KANEMATSU CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Kanematsu Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kanematsu Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Impairment assessments of goodwill and the carrier shop operating rights of the domestic subsidiaries' mobile business
(Notes to consolidated financial statements 10 Goodwill and Intangible Assets)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Key Audit Matter Description</td><td>How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter</td></tr>
<tr><td>Goodwill and the carrier shop operating rights attributed to the mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries of the Company and its subsidiaries were initially recognized as a result of the business combination by Kanematsu Communications Limited., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company which operates the mobile communications device distribution agency business, with the entities which operate the same agency business. The balances of goodwill and the carrier shop operating rights as of March 31, 2022 were ¥2,211 million ($18,073 thousand, 0.3% of total assets of the consolidated financial statements) and ¥16,906 million ($138,134 thousand, 2.7% of total assets of the consolidated financial statements), respectively. The carrier shop operating rights are rights to earn revenue by operating mobile communications device distribution shops for specific carriers. The rights are identified as indefinite-lived intangible assets because the intangible assets are considered to continue to exist as long as the business continues.
This business combination was the acquisition in order to expand market share, and as a result of the business combination, the significance of the mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries to the consolidated results increased. In addition, the impact of the uncertainty of future revenues due to changes in the external environment, such as revisions to the Telecommunications Business Law and changes in mobile phone rate plans by telecommunications carriers, on changes in the gross profit of the mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries is significant.
In accordance with International Accounting Standard 36, "Impairment of Assets", the Company and its domestic subsidiaries perform an impairment test annually and whenever there is an indication of impairment for goodwill and the carrier shop operating rights. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units including goodwill and the</td><td>We performed the following principal audit procedures in relation to the impairment assessment of goodwill and the carrier shop operating rights in the domestic subsidiaries' mobile business:
● We inquired of management to understand the current business environment and risks of the mobile business.
● We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to the impairment assessment process.
● We assessed the reasonableness of the cash-generating units identified by management.
● We obtained results of impairment tests of the cash-generating unit and recalculated management's estimates based on each assumption and model.
● With respect to the five-year forecasts used for the estimation of the value in use, we assessed reasonableness by comparing the current year forecast with the actual results including gross profit and comparing the future changes in revenue and gross profit with the market trends in the domestic mobile business, as well as the forecasts of comparable companies.
● We inspected the Board of Directors' meeting minutes and management committee minutes and compared the five-year forecasts used for the estimation of the value in use above with the forecasts approved by management.
● We compared the growth rates with the historical data published by the Cabinet Office.
● We assessed the discount rate and performed the following procedures:
➢ We verified that the model used to determine the discount rate is appropriate.
➢ We verified the consistency of the data used with external information and</td></tr>
</table>

carrier shop operating rights in the impairment test is determined based on the value in use. The value in use is calculated by discounting the future cash flows based on the five-year forecasts approved by management and the growth rate to present value. The growth rate is determined considering the nominal GDP growth rate and the long-term average growth rate for the country to which the cash-generating unit belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, based on the nature and geographical location of the business. The assessment of the annual impairment test is based on assumptions with a high degree of estimation uncertainty such as future changes in gross profit due to the changes in the external environment of the mobile business of domestic subsidiaries, the growth rate, and the discount rate. If impairment losses on goodwill and carrier shop operating rights are recognized, such losses could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. As such, we concluded that the impairment assessment of the mobile business's goodwill and the carrier shop operating rights is a key audit matter.	internal financial information.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Impairment assessment of goodwill related to the domestic subsidiary’s card printer business (Notes to consolidated financial statements 10 Goodwill and Intangible Assets)</td></tr>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matter Description</th><th>How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter</th></tr>
<tr><td>Goodwill attributed to the card printer business of the domestic subsidiary of the Company was initially recognized as a result of the business combination of G-Printec, Inc. The balance is ¥2,485 million ($20,310 thousand, 0.4% of total assets of the consolidated financial statements) as of March 31, 2022.
The card printer business operates in an industry with competition from both overseas-based and domestic competitors. As the major overseas markets are exposed to changes in market conditions and trends in each country, there is a high degree of estimation uncertainty in the forecasted earnings on changes in the gross profit of the card printer business.
In accordance with International Accounting Standard 36, "Impairment of Assets", the Company and its domestic subsidiaries perform an impairment test for goodwill annually and whenever there is an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit including goodwill in the impairment test is determined based on the value in use. The value in use is calculated by discounting the future cash flows based on the five-year forecasts approved by management and the growth rate to present value. The growth rate is determined considering the nominal GDP growth rate and the long-term average growth rate for the country to which the cash-generating unit belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, based on the nature of the business.
The assessment of the annual impairment test is based on assumptions with a high degree of estimation uncertainty such as future changes in gross profit due to typical competition in the industry, the growth rate, and the discount rate. If impairment losses on goodwill are recognized, such losses could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. As such, we concluded that the</td>
<td>We performed the following principal audit procedures in relation to the impairment assessment of goodwill in the domestic subsidiary’s card printer business:
● We inquired of management to understand the current business environment and business risks of the card printer business.
● We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to the impairment assessment.
● We assessed the reasonableness of the cash-generating unit identified by management.
● We obtained the result of the impairment test of the cash-generating unit and recalculated management’s estimates based on each assumption and model.
● With respect to the five-year forecasts used for the estimation of the value in use, we compared the forecasts made previously to the actual results for those prior years including gross profit, and assessed whether the fluctuations in revenue and gross profit in the forecasts are consistent with the market trends in the card printer business.
● We inspected the Board of Directors’ meeting minutes and compared the five-year forecasts used for the estimation of the value in use above with the forecasts approved by management.
● We compared the growth rates with the historical data published by the Cabinet Office.
● We assessed the discount rate and performed the following procedures:
➢ We verified that the model used to determine the discount rate is appropriate.
➢ We verified the consistency of the data used with external information and internal financial information.</td></tr>
</table>

impairment assessment of goodwill related to the domestic subsidiary's card printer business is a key audit matter.	

Impairment assessment of goodwill related to the overseas subsidiary's steel pipe business (Notes to consolidated financial statements 10 Goodwill and Intangible Assets)	
Key Audit Matter Description	How Our Audit Addressed the Key Audit Matter
Goodwill of the steel pipe business of the overseas subsidiary of the Company was recognized in connection with the business combination of Benoit Premium Threading, LLC located in the United States. The balance is ¥2,478 million ($20,250 thousand, 0.4% of total of the consolidated financial statements) as of March 31, 2022. The steel pipe business is significantly impacted by international crude oil prices and trading volumes and has relatively high volatility in its long-term projection of revenue. Therefore, there is a high degree of estimation uncertainty in forecasted earnings on changes in the gross profit of the steel pipe business. In accordance with International Accounting Standard 36, "Impairment of Assets", the Company and its overseas subsidiaries perform an impairment test for goodwill annually and whenever there is an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit including goodwill in the impairment test is determined based on the value in use. The value in use is calculated by discounting the future cash flows based on the five-year forecasts approved by management and the growth rate to present value. The growth rate is determined considering the nominal GDP growth rate and the long-term average growth rate for the country to which the cash-generating unit belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, based on the nature of the business. The assessment of the annual impairment test is based on assumptions which are subject to a high degree of estimation uncertainty such as future changes in gross profit due to future fluctuations in crude oil market prices,	We performed the following principal audit procedures in relation to the impairment assessment of goodwill of the overseas subsidiary's steel pipe business, including the work performed by the auditors of the subsidiary in the United States based on the instructions provided by us: ● We inquired of management to understand the current business environment and risks of the steel pipe business. ● We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to the impairment assessment. ● We assessed the reasonableness of the cash-generating unit identified by management. ● We obtained the result of the impairment test of the cash-generating unit and recalculated management's estimates based on each assumption and model. ● With respect to the five-year forecasts used for the estimation of the value in use, we assessed reasonableness by comparing the forecasts made previously to the actual results for those prior years including gross profit, and comparing the future changes in revenue and gross profit with external market data from third parties. ● We inspected the Board of Directors' meeting minutes and compared the five-year forecasts used for the estimation of the value in use above with the forecasts approved by management. ● With respect to the discount rate, we used valuation specialists and performed the following procedures. ➢ We verified that the model used to determine the discount rate is appropriate.

changes in demand trends and the discount rate. If impairment losses on goodwill are recognized, such losses could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements, we concluded that the impairment assessment of goodwill regarding the steel pipe business is a key audit matter.	➢ We verified the consistency of the data used with external information and internal financial information. ● We evaluated the adequacy of the work performed by the auditors of the subsidiary in the United States and the evidence obtained, through communication with the auditors and examination of the documents prepared by the auditors.

Other Information

Other information comprises information included in a document containing audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We have determined that there is no other information and thus have not performed any work on other information.

Responsibilities of Management, Audit & Supervisory Board and each Audit & Supervisory Board Member for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit & supervisory board and each audit & supervisory board member are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the purpose of the consolidated financial statement audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures of the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the audit & supervisory board and each audit & supervisory board member regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the audit & supervisory board and each audit & supervisory board member with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the audit & supervisory board and each audit & supervisory board member, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Convenience translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2022 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Kensuke Koda
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Masaki Nitta
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Shinya Hiraoka
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

PricewaterhouseCoopers Aarata LLC
July 25, 2022

Notes to the Reader of Independent Auditor's Report:
This is a copy of the Independent Auditor's Report and the original report is kept separately by the Company.

KANEMATSU CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

~CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS~

~NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS~

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	JPY		USD (Note 2)
	2022	2021	2022
(Assets)			
Ⅰ. Current assets			
1. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 27)	91,420	81,045	746,963
2. Trade and other receivables (Note 7)	236,453	207,285	1,931,971
3. Inventories (Note 8)	121,018	99,711	988,797
4. Other financial assets (Note 30)	12,006	6,512	98,098
5. Other current assets (Note 13)	31,190	26,339	254,845
Total current assets	492,090	420,894	4,020,674
Ⅱ. Non-current assets			
1. Property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	42,087	42,246	343,882
2. Goodwill (Note 10)	10,624	10,296	86,810
3. Intangible assets (Note 10)	24,912	24,926	203,551
4. Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 6 & 11)	15,121	11,869	123,556
5. Trade and other receivables (Note 7)	807	1,280	6,601
6. Other investments (Note 12)	35,997	33,536	294,117
7. Other financial assets (Note 30)	7,101	7,079	58,024
8. Deferred tax assets (Note 29)	2,175	2,318	17,772
9. Other non-current assets (Notes 13 & 28)	3,537	3,046	28,901
Total non-current assets	142,365	136,601	1,163,214
Total assets	634,456	557,495	5,183,889

(Notes) Presentation of fiscal year and amounts (Japanese Yen and U.S. dollars)

1. "2022" refers to the Company's consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 and the other fiscal year is referred to in the corresponding manner.
2. "JPY" means millions of Japanese Yen and "USD" means thousands of U.S. dollars.

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

	JPY		USD (Note 2)
	2022	2021	2022
(Liabilities)			
I. Current liabilities			
1. Trade and other payables (Note 14)	214,822	182,980	1,755,229
2. Bonds and borrowings (Note 15)	73,707	57,723	602,231
3. Lease liabilities (Note 31)	6,674	6,999	54,535
4. Other financial liabilities (Note 30)	7,567	5,442	61,831
5. Income taxes payable	4,893	2,942	39,984
6. Provisions (Note 16)	503	607	4,111
7. Other current liabilities (Note 17)	30,290	28,213	247,492
Total current liabilities	338,459	284,909	2,765,414
II. Non-current liabilities			
1. Bonds and borrowings (Note 15)	69,745	64,434	569,864
2. Lease liabilities (Note 31)	10,158	10,328	82,998
3. Other financial liabilities (Note 30)	1,608	1,807	13,146
4. Retirement benefit liabilities (Note 28)	6,842	6,517	55,908
5. Provisions (Note 16)	1,712	1,944	13,990
6. Deferred tax liabilities (Note 29)	5,453	5,527	44,556
7. Other non-current liabilities (Note 17)	1,193	1,533	9,754
Total non-current liabilities	96,714	92,093	790,215
Total liabilities	435,173	377,003	3,555,629
(Equity)			
1. Share capital (Note 18)	27,781	27,781	226,989
2. Capital surplus (Note 18)	27,164	27,034	221,948
3. Retained earnings (Note 18)	89,280	78,070	729,479
4. Treasury stock (Note 18)	(1,305)	(1,311)	(10,664)
5. Other components of equity (Note 26)			
1) Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	5,296	1,633	43,276
2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,068	10,163	82,264
3) Cash flow hedges	1,198	554	9,791
Total other components of equity	16,563	12,351	135,331
Total equity attributable to owners of the Parent	159,484	143,926	1,303,083
6. Non-controlling interests	39,798	36,566	325,176
Total equity	199,282	180,492	1,628,260
Total liabilities and equity	634,456	557,495	5,183,889

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(a) Consolidated Statement of Income

	JPY		USD (Note 2)
	2022	2021	2022
I. Revenue (Notes 6 & 19)	767,963	649,142	6,274,724
II. Cost of sales	(656,161)	(547,626)	(5,361,235)
Gross profit	111,801	101,515	913,488
III. Selling, general and administrative expenses (Note 20)	(85,103)	(78,893)	(695,347)
IV. Other income (expenses)			
1. Gain (loss) on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net (Note 21)	(103)	(174)	(846)
2. Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Note 22)	(18)	(44)	(152)
3. Other income (Note 23)	3,597	1,688	29,396
4. Other expenses (Note 22)	(826)	(457)	(6,749)
Total other income (expenses)	2,649	1,013	21,649
Operating profit (Note 6)	29,347	23,635	239,790
V. Finance income			
1. Interest income (Note 24)	166	161	1,364
2. Dividend income (Note 24)	1,114	1,100	9,105
3. Other finance income (Notes 24 & 30)	66	19	547
Total finance income	1,348	1,281	11,016
VI. Finance costs			
1. Interest expenses (Note 24)	(1,690)	(1,818)	(13,811)
2. Other finance costs (Notes 24 & 30)	(1,691)	(210)	(13,817)
Total finance costs	(3,381)	(2,029)	(27,628)
VII. Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 6 & 11)	1,451	692	11,857
Profit before tax	28,765	23,580	235,035
Income tax expense (Note 29)	(8,206)	(7,329)	(67,050)
Profit for the year	20,559	16,251	167,985
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent(Note 6)	15,986	13,315	130,618
Non-controlling interests	4,573	2,935	37,367
Total	20,559	16,251	167,985

	Yen		U.S. dollars
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Parent:			
Basic earnings per share (Note 25)	191.42	159.44	1.56
Diluted earnings per share (Note 25)	191.15	159.34	1.56

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(b) Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	JPY		USD (Note 2)
	2022	2021	2022
I. Profit for the year	20,559	16,251	167,985
II. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 26)	462	3,395	3,777
2. Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans (Note 26)	(7)	229	(60)
3. Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 26)	0	8	5
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	455	3,633	3,722
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
1. Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations (Note 26)	4,071	931	33,267
2. Cash flow hedges (Notes 26 & 30)	642	441	5,248
3. Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 26)	517	(77)	4,226
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	5,231	1,295	42,742
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	5,686	4,929	46,463
Total comprehensive income for the year	26,246	21,180	214,448
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent	20,433	18,031	166,953
Non-controlling interests	5,812	3,148	47,495
Total	26,246	21,180	214,448

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(JPY)

	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent						
					Other components of equity		
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges
As of April 1, 2020	27,781	26,957	69,540	(1,309)	930	6,816	113
Profit for the year			13,315				
Other comprehensive income					703	3,308	441
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	13,315	—	703	3,308	441
Dividends (Note 18)			(5,010)				
Dividends to non-controlling interests							
Acquisition of treasury stock				(1)			
Disposition of treasury stock		1		0			
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests		30					
Share-based payment transaction (Note 36)		45					
Total transactions with owners	—	76	(5,010)	(1)	—	—	—
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings (Note 26)			225			38	
As of March 31, 2021	27,781	27,034	78,070	(1,311)	1,633	10,163	554
Profit for the year			15,986				
Other comprehensive income					3,663	115	643
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—	15,986	—	3,663	115	643
Dividends (Note 18)			(5,010)				
Dividends to non-controlling interests							
Acquisition of treasury stock				(2)			
Disposition of treasury stock		0		8			
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests		19					
Share-based payment transaction (Note 36)		110					
Total transactions with owners	—	129	(5,010)	5	—	—	—
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings (Note 26)			235			(210)	
As of March 31, 2022	27,781	27,164	89,280	(1,305)	5,296	10,068	1,198

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(JPY)

	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent			Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity		Total equity attributable to owners of the Parent		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	Total other components of equity			
As of April 1, 2020	―	7,860	130,829	35,344	166,174
Profit for the year		―	13,315	2,935	16,251
Other comprehensive income	263	4,716	4,716	212	4,929
Total comprehensive income for the year	263	4,716	18,031	3,148	21,180
Dividends (Note 18)		―	(5,010)		(5,010)
Dividends to non-controlling interests		―	―	(1,750)	(1,750)
Acquisition of treasury stock		―	(1)		(1)
Disposition of treasury stock		―	1		1
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests		―	30	(177)	(146)
Share-based payment transaction (Note 36)		―	45		45
Total transactions with owners	―	―	(4,934)	(1,927)	(6,862)
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings (Note 26)	(263)	(225)	―		―
As of March 31, 2021	―	12,351	143,926	36,566	180,492
Profit for the year		―	15,986	4,573	20,559
Other comprehensive income	24	4,446	4,446	1,239	5,686
Total comprehensive income for the year	24	4,446	20,433	5,812	26,246
Dividends (Note 18)		―	(5,010)		(5,010)
Dividends to non-controlling interests		―	―	(2,564)	(2,564)
Acquisition of treasury stock		―	(2)		(2)
Disposition of treasury stock		―	8		8
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests		―	19	(16)	3
Share-based payment transaction (Note 36)		―	110		110
Total transactions with owners	―	―	(4,875)	(2,580)	(7,455)
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings (Note 26)	(24)	(235)	―		―
As of March 31, 2022	―	16,563	159,484	39,798	199,282

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(USD)

	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent						
					Other components of equity		
	Share capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedges
As of March 31, 2021	226,989	220,887	637,881	(10,712)	13,345	83,042	4,531
Profit for the year			130,618				
Other comprehensive income					29,930	943	5,260
Total comprehensive income for the year	－	－	130,618	－	29,930	943	5,260
Dividends (Note 18)			(40,942)				
Dividends to non-controlling interests							
Acquisition of treasury stock				(19)			
Disposition of treasury stock		－		67			
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests		157					
Share-based payment transaction (Note 36)		904					
Total transactions with owners	－	1,061	(40,942)	48	－	－	－
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings (Note 26)			1,922			(1,721)	
As of March 31, 2022	226,989	221,948	729,479	(10,664)	43,276	82,264	9,791

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

(USD)

