This is a translation of the original Japanese release. The Japanese text shall prevail in case of any variance between this version and the Japanese text.

Consolidated Financial Results (Japanese Accounting Standards)

For the Fiscal Year Ended 30 September 2020

5 November 2020

Company Name BEENOS Inc. Stock Exchange Listing Tokyo
Stock Code 3328 URL http://www.beenos.com
Representative President and Group CEO Shota Naoi
Contact Executive Officer Hisanori Matsuda (TEL) 03-5739-3350

Scheduled date of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders 18DEC2020 Scheduled date of commencement of dividend payment 4DEC2020

Scheduled filing date of the Annual Securities Report: 18DEC2019

Supplementary documents for annual results: Yes

Quarterly results briefing: Yes (for Analysts)

(Amounts rounded down to the nearest million yen)

1. Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended 30 September 2020 (1OCT2019 – 30SEP2020)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations (Percentages show year-on-year changes)

	Net sales		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
FY2020	25,872	2.4	3,376	97.7	3,283	91.6	1,891	75.6
FY2019	25,276	11.0	1,707	11.4	1,713	△0.9	1,077	16.7

(Note) Comprehensive Income FY2020 1,803 Mil. yen (121.0%) FY2019 815 Mil. yen (△0.9%)

	Net income per share (basic)	Net income per share (diluted)	Return on equity	Return on assets	Operating income margin
	Yen	Yen	%		%
FY2020	151.34	150.61	19.3	15.7	13.1
FY2019	89.58	—	12.9	9.9	6.8

(Reference) Equity in earnings FY2020 0 Million yen FY2019 35 Million yen

(2) Consolidated Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Million yen	Million yen	%	Yen
FY2020	23,029	11,210	48.3	882.12
FY2019	18,811	10,171	45.3	713.16

(Reference) Shareholders' equity FY2020 11,130 Million yen FY2019 8,512 Million yen

(3) Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash flow from operating activities	Cash flow from investing activities	Cash flow from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
FY2020	5,955	△578	△619	10,220
FY2019	△1,769	△338	1,433	5,478

2. Dividends

	Dividend per share					Amount of dividends (Total)	Dividend ratio (Consolidated)	Dividend on equity (Consolidated)
	End of 1Q	End of 2Q	End of 3Q	Year-end	Annual			
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Million yen	%	Yen
FY2019	—	0.00	—	18.00	18.00	214	20.1	2.6
FY2020	—	0.00	—	20.00	20.00	252	13.2	2.5

(Note) Changes in recently announced dividends forecast: Yes

3. Consolidated Forecasts for the Fiscal Year Ending 30 September 2021 (1 October 2020 – 30 September 2021)

We are refraining from disclosing our consolidated forecast for FY2021. Please refer to "Explanation of Outlook for the Future" on pg. 8 for details.

※ Notes

(1) Changes of important subsidiaries during period : None

New companies: -(Company name: -) Excluded companies: -(Company name: -)

(2) Changes in accounting policies and changes or restatement of accounting estimates

① Changes in accounting policies caused by revision of accounting standards : None

② Changes in accounting policies other than ① : None

③ Changes in accounting estimates : None

④ Restatement : None

(3) Number of shares outstanding (common shares)

① Number of shares outstanding at the end of period (including treasury shares)	FY2020	13,335,995 Shares	FY2019	12,332,600 Shares
② Number of treasury shares at end of period	FY2020	717,670 Shares	FY2019	396,747 Shares
③ Average number of shares outstanding during the term	FY2020	12,499,504 Shares	FY2019	12,023,665 Shares

※ This financial summary does not need to go through the auditing process.

※ Explanations and other special notes concerning the appropriate use of business performance forecasts

The forward-looking statements such as result forecasts included in this document are based on the information available to the Company at the time of the announcement and on certain assumptions considered reasonable, and the Company makes no representations as to their achievability. Actual results may differ from the forecast depending on a range of factors.

