

Summary of Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2022 (FY2021) [Japanese GAAP]

Company name: Sanrio Company, Ltd. Listed Stock Exchange: Tokyo Stock Exchange
Stock code: 8136 URL: https://www.sanrio.co.jp/english/corporate/ir/

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Scheduled date of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders: June 23, 2022

Scheduled date of filing of Annual Securities Report: June 24, 2022

Starting date of dividend payment: June 7, 2022

Preparation of supplementary materials for financial results: Yes

Holding of financial results meeting: Yes (for institutional investors and analysts)

(All amounts are rounded down to the nearest million yen)

1. Consolidated Financial Results for FY2021 (April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022)

(1) Consolidated results of operations

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Sales		Operating P	rofit	Ordinary Profit		Net Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
FY2021	52,763	28.5	2,537	-	3,318	-	3,423	-
FY2020	41,053	(25.7)	(3,280)	-	(1,731)	-	(3,960)	-

Note: Comprehensive income (millions of yen) FY2021: 7,108 (-%) FY2020: (1,225) (-%)

	Net Profit per Share	Fully-Diluted Net Profit per Share	Return on Equity (ROE)	Return on Assets (ROA)	Operating Profit to Sales
	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
FY2021	42.49	-	8.5	3.9	4.8
FY2020	(47.93)	-	(9.5)	(2.0)	(8.0)

Reference: Equity in earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries (millions of yen) FY2021: - FY2020: -

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total Assets	Net Assets	Equity Ratio	Net Assets per Share	
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen	
As of Mar. 31, 2022	83,809	43,800	52.1	541.73	
As of Mar. 31, 2021	85,040	37,285	43.7	461.32	

Reference: Shareholders' equity (millions of yen) As of Mar. 31, 2022: 43,642 As of Mar. 31, 2021: 37,155

(3) Consolidated cash flows

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	Cash Flows from	Cash Flows from	Cash Flows from	Cash and Cash Equivalents
	Operating Activities	Investing Activities	Financing Activities	at End of Period
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	Millions of yen
FY2021	5,064	2,300	(9,106)	23,882
FY2020	(2,287)	7,007	(862)	24,788

2. Dividends

		Dividend per Share					Dividend	Dividend on
	1Q-end	2Q-end	3Q-end	Year-end	Total	Total Dividends	Payout Ratio (Consolidated)	Equity (Consolidated)
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Millions of yen	%	%
FY2020	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
FY2021	-	8.00	-	8.00	16.00	1,288	37.7	3.2
FY2022 (forecast)	-	8.00	•	8.00	16.00		61.4	

3. Consolidated Forecast for FY2022 (April 1, 2022 – March 31, 2023)

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes

	Sales		Operating l	Profit	Ordinary Profit Net Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			Net Profit per Share	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
First half	25,200	5.9	700	142.8	900	41.4	400	(79.5)	4.97
Full year	54,600	3.5	3,000	18.2	3,500	5.5	2,100	(38.7)	26.07

* Notes

(1) Changes in consolidated subsidiaries during the period (changes in scope of consolidation): None

Newly added: -

Excluded: -

(2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting-based estimates, and restatements

1) Changes in accounting policies due to revisions in accounting standards, others: Yes

2) Changes in accounting policies other than 1) above: None

3) Changes in accounting-based estimates: None

4) Restatements: None

(3) Number of outstanding shares (common stock)

1) Number of outstanding shares at the end of the period (including treasury stock)

As of Mar. 31, 2022:

89,065,301 shares

As of Mar. 31, 2021:

89,065,301 shares

2) Number of shares of treasury stock at the end of the period

As of Mar. 31, 2022:

8,503,829 shares

As of Mar. 31, 2021:

8,523,746 shares

3) Average number of shares outstanding during the period

FY2021:

80,553,824 shares

FY2020:

82,628,774 shares

Reference: Unconsolidated Financial Results

1. Unconsolidated Financial Results for FY2021 (April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022)

(1) Unconsolidated results of operations

(Percentages represent year-on-year changes)

	Sales Operating I		Profit	Ordinary	Profit	Net Profit		
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
FY2021	37,527	22.8	1,614	-	2,132	(70.9)	3,148	(51.9)
FY2020	30,563	(19.7)	(1,757)	-	7,339	161.3	6,542	276.3

	Net Profit per Share	Fully-Diluted Net Profit per Share
	Yen	Yen
FY2021	39.09	-
FY2020	79.18	-

(2) Unconsolidated financial position

	Total Assets	Net Assets	Equity Ratio	Net Assets per Share	
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen	
As of Mar. 31, 2022	54,811	24,681	45.0	306.37	
As of Mar. 31, 2021	55,631	22,235	40.0	276.08	

Reference: Shareholders' equity (millions of yen)

As of Mar. 31, 2022: 24,681

As of Mar. 31, 2021:

22,235

Note 1: The current financial report is not subject to audit by certified public accountants or auditing firms.

Note 2: Cautionary statement with respect to forward-looking statements and other special items

Forecasts regarding future performance in these materials are based on assumptions judged to be valid and information currently available to the Company. These materials are not promises by the Company regarding future performance. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts for a number of factors. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts for a number of factors. Please refer to "1. Overview of Results of Operations, etc., (4) Outlook" on page 8 of the attachments for forecast assumptions and notes of caution for usage.

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1. Overview of Results of Operations, etc.

(1) Results of Operations

(100 millions of yen)

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	FY2021		Vs. Plan			Y-O-Y			
	Results	*Final plan	Increase/	Change	FY2020	Increase/	Change		
	Results	Tillal plan	decrease	(%)	Results	decrease	(%)		
Sales	527	513	14	2.9	410	117	28.5		
Gross profit	338	328	10	3.3	252	85	33.9		
Selling, general & administrative expenses	313	316	(2)	(0.8)	285	27	9.7		
Operating profit	25	12	13	111.5	(32)	58	1		
Non-operating profit or expenses	7	7	0	11.5	15	(7)	(49.6)		
Ordinary profit	33	19	14	74.7	(17)	50	-		
Extraordinary gains or losses	16	22	(5)	(26.0)	(9)	25	-		
Net profit before income taxes	49	41	8	20.7	(26)	76	-		
Total income taxes	15	16	(0)	(5.7)	12	2	19.1		
Net profit attributable to owners of parent	34	25	9	36.9	(39)	73	1		
Gross margin	64.2%	63.9%	0.3%	-	61.6%	2.6%	-		
Operating margin	4.8%	2.3%	2.5%	-	(8.0)%	12.8%	-		
Ordinary margin	6.3%	3.7%	2.6%	-	(4.2)%	10.5%	1		

^{*}Since the initial forecast has been revised, the table above shows comparisons with the final plan.