	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent			Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Other components of equity		Total equity attributable to owners of the Parent		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	Total other components of equity			
As of March 31, 2021	−	100,919	1,175,963	298,767	1,474,730
Profit for the year		−	130,618	37,367	167,985
Other comprehensive income	201	36,334	36,334	10,129	46,463
Total comprehensive income for the year	201	36,334	166,953	47,495	214,448
Dividends (Note 18)		−	(40,942)		(40,942)
Dividends to non-controlling interests		−	−	(20,954)	(20,954)
Acquisition of treasury stock		−	(19)		(19)
Disposition of treasury stock		−	68		68
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests		−	157	(132)	25
Share-based payment transaction (Note 36)		−	904		904
Total transactions with owners	−	−	(39,832)	(21,086)	(60,919)
Reclassification from other components of equity to retained earnings (Note 26)	(201)	(1,922)	−		−
As of March 31, 2022	−	135,331	1,303,083	325,176	1,628,260

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	JPY		USD (Note 2)
	2022	2021	2022
I. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year	20,559	16,251	167,985
Depreciation and amortization	12,242	11,555	100,032
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	18	44	152
Finance income and costs	2,033	747	16,612
Share of (profit) loss of investments accounted for using the equity method	(1,451)	(692)	(11,857)
(Gain) loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	103	174	846
Income tax expense	8,206	7,329	67,050
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	(21,869)	(653)	(178,688)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(18,051)	1,633	(147,493)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	22,732	9,389	185,740
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefits liabilities	184	(276)	1,509
Other (Note 19)	(3,283)	(2,031)	(26,828)
Sub total	21,425	43,471	175,061
Interest received	171	209	1,397
Dividends received	1,656	1,236	13,536
Interest paid	(1,673)	(1,782)	(13,676)
Income taxes paid	(6,196)	(6,149)	(50,631)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	15,382	36,984	125,687
II. Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(3,613)	(4,413)	(29,521)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,776	421	14,518
Payments for intangible assets	(694)	(1,058)	(5,672)
Purchases of other investments	(6,534)	(4,611)	(53,387)
Proceeds from sale of other investments	1,801	139	14,720
Proceeds from (payments for) acquisition of subsidiaries (Note 27)	(2,362)	(210)	(19,306)
Proceeds from (payments for) sale of subsidiaries (Note 27)	12	－	101
Payments for acquisition of businesses (Note 27)	(688)	(45)	(5,628)
Increase in loans receivable	(269)	(308)	(2,206)
Proceeds from collection of loans receivable	421	333	3,442
Other	(396)	(173)	(3,243)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(10,547)	(9,927)	(86,181)

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

	JPY		USD (Note 2)
	2022	2021	2022
III. Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in short-term (maturing before 3 months) borrowings, net (Note 27)	14,264	(15,686)	116,550
Proceeds from short-term (maturing after 3 months) borrowings (Note 27)	582	527	4,763
Repayments of short-term (maturing after 3 months) borrowings (Note 27)	(500)	(734)	(4,085)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings (Note 27)	16,326	9,616	133,393
Repayments of long-term borrowings (Note 27)	(20,430)	(11,171)	(166,929)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds (Note 27)	9,929	－	81,131
Redemption of bonds (Note 27)	(114)	(5,050)	(933)
Dividends paid	(5,004)	(5,001)	(40,888)
Payments for acquisition of interests in subsidiaries from non-controlling interests	－	(260)	－
Proceeds from stock issuance to non-controlling interests	6	11	54
Repayments to non-controlling interests	(17)	－	(144)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(2,564)	(1,854)	(20,954)
Repayments of lease liabilities (Note 27)	(8,229)	(7,890)	(67,241)
Other	(3)	(3)	(30)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,245	(37,497)	34,687
IV. Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, net	9,080	(10,440)	74,193
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	81,045	91,105	662,189
VI. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,295	380	10,581
VII. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 27)	91,420	81,045	746,963

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

1. Reporting Entity

Kanematsu Corporation (the “Company”) is a company located in Japan. The addresses of the Company’s registered headquarters and main offices are available on its corporate website (https://www.kanematsu.co.jp/en/). The consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Consolidated Group”), and the Consolidated Group’s interests in associates and joint ventures. The Consolidated Group operates its businesses as an integrated trading company by providing a broad array of products and services through the organic integration of domestic and international business networks; expertise acquired in various fields; and the functions of a trading company, including commodities trading, information gathering, market exploration, business development and organization, risk management, and distribution. Detailed information on the business operations for each reportable segment are provided in *Note 6 Segment Information.*

2. Basis of Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Statement of compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) pursuant to the provision of Article 93 of the Ordinance on Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Consolidated Financial Statements (Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 28 of 1976) as all the requirements of the “Specified Company for Designated IFRSs” set forth in Article 1-2 of said Ordinance have been fulfilled.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized by Shuji Masutani, Chief Officer, Finance, Accounting, Business Accounting, on July 25, 2022.

(2) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for:

- Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit assets or liabilities, which are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets; and
- Impairment of non-financial assets, which are measured at value in use or fair value.

(3) Functional currency and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the Company’s functional currency. All financial information presented in Japanese yen has been rounded down to the nearest million.

The U.S. dollar amounts appearing in the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto represent the arithmetical results of translating yen to dollars at the rate of ¥122.39 to U.S.$1.00, the approximate exchange rate prevailing on March 31, 2022. The translation of such dollar amounts is solely for convenience of the readers outside Japan and should not be construed as a representation that the Japanese yen amounts have been, or could be readily converted, realized or settled in dollars at the above, or any other rate.

(4) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized in the period of the change and future periods. The following notes include information on critical judgments in the application of accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

- Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies: (11) Revenue

The following notes include information on uncertainties of assumptions and estimates that have a significant risk to cause material revisions in the next fiscal year:

- Note 10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets
- Note 22. Impairment Loss
- Note 30. Financial Instruments: (6) Fair value of financial instruments

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Consolidated Group uses observable market data as much as it is available. Fair values are categorized into the following three hierarchy levels based on the inputs to the valuation techniques:

・Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Consolidated Group can access at the measurement date
・Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly
・Level 3: unobservable inputs

The following notes include detailed information on assumptions made when measuring the fair value:

・Note 22. Impairment Loss
・Note 30. Financial Instruments: (6) Fair value of financial instruments

Further, in the current fiscal year, in assessing the impairment of non-financial assets, the recoverable amount is estimated taking into account the impact of COVID-19 on future profit plans. No other impacts from COVID-19 have material effects on the accounting estimates and the assumptions on which is the estimates are based.

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these consolidated financial statements and have been applied consistently by the Consolidated Group.

(1) Basis of consolidation

1) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities which are controlled by the Consolidated Group. The Consolidated Group controls an entity when it has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When the Consolidated Group holds more than half of the voting rights of another entity, such entity is included in the subsidiaries of the Consolidated Group as it is determined that control exists, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that such ownership does not constitute control. In addition, even when the Consolidated Group holds only half or less of the voting rights of another entity, such entity is included in the subsidiaries of the Consolidated Group if it is determined through agreements with other investors that the Consolidated Group has control over such entity's financial and operating policies and thus has the ability to affect returns from such entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Consolidated Group from the date the Consolidated Group obtains control of the subsidiaries until the date it loses such control of the subsidiaries. When the accounting policies adopted by the subsidiaries are different from those adopted by the Consolidated Group and the difference is considered material, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted as necessary.

Changes in the Consolidated Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The Company recognizes directly in equity any difference between the amounts by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted, and the fair value of the consideration paid or received, and attribute it to the owners of the Company.

If the Consolidated Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Consolidated Group derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the former subsidiary, and any non-controlling interests and other components of equity related to the former subsidiary. Any gains or losses arising from such loss of control are recognized in profit or loss. If the Consolidated Group retains any interest in the former subsidiary after the control is lost, such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost.

2) Associates and joint ventures

Associates are those entities over which the Consolidated Group has significant influence, where significant influence is defined as the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the entities but is not control or joint control of those entities. If the Consolidated Group holds between 20 percent and 50 percent of the voting rights of each those entities, it is presumed that the Consolidated Group has significant influence over each of those entities.

Even if the Consolidated Group holds less than 20 percent of the voting rights of another entity, such entity is included in the associates of the Consolidated Group as long as it is determined that the Consolidated Group has significant influence over the entity through the dispatch of the board members, the shareholders' agreement or the like.

Joint ventures are those entities with respect to which multiple parties, including the Consolidated Group, have joint control over the economic activities by contract and unanimous consent of all of such parties is required when deciding on the relevant activities, whereby the Consolidated Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Except for those that are classified as assets held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, investments in associates and joint ventures ("equity method investee") are measured at the carrying amount following the application of the equity method (including goodwill recognized at the time of acquisition) less any accumulated impairment losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Consolidated Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates and joint ventures from the date the Consolidated Group obtains significant influence or joint control until the date it loses such significant influence or joint control. When the accounting policies adopted by the equity method investees are different from those adopted by the Consolidated Group, the financial statements of the equity method investees are adjusted as necessary.

3) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The Consolidated Group recognizes goodwill as the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amounts of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree measured at the acquisition date; less the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed (generally measured at fair value). When such difference results in a negative balance, it is immediately recognized in profit or loss. Non-controlling interests are measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The measurement method to be applied at the acquisition date is determined on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Acquisition-related costs, which are costs that the Consolidated Group incurs to effect a business combination (excluding costs to issue debt or equity securities), are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred, and thus not included in the cost of goodwill. In a business combination achieved in stages, the Consolidated Group remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognizes any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement in profit or loss. Changes in the value of the Consolidated Group's equity interest in the acquiree that had been recognized in other comprehensive income prior to the acquisition date are recognized in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income, on the same basis as would be required if the Consolidated Group had disposed of the previously held equity interest.

4) Transactions eliminated in consolidation

Intragroup balances and transactions, as well as any unrealized gains and losses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated when preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Foreign currency translation

1) Translation of foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currencies of individual companies using the exchange rates at the dates of such transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currencies using the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items that are measured on a historical cost basis in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

With respect to the exchange differences of a non-monetary item, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, the Consolidated Group recognizes any exchange component of that gain or loss in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, the Consolidated Group recognizes any exchange component of that gain or loss in profit or loss.

2) Translation of foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including any goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations, are translated using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. In addition, income and expenses of foreign operations are translated using the average exchange rate for the reporting period unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly.

Exchange differences arising from the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income and the cumulative amounts of the exchange differences are included in other components of equity. When the Consolidated Group's foreign operations are disposed of, the cumulative amounts of the exchange differences related to foreign operations are reclassified to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand; demand deposits; and short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(4) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost determined by the moving-average method and net realizable value.

(5) Property, plant and equipment

The Consolidated Group uses the cost model to measure an item of property, plant and equipment after initial recognition and carries it at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment include the cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each component thereof. The ranges of principal estimated useful lives are approximately presented as follows:

Buildings and structures:	3 to 50 years
Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture & fixtures:	2 to 20 years

Right-of-use assets are fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their estimated useful lives if there is no reasonable certainty that the Consolidated Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The depreciation method, useful life and residual value of an asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and amended as necessary.

(6) Goodwill and intangible assets

1) Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

2) Intangible assets

The Consolidated Group uses the cost model to measure an intangible asset after initial recognition and carries it at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

A separately acquired intangible asset is initially recognized and measured at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the acquisition date. With respect to an internally generated intangible asset that does not qualify for asset recognition, expenditures on such an internally generated intangible asset are recognized as expenses when they are incurred. Conversely, the cost of an internally generated intangible asset that qualifies for asset recognition is the sum of expenditures incurred from the date when it first meets the recognition criteria.

An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. The Consolidated Group’s intangible assets with finite useful lives are comprised mainly of software whose estimated useful life is 5 years.

The amortization method, useful life and residual value of an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and amended as necessary.

Certain intangible assets with indefinite useful lives such as carrier shop operating rights are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment based on the cash-generating unit at least once a year and whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired.

(7) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Consolidated Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, it estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Goodwill and an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that such assets may be impaired. If the carrying amount of an individual asset or the cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and that reduction is recognized as an impairment loss.

The Consolidated Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior fiscal years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the Consolidated Group will estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. If the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount of that asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs, the carrying amount is increased to its recoverable amount, which is, however, limited up to the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior fiscal years; and that increase is recognized as a reversal of an impairment loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

In addition, because goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an equity method investee is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately. If it is indicated that the investment in an equity method investee may be impaired, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount.

(8) Financial instruments

1) Financial assets

The Consolidated Group classifies financial assets at initial recognition as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Consolidated Group initially recognizes financial assets measured at amortized cost on the date that they arise and the other financial assets on the transaction date.

The Consolidated Group derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when (a) the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expire, or (b) it transfers the contractual rights to cash flows and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

(i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset that meets both of the following conditions is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost:

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

The Consolidated Group initially recognizes and measures a debt instruments measured at amortized cost at its fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The Consolidated Group subsequently measures it at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

(a) Debt instruments

Debt instruments that meet both of the following conditions is classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

・The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flow and selling financial assets and,
・The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Consolidated Group initially recognizes and measures a debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at its fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The Consolidated Group subsequently measures it at fair value and recognizes the subsequent changes in fair value as other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified to profit or loss.

(b) Equity instruments

With regard to a financial asset that has classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 permits an entity to make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income changes in fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading. The Consolidated Group makes this election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The Consolidated Group initially recognizes and measures an equity instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at its fair value plus any transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The Consolidated Group subsequently measures it at fair value and recognizes the subsequent changes in fair value as other comprehensive income. When the equity instrument is derecognized, or its fair value substantially decreases, the Consolidated Group reclassifies the cumulative amount of other comprehensive income to retained earnings and not to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

(iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset other than those classified as (i), (ii) and (iii) above is classified as a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Consolidated Group initially recognizes and measures a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss at its fair value and expenses the transaction costs as incurred that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. The Consolidated Group subsequently measures it at fair value and recognizes the subsequent changes in fair value in profit or loss.

2) Impairment of financial assets

The Consolidated Group assesses impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other compressive income based on the expected credit loss approach.

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Consolidated Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses, i.e., the expected credit losses that result from default events on that financial instrument that are possible within the 12-months after the reporting date. Conversely, if, at the reporting date, the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Consolidated Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses, i.e., the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of that financial instrument.

However, the Consolidated Group always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses despite the above requirement.

If there is any objective evidence that financial assets are credit-impaired, such as a borrower's significant financial difficulty, a breach of contract of default or delinquency by the borrower, etc., the Consolidated Group measured interest income to net carrying amount after deducting loss allowance following the effective interest method.

Detailed information on the assessment of significant increases in credit risk and the measurement of expected credit losses is provided in *Note 30. Financial Instruments: (3) Credit risk management.*

3) Financial liabilities

The Consolidated Group classifies financial liabilities at initial recognition as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Consolidated Group initially recognizes financial liabilities measured at amortized cost on the date that they arise and the other financial liabilities on the transaction date.

The Consolidated Group derecognizes financial liabilities when they are extinguished, i.e., when obligations specified under a contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(i) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

The Consolidated Group classified financial liabilities, other than financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. The Consolidated Group initially recognizes and measures a financial liability measured at amortized cost at its fair value less any transaction costs directly attributable to incurring of the liability, and subsequently measures it at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Consolidated Group initially recognizes and measures a financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss at its fair value, and subsequently measures it at fair value and recognizes subsequent changes in fair value in profit or loss.

4) Derivatives and hedge accounting

In order to hedge the foreign currency fluctuation risk, interest rate fluctuation risk and commodity price fluctuation risk, the Consolidated Group enters into derivative transactions, such as forward exchange transactions, interest rate swap transactions and commodity futures and forwards transactions.

When initiating a hedge, the Consolidated Group designates and documents the risk management purposes and strategies regarding the hedge relationship and initiation of such hedge. Such documentation includes the designation of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and methods of assessing the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. In addition, such hedging is assessed on an ongoing basis whether it was actually effective throughout the reporting periods was designated.

The Consolidated Group initially recognizes and measures derivatives at fair value and subsequently measures them at fair value and accounts for subsequent changes in fair value as follows:

(i) Fair value hedge

The Consolidated Group recognizes the changes in fair value of a derivative used as a hedging instrument in profit or loss, and the changes in fair value of a hedged item attributable to the hedged risk in profit or loss by adjusting the carrying amount of the hedged item.

(ii) Cash flow hedge

Of the changes in fair value of a derivative used as a hedging instrument, the portion determined to be effective is recognized in other comprehensive income and the cumulative amount is included in other components of equity. Conversely, the portion determined to be ineffective is recognized in profit or loss. The amounts accumulated in other components of equity are reclassified from other components of equity to profit or loss in the same period that the transaction of the hedged item affects profit or loss; provided, however, that if hedging of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts accumulated in other components of equity are then accounted for as an adjustment to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

When the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for the hedge accounting, the Consolidated Group discontinues the hedge accounting prospectively. The amounts accumulated in other components of equity remain in equity when hedge accounting is discontinued and are recognized in profit or loss when the forecast transaction is recognized in profit or loss. However, if the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amounts accumulated in other components of equity are reclassified immediately from other components of equity to profit or loss.

(iii) Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Consolidated Group recognizes the changes in fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

(9) Provisions

The Consolidated Group recognizes a provision when, only when (a) the Consolidated Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the Consolidated Group recognizes the provision by discounting it using a current pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability.

(10) Equity

When the Consolidated Group repurchases the shares of treasury stock, it is measured at cost and is presented as a deduction from equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the repurchase of the shares of treasury stock are deducted from capital surplus. When the Consolidated Group sells the shares of treasury stock, the consideration received is recognized as an increase in equity.

(11) Revenue

1) Revenue recognition policies

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the following five-step approach. When determining whether a performance obligation is satisfied by a principal or an agent and when determining the timing at which the Group satisfies the performance obligation, the Group makes judgments that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Step 1: Identifying the contracts with customers
Step 2: Identifying the performance obligations in the contracts
Step 3: Determining the transaction price
Step 4: Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts
Step 5: Recognizing revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies the performance obligations

When a single contract consists of multiple performance obligations, the Group allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations and recognizes revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied. When multiple contracts must be combined and considered a single contract because of the economic substance of those contracts, the Group recognizes revenue by combining those contracts.

In identifying a performance obligation, the Group reviews whether it is a principal or an agent, and if the nature of the Group's promise with the customer is a performance obligation to provide the identified goods or services itself. The Group recognizes revenue at the total amount of consideration received from the customer as a principal. On the other hand, if the performance obligation is to arrange for the identified goods or services to be provided by another party, the Group recognizes revenue at the net amount of the commission, and other contract-related costs as an agent.

In reviewing to identify whether a principal or an agent, the Group makes a comprehensive judgement based on the following indicators.
- Whether the Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the contract.
- Whether the Group has the inventory risk both when goods are shipped and when goods are returned before and after the customer places an order for the goods.
- Whether the Group has discretion in establishing the price for the goods or services of the other party.

The Group measures revenue based on the consideration promised under contracts with customers, there is no significant variable consideration.
Consideration for transactions does not include a significant financing component, because payment typically occurs within one year after performance obligations are fulfilled.

2)Timing of revenue recognition
The Group mainly sells goods such as ICT and communications equipment, security devices, mobile communication terminals, grain, meat products and seafoods, petroleum products, and aerospace- and ship-related products in the four segments of Electronics and Devices, Foods, Meat and Grain, Steel, Materials and Plant, and Motor Vehicles and Aerospace. It recognizes revenue at the time when performance obligations are generally delivered because customers obtain control of the goods and the performance obligations are satisfied at the time of delivery.
With respect to service transactions such as maintenance and operations of ICT and communications systems, which occur mainly in the Electronics and Devices segment, the Group recognizes revenue over a period of time for each individual contract in accordance with the satisfaction of the performance obligations of the contract.