○ Table of Contents

1. Qualitative Information for this Fiscal Year's Results 4
(1) Business Performance Report 4
(2) Financial Status Report 6
(3) Cash Flow Report 8
(4) Explanation of Outlook for the Future..... 8
(5) Basic Policy of Distribution of Profits and Dividends for FY2020 and FY2021 10
2. Status of the Corporate Group..... 11
3. Management Policies..... 13
(1) Company Basic Management Policy..... 13
(2) Target Business Indicators..... 13
(3) Mid-to-Long-Term Company Management Policy and Potential Risks..... 13
4. Basic Policy for the Selection of Accounting Standards..... 14
5. Financial Statements and Major Notes..... 15
(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet..... 15
(2) Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income..... 17
Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement..... 17
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income..... 18
(3) Statement of Changes in Net Assets 19
(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows..... 22
(5) Notes on Consolidated Financial Statement..... 24
(Notes regarding the premise of on-going concerns) 24
(Additional Information) 24
(Segment Information) 24
(Information per share) 28
(Important Subsequent Events) 28

1. Qualitative Information for this Fiscal Year's Results

(1) Business Performance Report

The BEENOS Group aims to be on the "Global Platform Frontier" and continue to create platforms that will connect Japan with the world. We combine the expertise accumulated in the Cross Border Business with our global investment network in the Incubation Business to create new technology and internet-based markets.

Our focus this year is to evolve our current businesses while actively taking part in creating new ones. We aim to add a fourth business domain, the Inbound Business, to the existing Cross Border Business, Value Cycle Business, and Retailing and Licensing (Entertainment) Business. With these four domains we will attain the following: "the global expansion of Japanese products and secondary distribution," "the centralized support for resolving issues in the entertainment field," and "the establishment of an inbound travel platform utilizing data and AI."

We have taken the following measures to adapt to the sudden changes that have been forced upon us due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. In the E-Commerce Business, we have increased the shipping methods for the Cross Border Business and focused on selling our merchandise in the Retailing and Licensing business on EC sites. We have prioritized our resources to the most important measures and optimized operational efficiency to reduce costs in the Value Cycle Business. In the Incubation Business, we have continued to create new businesses and invest in the inbound tourist industry while selling portions of our operational investment securities owned by our subsidiaries.

As a result, the consolidated net sales were 25,872 Million JPY (YoY +2.4%), operating income was 3,376 Million JPY (YoY +97.7%), ordinary income was 3,283 Million JPY (YoY +91.6%) and the net profit attributable to owners of the parent company was 1,891 Million JPY (YoY +75.6%).

The consolidated GMV for FY2020 was 50.4 Billion JPY (50.3 Billion JPY in FY2019).

The book value for our operational investment securities at the end of FY2020 was 3.9 Billion JPY. The market value has fallen to 19.5 Billion JPY (book value as of March 2020 was 4.1 Billion JPY and market value was 22.6 Billion JPY). The main reason for the decrease is because Metro Engines Inc. became an equity method affiliate as of September 2020 as well as the sales of operational investment securities.[1]

We will continue to conduct our business operations with the premise that the current COVID-19 pandemic will have long term effects on the global economy. We will monitor the situation closely and make any necessary provisions.

The achievements of each business segment are as follows.

① E-Commerce Business

i) Cross Border Business

The Package Forwarding and Proxy Purchasing Business (From Japan), has formed a business alliance with Mercari, Inc. from 1Q. Buyee, the proxy purchasing service, will provide support by translating shipping and handling customer support. As a result, we were able to sell products that are listed on Mercari to customers in more than 100 countries. Buyee has also added the following six languages to its website: Indonesian, Thai, Korean, Spanish, German, and Russian so more customers around the world can enjoy a greater convenience when shopping. The website now supports a total of 10 languages in addition to the current Japanese, English, Simplified and Traditional Chinese. Users can also now use China's mobile payment service, "Alipay," on auction items.

