1) Assets pledged as collateral
 - Subsidiaries' shares 4,809 million yen
 - (2) Liabilities related to collateral
 - Long-term borrowings (including the current portion of long-term borrowings) 957 million yen

(Note) The subsidiaries' shares listed above are offset and written off in the statement of consolidated financial position.

Notes on the consolidated statements of changes in equity

1. Classes and total outstanding number of shares as of the last day of the fiscal year under review
 - Common shares 72,959,562 shares
2. Classes and the total outstanding number of treasury shares as of the last day of the fiscal year under review
 - Common shares 623,235 shares
3. Dividend of surplus
 - (1) Dividend payout amounts
 - Not applicable.
 - (2) Payout amount of dividends with record date in the current fiscal year but effective date in the following fiscal year

Resolution	Class of shares	Source of dividend	Total amount of dividends (million yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Record date	Effective date
June 27, 2022 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Common shares	Retained earnings	325	4.50	March 31, 2022	June 28, 2022

4. Classes and the total number of shares for which stock acquisition rights are intended (excluding those yet to reach the first day of the exercise period), as of the last day of the fiscal year under review
 - Common shares 1,025,600 shares

Notes on revenue recognition

1. Resolution of revenue

(Unit: million yen)

	Reporting segments			
	New-IT Transformation Business	Investment Business	Publitech Business	Total
Period of revenue recognition				
Goods or services transferred at one point in time	546	-	8,223	8,769
Services transferred for a certain period of time	820	-	766	1,587
Total	1,366	-	8,990	10,356

(NEW-IT Transformation Business)

The NEW-IT Transformation Business includes the provision of services to improve productivity and value added through new technology and digital human resources development. In the provision of solutions in each project and so forth, the Group considers the nature of services and other offerings provided to customers and as a result determines that costs incurred by the project indicate the degree of its progress, and therefore, it recognizes revenue by measuring the degree of progress in fulfilling duties to be performed according to the input method based on such costs and other factors.

In selling products and supporting digital human resources development, the Group determines that duties to be performed are fulfilled when customers accept goods or services provided after inspection and recognizes revenue at the time of such acceptance. Revenue is measured based on transaction prices under agreements with customers. Compensation for transactions is received within one year of fulfilling duties to be performed and does not include significant financial elements.

(Investment Business)

The Investment Business comprises investments in IT firms that start preparations for IPO and companies with high growth potential, and net profit/loss due to ex-post fluctuations in the fair value of operational investment securities held is reported as “revenue related to operational investment securities” in accordance with IFRS 9.

(Publitech Business)

The Publitech Business involves operating the platform business for the Hometown Tax Payment Program and other businesses. The Group determines that duties to be performed in this business are fulfilled when the provision of platform services is completed and recognizes revenue mainly when donations are delivered to customers.

Revenue is measured based on transaction prices under agreements with customers. Compensation for transactions is received within one year of fulfilling duties to be performed and does not include significant financial elements.

2. Outstanding agreements

The breakdown of claims arising from agreements with customers, contractual assets, and contractual liabilities is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	October 1, 2021	March 31, 2022
Claims arising from agreements with customers	3,123	3,130
Contractual assets	28	121
Contractual liabilities	89	92

Contractual assets relate to rights generated by recognizing revenues based on the progress of consulting and system implementation agreements, etc. in the NEW-IT Transformation Business and the Publitech Business, and they are changed to accounts receivable when the right to payment becomes unqualified.

Contractual liabilities mainly comprise advances from customers. The amount of the portion of revenue recognized in the current consolidated fiscal year which was included in the balance of contractual liabilities at the beginning of the term is 71 million yen.

In the current consolidated fiscal year, the amount of revenue recognized from among the duties to be performed that were fulfilled (or partially fulfilled) in the past period is of no importance.

3. Transaction prices distributed to remaining duties to be performed

In the current consolidated fiscal year, since there are no important transactions whose expected contract period each exceeds one year, a description of information on remaining duties to be performed is omitted by applying the practical expedient stipulated in IFRS 15.121.