(12) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income, dividend income, gain on sale of financial instruments and gain arising from changes in fair value of financial instruments. Interest income is recognized at the time of receipt by using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized on the date when the Consolidated Group’s right to receive payment is established.
Finance costs comprise interest expenses, loss on sale of financial instruments and loss arising from changes in the fair value of financial instruments.

(13) Employee benefits

1) Post-retirement benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are retirement benefit plans other than defined contribution plans. Defined benefit obligations are calculated separately for each plan by estimating the future amounts of benefits that employees will earn in return for their services provided in the current and prior periods, and discounting such amounts in order to determine the present value. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligations. The discount rate is determined by reference to the market yields on highly rated corporate bonds at the fiscal year-end that have maturity terms that are approximately the same as those of the Consolidated Group’s defined benefit obligations and use the same currencies as those used for future benefits payments.

When the retirement benefit plans are amended, the change in defined benefit obligations related to past service by employees is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

The Consolidated Group recognizes the changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) due to remeasurements in other comprehensive income and immediately reclassifies them to retained earnings.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which an employer pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions. The obligations already paid or to be paid as contributions under the defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses in the period in which the employees render the related services.

2) Other long-term employee benefits

The Consolidated Group recognizes obligations for long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits as a liability by estimating the amounts as of the reporting date that will be paid to the employees in return for their services without discounting that amounts unless it is material.

3) Short-term employee benefits

The Consolidated Group recognizes short-term employee benefits as a liability and an expense by estimating the amounts that will be paid to the employees in return for their services without discounting those amounts. The Consolidated Group recognizes bonuses to be paid pursuant to the bonus system as a liability when it has present legal or constructive obligations to pay as a result of past employee service, and when the amounts of the obligations can be estimated reliably.

(14) Income taxes

Income tax expenses comprises current tax expense and deferred tax expense. The Consolidated Group recognizes them in profit or loss, except when they arise from items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly equity, and from business combinations.

Current tax expense is measured by the expected taxes receivable from or taxes payable to tax authorities, and the tax rates or tax laws that are used to calculate the tax amount are those that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the fiscal year.

The Consolidated Group recognizes deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset and liability in the statements of financial position and its tax base, the unused tax losses carried forward and unused tax credits carried forward. The amounts of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated by applying the expected tax rate or tax law applicable as of the period in which assets are realized or liabilities are settled in accordance with a statutory tax rate or a substantially enacted statutory tax rate and the tax law as of the fiscal year-end. The Consolidated Group does not recognize deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in the following cases:

・When taxable temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill;
・When they arise from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction which is not a business combination; and on the transaction date, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss); or,
・With respect to taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the Consolidated Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences; and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only when the Consolidated Group has a legally enforceable right to offset the current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and such deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied on the same taxation entity. However, even in the case of different taxable entities, the Consolidated Group can offset if the tax taxable entities intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net bases, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, the unused tax losses carried forward and unused tax credits carried forward to the extent that it is probable that they can be used against future taxable profit. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reassessed at each fiscal year-end, and such carrying amount will be reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that related tax benefits from such assets will be realized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are also reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to recover the deferred tax assets.

The Company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries apply the consolidated tax payment system, by which the Company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiaries are allowed to file a tax return and pay the corporation tax as a consolidated tax filing group.

(15) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Consolidated Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Consolidated Group recognizes the lease liability and the right-of-use asset.

Lease liability is measured at the present value of discounted unpaid lease payments, using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the Consolidated Group’s incremental borrowing rate, at the commencement date of the lease contract. After the commencement date, the lease liability is measured by increasing or reducing the carrying amount to reflect interest rate and lease payments made. In addition, if there is a revision to the lease term or a change in the assessment of an option, lease liability is remeasured to be reflected in the carrying amount. The lease term is determined by taking into consideration an option to terminate the lease and an option to extend the lease term during the non-cancellable period of the lease.

A right-of-use asset is measured at the acquisition cost that adjusts the initial measurement amount of lease liability on the commencement date of the lease contract mainly for initial direct costs and expenses for restoration to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, and it is depreciated by the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful life and the lease term.

For short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less, the Consolidated Group does not recognize lease liability and a right-of-use asset by applying recognition exemption, and recognizes them as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When the Consolidated Group is the lessor, it classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease, and accounts as follows:

1) Finance lease
A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date of the lease, the Consolidated Group recognizes assets held under a financial lease in its consolidated statement of financial position and presents them as a receivable at an amount equal to net investment in the lease.

2) Operating lease
An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. The Consolidated Group presents the assets subject to the operating lease in its consolidated statement of financial position and recognizes lease payments from operating leases as income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis.

(16) Share-based payments

The Consolidated Group introduces a performance-linked stock compensation plan as an incentive plan for its Directors and Executive Officers. Grants under the equity-settled share-based payment plan are measured at the fair value on the date of grant, and are recognized as an expense from the date of grant through the vesting period and recognize the same amount as an increase in capital surplus.

4. Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet adopted

The newly issued or amended standards and interpretations, which were publicly announced prior to the date of the authorization for issuance of the consolidated financial statements is presented as follows, and the Consolidated group has not applied this. However, there are no material effects on the financial statements.

Standards	When to apply forcibly	The consolidated group applies	Overview of newly issued or amended
IAS 12 “Income Taxes”	1 January 2023	For the fiscal year ending March 31,2024	Clarification of the accounting methods which is deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities from a single transaction

5. Business Combinations

No major business combinations took place in the fiscal year under review (from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022) and the previous fiscal year (from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021).

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

6. Segment Information

(1) Overview of Reportable Segments

The reportable segments of the Consolidated Group are components of the Consolidated Group for which discrete financial information is available and are reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Company normally and regularly assesses its business performance and examines the allocation of management resources.

The Consolidated Group offers a broad array of merchandise and services, using expertise in each business field and trading function from Japan and its international network. Trading functions include commercial trade, information gathering, market development, business development, risk management and logistics.

The Consolidated Group therefore consists of merchandise and service segments based on its business units: “Electronics and Devices”, “Foods, Meat and Grain”, “Steel, Materials and Plant”, and “Motor Vehicles and Aerospace”.

The principal merchandise and services handled by each segment are presented as follows:

(Electronics and Devices)
The Electronics and Devices segment provides a wide range of products including electronic parts and components, semiconductor and LCD manufacturing equipment, materials and indirect materials related to electronics, coupled with development and proposal services. This segment also deals with mobile communications terminals, mobile internet systems, and information and telecommunication equipment and security equipment and services.

(Foods, Meat and Grain)
The Foods, Meat and Grain segment integrates the handling of a broad array of food and foodstuffs, with operations ranging from sourcing raw materials reliably to providing food and foodstuffs, including high value-added products. Merchandise in this segment includes cooked foods, processed fruits, processed agricultural products, plant based meats, alcoholic beverages, beverage ingredients, animal and fishery products, wheat, rice, soybeans, feedstuff ingredients and pet foods.

(Steel, Materials and Plant)
The Steel, Materials and Plant segment operates the domestic and international trade of general steel products including steel plates, bars and wire rods, pipes, and stainless products, carries out overseas projects such as plant and infrastructure development, and sells machine tools and industrial machinery. Additionally, this segment operates the domestic and international trade of crude oil, petroleum products, LPG, functional chemicals and food products, pharmaceuticals and pharmaceutical intermediates, and other products. It also operates businesses related to environmental and emissions rights.

(Motor Vehicles and Aerospace)
The Motor Vehicles and Aerospace segment primarily operates international trade of aircrafts, helicopters, satellite- and aerospace-related products, defense-related products, automobiles, motorcycles, industrial vehicles and related parts, etc., and also provides products with added value based on demand or use.

(2) Information on reportable segments

The accounting methods for the reportable operating segments are consistent with those stated in *Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies.* Inter-segment revenue and transfers are based on the transaction prices to external customers.

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 (from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

(JPY)

	Reportable segment					Others (Note 1)	Adjustment (Note 2)	Consolidated
	Electronics & Devices	Foods, Meat & Grain	Steel, Materials & Plant	Motor Vehicles & Aerospace	Total			
Revenue								
External	255,463	285,284	147,993	65,827	754,567	13,395	—	767,963
Inter-segment	501	1	35	6	544	229	(773)	—
Total revenue	255,964	285,285	148,028	65,833	755,112	13,624	(773)	767,963
Operating profit (loss)	19,064	3,541	4,052	1,663	28,321	1,009	16	29,347
Segment profit (loss)	7,944	2,519	3,259	1,457	15,180	465	340	15,986
Other profit or loss:								
Depreciation and amortization	6,700	1,578	2,558	1,040	11,879	384	(20)	12,242
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	(28)	75	1,154	44	1,246	204	—	1,451
Segment assets	214,649	151,945	156,952	54,186	577,734	13,394	43,327	634,456
Other assets:								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	369	1,872	9,625	—	11,868	3,256	(2)	15,121
Capital expenditures (Note 3)	1,739	887	1,120	347	4,096	99	641	4,837

(USD)

	Reportable segment					Others (Note 1)	Adjustment (Note 2)	Consolidated
	Electronics & Devices	Foods, Meat & Grain	Steel, Materials & Plant	Motor Vehicles & Aerospace	Total			
Revenue								
External	2,087,289	2,330,942	1,209,193	537,850	6,165,274	109,449	—	6,274,724
Inter-segment	4,098	15	289	50	4,452	1,872	(6,324)	—
Total revenue	2,091,387	2,330,957	1,209,482	537,900	6,169,726	111,322	(6,324)	6,274,724
Operating profit (loss)	155,766	28,937	33,112	13,593	231,408	8,250	133	239,790
Segment profit (loss)	64,910	20,583	26,632	11,909	124,034	3,805	2,780	130,618
Other profit or loss:								
Depreciation and amortization	54,748	12,899	20,908	8,505	97,060	3,138	(167)	100,032
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	(229)	617	9,434	365	10,186	1,671	—	11,857
Segment assets	1,753,815	1,241,490	1,282,396	442,740	4,720,441	109,439	354,009	5,183,889
Other assets:								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3,021	15,300	78,650	—	96,971	26,606	(21)	123,556
Capital expenditures (Note 3)	14,214	7,253	9,158	2,843	33,468	815	5,244	39,527

(Notes) 1. The "Others" column is an operating segment that is not included in the reportable segments and includes the logistics and insurance service business and the geographic improvement business.

2. Adjustments are presented as follows:
   (1) Adjustment for operating profit (loss) of ¥16 million ($133 thousand) includes inter-segment elimination of ¥16 million ($133 thousand).
   (2) Adjustment for segment profit (loss) of ¥340 million ($2,780 thousand) includes inter-segment elimination of ¥4 million ($33 thousand) and corporate costs of ¥336 million ($2,746 thousand) that are not allocated to any reportable segment. The corporate costs consist mainly of difference between deferred income tax that are arising in the Company's and deferred income tax that are allocated to any reportable segment by calculation.
   (3) Adjustment for segment assets of ¥43,327 million ($354,009 thousand) includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(9,413) million ($(76,917) thousand) and corporate assets of ¥52,740 million ($430,926 thousand) that are not allocated to any reportable segment. The corporate assets consist mainly of cash and bank deposits associated with financing activities and assets such as investment securities.
   (4) Adjustment for depreciation and amortization of ¥(20) million ($(167) thousand) includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(20) million ($(167) thousand).
   (5) Adjustment for investments accounted for using the equity method of ¥(2) million ($(21) thousand) includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(2) million ($(21) thousand).
   (6) Adjustment for capital expenditures of ¥641 million ($5,244 thousand) includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(94) million ($(769) thousand) and corporate assets of ¥735 million ($6,013 thousand) that are not allocated to any reportable segment. The corporate assets consist mainly of lease equipment for information systems of the subsidiary.

3. Capital expenditures do not include right-of-use assets.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 (from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021)

(JPY)

	Reportable segment					Others (Note 1)	Adjustment (Note 2)	Consolidated
	Electronics & Devices	Foods, Meat & Grain	Steel, Materials & Plant	Motor Vehicles & Aerospace	Total			
Revenue								
External	226,109	244,617	96,831	71,086	638,644	10,497	—	649,142
Inter-segment	287	1	36	5	331	208	(540)	—
Total revenue	226,397	244,618	96,868	71,092	638,976	10,706	(540)	649,142
Operating profit (loss)	17,575	1,498	1,840	2,055	22,969	696	(30)	23,635
Segment profit (loss)	8,484	1,495	2,060	1,497	13,538	380	(603)	13,315
Other profit or loss:								
Depreciation and amortization	6,194	1,513	2,600	923	11,231	336	(12)	11,555
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	(25)	20	463	33	492	199	—	692
Segment assets	202,908	129,747	128,550	48,436	509,643	12,508	35,343	557,495
Other assets:								
Investments accounted for using the equity method	337	1,777	6,449	372	8,936	2,935	(2)	11,869
Capital expenditures (Note 3)	2,107	550	1,826	251	4,736	1,222	452	6,411

(Notes) 1. The “Others” column is an operating segment that is not included in the reportable segments and includes the logistics and insurance service business and the geographic improvement business.

2. Adjustments are presented as follows:

(1) Adjustment for operating profit (loss) of ¥(30) million includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(30) million.

(2) Adjustment for segment profit (loss) of ¥(603) million includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(25) million and corporate costs of ¥(578) million that are not allocated to any reportable segment. The corporate costs consist mainly of difference between deferred income tax that are arising in the Company's and deferred income tax that are allocated to any reportable segment by calculation.

(3) Adjustment for segment assets of ¥35,343 million includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(10,165) million and corporate assets of ¥45,509 million that are not allocated to any reportable segment. The corporate assets consist mainly of cash and bank deposits associated with financing activities and assets such as investment securities.

(4) Adjustment for depreciation and amortization of ¥(12) million includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(12) million.

(5) Adjustment for investments accounted for using the equity method of ¥(2) million includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(2) million.

(6) Adjustment for capital expenditures of ¥452 million includes inter-segment elimination of ¥(48) million and corporate assets of ¥500 million that are not allocated to any reportable segment. The corporate assets consist mainly of lease equipment for information systems of the subsidiary.

3. Capital expenditures do not include right-of-use assets.

(3) Information on products and services

The information on products and services is disclosed in *Note 19. Revenue.*

(4) Geographic information

1) External revenue

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Japan	629,116	542,498	5,140,260
Asia	66,946	48,336	546,989
North America	47,225	38,403	385,858
Europe	16,905	13,326	138,131
Others	7,769	6,576	63,485
Total	767,963	649,142	6,274,724

Revenue is classified by country or region based on the locations of customers.

2) Non-current assets (excluding financial assets and deferred tax assets)

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Japan	67,234	67,564	549,347
Asia	1,703	1,571	13,917
North America	9,235	8,212	75,460
Europe	2,905	3,134	23,738
Others	83	33	681
Total	81,162	80,516	663,144

(5) Information on major customers

There is no customer whose transaction amount is equal to or more than 10% of the Consolidated Group’s revenue during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

7. Trade and Other Receivables

The breakdown of trade and other receivables is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Notes and accounts receivable	226,665	199,116	1,851,996
Loans receivable	2,919	3,064	23,850
Other	9,937	8,437	81,195
Less: loss allowance	(2,260)	(2,052)	(18,469)
Total	237,261	208,565	1,938,572
Current assets	236,453	207,285	1,931,971
Non-current assets	807	1,280	6,601
Total	237,261	208,565	1,938,572

Information on changes in loss allowance is provided in *Note 30. Financial Instruments: (3) Credit risk management.*

8. Inventories

The breakdown of inventories is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Merchandise and finished goods	116,550	96,344	952,287
Raw materials and supplies	3,110	2,246	25,415
Work in progress	1,357	1,120	11,096
Total	121,018	99,711	988,797

The amount of inventories recognized as expense during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ¥637,585 million ($5,209,455 thousand) and ¥530,695 million, respectively.

The amount of any write-down of inventories recognized as expense during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 were ¥335 million ($2,738 thousand), and the reversals of any write-down of inventories recognized as gain during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 were ¥126 million.

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

(1) Changes in property, plant and equipment

Changes in costs, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses of property, plant and equipment are presented as follows:

[Costs]

(JPY)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
As of April 1, 2020	14,950	26,999	8,524	801	24,231	75,507
Acquisitions	371	2,034	3	2,414	8,259	13,082
Acquisitions through business combinations	15	23	－	－	40	79
Transfers from construction in progress	497	62	388	(948)	－	－
Disposals	(379)	(1,159)	(22)	－	(5,160)	(6,721)
Exchange differences	(10)	130	(7)	59	61	233
Other	23	86	－	(93)	(120)	(105)
As of March 31, 2021	15,467	28,176	8,886	2,232	27,312	82,076
Acquisitions	655	1,553	25	1,081	7,877	11,193
Acquisitions through business combinations	384	55	565	－	327	1,332
Transfers from construction in progress	1,323	541	－	(1,865)	－	－
Disposals	(567)	(1,157)	(3,060)	(163)	(5,679)	(10,627)
Exchange differences	247	969	66	110	220	1,614
Other	38	17	16	(66)	(170)	(163)
As of March 31, 2022	17,549	30,157	6,501	1,329	29,887	85,425

[Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses]

(JPY)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
As of April 1, 2020	(7,819)	(18,782)	(1,629)	－	(6,519)	(34,750)
Depreciation	(736)	(1,842)	－	－	(7,978)	(10,557)
Impairment losses	－	－	(14)	－	(24)	(39)
Disposals	278	743	－	－	4,595	5,616
Exchange differences	(2)	(92)	(1)	－	(28)	(124)
Other	11	(3)	－	－	18	25
As of March 31, 2021	(8,268)	(19,978)	(1,645)	－	(9,937)	(39,829)
Depreciation	(856)	(1,806)	－	－	(8,295)	(10,959)
Impairment losses	－	(5)	(13)	－	－	(18)
Disposals	469	858	1,596	－	4,955	7,881
Exchange differences	(46)	(564)	(1)	－	(89)	(701)
Other	7	31	0	－	251	290
As of March 31, 2022	(8,694)	(21,464)	(63)	－	(13,114)	(43,337)

[Carrying amount]

(JPY)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
As of March 31, 2021	7,199	8,198	7,241	2,232	17,375	42,246
As of March 31, 2022	8,854	8,692	6,437	1,329	16,772	42,087

[Costs]

(USD)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
As of March 31, 2021	126,383	230,218	72,611	18,242	223,156	670,611
Acquisitions	5,357	12,695	207	8,837	64,364	91,459
Acquisitions through business combinations	3,142	450	4,619	—	2,673	10,884
Transfers from construction in progress	10,814	4,428	—	(15,242)	—	—
Disposals	(4,637)	(9,458)	(25,003)	(1,333)	(46,404)	(86,835)
Exchange differences	2,019	7,925	545	899	1,805	13,194
Other	313	145	138	(540)	(1,394)	(1,338)
As of March 31, 2022	143,389	246,404	53,118	10,864	244,200	697,975

[Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses]

(USD)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
As of March 31, 2021	(67,563)	(163,235)	(13,444)	—	(81,192)	(325,434)
Depreciation	(6,999)	(14,761)	—	—	(67,783)	(89,542)
Impairment losses	—	(44)	(108)	—	—	(152)
Disposals	3,840	7,018	13,044	—	40,493	64,395
Exchange differences	(380)	(4,611)	(9)	—	(730)	(5,731)
Other	59	255	1	—	2,056	2,371
As of March 31, 2022	(71,043)	(175,378)	(516)	—	(107,156)	(354,093)

[Carrying amount]

(USD)

	Buildings and structures	Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures	Land	Construction in progress	Right-of-use assets	Total
As of March 31, 2022	72,347	71,026	52,601	10,864	137,044	343,882

The amounts of expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment under construction are presented in the table above as "Construction in progress".
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment are included in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Right-of-use assets

The breakdown of underlying assets is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Right-of-use assets for which buildings and structures are the underlying asset	15,032	15,828	122,823
Right-of-use assets for which machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures are the underlying asset	1,253	1,103	10,240
Other	487	442	3,980
Total	16,772	17,375	137,044

10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

(1) Goodwill

Costs, accumulated impairment losses and carrying amount.
Changes in costs, accumulated impairment losses and carrying amount of goodwill are presented as follows:

[Costs]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,646	11,654	95,161
Acquisitions through business combinations	96	265	788
Exchange differences	237	38	1,943
Other	(31)	(311)	(254)
Balance at the end of the year	11,949	11,646	97,638

[Accumulated impairment losses]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,349)	(1,349)	(11,029)
Impairment losses	(5)	－	(44)
Other	29	－	245
Balance at the end of the year	(1,325)	(1,349)	(10,828)

[Carrying amount]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Carrying amount	10,624	10,296	86,810

(2) Intangible assets

1) Changes in intangible assets

Changes in costs, accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses of intangible assets are presented as follows:

[Costs]

(JPY)

	Software	Carrier shop operating rights	Right-of-use assets	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2020	9,905	17,140	33	7,078	34,158
Acquisitions	1,099	－	38	12	1,149
Acquisitions through business combinations	267	－	－	323	591
Disposals	(477)	－	－	(275)	(752)
Exchange differences	10	－	(0)	59	70
Other	338	－	－	478	816
As of March 31, 2021	11,143	17,140	71	7,677	36,034
Acquisitions	575	－	20	209	805
Acquisitions through business combinations	15	－	－	7	22
Disposals	(819)	－	(9)	(2)	(832)
Exchange differences	64	－	－	358	423
Other	238	－	4	81	324
As of March 31, 2022	11,217	17,140	87	8,332	36,777

[Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses]

(JPY)

	Software	Carrier shop operating rights	Right-of-use assets	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2020	(7,939)	(234)	(8)	(2,593)	(10,776)
Amortization	(469)	—	(6)	(522)	(998)
Impairment losses	(0)	—	—	(4)	(4)
Disposals	446	—	—	274	721
Exchange differences	(13)	—	0	(39)	(53)
Other	1	—	(1)	4	4
As of March 31, 2021	(7,975)	(234)	(16)	(2,881)	(11,107)
Amortization	(682)	—	(10)	(590)	(1,283)
Disposals	799	—	2	0	803
Exchange differences	(50)	—	(0)	(221)	(271)
Other	1	—	(6)	(0)	(4)
As of March 31, 2022	(7,907)	(234)	(29)	(3,692)	(11,864)

[Carrying amount]

(JPY)

	Software	Carrier shop operating rights	Right-of-use assets	Other	Total
As of March 31, 2021	3,168	16,906	55	4,796	24,926
As of March 31, 2022	3,310	16,906	57	4,639	24,912

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

[Costs]

(USD)

	Software	Carrier shop operating rights	Right-of-use assets	Other	Total
As of March 31, 2021	91,053	140,051	588	62,729	294,421
Acquisitions	4,702	—	165	1,713	6,580
Acquisitions through business combinations	124	—	—	62	186
Disposals	(6,698)	—	(80)	(21)	(6,799)
Exchange differences	527	—	—	2,932	3,458
Other	1,946	—	38	664	2,649
As of March 31, 2022	91,654	140,051	711	68,079	300,494

[Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses]

(USD)

	Software	Carrier shop operating rights	Right-of-use assets	Other	Total
As of March 31, 2021	(65,163)	(1,917)	(134)	(23,543)	(90,756)
Amortization	(5,577)	—	(84)	(4,828)	(10,489)
Disposals	6,533	—	23	7	6,564
Exchange differences	(412)	—	(0)	(1,810)	(2,222)
Other	12	—	(50)	(0)	(38)
As of March 31, 2022	(64,607)	(1,917)	(245)	(30,174)	(96,943)

[Carrying amount]

(USD)

	Software	Carrier shop operating rights	Right-of-use assets	Other	Total
As of March 31, 2022	27,046	138,134	466	37,905	203,551

There are no material internally-generated intangible assets as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.
Amortization expenses are included in “Cost of sales” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

2) Right-of-use assets

The breakdown of underlying assets is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Right-of-use assets for which software is the underlying assets	57	55	466
Total	57	55	466

(3) Impairment test of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives

The Consolidated Group's cash-generating units to which goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that such assets may be impaired. The carrying amount of significant goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives allocated to the Consolidated Group's cash-generating units are as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Goodwill			
Electronics & Devices segment			
Electronics business of the domestic subsidiaries	4,743	4,743	38,755
Mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries	2,211	2,129	18,073
Steel, Materials & Plant segment			
Steel pipe business of the foreign subsidiaries	2,478	2,241	20,250
Carrier shop operating rights			
Electronics & Devices segment			
Mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries	16,906	16,906	138,134

The impairment test of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives is conducted by evaluating the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units. The recoverable amounts of the Consolidated Group's cash-generating units to which significant goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives have been allocated were calculated based on its value in use forecast for up to five years and the growth rate that were approved by management. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, based on the nature and geographical location of the business.

In addition, the main assumptions used to determine the value in use was the estimation of gross profits, growth rates and discount rates. The growth rates are determined by considering the forecasts of the nominal GDP growth rates of the countries in which such Consolidated Group's cash-generating units are located and the average long-term growth rates of the markets or countries to which the Consolidated Group's cash-generating units operate. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, based on the nature and geographical location of the business. The growth rate after the fifth year used in the impairment test is 0% as of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The pre-tax discount rates which were used in calculating the value in use of the Consolidated Group's cash-generating units to which significant goodwill and carrier shop operating rights have been allocated are as follows:

	2022	2021
Goodwill		
Electronics & Devices segment		
Electronics business of the domestic subsidiaries	6.9%	7.1%
Mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries	6.9%	8.2%
Steel, Materials & Plant segment		
Steel pipe business of the foreign subsidiaries	13.8%	12.5%
Carrier shop operating rights		
Electronics & Devices segment		
Mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries	6.9%	7.7%

It is unlikely to be impaired significantly even if major assumptions used for the impairment test changed within a reasonable and predictable scope.

The contents of significant goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are presented as follows:

<u>Mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries</u>
Goodwill and the carrier shop operating rights in the mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries were recognized upon acquisition of the mobile business by Kanematsu Communications Ltd., a consolidated subsidiary of the Company. For the fiscal year ended March 31,2022, goodwill was recognized at ¥2,211 million ($18,073 thousand) and carrier shop operating rights of ¥16,906 million ($138,134 thousand) were recognized. The purpose of the acquisition was to expand market share, and the acquisition increased the size of the mobile business of the domestic subsidiaries on the consolidated financial statements. In addition, the gross profit of the mobile business of domestic subsidiaries may fluctuate due to the uncertainty of future earnings caused by changes in the external environment, such as amendments to the Telecommunications Business Act and cell phone rate plan changes by mobile carriers. The carrier shop operating rights are rights to earn revenue by operating mobile communications device distribution shops for specific carriers. The rights are identified as indefinite-lived intangible assets because the intangible assets are considered to continue to exist as long as the business continues.

The value in use that used in the impairment test for goodwill and carrier shop operating rights is assessed using the present value of cash flows based on five-year forecast and growth rates that reflect the most recent business environment.

<u>Card printer business</u>
Goodwill in the card printer business, one of the key business of the Electronics business of the domestic subsidiaries, was recognized as upon acquisition of G-Printec, Inc. For the fiscal year ended March 31,2022, goodwill was recognized at ¥2,485 million ($20,310 thousand). In addition, the gross profit of the card printer business of domestic subsidiaries may fluctuate due to the uncertainty of future earnings since card printer business faces sales competition with overseas and domestic competitors, and the overseas market, which is the main market, is exposed to changes in market conditions and trends in each country.

The value in use that used in the impairment test for goodwill is assessed using the present value of cash flows based on five-year forecast and growth rates that reflect the most recent business environment.

<u>Steel pipe business of the foreign subsidiaries</u>
Goodwill in the steel pipe business was recognized upon the acquisition of Benoit Premium Threading, LLC located in the United States. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, goodwill of ¥2,478 million ($20,250 thousand) was recognized. In addition, the gross profit of the steel pipe business may fluctuate due to the uncertainty of future earnings since steel pipe business is greatly affected by international crude oil prices and trading volumes, and the volatility of long-term earnings forecasts is relatively high.

The value in use used in the impairment test for goodwill is assessed using the present value of cash flows based on four-year forecast and growth rates that reflect the most recent business environment.

11. Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

There are no associates or joint ventures that are material to the Consolidated Group.
The aggregate amounts of interests in individually immaterial associates and joint ventures that are accounted for using the equity method are presented as follows:

[Aggregate carrying amount]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Associates	14,733	11,484	120,378
Joint ventures	388	385	3,177

[Profit or loss from continuing business]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Associates	1,470	700	12,012
Joint ventures	(19)	(8)	(155)

[Other comprehensive income]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Associates	517	(68)	4,231
Joint ventures	—	—	—

[Total comprehensive income]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Associates	1,988	631	16,244
Joint ventures	(19)	(8)	(155)

12. Other Investments

The breakdown of other investments is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,382	3,712	19,470
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	33,614	29,824	274,647
Total	35,997	33,536	294,117

13. Other Current Assets and Other Non-current Assets

The breakdown of other current assets and other non-current assets is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Advance payments	21,159	15,492	172,885
Prepaid expenses	5,618	5,208	45,907
Contract assets	—	17	—
Other	7,949	8,667	64,955
Total	34,727	29,386	283,746
Current assets	31,190	26,339	254,845
Non-current assets	3,537	3,046	28,901
Total	34,727	29,386	283,746

14. Trade and Other Payables

The breakdown of trade and other payables is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Notes and accounts payable	135,207	125,999	1,104,726
Import bills payable	65,478	45,178	534,996
Accounts payable - commission	14,136	11,802	115,507
Total	214,822	182,980	1,755,229
Current liabilities	214,822	182,980	1,755,229
Non-current liabilities	—	—	—
Total	214,822	182,980	1,755,229

15. Bonds and Borrowings, etc.

The breakdown of bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities is presented as follows:

	2022		2021	Average interest rate (%)	Maturity date
	JPY	USD	JPY		
Current portion of bonds	5,009	40,929	114	—	—
Short-term borrowings	52,662	430,280	37,298	1.12	—
Current portion of long-term borrowings	16,035	131,022	20,310	0.78	—
Current portion of lease liabilities	6,674	54,535	6,999	—	—
Bonds (excluding the current portion)	14,931	122,002	9,998	—	—
Long-term borrowings (excluding the current portion)	54,813	447,862	54,436	0.57	From April 2023 to May 2033
Lease liabilities (excluding the current portion)	10,158	82,998	10,328	—	From April 2023 to April 2059
Total	160,285	1,309,628	139,486		
Current liabilities	80,381	656,766	64,723		
Non-current liabilities	79,903	652,862	74,763		
Total	160,285	1,309,628	139,486		

(Notes) 1. The "average interest rate" is presented as the weighted average interest rate against the borrowings outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.
2. There is no description of the average interest rate of lease liabilities because value of interest equivalent included in total amount of lease payments is allocated to each consolidated fiscal year by straight-line method.
3. At the end of the current consolidated fiscal year, repayments of bonds, borrowings, and lease liabilities after the date of consolidated financial statement is presented follows.

	Within one year		Over one year and within two years		Over two years and within three years		Over three years and within four years		Over four years and within five years		Over five years	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Corporate bonds	5,009	40,929	14	121	4,986	40,742	—	—	4,964	40,564	4,966	40,575
Long-term borrowings	16,035	131,022	20,689	169,048	16,517	134,956	13,466	110,032	3,813	31,158	326	2,668
Lease liabilities	6,674	54,535	3,868	31,609	1,831	14,962	1,160	9,481	830	6,790	2,467	20,157

Summary of the issuance terms of corporate Bonds is presented follows.

Issuer	Bond Name	Issue date	2022		2021	Coupon rate (%)	Collateral	Maturity date
			JPY	USD	JPY			
Kanematsu Corporation	Unsecured Straight Bonds No 3 (5-year bonds)	December 14, 2017	4,995 (4,995)	40,812 (40,812)	4,987	0.42	None	December 14, 2022
Kanematsu Corporation	Unsecured Straight Bonds No 4 (7-year bonds)	December 14, 2017	4,986	40,742	4,981	0.57	None	December 13, 2024
Kanematsu Corporation	Unsecured Straight Bonds No 5 (5-year bonds)	March 3, 2022	4,964	40,564	―	0.42	None	March 3, 2027
Kanematsu Corporation	Unsecured Straight Bonds No 6 (7-year bonds)	March 3, 2022	4,966	40,575	―	0.65	None	March 2, 2029
	Other		29	237	143			

(Note) The figures in the parentheses indicate the current portion.

16. Provisions

Changes in provisions are presented as follows:

(JPY)

	Asset retirement obligations	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2021	1,854	697	2,552
Acquisitions through business combinations	—	74	74
Provisions made	169	172	341
Provisions used	(80)	(624)	(705)
Provisions reversed	—	(95)	(95)
Unwinding of discount	48	—	48
Foreign exchange translation differences	—	0	0
As of March 31, 2022	1,992	223	2,215

(USD)

	Asset retirement obligations	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2021	15,156	5,695	20,851
Acquisitions through business combinations	—	605	605
Provisions made	1,384	1,410	2,794
Provisions used	(660)	(5,105)	(5,765)
Provisions reversed	—	(781)	(781)
Unwinding of discount	396	—	396
Foreign exchange translation differences	—	0	0
As of March 31, 2022	16,276	1,825	18,101

The current and non-current portions of provisions are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Current liabilities	503	607	4,111
Non-current liabilities	1,712	1,944	13,990
Total	2,215	2,552	18,101

Asset retirement obligations are obligations for restoring offices and shops in accordance with provisions of the property leasing contracts. While these expenditures will be made after at least one year has passed, the amounts may be affected by the future business plan and other factors.

17. Other Current Liabilities and Other Non-current Liabilities

The breakdown of other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Contract liabilities	10,539	10,152	86,115
Advances received	7,342	6,293	59,997
Accrued expenses	3,321	2,735	27,135
Unearned revenue	95	90	780
Other	10,185	10,474	83,220
Total	31,484	29,746	257,246
Current liabilities	30,290	28,213	247,492
Non-current liabilities	1,193	1,533	9,754
Total	31,484	29,746	257,246

18. Equity

(1) Capital management

The Consolidated Group has a policy of increasing shareholders' equity (See Note 1) up to a certain level and strengthening its financial base to enhance its enterprise value through building new businesses and increasing revenues while maintaining a sound financial position.

The Company sets the maximum ratio of risk assets (See Note 2) and examines the appropriateness of scale of shareholders' equity in terms of it being a risk buffer to potential loss that could result from a deterioration in the companies' respective businesses, to manage shareholders' equity.

The key indices which the Consolidated Group uses for management of shareholders' equity are as follows, and these indices are periodically reported to and monitored by management.
・Ratio of risk assets
・Net DER(See Note 3)

(Note 1) Shareholders' equity is defined as equity attributable to owners of the Parent.
(Note 2) Ratio of risk assets is defined as a ratio of the amount of maximum potential loss to shareholders' equity. The amount of maximum potential loss is the amount of all assets and off-balance sheet transactions on the consolidated financial statements multiplied by the original risk weight set by the Consolidated Group according to the potential risk of loss.
(Note 3) Net DER is defined as a ratio of net interest-bearing debt to shareholders' equity, while net interest-bearing debt is the total amount of interest-bearing debt excluding lease liabilities (bonds and borrowings) less cash and deposits.

The figures of net DER as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are presented as follows:

	Times	
	2022	2021
Net DER	0.3	0.3

The Consolidated Group is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements (except for general requirements, such as those in the Companies Act).

(2) Number of shares authorized to be issued, issued shares and shares of treasury stock

(Unit: share)

	2022	2021
Shares authorized to be issued (No-par common stock)	200,000,000	200,000,000
Issued shares (No-par common stock)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	84,500,202	84,500,202
Changes during the period	—	—
Balance at the end of the year	84,500,202	84,500,202
Shares of treasury stock (No-par common stock)	1,054,730	1,058,258

(Note) Shares of treasury stock in the current fiscal year includes 95,000 shares of the Company held by the associate and 697,300 shares of the Company held by the stock issuance trust for officers. Shares of treasury stock in the previous fiscal year included 95,000 shares of the Company held by the associate and 702,500 shares of the Company held by the stock issuance trust for officers.

(3) Surplus

1) Capital surplus
Capital surplus mainly consists of legal capital surplus.

2) Retained earnings
Retained earnings consist of legal retained earnings and other retained earnings.
The Companies Act of Japan provides that an amount equal to 10% of distribution of surplus for each fiscal year must be appropriated as legal capital surplus or legal retained earnings until the total aggregate amount of legal capital surplus and legal retained earnings equals 25% of share capital.
Under the Companies Act, the amounts available for distribution are calculated based on the amounts of capital surplus and retained earnings, exclusive of legal capital surplus and legal retained earnings, all of which are recorded in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

(4) Dividends

1) Amounts of dividends paid

Resolution	Type of stock	Source of dividends	Total amounts of dividends		Dividends per share		Record date	Effective date
			JPY	USD	Yen	U.S. dollars		
May 24, 2021 Board of Directors meeting	Common stock	Retained earnings	2,527	20,649	30.00	0.245	Mar. 31, 2021	Jun. 8, 2021
Nov. 2, 2021 Board of Directors meeting	Common stock	Retained earnings	2,527	20,648	30.00	0.245	Sep. 30, 2021	Dec. 3, 2021

Resolution	Type of stock	Source of dividends	Total amounts of dividends	Dividends per share	Record date	Effective date
			JPY	Yen		
May 26, 2020 Board of Directors meeting	Common stock	Retained earnings	2,527	30.00	Mar. 31, 2020	Jun. 10, 2020
Oct. 30, 2020 Board of Directors meeting	Common stock	Retained earnings	2,527	30.00	Sep. 30, 2020	Dec. 1, 2020

(Note) The total amount of dividends resolved by the board of directors meeting on May 24, 2021, November 2, 2021, May 26, 2020 and October 30, 2020 includes ¥21 million ($172 thousand), ¥20 million ($171 thousand), ¥21 million and ¥21 million of the dividends to the shares of the Company held by the stock issuance trust for officers.