During the fiscal year under review, although COVID-19 infections were expected to be contained as vaccination rates rose, the economy failed to achieve a full-fledged recovery due to the repeated spread of infections caused by the emergence of mutant strains and other factors. Moreover, it is essential to continue monitoring the global economic outlook and its impact on the domestic economy, including the international impact of the conflict in Europe, geopolitical risks in East Asia, rising raw material and fuel prices, and trends in financial policies and exchange rates. The Company continues to protect the health of its customers and employees and take measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 while operating safe stores and facilities.

The Company announced on May 25, 2021 the three-year medium-term management plan "Creating and Challenging for our Future" concluding in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024. The three pillars of this plan are corporate culture reform, initiation and completion of domestic and overseas structural reforms, and planting the seeds for regrowth strategies and growth markets. We are implementing this plan through radically restructuring our organization. The current fiscal year is set as the first year of the medium-term management plan, and we aim to release information on the plan's progress on our website in mid-May.

Regarding the Company's situation over the fiscal year, economic activity in Japan has continued to normalize since the state of emergency was fully lifted in October. Customers returned once more to our directly-managed stores that had been affected by the COVID-19 crisis up to that point. Overall sales increased, including for clothing, accessories and sundries, which are trending favorably due to stay-home "nesting" demand, and for animation, toy and hobby, digital products and e-commerce business.

In addition, the membership of Sanrio+, an application for Sanrio fan members, continued to grow steadily after surpassing the one million mark in October 2021 to reach 1,130,000 members as of the end of March 2022.

In the theme park business, while the number of park visitors fell temporarily due to the rapid spread of a mutant strain of COVID-19 from the start of this year, full-year sales increased significantly year-on-year, mainly due to a significant recovery in visitor numbers after the state of emergency was fully lifted last October (Sanrio Puroland sets a daily cap on the number of visitors).

Overseas, initiatives with apparel licensees grew significantly in Europe. In North America, initiatives with toy manufactures remained strong in the licensing business, and e-commerce sales grew in the product sales business. In China, sales performed well in almost all categories, with especially strong growth in the health and beauty

category.

As a result of these factors, sales rose 28.5% year-on-year to 52.7 billion yen, and operating profit was 2.5 billion yen (loss of 3.2 billion yen in the previous fiscal year). Ordinary profit was 3.3 billion yen (loss of 1.7 billion yen in the previous fiscal year) due to accounting interest income and gain on investments in partnership as non-operating profit. Net profit attributable to owners of parent was 3.4 billion yen (loss of 3.9 billion yen in the previous fiscal year) after accounting for extraordinary gains including 3.8 billion yen from gain on sales of fixed assets; extraordinary losses including 1.1 billion yen from loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates related to non-consolidated subsidiary Sanrio Brand Development Shanghai Co., Ltd.; provision of 300 million yen for founder merit bonus upon retirement of Chairman Shintaro Tsuji and other factors; and total income taxes of 1.5 billion yen.

Since the accounting period for all overseas consolidated subsidiaries runs from January to December, the fiscal year under review for these subsidiaries covers the period from January to December 2021.

Reportable Segment

(100 millions of yen)

			Sa	ıles		Segm	ent profit (operating p	rofit)
		FY2020	FY2021	Increase/ decrease	Change (%)	FY2020	FY2021	Increase/ decrease	Change (%)
	Product sales/others	236	308	71	30.4				
Japan	Royalties	79	93	14	17.7	(29)	22	51	-
	Total	315	401	86	27.2				
	Product sales/others	0	0	(0)	(31.8)				
Europe	Royalties	11	16	4	42.0	(3)	(1)	1	-
	Total	12	16	4	40.7				
N	Product sales/others	10	15	4	38.8			7	-
North America	Royalties	10	20	10	97.0	(11)	(4)		
America	Total	21	35	14	67.3	3			
	Product sales/others	0	0	(0)	(63.7)		0	0	375.2
Latin America	Royalties	2	3	0	21.2	0			
America	Total	3	3	0	17.9				
	Product sales/others	5	6	0	17.0				
Asia	Royalties	52	62	10	19.6	19	21	1	7.5
	Total	58	69	11	19.3				
Adjustment		-	-	-	-	(8)	(12)	(4)	_
	Product sales/others	253	330	77	30.4				
Consolidated	Royalties	157	197	40	25.5	(32)	25	58	-
	Total	410	527	117	28.5				

Note: Regional subsidiaries overseas pay the amount of royalties commensurate as the cost of sales while the Japanese parent company (the copyright holder) calculates this income as sales. Because consolidated transactions are eliminated, however, these are not included in Japan's sales figures stated above (although included in segment profit (operating profit)).

Further, the above sales figures are "sales to customers," and the inter-segment sales, which are not limited to the above-mentioned royalties, are eliminated as internal transaction sales.

i. Japan: Sales rose 27.2% year-on-year to 40.1 billion yen and operating profit stood at 2.2 billion yen compared with a loss of 2.9 billion yen a year earlier.

In the product sales business, although priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 continued to be implemented over a wide area from January to March, both our directly managed and online stores in the retail business saw an increase in product purchases by character fans and a variety of customers due to a recovery in "Oshikatsu" activities, resulting in a strong double-digit increase in sales year-on-year. In the wholesale business, sales fell slightly below the previous year's level due to slow demand for products for schoolchildren entering kindergarten and going on to higher education amid the pandemic. Considering product trends, collaborative products with popular illustrator Nagano and the leading Pringles brand of potato chips proved popular. In March,

product sales grew significantly due to various measures to celebrate Cinnamoroll's birthday in its 20th anniversary year. In the same month, we launched the Hello Kitty SDGs Series, designed and developed jointly with the United Nations to promote sustainable development goals. Moreover, a project we have been undertaking since last year to boldly promote stores with a single character, using Cinnamoroll at Hello Kitty Japan DiverCity Tokyo Plaza Store in January and Kuromi at Sanrio Gift Gate Namba Ebisubashi Store in March, drew a huge response.

In the corporate planning division of the licensing business, the convenience store sector continued to make significant gains. The number of lucky draw lottery tickets handled by each chain, including 7-Eleven's Cinnamoroll lucky draw and Ministop's all-character lucky draw, rose dramatically. In addition, merchandising and advertising projects with major food product manufacturers, such as tomato ketchup for Kagome Co., Ltd. and chocolate flakes from Nissin Cisco Co., Ltd., contributed to sales.