In addition, we are working to improve customer satisfaction by introducing cheaper delivery methods to Taiwan and China and by preparing additional delivery methods for as many countries and regions as possible to disperse risk in the event of an emergency. With regard to the impact of COVID-19, Japan Post Co.,Ltd. had

[1] The market value for listed companies is calculated at its stock price. Unlisted companies are calculated based on our number of shares with the price of the most recent stock issuance (if a company has recorded allowance for loss on investments, it is priced at book value). This amount has been calculated internally and has not gone through the auditing process.

suspended its services to a select number of countries and regions. As routine international shipping methods started to resume operations in the 3rd quarter and with alternate shipping methods implemented, virtually all delays in exporting has been reduced to near-normal levels of operation. As we see a massive acceleration towards a shift to digital platforms we are seeing a heightened demand in Cross Border EC in both the selling side (domestic EC sites) and the purchasing side (foreign consumers).

As a result, GMV, sales and operating profit all recorded highs in FY2020.

The Global Shopping Business (To Japan) worked to increase sales through ongoing SEO measures and customer-focused marketing. At the same time, we aggressively strengthened our profit structure by automating operations and restructuring distribution schematics. The effects of COVID-19 have continued to spread throughout California, where the US warehouse is located, but our logistics facilities are currently operational, thus has had no impact at this point in time.

As a result, the consolidated net sales were a record high 5,925 Million JPY (+20.2% YoY) and the operating income was also a record high 1,686 Million JPY (+132.2% YoY).

ii) Value Cycle Business

The Apparel Reuse Business has seen a drop in sales due to consumers cutting back on spending amidst the stay at home orders given out by the effects of COVID-19, but since the lift of the declaration of state of emergency we have seen an increase in sales and we have taken measures to improve the cost efficiency of advertising costs by giving out coupons. We have opened our first brick and mortar "Brandear" store in Ebisu, Tokyo to appraise and purchase merchandise from customers who are hesitant to ship their valuables. For those who cannot physically come to our brick and mortar store because of the distance or out of caution of the ongoing pandemic, we have also started "Brandear Bell," a service where we can appraise and purchase merchandise from customers via live video chat. On the selling side, we have partnered with France's secondhand brand item marketplace "Vestiaire Collective" to commence the sales of luxury brand items to Europe. We have also listed "Brandear" onto "Shopee", the largest online marketplace in Taiwan and Southeast Asia. On 14 January 2020, we converted Defactostandard, Ltd., which operates the Internet shopping and sales business Brandear, into a wholly owned subsidiary through a simple share exchange. We are working to increase its corporate value by utilizing the management resources of the entire Group, formulating long-term business strategies, and making swift decisions. (For details, please refer to our announcement on 24 December 2019, "BEENOS Inc. to make Defactostandard, Ltd. a Wholly Owned Subsidiary through Simple Share Exchange (Revised Abbreviated Version)")

We have opened our 3rd store in Tokyo (7th store nationally) in Roppongi in the Liquor Mediation Business. In 4Q we have joined Brandear with JOYLAB to open "Brandear Liquor" in Umeda, Osaka which allows for the appraising and purchasing of liquor and luxury items. Through the opening of these new stores we now cover all of the major downtown areas in Tokyo and Osaka which has led to an increase in purchases. As we continue to provide more services tailored to our customers in each area, we have also been able to improve the time between a purchase and listing it for sale which has led to a quicker turnaround of inventory. We released the "MyCellar" app in June 2020 which allows users to record the alcoholic beverages they own and see how much it is worth and, if desired, request for it to be purchased all within the app. This is the first alcoholic beverage asset management and appraising app in the industry.

As a result, the consolidated net sales were 12,180 Million JPY (-7.5% YoY) and the operating income was 103 Million JPY (operating loss for FY2019 was 6 Million JPY).

iii) Retailing and Licensing Business

Sales declined in the Entertainment Business despite efforts to focus on sales of goods through e-commerce via online events and other means due to the impact of events being cancelled due to COVID-19.

In March 2020, a new line of cosmetics featuring the popular game character, Kirby, was released. It was released throughout 1,000 stores nationwide and its first installment of 50,000 units sold out immediately. The

Fragrance and Body Care brand, SWATi, has teamed up with our Cross Border EC service "Buyee" and created a new gift product lineup called "366" and the "366 BIRTHDAY FRAGRANCE" was widely picked up by the media which improved sales.