2) Dividends with record date in the current fiscal year, and effective date in the following fiscal year

Resolution	Type of stock	Source of dividends	Total amounts of dividends		Dividends per share		Record date	Effective date
			JPY	USD	Yen	U.S. dollars		
May 24, 2022 Board of Directors meeting	Common stock	Retained earnings	2,948	24,090	35.00	0.286	Mar. 31, 2022	Jun. 8, 2022

(Note) The total amount of dividends resolved by the board of directors meeting on May 24, 2022 includes ¥24 million ($199 thousand) of the dividends to the shares of the Company held by the stock issuance trust for officers.

19. Revenue

(1) Disaggregation of revenue

As disclosed in *Note 6. Segment information*, the Consolidated Group has four reportable segments: Electronics and Devices, Foods, Meat and Grain, Steel, Materials and Plant and Motor Vehicles and Aerospace. In addition, the Consolidated Group disaggregates revenue in Electronics and Devices recognized from contracts with customers into three categories: ICT solutions, Mobile and Others. Similarly, revenue in Steel, Materials and Plant is disaggregated into Energy and Others. The reconciliations of the disaggregated revenue with the group's sales components are as follows.
The accounting methods for the revenue are consistent with those stated in *Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies*.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Electronics & Devices			
ICT solution	69,563	63,626	568,372
Mobile	107,041	102,866	874,593
Others	78,763	59,292	643,549
Foods, Meat & Grain	285,284	244,617	2,330,942
Steel, Materials & Plant			
Energy	79,687	43,666	651,092
Others	68,303	53,163	558,081
Motor Vehicles & Aerospace	65,720	70,987	536,974
Total reportable segment	754,363	638,220	6,163,603
Others	13,395	10,497	109,449
Total revenue arising from contracts with customers	767,758	648,718	6,273,052
Revenue arising from other sources	204	423	1,671
Total	767,963	649,142	6,274,724

(Note) Revenue arising from other sources includes revenue recognized in accordance with IFRS 16 "Lease".

(2) Contract balances

Information on receivables from contracts with customers, contract assets and liabilities arising from contracts with customers are as follows:

	JPY				USD
	2022		2021		2022
	As of April 1, 2021	As of March 31, 2022	As of April 1, 2020	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Receivables from contracts with customers	199,116	226,665	198,434	199,116	1,851,996
Contract assets	17	—	12	17	—
Contract liabilities	10,152	10,539	9,289	10,152	86,115

Contract assets primarily relate to the Consolidated Group's rights to receive consideration for performance obligations that have been completed, but not yet billed for, as of the reporting date and they are reclassified as receivables when the Consolidated Group's rights to payment becomes unconditional.

Contract liabilities are mainly consideration for maintenance and operation transactions of information and telecommunication systems and service-type transactions with product warranties, where the performance obligation is satisfied over a certain period of time, and are reversed and recognized as revenue in accordance with the fulfillment of the performance obligations during the maintenance or warranty period. In addition, the Consolidated Group recognizes as a contract liability that already received a part of consideration upon delivery of goods. Of the revenue recognized in the current and previous fiscal years, ¥4,305 million ($35,180 thousand) and ¥5,289 million were included in the balance of contract liabilities as of April 1, 2021 and April 1, 2020. There are no significant amounts of revenue recognized during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 from performance obligations satisfied in the prior fiscal years. The increase of contract liabilities is included in a reduction of other from operating activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

(3) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Transaction prices allocated to remaining performance obligations are mainly related to transactions for the maintenance and operation of ICT & communications systems and sales of goods such as aerospace and ship-related products, and the timing of fulfillment of these obligations is as follows. It`s not included expected transactions term within one year. There are no material amounts not included in transaction prices in consideration arising from contracts with customers.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Within one year	7,831	11,137	63,986
Over one year and within two years	3,537	1,211	28,902
Over two years and within three years	1,236	742	10,101
Over three years and within four years	650	408	5,316
Over four years and within five years	248	173	2,026
Over five years	31	17	260
Total	13,535	13,690	110,591

(4) Assets recognized from the costs of obtaining or fulfilling contracts with customers

There are no assets recognized from the costs of obtaining or fulfilling contracts with customers as of the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. In addition, if the amortization period of the assets that the group otherwise would have recognized is one year or less, the group applies the practical expedient of recognizing the incremental costs of obtaining the contract as an expense when incurred.

20. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The breakdown of selling, general and administrative expenses is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Personnel expenses	48,274	45,598	394,433
Depreciation and amortization	9,978	9,355	81,530
Outsourcing service charges	8,332	7,663	68,079
Other	18,518	16,275	151,304
Total	85,103	78,893	695,347

21. Gain or Loss on Sale or Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The breakdown of gain or loss on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	69	13	569
Total gain on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	69	13	569
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(6)	(22)	(52)
Total loss on sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(6)	(22)	(52)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(144)	(135)	(1,184)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	(21)	(29)	(179)
Total loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(166)	(164)	(1,363)
Gain (loss) on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, net	(103)	(174)	(846)

22. Impairment Loss

(1) Breakdown of impairment loss by each class of assets

The breakdown of impairment losses by class of assets is presented as follows. Impairment losses for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are included in “Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets”, and impairment losses for goodwill are included in “Other expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Property, plant and equipment	(18)	(39)	(152)
Goodwill	(5)	—	(44)
Intangible assets	—	(4)	—
Total	(23)	(44)	(195)

(2) Breakdown by reportable segment

The breakdown of impairment losses by reportable segment is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Electronics and Devices	(5)	(4)	(44)
Foods, Meat and Grain	—	(25)	—
Steel, Materials and Plant	(18)	(14)	(152)
Total	(23)	(44)	(195)

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, there were no significant impairment losses.

23. Exchange Differences

Exchange differences recognized in profit or loss for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ¥1,330 million ($10,874 thousand) and ¥111 million, respectively and are included in "Other income" in the consolidated statement of income. In addition, each amount includes gains or losses arising from currency-related derivative transactions that were entered into for the purpose of hedging the foreign currency risk. Gains and losses arising from translating assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency or from settling such items are included in profit or loss as they arise.

24. Finance Income and Finance Costs

The breakdown of finance income and finance costs is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Interest income			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	166	161	1,364
Total interest income	166	161	1,364
Dividend income			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	149	82	1,223
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	964	1,017	7,882
Total dividend income	1,114	1,100	9,105
Other finance income (Note)			
Other finance income	66	19	547
Total other finance income	66	19	547
Total finance income	1,348	1,281	11,016
Interest expenses			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(1,610)	(1,706)	(13,155)
Derivatives	(80)	(112)	(656)
Total interest expenses	(1,690)	(1,818)	(13,811)
Other finance costs (Note)			
Other finance costs	(1,691)	(210)	(13,817)
Total other finance costs	(1,691)	(210)	(13,817)
Total finance costs	(3,381)	(2,029)	(27,628)

(Note) The amounts of other finance income and other finance costs are those related to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and the details are presented in *Note 30. Financial Instruments: (6) -3) - (ii) Recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.*

25. Earnings Per Share Attributable to Owners of the Parent

(1) Earnings per share

	Yen		U.S. dollars
	2022	2021	2022
Basic earnings per share	191.42	159.44	1.56
Diluted earnings per share	191.15	159.34	1.56

The amount of diluted earnings per share is calculated by deeming the shares authorized to be issued subject to conditions which are expected to be provided under the performance-linked stock compensation plan as potential shares.

(2) Bases for calculation of earnings per share

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Profit attributable to owners of the Parent	15,986	13,315	130,618
Amount not attributable to common shareholders of the Parent	—	—	—
Profit used to calculate basic earnings per share	15,986	13,315	130,618
Profit used to calculate diluted earnings per share	15,986	13,315	130,618

	Thousand shares	
	2022	2021
Weighted average number of common shares	83,514	83,511
Increase due to the performance-linked stock compensation plan	117	54
Weighted average number of common shares adjusted for dilution	83,631	83,565

(Note) In the calculation of earnings per share, the shares of the Company owned by the stock issuance trust for officers below are included in the treasury stock which is deducted in the calculation of average number of shares during the fiscal year.
The previous fiscal year: 702,500 shares
The current fiscal year: 699,176 shares

26. Other Components of Equity and Other Comprehensive Income

Changes in other components of equity are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,633	930	13,345
Changes during the period	3,663	703	29,930
Balance at the end of the year	5,296	1,633	43,276
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,163	6,816	83,042
Changes during the period	115	3,308	943
Reclassification to retained earnings	(210)	38	(1,721)
Balance at the end of the year	10,068	10,163	82,264
Cash flow hedges			
Balance at the beginning of the year	554	113	4,531
Changes during the period	643	441	5,260
Balance at the end of the year	1,198	554	9,791
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans			
Balance at the beginning of the year	—	—	—
Changes during the period	24	263	201
Reclassification to retained earnings	(24)	(263)	(201)
Balance at the end of the year	—	—	—
Other components of equity			
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,351	7,860	100,919
Changes during the period	4,446	4,716	36,334
Reclassification to retained earnings	(235)	(225)	(1,922)
Balance at the end of the year	16,563	12,351	135,331

The breakdown for the amounts of reclassification adjustments and deferred tax in other comprehensive income is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Amount arising during the year	572	4,869	4,676
Amount before deferred tax	572	4,869	4,676
Deferred tax	(110)	(1,474)	(900)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	462	3,395	3,777
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans			
Amount arising during the year	(11)	317	(93)
Amount before deferred tax	(11)	317	(93)
Deferred tax	4	(87)	33
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans	(7)	229	(60)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations			
Amount arising during the year	4,071	931	33,265
Reclassification adjustments	0	―	2
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	4,071	931	33,267
Cash flow hedges			
Amount arising during the year	1,780	402	14,544
Reclassification adjustments	(853)	(20)	(6,973)
Amount before deferred tax	926	382	7,571
Deferred tax	(284)	59	(2,323)
Cash flow hedges	642	441	5,248
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method			
Amount arising during the year	528	(96)	4,316
Reclassification adjustments	(10)	27	(85)
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	517	(68)	4,231
Total other comprehensive income	5,686	4,929	46,463

27. Cash Flow Information

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

The breakdown of cash and cash equivalents and its reconciliation to the amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Cash and bank deposits except for time deposits with original term of more than three months	91,420	81,045	746,963
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position	91,420	81,045	746,963
Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows	91,420	81,045	746,963

(2) Net payment for acquisition of subsidiaries and acquisition of business

The breakdown of the main assets and liabilities of newly acquired subsidiaries at the time control thereof was acquired, and the reconciliation between consideration paid and net payment for the acquisition are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Breakdown of assets at the acquisition date			
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	5,325	1,149	43,510
Non-current assets	2,528	839	20,656
Breakdown of liabilities at the acquisition date			
Current liabilities	(2,221)	(379)	(18,152)
Non-current liabilities	(655)	(823)	(5,360)
Goodwill	(72)	265	(593)
Non-controlling interests	―	(67)	―
Other	0	―	0
Fair value of consideration paid	(4,903)	(985)	(40,062)
Cash and cash equivalents of the acquiree	1,851	729	15,128
Net proceeds from (payment for) acquisition of subsidiaries	(2,362)	(210)	(19,306)
Net payments for acquisition of businesses	(688)	(45)	(5,628)

(3) Net proceeds from sale of subsidiaries

The breakdown of the main assets and liabilities upon loss of control of the subsidiaries which control was lost as a result of the sale, and the calculation of the net proceeds from the sale are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Breakdown of assets upon loss of control			
Current assets (including cash and cash equivalents)	75	−	621
Non-current assets	6	−	51
Breakdown of liabilities upon loss of control			
Current liabilities	(58)	−	(475)

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Consideration received	15	−	128
Cash and cash equivalents included in the assets at the time control thereof was lost	(3)	−	(27)
Net proceeds from (payment for) sale of subsidiaries	12	−	101

(4) Changes in liabilities for financing activities

Changes in liabilities for financing activities are as follows:
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 (from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

(JPN)

	April 1, 2021	Cash flows	Non-cash movements				March 31, 2022
			Lease	Exchange differences	Increase and decrease from acquisition of subsidiaries	Others	
Borrowings	112,045	10,243	−	1,522	186	(485)	123,511
Bonds	10,112	9,815	−	−	−	13	19,941
Lease liabilities	17,328	(8,229)	8,122	143	326	(859)	16,832
Total	139,486	11,828	8,122	1,665	512	(1,330)	160,285

(USD)

	April 1, 2021	Cash flows	Non-cash movements				March 31, 2022
			Lease	Exchange differences	Increase and decrease from acquisition of subsidiaries	Others	
Borrowings	915,479	83,692	−	12,437	1,522	(3,965)	1,009,164
Bonds	82,623	80,198	−	−	−	110	162,930
Lease liabilities	141,588	(67,241)	66,367	1,173	2,666	(7,019)	137,533
Total	1,139,689	96,649	66,367	13,610	4,188	(10,874)	1,309,628

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 (from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021)

(JPN)

	April 1, 2020	Cash flows	Non-cash movements				March 31, 2021
			Lease	Exchange differences	Increase and decrease from acquisition of subsidiaries	Others	
Borrowings	128,344	(17,449)	—	434	745	(29)	112,045
Bonds	15,049	(5,050)	—	—	93	19	10,112
Lease liabilities	17,555	(7,890)	8,447	38	40	(862)	17,328
Total	160,949	(30,389)	8,447	473	879	(873)	139,486

(5) Significant non-cash transactions

The leases increased right-of-use assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. Please refer to *Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment* and *Note 10 Goodwill and Intangible Assets* for more information.

28. Employee Benefits

(1) Post-employment benefits

1) Outline of retirement benefit plans adopted by the Consolidated Group

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan and lump-sum retirement benefit plan covering substantially all employees other than directors and executive officers. The benefit amounts for the defined benefit pension plan are determined based on the period of employees' enrollment in the plan, contribution granted to employees and other factors. The Company has a responsibility to manage pension assets faithfully and has an obligation to make contributions for the employees enrolled in the plan in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The pension plan that the Company maintains is a contract-type defined benefit pension plan.

Matters such as asset management performance, status of the plan and accounting treatment are reported to the Management Committee by the Finance Department and the Personnel & General Affairs Department, which are in charge of operation of the pension plan. These departments hold a meeting on a timely manner to discuss the matters such as a revision to the plan and a change in the asset investment policy.

Most of the subsidiaries have unfunded retirement benefit plans and/or funded pension plans. Employees, other than directors, are entitled to, under most circumstances, upon mandatory retirement at normal retirement age or earlier termination of employment, a lump-sum retirement benefit based on compensation at the time of retirement, years of service and other factors. Certain subsidiaries have adopted the defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

2) Defined benefit plan

(i) Net defined benefit liability (asset)

Reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of net defined benefit liability (asset) and the components for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are presented as follows:

(JPY)

	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
As of April 1, 2020	19,917	(13,138)	6,779
Current service cost	1,370	―	1,370
Net interest	70	(61)	9
Remeasurements	122	(440)	(317)
Foreign currency translation difference	20	(3)	17
Employer contributions to the plan	―	(938)	(938)
Benefits paid	(1,117)	685	(431)
Other	0	28	29
As of March 31, 2021	20,385	(13,867)	6,517
Current service cost	1,462	―	1,462
Net interest	66	(53)	13
Remeasurements	(235)	247	11
Foreign currency translation difference	51	(26)	25
Employer contributions to the plan	―	(915)	(915)
Benefits paid	(1,130)	710	(420)
Effect of business combinations and disposals	116	―	116
Other	11	9	21
As of March 31, 2022	20,727	(13,895)	6,831

(USD)

	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability (asset)
As of March 31, 2021	166,560	(113,305)	53,256
Current service cost	11,948	—	11,948
Net interest	546	(434)	112
Remeasurements	(1,927)	2,020	93
Foreign currency translation difference	421	(214)	207
Employer contributions to the plan	—	(7,484)	(7,484)
Benefits paid	(9,236)	5,802	(3,434)
Effect of business combinations and disposals	949	—	949
Other	95	79	174
As of March 31, 2022	169,357	(113,535)	55,821

Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are the differences arising primarily from changes in financial assumptions.

(ii) Reconciliation of ending balances of defined benefit obligation/plan assets and net defined benefit liability/asset presented on the consolidated statements of financial position

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Defined benefit obligations of funded plan	16,512	16,440	134,916
Plan assets	(13,895)	(13,867)	(113,535)
Net defined benefit liability of funded plan	2,616	2,572	21,380
Defined benefit obligations of unfunded plan	4,215	3,945	34,441
Balance on the consolidated statement of financial position			
Retirement benefit liabilities	6,842	6,517	55,908
Retirement benefit assets	(10)	－	(87)
Net liability or asset presented on the consolidated statements of financial position	6,831	6,517	55,821

The measurement date used to determine the main benefit obligations is March 31 of each year.

The Company’s funding policy is based on a number of factors including the tax deductibility of contributions, funded status, and actuarial calculations. Contributions are intended to provide not only for benefits attributable to service to date, but also for those expected to be earned in the future. In addition, the Company may contribute cash to an employee retirement benefit trust for any funding deficits in benefit obligations at the fiscal year end.

The Company’s investment policy is designed to increase the value of plan assets within acceptable risk levels to ensure payments of pension benefits to eligible participants, including future participants. Taking into account the return and risk on plan assets thereon, the Consolidated Group formulates a strategic asset mix which aims at an optimal portfolio on a long-term basis and supervise asset management by selecting investment management companies and monitoring asset allocations. The strategic asset mix is subject to review in response to changes in expected market conditions or funded status. The strategic asset mix is not based on limitations but guidelines, and therefore, the actual allocation may temporarily exceed or fall below the guidelines. The Company’s target allocation is 25% equity securities, 43% debt securities, 22% life insurance company general accounts and 10% others.
The Company holds a meeting regularly with the asset management institutions and discusses important issues regarding pension assets investment.

“Retirement benefit assets” are included in “Other non-current assets” in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(iii) Plan assets

The composition of the plan assets as of March 31, 2022.

	Plan assets with a quoted market price in an active market		Plan assets without a quoted market price in an active market	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Equity securities	2,504	20,465	222	1,815
Debt securities	253	2,068	3,192	26,084
Life insurance company general accounts	—	—	4,331	35,393
Other	2	24	3,388	27,686
Total	2,760	22,557	11,134	90,979

The composition of the plan assets as of March 31, 2021.

	Plan assets with a quoted market price in an active market	Plan assets without a quoted market price in an active market
	JPY	JPY
Equity securities	2,078	—
Debt securities	266	4,092
Life insurance company general accounts	—	6,152
Other	30	1,246
Total	2,375	11,491

Equity securities and debt securities above are jointly-managed trusts by trust banks. Plan assets with a quoted market price in an active market are estimated by using the quoted price. Assets other than equity securities and debt securities are categorized into the assets without a quoted market price in an active market, which are estimated by using the fair value the trust banks calculated.

(iv) Significant actuarial assumptions

	2022	2021
Discount rate	0.5%	0.4%

The assumptions used for the actuarial calculation include the expected rate of salary increase, the mortality rate and the retirement rate other than the above.