In the product licensing business, items such as loungewear and pajamas for large chain stores including Shimamura and UNY/Don Quijote performed well in addition to spring apparel for Uniqlo Co., Ltd.

In the entertainment business, royalty income grew significantly in each division. In the digital division, ongoing licensing of Sanrio characters to LINE Corporation and Cocone Corporation performed well, while the Puzzle & Dragons initiative also contributed to growth. In addition, we are increasing the number of partnerships with promising live-streaming companies such as HAKUNA LIVE. In the Toys and Hobby division, in addition to continued growth in licenses for claw crane game products and capsule toys, plush-toy related products connected to Cinnamoroll's 20th anniversary and collaborative products with Rika-chan by TOMY COMPANY, LTD., proved extremely popular. We will continue to promote the merchandising of highly topical products.

In the theme park business, Sanrio Puroland in Tama City, Tokyo, regained its vigor with a rise in visitor numbers since October last year, when the state of emergency was fully lifted. Numbers temporarily declined at the start of this year due to the rapid spread of a mutant strain of COVID-19, but by March visitor numbers had recovered to surpass those of 12 months earlier. This occurred due to the theme park resuming postponed seasonal events and tie-up events with other companies as well as the arrival of the graduation season and the lifting of priority measures to prevent the spread of the virus prior to the spring break. As a result, the number of visitors to the park in the fourth quarter rose by 92,000, or 53.8%, year-on-year to reach 264,000 while the total number of visitors for the full year rose 440,000, or 97.1%, year-on-year to reach 893,000, resulting in a significant improvement in operating performance. Harmonyland in Oita Prefecture celebrated its 30th anniversary in April 2021. Although the park was affected by the spread of COVID-19 in the Kyushu area, efforts focusing on the development of new shows and attractive products while paying attention to infection prevention measures led to a recovery, bringing 75,000 visitors in the fourth quarter (an increase of 55.1%, or 26,000 visitors year-on-year) for a full-year total of 306,000 (up 73.3%, or 129,000 year-on-year). New character greetings on a fee-charge basis and online sales of original products also performed strongly, resulting in a significant improvement in operating performance at Harmonyland as well. We will continue to pay attention to the spread of COVID-19 infections at both theme parks.

ii. Europe: Sales rose 40.7% year-on-year to 1.6 billion yen and operating loss stood at 0.1 billion yen, an improvement of 0.1 billion yen.

Regarding Sanrio characters, initiatives with major apparel licensees expanded significantly. We also gained new contracts in the Non-Fungible Token (NFT) sector.

Mr. Men and Little Miss performed well in the main publishing license category. The Company also conducted a campaign at fast-food restaurants to commemorate the brand's 50th anniversary.

iii. North America: Sales rose 67.3% year-on-year to 3.5 billion yen and operating loss stood at 0.4 billion yen, an improvement of 0.7 billion yen.

In the licensing business, initiatives with a toy manufacturer that mainly handles soft toys have proved successful, and sales have commenced at many retailers. In addition, sales of apparel in collaboration with anime characters and online-only products were strong, while new initiatives with fast fashion brands also performed well,

resulting in overall growth in the apparel category. E-commerce sales were also strong year-on-year, thanks in part to collaboration with Pusheen, an intellectual property originating in the United States.

iv. Latin America: Sales rose 17.9% year-on-year to 0.3 billion yen and operating profit rose 375.2% to 34 million yen.

In Brazil, sales significantly increased driven by a collaboration with an online game. Initiatives for sandals, one of our main products, also proved successful. In Mexico, sales rose overall year-on-year despite a decline at one of our main customers, a manufacturer of sanitary products.

v. Asia: Sales rose 19.3% year-on-year to 6.9 billion yen and operating profit rose 7.5% to 2.1 billion yen.

In Hong Kong and Macau, in addition to strong sales of non-woven masks, campaigns at convenience stores and supermarkets also contributed to the rise in sales.

In Taiwan, some apparel manufacturers continued to be forced to suspend production due to the spread of COVID-19 infections. Meanwhile, in the health & beauty category, focused mainly on mask-related manufacturers, the acquisition of new contracts added to existing sales growth.

In South Korea, initiatives for puzzle games and stamps for messaging applications in the digital category remained successful in the current fiscal year. Sales in the stationery category also continued to rise, with stationery and miscellaneous products being developed with a wide range of Sanrio characters.

In China, strong sales were achieved in almost every category. The health & beauty category grew significantly, helped by the strong performance of miscellaneous goods and cosmetics manufacturers, and new contracts were acquired in the apparel category. Moreover, the Company held live commerce events to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Mr. Men and Little Miss.

Reference: Sales and operating profit by overseas subsidiaries (local currency basis: unconsolidated figures before consolidation eliminations)

(11.4.4		Sales		0 1: "	
(Unit: thousand)	Royalties	Product sales	Total	Operating profit	
Germany (EUR)	8,073	131	8,205	(2,399)	
Year-on-year change (%)	14.3	9.5	14.2	-	
UK (GBP)	5,191	74	5,265	1,793	
Year-on-year change (%)	60.3	(62.3)	53.3	-	
North America (USD)	18,783	14,098	32,881	(4,027)	
Year-on-year change (%)	91.3	36.0	62.9	-	
Brazil (BRL)	17,482	558	18,040	1,687	
Year-on-year change (%)	23.3	(33.8)	20.1	368.4	
Chile (CLP)	-	9,738	9,738	(281)	
Year-on-year change (%)	-	106.8	106.8	-	
Hong Kong (HKD)	66,888	28,658	95,547	20,556	
Year-on-year change (%)	(28.7)	(19.2)	(26.1)	(36.0)	
Taiwan (NTD)	232,702	16,278	248,981	65,573	
Year-on-year change (%)	(15.2)	(26.1)	(16.0)	(22.6)	
South Korea (KRW)	6,158,210	223,208	6,381,419	1,032,350	
Year-on-year change (%)	29.8	(35.1)	25.4	370.6	
China (CNY)	216,204	64,726	280,931	81,363	
Year-on-year change (%)	37.3	(1.3)	25.9	8.1	

Note: The table shows figures before category adjustment for the handling of other regions included in each subsidiary. There is no connection with the figures and currency conversions for previously mentioned regional segments and exchanges.