4. Assets recognized in terms of costs for winning or performing agreements with customers

There is no asset recognized by the Group based on costs for winning or performing agreements.

Notes on financial instruments

1. Information on the status of financial instruments

(1) Capital management

The Group manages its capital with the aim of maximizing corporate value through sustained growth.

The major indicators used by the Group in capital management are net interest-bearing liabilities (obtained by deducting cash and cash equivalents from interest-bearing liabilities), the ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent, and the ratio of equity attributable to owners of parent to net profit.

(2) Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to financial risks (credit risks, liquidity risks, exchange risks, interest rate risks, and market price fluctuation risks) in the course of management activities and manages such risks in accordance with certain policy in an effort to reduce them. It also uses derivatives to avoid exchange fluctuation risks and interest-rate fluctuation risks, and its policy is not to become engaged in speculative transactions.

(3) Credit risk management

A credit risk is a risk that in financial assets held by the Group, business partners become unable to perform contractual obligations, causing financial losses to the Group. If over 90 days pass after the contractual due date, the Group considers the business partner as failing to perform their obligations.

The Group regularly monitors the balance of trade receivables and manages due dates and balances for individual transaction partners, and is quick to identify and mitigate recovery concerns caused mainly by a deterioration in their financial positions.

In terms of derivatives, the Group deals only with highly creditworthy financial institutions or similar, and the effects of derivatives traded on the Group's credit risks are limited.

The Group does not have credit risks excessively concentrated on particular business partners or groups to which they belong.

(4) Liquidity risk management

A liquidity risk is a risk of the Group becoming unable to perform the duty of repaying financial liabilities on the due date.

The Group manages liquidity risks by preparing repayment funds appropriately and at the same time by maintaining at financial institutions credit lines that can be used when necessary and monitoring cash flow plans and results continuously.

(5) Exchange risk management

The Group is exposed to exchange fluctuation risks in the transaction of foreign currency claims and obligations, but at present, the effects of exchange fluctuations on the Group are minor, and it reduces exchange fluctuation risks by concluding forward exchange contracts.

(6) Interest rate risks

In advancing its business activities, the Group procures working capital and funds required for M&A and other undertakings. If it procures these funds at variable interest rates, the amount of interest is affected by fluctuations in market interest rates, and therefore, the Group is exposed to the interest rate risk of fluctuations in future cash flows from interest. The present status and future prospects of variable interest rates are being monitored constantly.

(7) Share price fluctuation risks

Those of equity instruments (shares) held by the Group which are marketable are exposed to share price fluctuation risks. With respect to equity instruments, the Group regularly analyzes market values, the financial position of issuers, and other factors and continuously reviews the status of equity instruments held taking into account market conditions and relationships with issuers (client firms).

2. Information on fair values of financial instruments

(1) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value measurements of financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into three levels based upon the observability and significance of inputs used to measure such financial instruments.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets

Level 2: Fair value measured using observable prices other than Level 1 inputs, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Fair value determined by using valuation techniques that incorporate unobservable inputs

(2) Financial instruments measured based on fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is calculated using the following method:

(Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, other financial assets, and trade and other payables)

Stated at book value, as their fair values approximate to their book values since they are settled in a short period of time.

(Operational investment securities, other financial assets, and other financial liabilities)

If market prices at which the same issues are traded in active markets can be obtained, the fair value is assessed using the market prices.

If market prices at which the same issues are traded in active markets cannot be obtained, the fair value is assessed based on the most recent transaction prices if information on the most recent transactions between independent third parties and finance prices is available. It is assumed that the most recent transaction prices are effective for a certain period of time after transactions are conducted.

If information on these most recent transactions is not available, the corporate value is assessed using methods such as the market approach, cost approach, and income approach.

Derivatives are calculated based on the prices presented by financial institutions with which the Group deals as financial assets or financial liabilities measured based on fair value through net profit/loss.

The fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured based on fair value is as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Financial assets measured based on fair value through net profit/loss				
Investment securities held as part of operations	597	-	759	1,356
Total	597	-	759	1,356
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured based on fair value through net profit/loss				
Derivatives	-	0	-	0
Total	-	0	-	0

Reclassifications between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized on the day when the event or change in circumstances that caused the reclassification occurred. The Group did not recognize any material reclassification between Level 1 and Level 2 for the period presented.

Valuation processes

The fair value of financial instruments classified as Level 3 is measured using a valuation method selected for the financial instrument in question by the appraiser, in accordance with valuation policies and procedures established by the Group.

The results of fair value measurements are approved by the appropriate person in charge.

Changes in financial instruments classified as Level 3 from the beginning to the end of the period are as follows:

(Unit: million yen)

Opening balance	757
Total gains and losses	
Net profit/loss (Note)	2
Other comprehensive profit	-
Purchases	-
Disposal by sale	-
Transfer from Level 3	-
Others	△0
Closing balance	759
Changes in unrealized gains or losses recognized in net profit/loss on assets held at the end of the reporting period (Note)	2

(Note) Net profit/loss on financial assets measured based on fair value through net profit/loss, and included in revenue from investment securities held as part of operations and financial income (or financial costs for the loss) in the consolidated income statement.

(3) Financial instruments measured based on amortized cost

The book value and fair value of financial instruments measured based on amortized cost are as follows.

Financial instruments measured based on fair value and financial instruments whose book value and fair value are approximate to each other are not included in the table below.

(Unit: million yen)

	Book value (*)	Fair value (*)
Long-term borrowings (including current portion of long-term borrowings)	(1,338)	(1,367)
Bonds payable	(101)	(101)

(*) Those reported as part of the liabilities are indicated in parentheses.

(Note) 1. The fair value of financial instruments is calculated using the following method:

Long-term borrowings (including the current portion of long-term borrowings) and bonds payable

Those of bonds payable and long-term borrowings which are based on variable interest rates use their book value because they reflect market interest rates in a short period of time with their fair value almost equivalent to their book value.

The fair value of bonds payable and long-term borrowings which are based on fixed interest rates is calculated using their present value which is obtained by discounting future cash flows by the interest rate expected if similar new agreements are performed.

2. The fair value of long-term borrowings and bonds is classified as Level 2.

Notes on per-share information

1. Equity attributable to owners of parent per share	462.84 yen
2. Basic profit per share	42.81 yen

Notes on significant subsequent events

Not applicable.

[Notes of caution] This document is an English translation of the Japanese original. In the event of any differences or inconsistencies between the Japanese and English versions, the Japanese language version shall take precedence.

Financial Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(From October 1, 2021
to March 31, 2022)

(Unit: million yen)

	Shareholders' Equity							
	Capital	Capital surplus			Retained earnings		Treasury shares	Shareholders' Equity Total
		Capital reserve	Other Capital surplus	Capital surplus Total	Other retained earnings Retained earnings carried forward	Retained earnings Total		
Opening balance	1,000	1,000	36,787	37,787	2,060	2,060	△1,405	39,442
Change during current period								
New shares issuance	2	2		2		-		4
Net income				-	42	42		42
Change during current period excluding shareholder equity (net amount)				-		-		-
Change during current period - Total	2	2	-	2	42	42	-	47
Closing balance	1,002	1,002	36,787	37,790	2,102	2,102	△1,405	39,489

[Notes of caution] This document is an English translation of the Japanese original. In the event of any differences or inconsistencies between the Japanese and English versions, the Japanese language version shall take precedence.

	Valuation and conversion differences, etc.		Stock option	Total net assets
	Other differences from valuation of securities	Valuation/ conversion Total of differences, etc.		
Opening balance	269	269	2	39,714
Change during current period				
New shares issuance		-		4
Net income		-		42
Change during current period excluding shareholder equity (net amount)	△ 150	△ 150	△ 1	△ 151
Change during current period - Total	△ 150	△ 150	△ 1	△ 104
Closing balance	119	119	1	39,610

Note: Any fractional sum of less than one million yen was truncated for presentation.