As a result, the consolidated net sales were 4,011 Million JPY (-18.8% YoY) and the operating loss was 91 Million JPY (operating income in FY2019 was 122 Million JPY).

For the E-Commerce Business in FY2020, the consolidated net sales were 22,118 Million JPY (-4.0% YoY) and the operating income was 1,698 Million JPY (+101.8% YoY).

② Incubation Business

The Investment and Consultation Business has focused on investing in startups in online marketplaces and online payments in emerging countries and Japanese inbound tourism in Japan. We have also been monetizing these investments at the opportune moments and have sold about 3.5 Billion JPY worth of our operational investment securities this year. We have invested in Vpon Holdings Inc., a big data company that covers travel data across Asia, with the hopes to synergize with "Travel Bar," our Japanese inbound tourism media site in Taiwan, as well as other companies we invest in to increase each other's potential.

Due to COVID-19 we are seeing markets shift to digital in rapid succession which is benefiting general marketplaces that sells daily necessities. They are seeing a high increase in users and orders. However, specialized marketplaces, especially in non-essential items such as fashion and automobiles, were being hit hard as consumers are cutting back on spending but have shown signs of recovery since June. We are confident that this shift to digital will continue to accelerate even after COVID-19 is subdued. In the meantime, every company is producing ways to adapt to the digital shift and create new services.

In new businesses, we are actively working to create new businesses in the Entertainment and Inbound business domains to realize integrated support for solving entertainment issues and the creation of a travel platform that utilizes data and AI.

In October 2019, we collaborated with Shopee, one of the largest e-commerce malls in Taiwan and Southeast Asia, to support Japanese companies open their stores on Shopee. We are increasing overseas sales and offering opportunities for Japanese companies to expand their potential through this partnership. We are also working to collaborate with foreign companies to expand the overseas sales market.

COVID-19 has put an abrupt halt on travel and live entertainment which are two areas we have been focusing on in creating new businesses. As we predict that it will not recover for the foreseeable future, we are cutting down on marketing costs and delaying other preliminary investment plans in these services that we had initially decided to use our resources for.

As a result, the consolidated net sales were 3,841 Million JPY (+70.0% YoY) and the operating income was 2,475 Million JPY (+76.5% YoY).

The book value for our operational investment securities at the end of FY2020 was 3.9 Billion JPY. The market value has fallen to 19.5 Billion JPY (book value as of March 2020 was 4.1 Billion JPY and market value was 22.6 Billion JPY). The main reason for the decrease is because Metro Engines Inc. became an equity method affiliate as of September 2020 as well as the sales of operational investment securities.[2]

(2) Financial Status Report

① Status of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

(Current Assets)

The balance of current assets at the end of the fiscal year under review was 19,858 Million JPY (+3,450 Million JPY YoY). The main reasons for the increase were an increase in cash and deposits of 4,800 Million JPY and

[2] The market value for listed companies is calculated at its stock price. Unlisted companies are calculated based on our number of shares with the price of the most recent stock issuance (if a company has recorded allowance for loss on investments, it is priced at book value). This amount has been calculated internally and has not gone through the auditing process.

accounts receivable-other of 1,227 Million JPY, and a decrease in notes and accounts receivable-trade of 1,417 Million JPY and a decrease in operational investment securities of 210 Million JPY.

(Fixed Assets)

The balance of fixed assets at the end of the fiscal year under review was 3,171 Million JPY (+767 Million JPY YoY). The main factors contributing to this increase were an increase of 889 Million JPY in investment securities. The main factor contributing to the decrease was a decrease in deferred tax assets of 147 Million JPY.

(Current Liabilities)

The balance of current liabilities at the end of the fiscal year under review was 9,683 Million JPY (+1,524 Million JPY YoY). The main reasons for the increase were an increase in deposits received of 1,659 Million JPY and income taxes payable of 694 Million JPY, and a decrease in short-term loans payable of 1,950 Million JPY.