Reference: Overseas Sales and Profits for the Past Three Years by Area

(Millions of yen)

	Sales to customers			Operating profit							
1	Areas	FY2019	FY2020	Change (%)	FY2021	Change (%)	FY2019	FY2020	Change (%)	FY2021	Change (%)
	Germany	1,063	857	(19.4)	1,054	23.0	(439)	(174)	-	(312)	-
Europe	UK	396	346	(12.7)	639	84.5	(113)	(130)	-	198	-
	Subtotal	1,459	1,203	(17.6)	1,693	40.7	(553)	(305)	-	(113)	-
North America	USA	2,607	2,136	(18.1)	3,574	67.3	(1,126)	(1,167)	-	(442)	-
Latin America	Brazil/Chile	504	305	(39.4)	360	17.9	19	7	(62.2)	34	375.2
	Hong Kong	2,531	1,767	(30.2)	1,385	(21.6)	874	470	(46.2)	362	(22.9)
	Taiwan	1,087	1,019	(6.3)	928	(8.9)	371	306	(17.5)	258	(15.8)
Asia	South Korea	617	457	(25.9)	602	31.7	71	19	(72.1)	99	399.1
	China	3,369	2,580	(23.4)	4,035	56.4	1,560	1,162	(25.5)	1,385	19.2
	Subtotal	7,605	5,825	(23.4)	6,952	19.3	2,878	1,959	(31.9)	2,106	7.5
	Total	12,177	9,470	(22.2)	12,580	32.8	1,217	493	(59.5)	1,584	221.2

(2) Financial Position

(100 millions of ven)

	As of Mar. 31, 2021	As of Mar. 31, 2022	Increase/decrease	As of Sep. 30, 2021
Assets	850	838	(12)	896
Liabilities	477	400	(77)	485
(Interest-bearing debt)	278	200	(78)	269
Net assets	372	438	65	411
Equity ratio	43.7%	52.1%	8.4 pt	45.7%

^{*} Interest-bearing debt excludes lease obligations.

At the end of the current fiscal year, total assets stood at 83.8 billion yen, a decrease of 1.2 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. The main increase was 1.5 billion yen in cash and deposit, and the main decreases were 1.1 billion yen in buildings and structures, net and 1.6 billion yen in land.

Liabilities decreased 7.7 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 40.0 billion yen. The main decrease was 7.8 billion yen in interest-bearing debt. Net assets increased 6.5 billion yen to 43.8 billion yen. The main increases were 2.7 billion yen in retained earnings, 2.3 billion yen in foreign currency translation adjustments and 1.4 billion yen in remeasurements of defined benefit plans. As a result, the equity ratio was 52.1%, up 8.4 percentage points from the end of the previous fiscal year.

(3) Cash Flows

(100 millions of ven)

		(-	100 mmillons of yen)
	FY2020	FY2021	Increase/decrease
Cash flows from operating activities	(22)	50	73
Cash flows from investing activities	70	23	(47)
Cash flows from financing activities	(8)	(91)	(82)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(0)	8	9
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	37	(9)	(46)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	210	247	37
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	247	238	(9)

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the current fiscal year decreased 0.9 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 23.8 billion yen.

Cash flows from operating activities amounted to a provision of 5.0 billion yen (a use of 2.2 billion yen a year earlier). This was mainly attributable to net profit before income taxes of 4.9 billion yen (net loss of 2.6 billion yen a year earlier), depreciation of 1.6 billion yen (a year-on-year decrease of 0.1 billion yen), loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates of 1.1 billion yen (a year-on-year increase of 1.1 billion yen) and a 1.1 billion yen decrease in inventories (a year-on-year increase in inflow of 0.8 billion yen). On the other hand, there was gain on disposal of fixed assets of 3.8 billion yen (a year-on-year increase of 3.8 billion yen).

Cash flows from investing activities amounted to a provision of 2.3 billion yen (a year-on-year decrease of 4.7 billion yen). This was mainly attributable to net proceeds of 5.5 billion yen for purchase and sale of tangible fixed assets (a payments of 0.7 billion yen a year earlier), while there were net payments of 0.8 billion yen for increased time deposits (net proceeds of 6.5 billion yen a year earlier), net payments of 1.5 billion yen for purchase and sale of investment securities (net proceeds of 0.1 billion yen a year earlier), net payments of 0.7 billion yen for purchase of shares of unconsolidated subsidiaries (a year-on-year increase of 0.2 billion yen).

Cash flows from financing activities resulted in a use of 9.1 billion yen (a year-on-year increase of 8.2 billion yen). This was mainly attributable to net payment of 7.3 billion yen from short-term and long-term borrowings (net proceeds of 9.2 billion yen a year earlier), dividends paid of 0.6 billion yen (a year-on-year decrease of 1.0 billion yen) and net payments of 0.6 billion yen from other financing activities (a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 billion yen).

Reference: The trend of cash flow-related indicators

	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Equity ratio (%)	53.4	54.7	51.5	43.7	52.1
Equity ratio, at market value (%)	166.9	235.4	134.7	166.1	241.1
Interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio (%)	509.6	411.3	2,415.8	-	395.2
Interest coverage ratio (times)	24.3	47.3	8.9	-	34.9

Notes: Equity ratio: Shareholders' equity / Total assets

Equity ratio, at market value: Market capitalization / Total assets

Interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio: Interest-bearing debt / Cash flows

Interest coverage ratio: Operating cash flows (excluding interest payment) / Interest payment

- * All indicators are calculated from consolidated financial data.
- * Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the term-end listed stock price with the term-end number of shares outstanding (excluding treasury stock).
- * Cash flows use cash flows from operating activities stated on the consolidated cash flow statements.
- * Interest-bearing debt is a sum of all interest-bearing debt stated on the consolidated balance sheets (excluding lease obligations).
- * Interest payment uses the amount of interest paid stated on the consolidated cash flow statements.
- * Interest-bearing debt to cash flow ratio and interest coverage ratio are not presented for FY2020 because operating cash flows were negative.

(4) Outlook

By steadily implementing the three pillars of the medium-term management plan—corporate culture reform; initiation and completion of domestic and overseas structural reforms; and planting the seeds for regrowth strategies and growth markets—the Company aims to further enhance profitability and increase corporate value over the medium to long term.

Operating profit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023, is projected to be 3 billion yen, and we expect to achieve the operating profit target for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2024, the final year of the medium-term management plan, ahead of schedule. We will carefully monitor the progress of the medium-term management plan and might consider upward revisions.

(5) Basic Policy Regarding Profit Distribution and Dividends for FY2021 and FY2022

The Company considers distributing earnings to shareholders to be one of the Sanrio Group's highest priorities.

For the current fiscal year, we aim to allocate a year-end dividend of 8 yen per share, having recorded net profit attributable to owners of parent of 3.4 billion yen due to implementing various measures to recover our business performance in accordance with our medium-term management plan.