■ List of Individual Notes

Notes on items related to significant accounting policies

1. Valuation standards and methods for securities
 - Other securities (including operating investment securities)
 - Other than shares, etc. without market prices The present market value is recorded. (Valuation differences are incorporated into net assets in full, and selling prices were computed based on the moving-average method.)
 - Shares, etc. without market prices Stated at cost, mainly using the moving-average method.
2. Valuation standards and methods for derivatives
 - State using the market-value method
3. Valuation standards and methods for inventories
 - Works in process Stated using the cost-accounting method based on the specific identification method (value on the Balance Sheet is computed based on method in which book values are lowered based on declines in profitability)
4. Depreciation and amortization methods for depreciable assets
 - (1) Tangible fixed assets The Company amortizes intangible assets using the straight-line method. The range of useful lives of main property, plant and equipment are as follows:
 - Buildings 3 - 22 years
 - Tools, furniture and fixtures 2 - 15 years
 - (2) Intangible fixed assets The Company amortizes intangible assets using the straight-line method.
 - Software used in-house is amortized by the straight-line method over its useful life assuming in-house use of three to five years.
5. Accounting standards for provisions and allowances
 - Provision for shareholder benefits
 - In order to provide for expenses related to shareholder incentives, the amount deemed to accrue during the subsequent periods is recorded.
6. Standards for converting assets and liabilities in foreign currencies into Japanese yen
 - All assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the respective balance sheet date, and resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to income.

7. Hedge accounting method

(1) Hedge accounting method

Deferral hedge accounting is used.

(2) Hedged instruments and hedged items

Accounts receivables and accounts payable trades denominated in foreign currency are hedged by means of forward exchange contracts.

(3) Hedge policy

The Company is hedging its exchange fluctuation risks carried out in accordance with its Internal Management Rules.

(4) Method for evaluating hedge effectiveness

Evaluation of hedge effectiveness is based on the ratio of the fluctuation amount by comparing the market fluctuation of the hedged item or cumulative total of fluctuation of cash flows and market fluctuation of the hedge method or the cumulative total of fluctuation of cash flows, respectively.

8. Basis for recording significant revenues and expenses

Notes on information that provides the basis for understanding revenue are omitted because they include the same as those on the NEW-IT Transformation Business, which are included in the consolidated notes “Notes on revenue recognition.”

Net sales and cost of sales

Sales of operational investment securities are recorded in net sales, and the carrying value of operational investment securities is recorded in cost of sales.

9. Other significant matters that are fundamental for the preparation of financial statements

Method for amortizing deferred assets

Share delivery expenses

Equalized amortization over the amortization period (three years) of stock delivery costs.

Note on the change of accounting policy

(Application of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement, etc.)

The Company has applied the “Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019, hereinafter referred to as the “Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard”), etc. effective from the beginning of the fiscal year under review, and decided to adopt new accounting policies prescribed in the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard, etc. in the future, pursuant to the transitional treatment specified in Paragraph 19 of the Fair Value Measurement Accounting Standard and Paragraph 44-2 of the “Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019). This application has no impact on the non-consolidated financial statements.

Notes on accounting estimates

Valuation of operational investment securities whose market prices are considered as extremely difficult to grasp

- (1) Amount reported in consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year

Operational investment securities: 759 million yen

- (2) Other information that contributes to the understanding of users of consolidated financial statements about the content of accounting estimates

With respect to operational investment securities whose market values are considered as extremely difficult to grasp, if the real value of entities targeted for investment declines significantly, their value is reduced appropriately, and valuation differences are reported as cost of sales except for cases in which the recoverability of the real value is supported by sufficient evidence.

Specifically, if the real value of an entity targeted for investment falls by over 50%, the Group determines that the real value has declined significantly and considers whether the recoverability of the real value can be supported by sufficient evidence and decides whether it should be reduced appropriately. In judging recoverability, it evaluates it based on the business plan prepared by the firm targeted for investment and other materials.