(v) Sensitivity analysis of defined benefit obligations

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Increase in the defined benefit obligation with a 50-basis-point decrease in the discount rate	835	740	6,829
Decrease in the defined benefit obligation with a 50-basis-point increase in the discount rate	(856)	(858)	(7,000)

This analysis is based on the premise that the actuarial assumptions other than the discount rate do not fluctuate and that only the discount rate fluctuates. This method of analysis is based on assumptions, and it is possible that the actual calculation could be influenced by fluctuations in other variables. Even if the discount rate falls below 0%, the calculation is performed assuming the lower limit of the discount rate is 0%.

(vi) Information on maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were 10.1 year and 10.2 year, respectively.

(vii) Expected contribution to the plan for the year ending March 31, 2023
The amount of contribution to be made by the Consolidated Group to plan for the year ending March 31, 2023 is estimated to be ¥942 million ($7,702 thousand).

3) Defined contribution plan
Expenses recognized for the defined contribution plan for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ¥4,385 million ($35,832 thousand) and ¥3,590 million, respectively.

(2) Employee benefit expenses

Employee benefit expenses recognized for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ¥5,910 million ($48,295 thousand) and ¥5,030 million, respectively. Employee benefit expenses are included in “Cost of sales” and “Selling, general and administration expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

29. Current and Deferred Income Tax

(1) Deferred taxes

1) Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

The breakdown of main deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by component is as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Deferred tax assets			
Retirement benefits liabilities	1,795	1,782	14,670
Bonuses allowance	1,705	1,584	13,936
Loss allowance	966	868	7,894
Inventories	620	645	5,073
Impairment loss	40	903	328
Other investments	1,272	634	10,401
Golf club memberships	123	110	1,011
Tax losses carried forward	984	657	8,045
Goodwill	1	223	9
Other	3,701	3,113	30,246
Total deferred tax assets	11,212	10,522	91,612
Offset against deferred tax liabilities	(9,037)	(8,204)	(73,840)
Total deferred tax assets, net	2,175	2,318	17,772
Deferred tax liabilities			
Retained earnings in subsidiaries	(1,038)	(673)	(8,484)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,634)	(4,524)	(37,866)
Cash flow hedges	(532)	(244)	(4,349)
Intangible assets	(6,662)	(6,751)	(54,440)
Other	(1,622)	(1,538)	(13,257)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(14,490)	(13,731)	(118,395)
Offset against deferred tax assets	9,037	8,204	73,840
Total deferred tax liabilities, net	(5,453)	(5,527)	(44,556)
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(3,277)	(3,208)	(26,783)

2) Details of changes in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Details of changes in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Beginning balance of net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(3,208)	375	(26,218)
Deferred tax expense	241	(1,610)	1,973
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(383)	(1,757)	(3,130)
Acquisition through business combinations	123	(193)	1,012
Other	(51)	(22)	(420)
Ending balance of net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(3,277)	(3,208)	(26,783)

3) Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses carried forward for which deferred tax assets were not recognized

The breakdown of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses carried forward (by expiry date), for which deferred tax assets were not recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Deductible temporary differences	8,058	8,576	65,846
Tax losses carried forward			
Within one year to expiry	10,928	1,028	89,291
Between one and five years to expiry	2,684	14,005	21,936
Between five and ten years to expiry	9,873	12,206	80,672
Over ten years to expiry	97	63	795
Total tax losses carried forward	23,583	27,303	192,693

4) Temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities were not recognized

The total amounts of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities were not recognized as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are ¥41,345 million ($337,817 thousand) and ¥36,029 million, respectively. Because the Consolidated Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of such temporary differences, and it is probable that such temporary differences will not be reversed within the foreseeable future, it did not recognize deferred tax liabilities with respect to such temporary differences.

(2) Income taxes

1) Breakdown of income taxes

The breakdown of income taxes is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Current tax expense (Note 1)	(8,447)	(5,718)	(69,023)
Deferred tax expense (Note 2)			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(63)	(1,522)	(515)
Reassessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets	304	(87)	2,488
Total deferred tax expense	241	(1,610)	1,973
Total income taxes	(8,206)	(7,329)	(67,050)

(Notes) 1. The amounts of the benefits arising from previously unrecognized tax losses or temporary differences of a prior period that were used to reduce current tax expenses for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ¥— million ($— thousand) and ¥52 million, respectively, and these benefits were included in the current tax expenses.

2. Major causes for deferred tax expense by type are other investments of ¥638 million ($5,221 thousand) and impairment loss of ¥(863) million ($(7,055) thousand) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, and goodwill of ¥(551) million and tax losses carried forward of ¥(403) million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

2) Reconciliation of statutory effective income tax rate in Japan

Reconciliations between the statutory effective tax rate in Japan and the average effective tax rate of the Consolidated Group were as follows:

	2022	2021
Statutory effective tax rate	30.6%	30.6%
(Adjustments)		
Permanent differences—additions such as entertainment expenses	0.2%	0.6%
Effect of reassessment of recoverability of deferred tax assets	(1.1%)	0.4%
Effect of tax rate differences	(0.5%)	0.4%
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	(1.4%)	(0.9%)
Other	0.6%	(0.0%)
Average effective tax rate	28.5%	31.1%

The statutory effective tax rate for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are calculated to be 30.6% and 30.6% based on the Corporation Tax, Inhabitant Tax and Business Tax in Japan.

30. Financial Instruments

(1) Classification of financial instruments

The breakdown of financial instruments for each classification is presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	91,420	81,045	746,963
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Trade and other receivables	237,261	208,565	1,938,572
Other financial assets	11,063	10,145	90,399
Total financial assets measured at amortized cost	248,325	218,711	2,028,970
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Other investments	2,382	3,712	19,470
Other financial assets	8,043	3,447	65,723
Total financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,426	7,159	85,193
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Other investments	33,614	29,824	274,647
Total financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	33,614	29,824	274,647
Total financial assets	383,787	336,740	3,135,775
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost			
Trade and other payables	214,822	182,980	1,755,229
Bonds and borrowings	143,452	122,157	1,172,095
Lease liabilities	16,832	17,328	137,533
Other financial liabilities	5,631	6,130	46,014
Total financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	380,739	328,597	3,110,871
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Other financial liabilities	3,544	1,119	28,963
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,544	1,119	28,963
Total financial liabilities	384,284	329,717	3,139,834

(2) Basic policies for risk management of financial instruments

The Consolidated Group is an integrated trading company engaged in a wide range of business activities on a global basis. Its headquarters includes business sections that handle merchandising, trading, product manufacturing, services, project planning and management, investments and financing activities, both domestically and internationally. Such businesses are inherently exposed to various risks. The Consolidated Group defines and classifies risks per risk item and manages each of them in accordance with its nature.

(3) Credit risk management

1) Credit risks of financial assets owned by the Company (risk exposure and the occurrence of the relevant risk)
The Consolidated Group extends credit to a large number of customers in Japan and abroad in diverse business transactions, resulting in a number of financial assets such as trade receivables, loans and other financial assets. These financial assets provide credit accommodation to the various customers; therefore, the Consolidated Group is mainly exposed to the credit risks related to those customers.

Each department manages credit exposure to each customer by assigning credit ratings on a customer-by-customer basis and setting credit exposure limits within the framework of the Consolidated Group's credit risk control.

2) Responses to the risk owned by the Company (purpose, policy and procedure of the risk management and method used to measure such risks)
The Consolidated Group manages its credit risk to the customers by defining risk management methods and management systems for specific risks in accordance with the regulations on risk management. Based on such regulations, the Consolidated Group mitigates credit risk through periodical monitoring of the customer's credit status and undertaking the maturity control and account balance control, while detecting promptly any doubtful accounts caused by deterioration in the financial conditions of customers and other factors. Expected credit losses are recognized and measured through transactions and financial information related to customers available in the course of such credit risk management, while taking macroeconomic conditions such as the number of bankruptcies into consideration.

With regard to loans, the Consolidated Group evaluates whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial assets since initial recognition in cases where the cash collection of the financial assets was delayed (as well as the case of request for a grace period) after the trade date. However, even when a late payment or request for grace period occurs, the Consolidated Group does not determine that there has been a significant increase in credit risk if such late payment or request for grace period would be attributable to temporary cash shortage, the risk of default would be low and objective data such as external credit ratings would reveal their ability to fulfill the obligation of contractual cash flow in the near future.

The Consolidated Group determines that the credit of the financial assets are impaired, when the debtor has significant financial difficulty and the recoverability of the modified financial assets is significantly doubtful.
The Consolidated Group determines there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of debt instruments since initial recognition when an "investment grade" at the initial recognition deteriorates to the level below investment grade. For such purpose, rating information provided by major rating agencies is used.

When guaranteeing the debts of its customers, the Consolidated Group establishes the guarantee limit amounts based upon the financial position and business condition of the customers. The guarantee limit amounts are periodically reviewed and maintained at appropriate levels.

When entering into derivative transactions, the Consolidated Group selects only major financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by independent rating agencies so as to minimize the credit risks. In addition, the Consolidated Group periodically reviews credit limits in accordance with the internal regulations.

The Consolidated Group considers trade receivables, loans receivable, and debt instruments as default when all or part of those financial instruments are not recovered, or the recoverability of those financial instruments is determined to be extremely difficult.

Moreover, the Consolidated Group directly writes off the gross carrying amounts of the credit-impaired financial assets when all or part of the financial assets are evaluated to be uncollectible and determined that it is appropriate to be written off as a result of credit check.

(i) Measurement of expected credit losses on trade receivables

As trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component, the Consolidated Group measures loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses until the trade receivables are recovered. With regard to past due receivables, the Consolidated Group estimates the lifetime credit losses on the financial instruments individually and measures the amount of loss allowance based upon historical credit loss experience and future recoverable amount. Moreover, as trade receivables comprise a number of customers, the Consolidated Group measures expected credit loss collectively by grouping those receivables and considering historical credit loss experience. When those receivables are affected by a material economic change, the provision rate calculated based upon the historical credit loss experience is adjusted to reflect current and future economic prospect.

Even when a late payment or request for grace period has occurred, the Consolidated Group does not regard them as past due receivables if such late payment or request for grace period would be attributable to temporary cash shortage as the risk of default would be low, and the debtors are evaluated to have a strong ability to fulfill the obligation of contractual cash flow in the near future.

(ii) Measurement of expected credit losses on other receivables

When credit risk related to loans has not increased significantly since the initial recognition at the end of the reporting period, the Consolidated Group calculates the amount of loss allowance of the financial instruments by estimating the 12-months expected credit losses collectively based upon historical credit loss experience. When those receivables are affected by a material economic change, the provision rate calculated based upon the historical credit loss experience is adjusted to reflect current and future economic prospect.

However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition as of the end of the fiscal year, the Consolidated Group estimates the lifetime credit losses on the financial instruments individually and measures the amount of loss allowance based upon historical credit loss experience and future recoverable amount.

(iii) Measurement of the expected credit losses on the other investments (debt securities)

When credit risk related to debt securities has not increased significantly since initial recognition at the end of the reporting period, the Consolidated Group calculates the amount of loss allowance of the financial instruments by estimating the 12-months expected credit losses. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition as of the end of the fiscal year, the Consolidated Group estimates the lifetime credit losses on the financial instruments and measures the amount of loss allowance of the financial instruments. When estimating such expected credit losses, the Consolidated Group uses the default rate published by major rating agencies.

3) Quantitative and qualitative information on the amounts arising from expected credit losses
(i) Trade and other receivables

(JPY)

Loss allowance	Lifetime expected credit losses	
	Collective assessment	Credit-impaired financial assets
As of April 1, 2020	19	2,024
1. Reclassification to credit-impaired financial assets	―	98
2. Initial recognition and recoveries	0	(2)
3. Direct write-off	―	(89)
4. Changes due to foreign exchange	―	2
5. Increase (decrease) resulting from changes in the provision rate based on historical credit loss experience	0	―
As of March 31, 2021	19	2,032
1. Reclassification to credit-impaired financial assets	―	215
2. Initial recognition and recoveries	2	131
3. Direct write-off	―	(145)
4. Changes due to foreign exchange	―	6
5. Increase (decrease) resulting from changes in the provision rate based on historical credit loss experience	(3)	―
As of March 31, 2022	18	2,241

(JPY)

Gross carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit losses	
	Collective assessment	Credit-impaired financial assets
As of April 1, 2020	205,864	2,527
1. Financial assets reclassified to credit-impaired financial assets	(98)	98
2. Initial recognition and recoveries	2,567	(253)
3. Direct write-off	―	(89)
4. Changes due to foreign exchange	―	2
As of March 31, 2021	208,333	2,284
1. Financial assets reclassified to credit-impaired financial assets	(392)	392
2. Initial recognition and recoveries	29,054	(12)
3. Direct write-off	―	(145)
4. Changes due to foreign exchange	―	6
As of March 31, 2022	236,995	2,526

(USD)

Loss allowance	Lifetime expected credit losses	
	Collective assessment	Credit-impaired financial assets
As of March 31, 2021	162	16,606
1. Reclassification to credit-impaired financial assets	—	1,763
2. Initial recognition and recoveries	19	1,078
3. Direct write-off	—	(1,186)
4. Changes due to foreign exchange	—	54
5. Increase (decrease) resulting from changes in the provision rate based on historical credit loss experience	(27)	—
As of March 31, 2022	153	18,315

(USD)

Gross carrying amount	Lifetime expected credit losses	
	Collective assessment	Credit-impaired financial assets
As of March 31, 2021	1,702,211	18,667
1. Financial assets reclassified to credit-impaired financial assets	(3,204)	3,204
2. Initial recognition and recoveries	237,393	(98)
3. Direct write-off	—	(1,186)
4. Changes due to foreign exchange	—	54
As of March 31, 2022	1,936,400	20,641

(ii) There is no contractual, uncollected balance for financial assets written off during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022, for which collection efforts are still being made.

4) Credit risk exposure
Trade and other receivables
As of March 31, 2022

	Balance of receivables (gross)		Provision rate based on historical credit loss experience	Lifetime expected credit losses	
	JPY	USD		JPY	USD
Receivables	236,995	1,936,400	0.01%	18	153
Past due receivables	2,526	20,641	88.73%	2,241	18,315
Total	239,522	1,957,041	—	2,260	18,469

Past due receivables include loans receivable of ¥1,700 million ($13,896 thousand), for which a loss allowance of ¥1,617 million ($13,213 thousand) has been already recognized.

As of March 31, 2021

	Balance of receivables (gross)	Provision rate based on historical credit loss experience	Lifetime expected credit losses
	JPY		JPY
Receivables	208,333	0.01%	19
Past due receivables	2,284	88.96%	2,032
Total	210,618	—	2,052

Past due receivables include loans receivable of ¥1,706 million, for which a loss allowance of ¥1,479 million has been already recognized.

5) Maximum exposure to credit risks

The Consolidated Group’s maximum exposure to credit risks is as follows:

The Consolidated Group’s maximum credit risk exposure (gross) represents the amount of the maximum exposure with respect to credit risks without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancement. The Consolidated Group’s maximum credit risk exposure (net) represents the amount of the maximum exposure with respect to credit risks reflecting the mitigation effect of the collateral held or other credit enhancement.

As of March 31, 2022

	Gross carrying amount		Loss allowance		Maximum credit risk exposure (gross)		Total collateral pledged and credit enhancements		Maximum credit risk exposure (net)	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Cash and cash equivalents	91,420	746,963	—	—	91,420	746,963	—	—	91,420	746,963
Financial assets measured at amortized cost										
Trade and other receivables	239,522	1,957,041	(2,260)	(18,469)	237,261	1,938,572	(179)	(1,463)	237,082	1,937,108
Other financial assets	11,063	90,399	—	—	11,063	90,399	—	—	11,063	90,399
Total	342,006	2,794,403	(2,260)	(18,469)	339,746	2,775,934	(179)	(1,463)	339,567	2,774,470

The amount of loss allowance for credit-impaired financial assets is reduced by ¥179 million ($1,463 thousand) through collateral pledged and credit enhancements.

As of March 31, 2021

	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Maximum credit risk exposure (gross)	Total collaterals pledged and credit enhancements	Maximum credit risk exposure (net)
	JPY	JPY	JPY	JPY	JPY
Cash and cash equivalents	81,045	—	81,045	—	81,045
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Trade and other receivables	210,618	(2,052)	208,565	(193)	208,372
Other financial assets	10,145	—	10,145	—	10,145
Total	301,809	(2,052)	299,756	(193)	299,563

The amount of loss allowance for credit-impaired financial assets is reduced by ¥193 million through collateral pledged and credit enhancements.

(4) Liquidity risk management

The Consolidated Group raises funds through borrowings from financial institutions or issuance of bonds. Accordingly, in the event of a disruption to the financial system or financial/capital markets, or a major downgrade of the Consolidated Group's credit rating by a rating agency, the Consolidated Group's fundraising becomes constrained and consequently there is a possibility that the Consolidated Group will not be able to carry out the payment on the date of payment.
The Consolidated Group has sufficient levels of cash and cash equivalents and maintains a long-term (unused) commitment line agreement with a major financial institution in the amount of ¥10.0 billion ($81,706 thousand) to ensure liquidity and stability of funds. The Consolidated Group makes efforts to maintain good relationships with each financial institution.

1) Non-derivative financial liabilities
The breakdown of non-derivative financial liabilities by due date is presented as follows:
As of March 31, 2022

	Within one year		Over one year and within five years		Over five years		Total	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Trade and other payables	214,822	1,755,229	—	—	—	—	214,822	1,755,229
Bonds	5,111	41,761	10,276	83,961	5,062	41,364	20,449	167,086
Borrowings	69,192	565,340	55,170	450,780	484	3,957	124,847	1,020,076
Lease liabilities	6,683	54,607	7,701	62,930	2,467	20,157	16,852	137,694
Deposits received	3,030	24,760	—	—	0	5	3,031	24,765
Guarantee deposits received	900	7,360	111	908	1,497	12,232	2,509	20,500
Other	91	748	—	—	—	—	91	748
Total	299,831	2,449,805	73,260	598,579	9,511	77,715	382,603	3,126,099

As of March 31, 2021

	Within one year	Over one year and within five years	Over five years	Total
	JPY	JPY	JPY	JPY
Trade and other payables	182,980	—	—	182,980
Bonds	149	10,135	—	10,285
Borrowings	58,139	54,466	709	113,315
Lease liabilities	7,002	8,194	2,214	17,412
Deposits received	3,398	—	—	3,398
Guarantee deposits received	894	112	1,633	2,640
Other	92	—	—	92
Total	252,657	72,908	4,557	330,124

The Consolidated Group has guarantee obligations of ¥1,276 million ($10,429 thousand) and ¥1,153 million as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

2) Derivative liabilities

The breakdown of derivative liabilities by due date is presented as follows:

As of March 31, 2022

	Within one year		Over one year and within five years		Over five years		Total	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Currency-related derivatives								
Cash inflows	39,198	320,277	978	7,998	―	―	40,177	328,275
Cash outflows	41,910	342,434	1,046	8,549	―	―	42,956	350,983
Sub total	2,711	22,157	67	551	―	―	2,779	22,708
Interest rate-related derivatives	15	125	―	―	―	―	15	125
Commodity-related derivatives	749	6,124	―	―	―	―	749	6,124
Total	3,476	28,406	67	551	―	―	3,544	28,957

As of March 31, 2021

	Within one year	Over one year and within five years	Over five years	Total
	JPY	JPY	JPY	JPY
Currency-related derivatives				
Cash inflows	16,583	2,155	―	18,738
Cash outflows	17,073	2,323	―	19,397
Sub total	490	168	―	658
Interest rate-related derivatives	79	15	―	95
Commodity-related derivatives	358	―	―	358
Total	929	183	―	1,112

(5) Market risk management

In many cases, the foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and risk of price fluctuations associated with goods traded incidental to business transactions are hedged in with the transaction terms with trade partners, etc. In addition, the Consolidated Group has established a system under which a position limit and a loss limit are set for foreign exchange, interest rates (funds), products and their derivatives, taking into account the scale of the risk and the income of each internal unit and company, so that it can quickly reduce its position when the predetermined limit is exceeded. Also, the price fluctuation risks of these positions are mitigated by using derivatives as a hedge. The positions are reported to management meeting regularly. When the predetermined limit is exceeded, the Consolidated Group mitigates these positions after the analysis of the reason without delay.