We will continue striving to improve business performance in order to consistently return profits to our shareholders, and we ask for your continued support.

2. Basic Approach for the Selection of Accounting Standards

The Sanrio Group will continue to prepare consolidated financial statements based on generally accepted accounting principles in Japan. We are examining systems and schedule with regard to the application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the future.

3. Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

		(Millions of yen)
	FY2020	FY2021
	(As of Mar. 31, 2021)	(As of Mar. 31, 2022)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposit	36,876	38,404
Trade notes and accounts receivable	5,269	-
Notes receivable-trade	-	239
Accounts receivable-trade	-	6,028
Contract assets	-	0
Merchandise and finished goods	4,383	3,382
Work in process	10	5
Raw materials and supplies	213	144
Other accounts receivable	1,631	905
Other	637	970
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(85)	(95)
Total current assets	48,937	49,987
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Buildings and structures	51,170	49,445
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(46,539)	(45,946)
Buildings and structures, net	4,631	3,498
Machinery and vehicles	13,006	12,901
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(12,705)	(12,658)
Machinery and vehicles, net	300	242
Tools, furniture and fixtures	5,649	5,858
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(5,249)	(5,453)
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	399	405
Land	7,831	6,190
Lease assets	4,311	4,011
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	(1,380)	(1,531)
Lease assets, net	2,930	2,480
Construction in process	4	27
Total tangible fixed assets	16,098	12,845
Intangible fixed assets	2,216	2,236
Investments and other assets	_,,, -	2,200
Investment securities	11,649	11,808
Long-term loans to employees	114	69
Guarantees	1,722	1,702
Deferred tax assets	364	412
Retirement benefit asset	1,812	2,352
Other	2,557	2,724
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(454)	(342)
Total investments and other assets	17,766	18,727
Total fixed assets	36,081	33,808
Deferred assets	30,001	33,000
Corporate bond issuance costs	21	12
Total deferred assets	21	
Total assets	85,040	83,809

	FY2020	(Millions of yen) FY2021
	(As of Mar. 31, 2021)	(As of Mar. 31, 2022)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade notes and accounts payable	3,180	3,797
Short-term borrowings	17,030	9,835
Current portion of corporate bonds to be redeemed	512	462
Lease obligations	752	543
Accrued income taxes	486	953
Contract liabilities	-	142
Allowance for bonuses	421	469
Reserve for adjustment of returned goods	8	-
Provision for shareholder benefit program	38	43
Provision for point card certificates	118	13
Provision for founder merit bonus upon retirement	-	300
Other	6,786	7,669
Total current liabilities	29,336	24,230
Long-term liabilities		
Corporate bonds	935	473
Long-term borrowings	9,382	9,243
Lease obligations	2,351	2,117
Long-term deposits received	620	634
Long-term accounts payable	1,142	641
Retirement benefit liability	3,091	1,797
Other	893	870
Total long-term liabilities	18,417	15,778
Total liabilities	47,754	40,008
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital	10,000	10,000
Capital surplus	3,409	3,403
Retained earnings	47,179	49,968
Treasury stock	(19,762)	(19,716)
Total shareholder's equity	40,827	43,656
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on other securities	139	32
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(3,320)	(999)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(490)	953
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,671)	(14)
Non-controlling interests	130	158
Total net assets	37,285	43,800
Total liabilities and net assets	85,040	83,809

(2) Consolidated Income Statements and Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statements Consolidated Income Statements

	T11000	(Millions of yen	<u>1)</u>
	FY2020 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)	FY2021 (Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)	١
Sales	41,053	52,763	_
Cost of sales	15,779	18,893	
Gross profit	25,273	33,870	_
Provision for sales returns	17	-	<u> </u>
Net gross profit on sales	25,290	33,870	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23,270	33,870	_
Sales and promotion expenses	1,875	2,127	7
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	113	2,127	
Directors' bonuses and salaries	7,280	7,542	
Miscellaneous wages Bonus	2,441 834	2,729 907	
Provision of reserves for bonuses	405		
		459	
Provision for shareholder benefit program	(15)	0 (10)	
Provision for point card certificates	43	(19)	
Retirement benefit expenses	1,792	1,491	
Freight charges	1,066	1,201	
Rent	2,368	2,801	
Depreciation	885	797	
Other	9,478	11,290	_
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	28,570	31,332	_
Operating profit (loss)	(3,280)	2,537	_
Non-operating profit			
Interest income	412	247	1
Dividend income	200	182	2
Foreign exchange gains	-	97	7
Gain on valuation of investment securities	286	-	-
Gain on investments in partnership	919	135	,
Subsidies for employment adjustment	140	-	-
Other	423	428	3
Total non-operating profit	2,382	1,091	L .
Non-operating expenses			
Interest expense	131	168	3
Foreign exchange loss	301	-	-
Commission expenses	123	107	7
Settlement package	141	-	-
Other	135	34	ļ
Total non-operating expenses	833	310)
Ordinary profit (loss)	(1,731)	3,318	3
Extraordinary gains		·	_
Gain on sales of fixed assets	_	3,855	5
Gain on sales of investment securities	528	313	
Subsidies for employment adjustment	487	65	
Other	-	23	
Total extraordinary gains	1,015	4,258	
Total Oxfidoration & Build	1,015	7,230	•

	(Millions of yen)			
	FY2020	FY2021		
	(Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)	(Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)		
Extraordinary losses				
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	17	19		
Impairment loss	470	184		
Loss on sale of investment securities	51	426		
Loss on valuation of investment securities	11	256		
Business restructuring expenses	35	1		
Loss from the temporary closure of theme parks, etc.	1,370	251		
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	-	1,190		
Provision for founder merit bonus upon retirement	-	300		
Other	2	-		
Total extraordinary losses	1,960	2,629		
Net profit (loss) before income taxes	(2,676)	4,947		
Income taxes – current	1,155	1,585		
Refund of income taxes	(820)	-		
Income taxes – deferred	931	(76)		
Total income taxes	1,267	1,509		
Net profit (loss)	(3,943)	3,437		
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests	16	14		
Net profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent	(3,960)	3,423		

Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statements

	(Millions of yen)
FY2020	FY2021
(Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)	(Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)
(3,943)	3,437
1,135	(107)
0	-
(841)	2,334
2,424	1,443
2,717	3,671
(1,225)	7,108
(1,226)	7,080
0	28
	FY2020 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021) (3,943) 1,135 0 (841) 2,424 2,717 (1,225)

(3) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

FY2020 (Apr. 1, 2020 - Mar. 31, 2021)

(Millions of yen)