These estimates are affected by future uncertain economic conditions and the management of entities targeted for investment, and if business plans do not make progress as planned, the estimates may have significant effects on amounts recognized in the financial statements for the following fiscal year and thereafter.

Future economic prospects are murky as there is concern about the effects on the world and Japanese economies of stagnant economic activities due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, and these events widely affect economic and corporate activities, but at present, their effects on the Company are limited.

The Company has made accounting estimates for investment valuation on the premise that these effects will continue over a certain period of time.

Valuation of shares in affiliates

- (1) Amount reported in consolidated financial statements for the current consolidated fiscal year

Affiliates' shares in which the excess profit-making ability at the time of acquisition is reflected in the real value before valuation: 682 million yen

- (2) Other information that contributes to the understanding of users of consolidated financial statements about the content of accounting estimates

With respect to affiliates' shares on which it is extremely difficult to reflect market prices but whose real value reflects the excess profit-making ability at the time of acquisition, the Group examines whether their real value has declined significantly due to the impairment of the excess profit-making ability and other factors. Whether the excess profit-making ability is impaired is affected by the achievability of the business plan, which uses major

assumptions such as an increase in the number of contract customers and the average unit sales price per customer. If major assumptions used in the business plan such as an increase in the number of contract customers and the average unit sales price per customer change substantially, and the real value declines significantly, the estimates may have significant effects on amounts recognized in the financial statements for the following fiscal year and thereafter.

Notes to the balance sheet

1. Assets pledged as collateral and obligations related to collateral
 - (1) Assets pledged as collateral

Investments in affiliates	4,809 million yen
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 - (2) Obligations related to collateral

Borrowings from financial institutions	973 million yen
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2. Cumulative depreciation of property, plant and equipment 85 million yen

3. To efficiently procure working capital, the Company has concluded an overdraft agreement with two banks with which it deals. The remaining balance of the overdraft agreement as of the end of the current fiscal year based on this agreement is as follows.

Overdraft limit total	21,600 million yen
Borrowing balance	-
Difference	21,600

4. Guarantee obligations

The Company has taken on a guarantee of liabilities for paying postage deferred payment mail, etc. as follows:

TRUST BANK, Inc	200 million yen
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5. Monetary claims and obligations to affiliates

Short-term monetary claims	138 million yen
Short-term monetary obligations	4 million yen

Notes to the statement of income

Amount of transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Amount of business transactions

Operating revenue	492 million yen
Operating expenses (including returns of salaries of seconded employees)	△132 million yen
Transactions other than operational transactions	9 million yen

Notes to the financial statements of changes in shareholders' equity

Type and total number of treasury shares at end of the fiscal year under review

Common shares	623,235 shares
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Notes on tax effect accounting

Breakdown of major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets

Accrued business tax	17 million yen
Provision for shareholder benefits	8
Asset retirement obligations	5
Loss on valuation of works in process	12
Loss carried forward	27
Depreciation	15
Others	4

Deferred tax assets - Total 91

Deferred tax liabilities

Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	52
Others	2

Deferred tax liabilities - Total 55

Deferred tax assets - Net 36

Notes on transactions with related parties

Type	Company name	Percentage of voting rights held	Relationship with related party	Transaction amount (million yen)	Subject	Closing balance (million yen)
Subsidiary	TRUST BANK, Inc	Direct 100%	Receipt of business guidance fee (Note 1)	456	Accounts receivable	83
			Guarantee for borrowings (Note 2)	973	-	-

(Note) 1. In terms of the business guidance fee, the amount is rationally determined with consideration to expenses incurred for services rendered.

2. The Company is in receipt of a guarantee obligation against its borrowings from financial institutions. The transaction amount indicates the balance of borrowings remaining as of end of the fiscal year that is subject to the guarantee obligation. There is no payment of a warranty fee.

Notes on per-share information

1. Net assets per share 547.57 yen
2. Net profit per share 0.59 yen

Notes on significant subsequent events

Not applicable.