1) Foreign currency risk

(i) Nature of foreign currency risk and its management policy

The Consolidated Group is engaged in foreign currency transactions in various currencies and terms incidental to its export and import trading. The Consolidated Group participates in derivatives transactions such as forward contracts to reduce the risk of currency fluctuation.

The Consolidated Group also has local subsidiaries and business corporations overseas. Account balances at these companies are converted into yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period, for the purposes of preparing consolidated financial statements. As a result, equity attributable to owners of the Parent may change through exchange difference of foreign operations associated with exchange rate fluctuations.

In principle, the Consolidated Group enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge against the exchange rate currency fluctuation risk of foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables that are controlled by currency and by contract month. The Consolidated Group also enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge against foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables that are highly probable to arise from export/import-related forecast transactions.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis of foreign currency risk

In regards to financial instruments held by the Consolidated Group as of the end of the reporting period, the following chart shows the amounts affecting profit before tax and other comprehensive income (before tax effect adjustments), as reported in the consolidated financial statements, that would result from 1% appreciation of Japanese Yen against U.S. dollars.

The analysis is performed based on the assumption that all the other variables are held constant.

In addition, such analysis does not include the affected amounts based on translations (into Japanese yen) of financial instruments denominated in functional currency, income and expenses denominated in foreign currency and assets and liabilities of foreign operations.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Profit before tax			
U.S. dollar	(18)	(59)	(153)
Other comprehensive income			
U.S. dollar	(409)	(175)	(3,344)

2) Interest rate risk

(i) Nature of interest rate risk and its management policy

The Consolidated Group raises most funds needed for operating and financing activities in the form of borrowings from financial institutions at variable interest rates, with the exception of certain loans. Since these borrowings and fund management are exposed to an interest rate risk, interest expenses for the Consolidated Group may increase with a rise in interest rates.

The Company and certain consolidated subsidiaries enter into interest rate swap contracts to avoid the interest rate fluctuation risk stemming from the borrowings.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk

In regards to financial instruments held by the Consolidated Group at the end of the reporting period, the following table shows the amounts affecting profit before tax assuming that the interest rate increases by 1%.
Under the analysis, the amounts affecting profit before tax are calculated by multiplying the net balance of floating rate financial instruments as of March 31, 2022 and 2021 by 1%, without considering future changes in the net balance, currency exchange fluctuations and dispersing effects for floating rate borrowings derived from the difference in timing of refinancing and resetting of the interest rate, and based on the assumption that all the other variables are held constant.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Profit before tax	(980)	(808)	(8,011)

3) Commodity price risk

(i) Nature of commodity price risk and its management policy

In its mainstay commodity trading business in Japan and overseas, the Consolidated Group deals with grains, meat products and petroleum products which are influenced by market conditions. When the positions in these commodities increase, the Consolidated Group will be exposed to the commodity price fluctuation risk stemming from rapid movements in commodities prices or a decline in demand.
The Consolidated Group strives to reduce our exposure to price volatility by hedge-selling commodities, matching the quantity and timing of buying and selling, and utilizing commodity-related derivatives for hedging purposes.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis of commodity price risk

In regards to commodity-related derivatives held by the Consolidated Group at the end of the reporting period, the following table shows the amounts affecting profit before tax and other comprehensive income (before the tax effect) assuming that the commodity price decreases by 1%.

The analysis is performed based on the assumption that all the other variables are held constant.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Profit before tax	(139)	(50)	(1,142)
Foods	(110)	(41)	(899)
Fuels	(29)	(9)	(243)
Other comprehensive income	7	3	65
Foods	7	3	65
Fuels	—	—	—

4) Share price risk

(i) Nature of share price risk and its management policy

The Consolidated Group holds marketable securities, which are exposed to the market price fluctuation risk.
The Consolidated Group attempts to reduce share price risk by periodically reviewing its shares held by the Consolidated Group and selling those shares that it holds without strong rationale.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis of share price risk

In regards to listed shares held by the Consolidated Group at the end of the reporting period, the following table shows the amounts affecting other comprehensive income (before the tax effect) assuming that the share price decreases by 10%.

The analysis is performed based on the assumption that all the other variables are held constant.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Other comprehensive income	(2,036)	(1,622)	(16,642)

(6) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value measurement

Fair values of financial instruments are presented as follows:
Fair values are categorized into three levels of the fair value hierarchy depending on inputs to valuation techniques; details are described in *Note 2. Basis of Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements: (4) Use of estimates and judgments.*

2) Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Type	2022				2021	
	Carrying amount		Fair value		Carrying amount	Fair value
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	
Financial assets						
Trade and other receivables	807	6,601	807	6,601	1,280	1,280
Guarantee deposits	6,470	52,867	6,470	52,867	6,451	6,451
Other financial assets	631	5,157	631	5,157	628	628
Total	7,909	64,625	7,909	64,625	8,360	8,360
Financial liabilities						
Bonds and borrowings	69,745	569,864	69,776	570,116	64,434	64,450
Long-term deposits received	0	5	0	5	—	—
Long-term guarantee deposits received	1,608	13,140	1,608	13,140	1,745	1,745
Total	71,354	583,010	71,385	583,262	66,179	66,196

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, other financial assets, trade and other payables, bonds and borrowings and other financial liabilities, all of which are categorized into current assets or current liabilities of financial instruments measured at amortized cost, approximate their fair values; therefore, those amounts are not included in the table above.

The fair values stated above are calculated as follows:

(i) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is the present value of future cash flows discounted by an interest rate that reflects time to maturity and credit risk.

(ii) Guarantee deposits

The fair value of guarantee deposits is the present value of future cash flows discounted by an interest rate that reflects time to maturity and credit risk.

(iii) Other financial assets

The fair value of other financial assets is the present value of future cash flows discounted by an interest rate that reflects time to maturity and credit risk.

(iv) Bonds and borrowings
The fair value of bonds is determined based on their market price.
The fair value of borrowings is the present value of the sum of principal and interest payments discounted using an assumed interest rate on equivalent incremental borrowings.

(v) Long-term deposits received
The fair value of the long-term deposits received is the present value of future cash flows discounted by an interest rate that reflects time to maturity and credit risk.

(vi) Long-term guarantee deposits received
The fair value of long-term guarantee deposits received is the present value of future cash flows discounted by an interest rate that reflects time to maturity and credit risk.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

3) Financial instruments measured at fair value
(i) Analysis of fair value by hierarchy level
The following tables provide the breakdown by hierarchy level of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. No financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. There were no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

As of March 31, 2022

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Assets								
Other investments								
FVPL								
Stock	─	─	─	─	2,382	19,470	2,382	19,470
FVOCI								
Stock	20,360	166,359	7	58	13,246	108,231	33,614	274,647
Other financial assets								
Derivative transactions:								
Foreign exchange	─	─	7,603	62,126	─	─	7,603	62,126
Commodity	439	3,590	0	7	─	─	440	3,597
Liabilities								
Other financial liabilities								
Derivative transactions:								
Foreign exchange	─	─	(2,779)	(22,708)	─	─	(2,779)	(22,708)
Interest rate	─	─	(16)	(131)	─	─	(16)	(131)
Commodity	(746)	(6,098)	(3)	(26)	─	─	(749)	(6,124)
Total	20,053	163,851	4,813	39,327	15,629	127,701	40,496	330,878

FVPL: Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
FVOCI: Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	JPY	JPY	JPY	JPY
Assets				
Other investments				
FVPL				
Stock	−	−	3,712	3,712
FVOCI				
Stock	16,224	−	13,600	29,824
Other financial assets				
Derivative transactions:				
Foreign exchange	−	3,058	−	3,058
Commodity	388	−	−	388
Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities				
Derivative transactions:				
Foreign exchange	−	(658)	−	(658)
Interest rate	−	(102)	−	(102)
Commodity	(358)	−	−	(358)
Total	16,253	2,297	17,312	35,864

The methods of determining the fair value of the above instruments are described as follows:

(a) Other investments

The fair value of listed shares is the quoted price in an active market and is categorized within fair value hierarchy Level 1. The fair value of the listed shares which are not traded frequently in the public market and not considered to have quoted prices in active markets are categorized within fair value hierarchy Level 2.

The fair value of unlisted shares is calculated using valuation methods including discounted future cash flows, market prices of comparable companies, net asset value, and other valuation methods, and is categorized within fair value hierarchy Level 3. Measuring the fair value of unlisted shares involves the use of unobservable inputs such as discount rate and valuation multiples, as well as any necessary adjustments including discounts for a lack of liquidity.

The Company determines the policies and procedures for measuring the fair value of unlisted shares, and reviews the approach to measuring fair value on a recurring basis including the valuation model, by obtaining the information on business operations and business plans associated with each equity issuer and confirming the data from comparable public companies.

(b) Derivative financial assets and liabilities

Currency-related derivatives

The fair value of forward exchange transactions is calculated based on the forward exchange rate at the end of the fiscal year.

Interest rate-related derivatives

The fair value of interest-rate swaps is the present value of future cash flows discounted by an interest rate that reflects time to settlement, as well as market conditions.

Commodity-related derivatives

The fair value of commodity futures transactions is calculated using final prices on commodities exchanges as of the fiscal year-end. The fair value of commodity swap transactions is calculated based on the index prices publicly announced at the end of the fiscal year.

Commodity futures transactions are categorized within Level 1 of fair value hierarchy. All other derivative financial assets and liabilities are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(ii) Recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The changes in financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are presented as follows.

	2022						2021		
	Other investments				Total		Other investments		Total
	FVPL		FVOCI				FVPL	FVOCI	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	JPY	JPY
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,712	30,329	13,600	111,126	17,312	141,456	3,647	10,246	13,893
Total gains or losses									
Profit or loss (Note 1)	(1,624)	(13,270)	—	—	(1,624)	(13,270)	(190)	—	(190)
Other comprehensive income (Note 2)	—	—	(932)	(7,617)	(932)	(7,617)	—	3,159	3,159
Purchase	237	1,940	951	7,774	1,188	9,714	250	402	653
Sale	—	—	(80)	(658)	(80)	(658)	—	(119)	(119)
Foreign currency translation difference	57	470	(2)	(20)	55	450	5	0	5
Transfer out of Level 3 (Note 3)	—	—	(174)	(1,425)	(174)	(1,425)	—	—	—
Other	—	—	(116)	(949)	(116)	(949)	—	(88)	(88)
Balance at the end of the year	2,382	19,470	13,246	108,231	15,629	127,701	3,712	13,600	17,312

(Notes) 1. The gains or losses are included in “Other finance income” or “Other finance costs” in the consolidated statement of income. Of those gains or losses recognized in profit or loss, the amounts arising from financial instruments that were held at the period end are ¥(1,624) million ($(13,270) thousand) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 and ¥(190) million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

2. The gains or losses are included in “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

3. Transfer out of Level 3 recognized in the current fiscal year is due to the investee’s listing on an exchange.

(iii) Quantitative Information about the financial instruments categorized within fair value hierarchy Level 3

The following tables present quantitative information on the material assets categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, which were measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

As of March 31, 2022

Category	Fair value		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Weighted average of input values
	JPY	USD			
FVPL	1,488	12,164	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	3.3%
FVPL	894	7,306	Net asset value method	—	—
FVOCI	12,125	99,072	Market multiple method	P/B ratio Illiquidity discount	1.1times 30.0%
FVOCI	1,120	9,158	Net asset value method	—	—

As of March 31, 2021

Category	Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Weighted average of input values
	JPY			
FVPL	1,679	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	2.6%
FVPL	2,032	Net asset value method	—	—
FVOCI	12,649	Market multiple method	P/B ratio Illiquidity discount	1.2times 30.0%
FVOCI	951	Net asset value method	—	—

The significant unobservable inputs used in measuring the fair value of unlisted shares are the discount rate, illiquidity discount and P/B ratio (price-to-book ratio). A substantial increase (or decrease) in the discount rate or illiquidity discount causes the fair value to substantially fall (or rise), while a substantial increase (or decrease) in the P/B ratio causes the fair value to substantially rise (or fall).

(7) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

With respect to investments in equity instruments held for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening relationships with business partners, the Consolidated Group has designated such investments as financial assets to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in view of the holding purpose.

1) Fair value of major items of investment

The following tables present the fair value of major items of investment in equity instruments designated as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As of March 31, 2022

Name of issuer	Amount	
	JPY	USD
Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc.	4,266	34,858
PT Cisarua Mountain Dairy Tbk	3,369	27,531
MARUDAI FOOD CO., LTD.	1,779	14,543
Nisshin Seifun Group Inc.	1,552	12,685
GLOBAL SECURITY EXPERTS Inc.	1,548	12,648
SOTSU CORPORATION	1,452	11,865
The Norinchukin Bank	1,095	8,953
SHIN KURUSHIMA DOCKYARD CO., LTD.	1,066	8,715
Hitachi Astemo Chassis Systems (Guangzhou) Ltd.	867	7,092
BOT Lease Co., Ltd.	781	6,385
Other	15,833	129,372

As of March 31, 2021

Name of issuer	Amount
	JPY
Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc.	3,151
MARUDAI FOOD CO., LTD.	2,061
Nisshin Seifun Group Inc.	1,683
Daio Paper Corporation	1,459
SOTSU CORPORATION	1,457
BOT Lease Co., Ltd.	1,339
SHIN KURUSHIMA DOCKYARD CO., LTD.	1,184
The Norinchukin Bank	927
Hitachi Astemo Chassis Systems (Guangzhou) Ltd.	844
nms Holdings Corporation	715
Other	15,000

2) Dividend income

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Investments derecognized during the year	14	74	120
Investments held at the end of the year	949	943	7,762
Total	964	1,017	7,882

3) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income that were derecognized during the fiscal year
The Consolidated Group periodically reviews its held shares and sells those shares that it holds without a strong rationale with gains or losses on sale recognized in other comprehensive income. The following table presents the fair value on the date of sale and cumulative gains or losses on sale.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Fair value on the date of sale	1,287	141	10,520
Cumulative gains (losses) on sale	431	59	3,526

4) Reclassification to retained earnings
The Consolidated Group reclassifies to retained earnings cumulative gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in either of the following cases: when an investment is disposed of, or when there is a significant decline in the fair value. Such cumulative gains or losses in other comprehensive income that were reclassified to retained earnings for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ¥210 million ($1,721 thousand) and ¥(38) million, respectively.

(8) Hedge Accounting

(Cash Flow Hedge)
A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in future cash flows arising from a forecast transaction or recognized assets or liabilities. While a hedge is designated as cash flow hedge as long as the hedge is effective, the changes in the fair value of qualifying hedging instrument should be recorded as other comprehensive income in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Consolidated Group continues such accounting treatment until variability in future cash flows arising from unrecognized forecast transactions or recognized assets or liabilities designated as hedged items are recorded in profit or loss. Moreover, portions determined to be ineffective for hedging accounting are recognized in profit or loss.

The Consolidated Group designates the following instruments as cash flow hedges: forward exchange contracts to fix cash flows from foreign currency denominated receivables and payables, foreign currency denominated firm commitments and foreign currency denominated forecast transactions, interest rate swaps to fix variable interest rate on floating rate financial liabilities, and commodity futures to fix cash flows from forecast transactions of commodity trade.

When applying hedge accounting, the Consolidated Group confirms that there are economic relationships between the hedged items and hedging instruments through qualitative assessments, which show whether the critical terms of the hedging instruments and the hedged items match exactly or are closely aligned, and quantitative assessments, which show fluctuations of the value of hedged items and hedging instruments by the same risk offset each other, in order to confirm there are economic relationships that variability in fair value or cash flows of the hedged items that are attributable to the hedged risk shall be offset by the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instruments. The Consolidated Group also establishes appropriate hedge ratios considering an economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items as well as risk management strategy.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss for the ineffective portion of the hedge are not material both for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. In addition, the amounts reclassified from valuation differences on cash flow hedges to profit or loss are immaterial because the forecast transactions are no longer expected to occur.

Following are the carrying amounts of the hedging instruments as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. The fair value of financial assets related to hedging instruments is included in “Other financial assets” while the fair value of financial liabilities related to hedging instruments is included in “Other financial liabilities” in the consolidated statements of financial position.

As of March 31, 2022

	Notional amount		Carrying amount			
			Derivative assets		Derivative liabilities	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Foreign currency risk						
Forward exchange contracts	64,587	527,722	3,156	25,789	1,037	8,475
Interest rate risk						
Interest rate swap contracts	4,724	38,598	―	―	16	131
Commodity price risk						
Commodity futures contracts	1,189	9,718	93	765	87	713

As of March 31, 2021

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	
		Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
	JPY	JPY	JPY
Foreign currency risk			
Forward exchange contracts	28,218	1,289	305
Interest rate risk			
Interest rate swap contracts	11,300	―	102
Commodity price risk			
Commodity futures contracts	476	17	80

The following tables present the notional amount and average rates of main hedging instruments.

Exchange contracts	Type	Notional amount and average rates	JPY		USD
			2022	2021	2022
Forward exchange in USD	Export	Notional amount	9,626	3,292	78,657
		Average rate（Yen/U.S. dollers）	113.67	108.70	―
	Import	Notional amount	47,856	19,306	391,014
		Average rate（Yen/U.S. dollers）	113.60	103.29	―

The longest terms of hedging cash flow fluctuation risks by “Forward exchange contracts”, “Interest rate swap contracts” and “Commodity price risk” are about 2 years 6 months, 6 months and 1 year, respectively.