		S	hareholders' equity	y	-
	Capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of period	10,000	3,409	52,818	(13,762)	52,466
Changes during period					
Dividends of surplus			(1,678)		(1,678)
Net loss attributable to owners of parent			(3,960)		(3,960)
Purchase of treasury stock				(6,000)	(6,000)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during period	-	-	(5,639)	(6,000)	(11,639)
Balance at end of period	10,000	3,409	47,179	(19,762)	40,827

		Accumul	ne				
	Net unrealized gain (loss) on other securities	Deferred hedge gain (loss)	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Non- controlling interests	Total net assets
Balance at beginning of period	(995)	(0)	(2,494)	(2,914)	(6,405)	326	46,387
Changes during period							
Dividends of surplus							(1,678)
Net loss attributable to owners of parent							(3,960)
Purchase of treasury stock							(6,000)
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	1,135	0	(825)	2,424	2,733	(195)	2,537
Total changes during period	1,135	0	(825)	2,424	2,733	(195)	(9,101)
Balance at end of period	139	-	(3,320)	(490)	(3,671)	130	37,285

FY2021 (Apr. 1, 2021 - Mar. 31, 2022)

(Millions of yen)

		S	hareholders' equity	/	
	Capital	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at beginning of period	10,000	3,409	47,179	(19,762)	40,827
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			10		10
Restated balance	10,000	3,409	47,190	(19,762)	40,837
Changes during period					
Dividends of surplus			(644)		(644)
Net profit attributable to owners of parent			3,423		3,423
Purchase of treasury stock				(0)	(0)
Disposal of treasury shares		(6)		46	39
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity					
Total changes during period	-	(6)	2,778	46	2,818
Balance at end of period	10,000	3,403	49,968	(19,716)	43,656

	Acc	umulated other com	prehensive income	e		
	Net unrealized gain (loss) on other securities	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Total accumulated other comprehensive income	Non- controlling interests	Total net assets
Balance at beginning of period	139	(3,320)	(490)	(3,671)	130	37,285
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies						10
Restated balance	139	(3,320)	(490)	(3,671)	130	37,296
Changes during period						
Dividends of surplus						(644)
Net profit attributable to owners of parent						3,423
Purchase of treasury stock						(0)
Disposal of treasury shares						39
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	(107)	2,321	1,443	3,657	28	3,685
Total changes during period	(107)	2,321	1,443	3,657	28	6,504
Balance at end of period	32	(999)	953	(14)	158	43,800

(4) Consolidated Cash Flow Statements

. ,		(Millions of yen)
	FY2020	FY2021
	(Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)	(Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit (loss) before income taxes	(2,676)	4,947
Depreciation	1,792	1,643
Amortization of long-term prepaid expenses	54	56
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(74)	(144)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for bonuses	(58)	40
Decrease (increase) in retirement benefit asset	(428)	(462)
Increase (decrease) in retirement benefit liability	370	64
Increase (decrease) in reserve for adjustment of returned goods	(17)	(8)
Increase (decrease) in provision for shareholder benefit program	(6)	4
Increase (decrease) in provision for point card certificates	47	(19)
Increase (decrease) in provision for founder merit bonus upon retirement	-	300
Interest and dividend income	(613)	(430)
Interest expense	131	168
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	17	(3,836)
Impairment loss	470	184
Loss (gain) on sale of investment securities	(476)	112
Valuation loss (gain) on investment securities	(274)	256
Loss on valuation of shares of subsidiaries and associates	-	1,190
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	1,023	(607)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	222	1,116
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(22)	(99)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(752)	543
Increase (decrease) in consumption tax payable	(291)	788
Increase (decrease) in contract liabilities	-	67
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	230	(538)
Other	(787)	50
Subtotal	(2,118)	5,388
Interests and dividends received	618	434
Interests paid	(134)	(149)
Income taxes paid	(1,082)	(902)
Income taxes refund	429	293
Cash flows from operating activities	(2,287)	5,064

		(Millions of yen)
	FY2020	FY2021
	(Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)	(Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for time deposits	(29,121)	(19,168)
Withdrawal of time deposits	35,720	18,281
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(723)	(576)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	1	6,143
Purchase of intangible fixed assets	(330)	(139)
Proceeds from sale of intangible fixed assets	734	-
Payments for purchase of investment securities	(2,978)	(4,376)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	3,107	2,870
Proceeds from distributions from investment partnerships	1,091	579
Payment for purchase of shares of unconsolidated subsidiaries	(451)	(713)
Collection of loans receivable	29	86
Payments for guarantees	(54)	(125)
Collection of guarantees	41	73
Other	(60)	(635)
Cash flows from investing activities	7,007	2,300
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in short-term borrowings	8,000	2,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(610)	(9,400)
Increase in long-term borrowings	10,100	9,200
Decrease in long-term borrowings	(8,214)	(9,134)
Proceeds from issuance of corporate bonds	98	-
Payment for redemption of corporate bonds	(1,686)	(512)
Payment for purchase of treasury stock	(6,000)	(0)
Dividends paid	(1,688)	(648)
Other	(861)	(611)
Cash flows from financing activities	(862)	(9,106)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		837
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,776	(905)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	21,011	24,788
Cash and cash equivalents at ordinaring of period		
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	24,788	23,882

(5) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Going Concern Assumption

Not applicable.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition

The Company started to apply the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) at the beginning of the current fiscal year. Based on this standard, revenue expected to be received in exchange for the provision of goods and services is recognized when the control of the goods and services is transferred to customers. The major revisions due to the application of this new standard are as follows.

1) Revenue recognition by net amount

With regard to sales from the use of coupons, the gross amount was previously recognized as revenue and the discounted amount treated as selling, general, and administrative expenses. The Company has now decided to recognize revenue on a net-basis method.

Additionally, sales incentives, center fees, and other compensation paid to customers were previously treated as selling, general, and administrative expenses, but the method has now changed to deduct these payments from the transaction price.

2) Revenue recognition for sales with a right of return

Sales with a right of return were previously recorded as a reserve for adjustment of returned goods based on the amount equivalent to gross profit. This method has now changed, and the Company no longer recognizes the equivalence of amount of sales and cost of sales for goods or products that are estimated to be returned.

3) Revenue recognition for agent transactions

Revenue related to consignment buying was previously recognized based on the total amount of compensation received from the customer. After determining the roles (person or agent) in providing goods or services to the customer, the Company has switched to a method of recognizing revenue as the net amount obtained by subtracting the sum paid to the supplier from the total amount.

4) Revenue recognition for in-house points system

Previously, in order to provide for the use of points awarded at the time of sale, the amount estimated to be used in the future was recorded as provision for point card certificates. However, recognizing that points awarded are a performance obligation to the customer, the Company now records the contract liability and transfers it to sales when the customer uses the points as a discount.

For the application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, in accordance with the transitional measures in the proviso to Paragraph 84 of this standard, the cumulative effect of the retrospective application of the new accounting standard, if it is applied prior to the current fiscal year, is added to or subtracted from retained earnings at the beginning of the current fiscal year. The new standard is then applied beginning with this amount of retained earnings. However, the Company has applied the method prescribed in Paragraph 86 of this standard and has not retrospectively applied the new accounting policy to contracts in which almost all revenue were recognized in accordance with the previous treatment prior to the beginning of the current fiscal year. In addition, the Company has applied the method prescribed in Paragraph 86, Article 1 of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, and accounted for contract changes made prior to the beginning of the current fiscal year based on the contract terms after reflecting all contract changes, and added or subtracted the cumulative effect of such changes to retained earnings at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

"Trade notes and accounts receivable" that was presented in the current assets section of the consolidated balance sheet in the previous fiscal year is, from the current fiscal year, included in "Notes receivable-trade", "Accounts receivable-trade" and "Contract assets." Part of the "Provision for point card certificates", "Reserve for adjustment of returned goods" and "Others", that was presented in the current liabilities section is, from the current fiscal year, included in "Contract liabilities." In accordance with the transitional treatment prescribed in Paragraph 89-2 of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, no reclassification has been made to the prior year's consolidated financial statements to conform to the new presentation.

As a result, compared to before the application of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, contract liabilities increased 67 million yen and provision for point card certificates decreased 19 million yen in the consolidated balance sheet in the current fiscal year. In the consolidated statement of income in the current fiscal year, net sales decreased 446 million yen, cost of sales decreased 265 million yen, and selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 152 million yen. Operating profit, ordinary profit and net profit before income taxes decreased 29 million yen each.

In the consolidated cash flow statements in the current fiscal year, net profit before income taxes decreased 29 million yen, provision for point card certificates included in cash flows from operating activities decreased 19 million yen and contract liabilities increased 67 million yen.

The beginning balance of retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity increased by 10 million yen due to the cumulative effect reflected in net assets at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

The effect of this change on per share information is insignificant.

Application of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement

The Company has applied the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) from the beginning of the current fiscal year, and has applied the new accounting policies set forth by the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement prospectively in accordance with the transitional measures prescribed in Paragraph 19 of the Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and Paragraph 44-2 of the Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019). The application of this standard has no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Additional Information

Effect of COVID-19 on Accounting Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, based on external sources and other information and assuming that consumption and economic activity will gradually follow a recovery track while the impact of COVID-19 will continue to be felt for a certain period into the next fiscal year, the Group has made accounting estimates related to impairment of fixed assets and determination of the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Although the Group makes the best estimates based on information available at the time of preparing the consolidated financial statements, uncertainty remains due to the nature of the assumptions used in the estimation. Accordingly, the Group's financial condition and operating results may be affected if and when COVID-19 comes to an end and its impact on the economic environment changes.

Practical Solution on the Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting for the Transition from the Consolidated Taxation System to the Group Tax Sharing System

The Company and some of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries will shift from the consolidated taxation system to the group tax sharing system from the next consolidated fiscal year. With regard to the transition to the group tax sharing system that was established by the "Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc." (Act No. 8 of 2020) and the non-consolidated tax system items that were revised by this act, the Company and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have not applied "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting" (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, February 16, 2018) Article 44 pursuant to "Practical Solution on the

Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting for the Transition from the Consolidated Taxation System to the Group Tax Sharing System" (ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No. 39, March 31, 2020) Article 3. Consequently, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are based on the tax law before the revision.

Moreover, effective from the beginning of the next consolidated fiscal year, the Company plans to apply the Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System (PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021), which provides for accounting treatment and disclosure of corporate and local income taxes and tax effect accounting in cases where the group tax sharing system is applied.

Segment and Other Information

Segment Information

1. Overview of reportable segment

Segments used for financial reporting are the Sanrio Group's constituent units for which separate financial information is available and for which the Board of Directors performs periodic studies for the purposes of determining the allocation of resources and evaluating performance.

The Group is engaged primarily in the social communication gifts business, which involves the planning and sale of social communication gift products and character licensing operations, and the theme parks business. The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries conduct business operations in Japan and overseas consolidated subsidiaries in each region conduct business operations in Europe (mainly Italy, France, Spain, Germany and the U.K.), North America (mainly the United States), Latin America (mainly Brazil, Chile, Peru and Mexico) and Asia (mainly Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and China). The Company and each consolidated subsidiary are independent operating units that establish comprehensive strategies concerning their products and other aspects of operations and conduct business operations based on those strategies.

As a result, there are five reportable segments based on the structure of sales activities by geographical segments: Japan, Europe, North America, Latin America and Asia.

2. Calculation method for sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items for each reportable segment
The accounting methods used for reportable business segments generally accords with those used for the
preparation of consolidated financial statements. Profits for reportable segments are operating profit. Profits and
transfer sums for inter-segment transactions within the Group are based on market prices.

3. Information related to sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other items for each reportable segment FY2020 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021) (Millions of yen)

Iviai. 51,	/						(William of year)
				Amounts shown			
Japan	Europe	North America	Latin America	Asia	Total	Adjustment (Note 1)	on consolidated financial statements (Note 2)
31,582	1,203	2,136	305	5,825	41,053	-	41,053
(7,928)	(1,183)	(1,047)	(293)	(5,256)	(15,709)	(-)	(15,709)
3,357	22	17	6	1,023	4,426	(4,426)	-
(3,182)	(13)	(-)	(-)	(0)	(3,196)	((3,196))	(-)
34,940	1,225	2,153	311	6,848	45,479	(4,426)	41,053
(2,938)	(305)	(1,167)	7	1,959	(2,445)	(834)	(3,280)
55,180	7,331	5,849	1,363	16,116	85,841	(801)	85,040
1,329	243	64	8	194	1,841	5	1,847
2,229	47	164	0	163	2,606	26	2,632
	Japan 31,582 7,928) 3,357 3,182) 34,940 (2,938) 55,180	Japan Europe 31,582 1,203 (7,928) (1,183) 3,357 22 (3,182) (13) 34,940 1,225 (2,938) (305) 55,180 7,331 1,329 243	Reportable Japan Europe North America 31,582 1,203 2,136 (7,928) (1,183) (1,047) 3,357 22 17 (3,182) (13) (-) 34,940 1,225 2,153 (2,938) (305) (1,167) 55,180 7,331 5,849 1,329 243 64	Separation Reportable segment	Separable segment Separation Separatio	Separable segment Separation Separatio	Reportable segment

Notes: 1. Adjustments are as follows.