The following tables present the carrying amount of cash flow hedge reserve as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

As of March 31, 2022

	Cash flow hedge reserve for continuing hedges (before tax)		Cash flow hedge reserve for discontinuing hedge accounting (before tax)	
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Foreign currency risk				
Forward exchange contracts	2,119	17,314	(123)	(1,009)
Interest rate risk				
Interest rate swap contracts	(16)	(131)	―	―
Commodity price risk				
Commodity futures contracts	6	52	(263)	(2,156)

As of March 31, 2021

	Cash flow hedge reserve for continuing hedges (before tax)	Cash flow hedge reserve for discontinuing hedge accounting (before tax)
	JPY	JPY
Foreign currency risk		
Forward exchange contracts	984	(16)
Interest rate risk		
Interest rate swap contracts	(102)	—
Commodity price risk		
Commodity futures contracts	(63)	(7)

The following tables present the carrying amounts of transactions that affected the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as a result of applying hedge accounting for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 (from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022)

	Change in value of hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive income		Reclassification from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss		Line item for which profit or loss was affected by reclassification
	JPY	USD	JPY	USD	
Foreign currency risk					
Forward exchange contracts	2,031	16,601	(1,004)	(8,204)	Other income
Interest rate risk					
Interest rate swap contracts	5	47	80	656	Interest expenses
Commodity price risk					
Commodity futures contracts	(257)	(2,104)	70	575	Cost of sales

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 (from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021)

	Change in value of hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive income	Reclassification from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	Line item for which profit or loss was affected by reclassification
	JPY	JPY	
Foreign currency risk			
Forward exchange contracts	728	(127)	Other income
Interest rate risk			
Interest rate swap contracts	(1)	112	Interest expenses
Commodity price risk			
Commodity futures contracts	(70)	(4)	Cost of sales

(9) Transfer of financial assets

The Consolidated Group liquidates certain trade receivables by discounting notes or the like. However, with respect to some liquidated receivables, the Consolidated Group may be obligated to make payments as recourse for non-payment by the debtor. The Consolidated Group continues to recognize such liquidated receivables as they do not meet the criteria for derecognition of financial assets.

The Consolidated Group recognized such liquidated assets as “Trade and other receivables” in the amount of ¥1,784 million ($14,580 thousand) and ¥1,509 million as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. In addition, liabilities relating to the deposit amounts which arose upon the transfer of such assets were accounted for as “Bonds and borrowings” in the amount of ¥1,784 million ($14,580 thousand) and ¥1,509 million as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. Such liabilities are settled when payments for such liquidated assets are made, and the Consolidated Group may not use such liquidated assets until such settlement occurs.

(10) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The following tables present the financial assets and financial liabilities recognized for the same counterparties including financial instruments that were not offset even though they were covered by an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement because they did not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Amounts of financial assets presented in the consolidated statement of financial position	8,043	3,447	65,723
Foreign exchange	7,603	3,058	62,126
Interest rate	—	—	—
Commodity	440	388	3,597
Amounts that were not offset even though they were covered by an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement because they did not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria	(1,005)	(619)	(8,212)
Net amounts	7,038	2,827	57,511

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Amounts of financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statements of financial position	3,544	1,119	28,963
Foreign exchange	2,779	658	22,708
Interest rate	16	102	131
Commodity	749	358	6,124
Amounts that were not offset even though they were covered by an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement because they did not meet some or all of the offsetting criteria	(1,005)	(619)	(8,212)
Financial collateral pledged	(506)	(209)	(4,135)
Net amounts	2,033	290	16,615

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities have not been offset because they do not meet some or all of the criteria for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. The rights to offset such financial assets and financial liabilities become enforceable only under particular circumstances, such as when the other party fails to discharge an obligation due to its bankruptcy or other such reasons.

31. Leases

(1) Lessee

The Consolidated Group leases office building, computer-related equipment for the enterprise system (tools, furniture and fixtures) and other assets.
The profit or loss amounts recognized as lessee are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Depreciation of right-of-use assets			
Buildings and structures	7,506	7,228	61,334
Machinery, vehicles, tools, furniture and fixtures	704	666	5,759
Others	94	88	774
Total	8,306	7,984	67,867
Interest expense on lease liabilities	37	27	305
Short-term lease expenses	397	411	3,245
Sublease income	49	114	404

The cash outflow related to lease payments are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Cash outflow for leases	8,664	8,329	70,791

The information on the balance and increase or decrease of the right-of-use assets are provided in *Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment* and *Note 10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets*.
And the information on the breakdown of lease liabilities by due date is presented in *Note 30. Financial Instruments: (4) Liquidity risk management.*

(2) Lessor

The Consolidated Group leases out machinery, plumping equipment of LPG, aircraft parts and other assets.
The profit or loss amounts recognized as lessor are presented as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Profit or loss from finance leases	5	6	47
Lease income from operating leases	121	135	991

The breakdown of lease receivables of finance lease and lease payments to be received of operating lease are presented as follows:

	JPY				USD	
	2022		2021		2022	
	Lease receivables	Lease payments to be received	Lease receivables	Lease payments to be received	Lease receivables	Lease payments to be received
Within one year	13	100	20	85	108	820
Over one year and within two years	6	66	9	59	49	542
Over two years and within three years	5	55	5	60	48	452
Over three years and within four years	5	8	5	49	46	68
Over four years and within five years	4	8	5	6	33	66
Over five years	7	7	8	6	59	59
Total	41	245	54	267	343	2,007

32. Pledged Assets

(1) Pledged assets and associated secured liabilities

Details of pledged assets and associated secured liabilities are as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Pledged assets:			
Other financial assets (non-current)	46	46	379
Property, plant and equipment	541	539	4,423
Total	587	585	4,802
Associated secured liabilities:			
Borrowings (current)	1,054	1,363	8,615
Borrowings (non-current)	542	680	4,436
Total	1,597	2,043	13,051

Trust receipts issued under customary import financing arrangements give banks a security interest in the goods imported or sales proceeds resulting from the sales of the goods. However, due to the large volume of transactions, it is impracticable to determine the aggregate amounts of assets covered by outstanding trust receipts and those transactions were not included in the above amounts.

(2) Assets pledged in lieu of guarantee money

The breakdown of assets pledged in lieu of guarantee money or the like is as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Assets pledged in lieu of guarantee money or guarantee funds			
Other investments	4,167	3,316	34,053
Total	4,167	3,316	34,053

33. Contingent Liabilities

(1) Liabilities for guarantees

The Consolidated Group is contingently liable for guarantees on bank borrowings and trade payables owed by entities that do not belong to the Consolidated Group.

The Group may become responsible for the amounts that are unpayable by the borrower and for losses attached to the unpayable amounts.

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Liabilities for guarantees for equity method investees	82	100	672
Liabilities for guarantees for third parties	1,194	1,052	9,757
Total	1,276	1,153	10,429

(Notes) 1. The above amounts include those for quasi-guarantee acts.
2. Liabilities for guarantees for third parties include the liabilities for guarantees covered by the insurance agreements that is limited to ¥1,189 million ($9,716 thousand) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 and ¥1,046 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, respectively.

(2) Legal proceedings

1) Legal proceeding

The Company's subsidiary, Kanematsu Communications Ltd., was subject to a claim brought by its business partner to the Tokyo District Court in April 2021 for damages, etc. caused by its default in connection with the transactions of communication services (the business partner claimed damages in the suit of ¥14,664 million ($119,816 thousand)). However, it is difficult to make an estimation of the loss at present.

2) Arbitration

In May 2022, the Company was subject to a petition for arbitration (in the amount of US$25 million), in which the Company is the respondent, with the American Arbitration Association from the seller's representative of a business investment project that was considered and abandoned in the United States of America, in connection with a claim for damages for breach of a nondisclosure agreement. However, it is difficult to make an estimation of the loss at present.

34. Significant Subsidiaries

(1) Significant subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Trade name	Location	Details of major operations	Percentage of voting rights (%)	
			2022	2021
[Electronics and Devices]				
Kanematsu Electronics Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	System integration of ICT and communications equipment	58.39 (0.40)	58.36 (0.40)
Nippon Office Systems Ltd.	Koto-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Development, sales, and maintenance of software for computers and computer peripherals, etc.	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Kanematsu Communications Ltd. (Note 3)	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of mobile communications devices; Mobile internet systems and services	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Granks, Corp.	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Website planning, building, and operation; Content planning, production, and sales	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Kanematsu BD Communications Ltd. (Note 3)	Kurume-shi, Fukuoka, Japan	Sales of mobile communication device	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Kanematsu Sustech Corp.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Manufacture and sales of home-construction materials; Ground inspection services and improvement work; Installation and sales of security cameras	52.97	52.97
Kanematsu Advanced Materials Corp.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Import, export, storage, sales, and processing of materials and components for vehicle equipment, industrial electronics, and communication devices	100.00	100.00
G-Printec, Inc.	Saiwai-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan	Design, development, manufacture, sales and maintenance services (OEM) for card printers and related equipment	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Futuretech Solutions Corporation	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Import, export, processing, development, design, manufacture, sales of semiconductors, electronic components, and module products; EMS business	100.00	100.00
NS Technologies Inc.	Okaya-shi, Nagano, Japan	Design, development, and manufacture of IC test handlers	100.00	100.00
Kanekoh Electronics (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	Design, development, manufacture, and sales of control modules for lithium-ion batteries	70.00	70.00
Kanematsu Industrial and Trading (Dalian F.T.Z.) Co., Ltd.	Dalian, China	Manufacture of materials for electronic precision parts and import, export and sales of electronic components	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Kanematsu Advanced Materials USA, Inc.	Texas, USA	Import, export, sales and processing of materials and components for vehicle equipment, industrial electronics, and communication devices	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
[Foods, Meat and Grain]				
Kanematsu Foods Corp.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Food wholesaling and cold storage	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Agritec Co., Ltd.	Koshigaya-shi, Saitama, Japan	Manufacture and sales of feed and fertilizer	100.00	100.00

KANEMATSU CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Trade name	Location	Details of major operations	Percentage of voting rights (%)	
			2022	2021
Kanematsu Soytech Corp.	Chuo-ku, Osaka, Japan	Sales of soybeans, pulses & peas, and grain; Development and marketing of tofu and other ingredients for processed foods	100.00	100.00
KG Agri Products, Inc.	Ohio, U.S.A.	Seed development; Contract farming; Sorting, processing, and sales of food soybeans	100.00	100.00
Kai Enterprises, Inc.	Washington, U.S.A.	Sales of hay and roughage	100.00 (15.00)	100.00 (15.00)
P.T. Kanemory Food Service	Serang, Indonesia	Manufacture of processed foods; Management of central kitchen	59.90 (10.00)	59.90 (10.00)
[Steel, Materials and Plants]				
Kanematsu Trading Corp.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of steel and construction materials	100.00	100.00
Kyowa Steel Co., Ltd.	Kasai-shi, Hyogo, Japan	Cutting and processing of steel sheet; Sales of construction materials	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Kanematsu Chemicals Corp.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of petrochemicals, automobile-related chemicals, health food ingredients, and pharmaceuticals	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Wellness Corp.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of health foods and provision of medical information	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Kanematsu Petroleum Corp.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of petroleum products and LPG	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Yuso Co., Ltd.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Delivery and storage of petroleum products	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu KGK Corp.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of machine tools and industrial machinery	100.00	100.00
Benoit Holding Company	Illinois, U.S.A.	Holding company	85.18 (85.18)	85.18 (85.18)
Benoit Premium Threading, LLC	Louisiana, U.S.A.	Steel tubing fabrication; Manufacture and sales of oil well-related parts	54.00 (54.00)	54.00 (54.00)
Steel Service Oilfield Tubular, Inc.	Oklahoma, U.S.A.	Sales of steel materials for natural resource excavation	51.00 (51.00)	51.00 (51.00)
KGK International Corp.	Illinois, U.S.A.	Sales of machine tools	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
[Motor Vehicles and Aerospace]				
Kanematsu Aerospace Corp.	Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of aircraft, defense, and aerospace-related products	100.00	100.00
KANEYO Co., Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Osaka, Japan	Sales of bedding, fiber raw materials for industrial materials, and synthetic fiber raw materials	100.00	100.00
Datatec Co., Ltd.	Ota-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Development and sales of network services for vehicle operation management, driving safety analysis, etc.; Development and sales of vehicle measuring instruments	90.01	90.01
Aries Motor Ltd.	Warsaw, Poland	Sales and maintenance of automobiles	93.59	93.59

Trade name	Location	Details of major operations	Percentage of voting rights (%)	
			2022	2021
Aries Power Equipment Ltd.	Warsaw, Poland	Sales of engines, generators, lawnmowers, and other general-purpose machinery	60.00	60.00
KG Aircraft Rotables Co., Ltd.	Dublin, Ireland	Replacement and maintenance of aircraft rotable components; Leasing; Sales	96.67	96.67
[Others]				
Shintoa Corp.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Sales of pet food, feed materials, feed by-products, soft drink to vending machine, metal products formulated resin and aircraft engines	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Logistics & Insurance Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Insurance agency and forwarding business; Consigned freight forwarding business	100.00	100.00
[Overseas local subsidiaries]				
Kanematsu USA Inc.	Illinois, U.S.A.	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Hong Kong, China	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu (China) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai, China	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu (Thailand) Ltd.	Bangkok, Thailand	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Watana Inter-Trade Co., Ltd. (Notes) 1	Bangkok, Thailand	Export, import and sales of merchandise	49.00 (24.00)	49.00 (24.00)
Kanematsu (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore, Singapore	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Taiwan Corp.	Taipei, Taiwan	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Europe Plc	London, U.K.	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00 (100.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Kanematsu GmbH	Duesseldorf, Germany	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Australia Ltd.	Sydney, Australia	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu New Zealand Ltd.	Auckland, New Zealand	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00
Kanematsu Korea Corporation.	Seoul, Korea	Export, import and sales of merchandise	100.00	100.00

(Notes) 1. It is treated as a subsidiary because the Consolidated Group has a substantial control of the finance and management policy over the company through the dispatch of the majority of board members.
2. The figures in the parentheses in “Percentage of voting rights” indicate the indirect ownership ratio included in the total.
3. Effective April 1, 2022, Kanematsu Communications Ltd. and Kanematsu BD Communications Ltd. were merged, and Kanematsu Communications Ltd. is the surviving company.

(2) Non-controlling interests

The subsidiary with non-controlling interests that is significant for the Consolidated Group is Kanematsu Electronics Ltd. Its condensed financial information is presented as follows. The amounts presented below are before the elimination of intra-company transactions.

[Condensed statement of financial position]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Current assets	75,012	68,970	612,898
Current liabilities	18,975	17,767	155,041
Current assets (net)	56,037	51,202	457,856
Non-current assets	9,120	8,327	74,519
Non-current liabilities	3,360	3,031	27,456
Non-current assets (net)	5,759	5,295	47,062
Equity	61,796	56,498	504,919
Cumulative amounts of non-controlling interests	25,837	23,625	211,110

[Condensed statements of income and comprehensive income]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Revenue	71,257	65,558	582,214
Profit for the year	8,651	7,341	70,692
Other comprehensive income	881	227	7,203
Total comprehensive income	9,533	7,569	77,895
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interests	3,604	3,062	29,450
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	1,731	1,610	14,148

[Condensed statement of cash flows]

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Cash flows from operating activities	9,216	9,754	75,300
Cash flows from investing activities	(1,073)	(884)	(8,774)
Cash flows from financing activities	(5,367)	(5,008)	(43,856)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, net	2,774	3,862	22,671

(3) Transaction with non-controlling interests

There were no transactions with significant non-controlling interests for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

35. Related Parties

(1) Related party transactions

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2022

Type	Name	Detail of related party relationship	Transaction amount		Outstanding amount	
			JPY	USD	JPY	USD
Associate (including subsidiaries of the associate)	AJUSTEEL Co., Ltd.	Sales of merchandise	279	2,285	5,839	47,709
Associate	Sage Hill Northwest, Inc.	Purchase of merchandise	1,975	16,144	326	2,666
Associate	Hokushin Co., Ltd.	Sales of merchandise	93	761	1,376	11,250

(Notes) 1. The related party transaction amounts are determined through negotiation with consideration given to the prevailing market prices.
2. As described in *Note 33 Contingent Liabilities: (1) Liabilities for Guarantees,* debt guarantees are provided to the equity method investees.
3. As the Consolidated Group conducts a transaction as a party involved, transaction amount of AJUSTEEL Co., Ltd. and Hokushin Co., Ltd. are presented in the net amount of the commission.

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2021

Type	Name	Detail of related party relationship	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
			JPY	JPY
Associate (including subsidiaries of the associate)	Kantatsu Co., Ltd.	Purchase of merchandise	6,547	1,678
Associate	Ogura Industrial Corp.	Sales of merchandise	2,180	355
Associate	Sage Hill Northwest, Inc.	Purchase of merchandise	2,007	176
Associate (including subsidiaries of the associate)	AJUSTEEL Co., Ltd.	Sales of merchandise	1,316	4,603

(Notes) 1. The related party transaction amounts are determined through negotiation with consideration given to the prevailing market prices.
2. As described in *Note 33 Contingent Liabilities: (1) Liabilities for Guarantees,* debt guarantees are provided to the equity method investees.
3. As the Consolidated Group conducts a transaction as a party involved, transaction amount of AJUSTEEL Co., Ltd. is presented in the net amount of the commission.

(2) Remuneration to management executives

The remuneration to the Company’s directors and auditors consists of base compensation, performance-linked compensation and performance-linked stock compensation.
The amount of remuneration to the Company’s directors and audit and supervisory board members are as follows:

	JPY		USD
	2022	2021	2022
Base compensation and performance-linked compensation	287	292	2,351
Performance-linked stock compensation	43	16	359
Total	331	309	2,710

(Note) The amount of performance-linked stock compensation for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are expenses of performance-linked stock compensation during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

36. Share-based Payments

(1) Performance-Linked Stock Compensation Plan

The Company and certain subsidiaries implemented a Performance-Linked Stock Compensation Plan for Directors and Executive Officers. The aim of adoption of the Plan is to further clarify the linkage between compensation of Directors and Executive Officers and the corporate performance and stock value of the Company and certain subsidiaries, and to encourage them to contribute to mid- to long-term improvement in the corporate performance and expansion of corporate value because they will share the benefits and risks of stock price fluctuations with the shareholders.
Expenses related to the Performance-Linked Stock Compensation Plan for certain subsidiaries are not presented because they are not significant.
The vesting condition for the Performance-Linked Stock Compensation Plan for Directors and Executive Officers of the Company is that after granted date they will work continuously until achieving certain performance goals and vesting. The stocks will be granted to Directors and Executive Officers in the final year of the medium-term vision (from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2024), or the fiscal year that achieved the medium-term vision.

(2) Granted stocks and granted prices of shares

The fair value of the granted date was estimated using the Black-Scholes model considering expected dividends based on past dividend payments. The number of shares granted during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 and the weighted average share price are as follows.

	2022			2021	
	Number of shares	Weighted average share price		Number of shares	Weighted average share price
	Share	Yen	U.S.dollar	Share	Yen
As of the beginning of the year	102,036	1,490	12	70,220	1,524
Granted	82,564	1,439	12	41,183	1,441
Exercised (Note)	(5,168)	1,583	13	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	(9,367)	1,524
As of the end of the year	179,432	1,464	12	102,036	1,490
Exercisable balance as of the end of the year	—	—	—	—	—

(Note) The number of shares exercised during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2022 are the shares granted to an Executive Officer who resigned in the period.

(3) Stock compensation expenses

Performance-Linked Stock compensation Plan is equity-settled share-based payment transaction. The stock compensation expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are ¥118 million ($971 thousand) and ¥45 million, respectively.

37. Subsequent Events

Not applicable except for the matter specified in *Note 33. Contingent Liabilities: (2) Legal proceedings: 2) Arbitration.*