- (1) The minus 834 million yen adjustment to segment profit (loss) is the sum of eliminations for inter-segment transactions and unallocated operating expenses that are mostly general and administrative expenses that cannot be assigned to any particular segment.
- (2) The minus 801 million yen adjustment to segment assets is the sum of eliminations for inter-segment transactions and corporate assets which belong to administration department of the Company.
- (3) The 5 million yen adjustment to depreciation is the depreciation related to corporate assets.
- 2. Segment profit (loss) is adjusted to be consistent with operating loss shown on the consolidated income statements.
- 3. Depreciation includes amortization of long-term prepaid expenses.

FY2021 (Apr. 1, 2021	Y2021 (Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022) (Millions of yen)									
			Reportable	e segment				Amounts shown		
	Japan	Europe	North America	Latin America	Asia	Total	Adjustment (Note 1)	on consolidated financial statements (Note 2)		
Sales										
Customers	40,183	1,693	3,574	360	6,952	52,763	-	52,763		
(Royalty income)	(9,329)	(1,680)	(2,063)	(355)	(6,287)	(19,715)	(-)	(19,715)		
Inter-segment	5,154	17	37	8	904	6,121	(6,121)	-		
(Royalty income)	(4,823)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(0)	(4,828)	((4,828))	(-)		
Total	45,337	1,711	3,611	368	7,856	58,885	(6,121)	52,763		
Segment profit (loss)	2,206	(113)	(442)	34	2,106	3,790	(1,253)	2,537		
Segment assets	50,900	<u>7,666</u>	<u>6,101</u>	1,528	18,746	84,943	(1,134)	83,809		
Other items										
Depreciation	1,198	246	28	7	212	1,694	5	1,699		

1. Adjustments are as follows. Notes:

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Increase in tangible and

assets

intangible fixed

(1) The minus 1,253 million yen adjustment to segment profit (loss) is the sum of eliminations for inter-segment transactions and unallocated operating expenses that are mostly general and administrative expenses that cannot be assigned to any particular segment.

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967

- (2) The minus 1,134 million yen adjustment to segment assets is the sum of eliminations for inter-segment transactions and corporate assets which belong to administration department of the Company.
- (3) The 5 million yen adjustment to depreciation is the depreciation related to corporate assets.

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- 2. Segment profit is adjusted to be consistent with operating profit shown on the consolidated income statements.
- 3. Depreciation includes amortization of long-term prepaid expenses.

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4. Information related to revisions for reportable segments

The Company has applied the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition from the beginning of FY2021 and changed the accounting method for revenue recognition, and therefore, the measurement method for profit or loss in the business segment has been changed as well.

The effect of this change was to decrease sales by 446 million yen and to decrease profit by 29 million yen in the "Japan" segment for FY2021.

Related Information

FY2020 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)

1. Information by product or service

(Millions of yen)

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	Social communication gifts	Theme parks	Other	Total
Sales to customers	36,938	3,513	601	41,053

2. Information by region

(1) Sales (Millions of yen)

Japan	Europe	North America	Asia	Other	Total
30,730	1,214	2,178	6,624	305	41,053

Note: Sales are based on the location of the client and categorized by country or region.

(2) Tangible fixed assets

(Millions of yen)

Japan	Europe	North America	Latin America	Asia	Other	Total
14,767	771	49	82	405	23	16,098

3. Information about specific customers

Omitted because no single external customer accounts for 10% or more of sales as shown on the consolidated income statements.

FY2021 (Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)

1. Information by product or service

(Millions of yen)

	Social communication gifts	Theme parks	Other	Total
Sales to customers	45,294	6,692	777	52,763

2. Information by region

(1) Sales

(Millions of yen)

Japan	Europe	North America	Asia	Other	Total
39,017	1,699	3,662	8,024	360	52,763

Note: Sales are based on the location of the client and categorized by country or region.

(2) Tangible fixed assets

(Millions of yen)

Japan	Europe	North America	Latin America	Asia	Other	Total
11,674	731	23	86	338	(9)	12,845

3. Information about specific customers

Omitted because no single external customer accounts for 10% or more of sales as shown on the consolidated income statements.

Information related to impairment loss of fixed assets for each reportable segment

FY2020 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)

Impairment loss of 197 million yen on store assets and idle assets was recorded in the "Japan" segment. Impairment loss of 272 million yen on office facilities was recorded in the "North America" segment.

FY2021 (Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)

Impairment loss of 180 million yen on store assets and idle assets was recorded in the "Japan" segment. Impairment loss of 3 million yen on office facilities was recorded in the "North America" segment.

Information related to goodwill amortization and the unamortized balance for each reportable segment

FY2020 (Apr. 1, 2020 - Mar. 31, 2021)

Not applicable.

FY2021 (Apr. 1, 2021 - Mar. 31, 2022)

Not applicable.

Per Share Information

Notes: 1. Fully-diluted net profit per share is not stated because dilutive shares do not exist.

2. Basis for calculating net assets per share is as shown below.

	FY2020 (As of Mar. 31, 2021)	FY2021 (As of Mar. 31, 2022)
Total net assets on the consolidated balance sheets (million yen)	37,285	43,800
Net assets associated with common stock shares (million yen)	37,155	43,642
Breakdown of differences		
Non-controlling interests (million yen)	130	158
Number of common stock shares outstanding (thousand shares)	89,065	89,065
Number of shares of treasury common stock (thousand shares)	8,523	8,503
Number of common stock shares used in calculation of net assets per share (thousand shares)	80,541	80,561

3. Basis for calculating net profit (loss) per share and fully-diluted net profit per share is as shown below.

	FY2020	FY2021
	(Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021)	(Apr. 1, 2021 – Mar. 31, 2022)
Net profit (loss) per share		
Net profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent (million yen)	(3,960)	3,423
Amount not returned to common stock shareholders (million yen)	-	-
Net profit (loss) attributable to owners of parent applicable to common stock (million yen)	(3,960)	3,423
Average number of common stock shares outstanding (thousand shares)	82,628	80,553

Note: Fully-diluted net profit per share is not stated because dilutive shares do not exist.

Subsequent Events

Not applicable.

This financial report is solely a translation of "Kessan Tanshin" (in Japanese, including attachments), which has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan, for the convenience of readers who prefer an English translation.