(Fixed Liabilities)

The balance of non-current liabilities at the end of the fiscal year under review was 2,135 Million JPY (+1,654 Million JPY YoY). The main reasons for the increase were an increase of 1,721 long-term loans payable and a decrease of 75 Million JPY deferred tax liabilities.

(Net Assets)

The balance of net assets at the end of the fiscal year under review was 11,210 Million JPY (+1,038 Million JPY YoY). The main reasons for the increase were an increase in retained earnings of 1,495 Million JPY and capital surplus of 1,361 Million JPY, and a decrease in non-controlling interests of 1,612 Million JPY.

② Cash Flow

During the fiscal year under review, cash and cash equivalents (hereinafter referred to as "cash") increased by 4,741 Million JPY from the previous fiscal year to 10,220 Million JPY.

The status of each cash flow for the fiscal year under review and their factors are as follows.

(Net cash provided by operating activities)

Net cash provided by operating activities was 5,955 Million JPY (-1,769 Million JPY YoY). The main reasons for this increase were income before income taxes and minority interests of 3,190 Million JPY, a decrease in notes and accounts receivable-trade of 1,585 Million JPY, an increase in deposits received of 1,318 Million JPY, and a decrease in inventories of 1,135 Million JPY, while the main reasons for the decrease were an increase in accounts receivable-other included in other of 1,192 Million JPY and an increase in operational investment securities of 666 Million JPY.

(Net cash provided by investment activities)

During the fiscal year under review, net cash used in investing activities was 578 Million JPY (-338 Million JPY YoY). Major outflows included purchase of investment securities of 210 Million JPY, purchase of business acquisitions of 206 Million JPY, and purchase of intangible assets of 104 Million JPY.

(Net cash provided by financing activities)

Net cash used in financing activities amounted to 619 Million JPY (+1,433 Million JPY YoY). The main factors contributing to this increase were an increase in long-term loans payable in 2,021 Million JPY and a decrease in short-term loans payable of 1,950 Million JPY, purchase of treasury shares of 290 Million JPY, and cash dividends paid of 215 Million JPY.

(3) Cash Flow Report

The following chart indicates the cash flow trends of the Group.

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Capital Ratio (%)	51.1	53.2	52.4	45.3	48.3
Market Value based Capital Ratio (%)	155.1	102.4	148.7	79.1	98.5
Years of Debt Redemption	0.7	2.9	-	-	0.6
Interest Coverage Ratio	198.3	35.1	-	-	554.9

Capital Ratio: Capital/Total Assets

Market Value based Capital Ratio: Market Cap/Total Assets

Years of Debt Redemption: Debt with Interest/Cash Flow

Interest Coverage Ratio: Operating Cash Flow/Interest Payment

(Note) 1. All figures are calculated on a consolidated basis
2. Market Cap excludes treasury stocks
3. All debts with interest include the interest of all debts listed on the consolidated balance sheet
4. The years of debt redemption and interest coverage rate for FY2018 and FY2019 are not calculated because operating cash flow was negative

(4) Explanation of Outlook for the Future

We are refraining from disclosing our consolidated FY2021 forecast as we have determined that it is not logical to forecast the timing and amount of sales of operational investment securities in the Incubation Business. Moreover, we need to be flexible regarding the timing and amount we plan to invest in our new businesses as we closely monitor the upcoming circumstances.

We do believe that disclosing our forecast is very important in making investment decisions, so we will proceed to disclose the forecast for our E-Commerce Business which is more transparent.

E-Commerce Business Forecast (Unit: Billion JPY)

	E-Commerce Business			
	Global Commerce (Fmr Cross Border)	Value Cycle (Fmr Value Cycle)	Entertainment (Fmr Retailing and Licensing)	Total
GMV	34.2	13	8	55.2
YoY	115 %	107 %	97 %	110 %
Net Sales	7.6	13	4	24.6
YoY	128 %	107 %	100 %	111 %
Operating Income	2.15	0.18	0	2.33
Year-on-year change	128 %	174 %	-	137 %
(Reference) FY2020				
GMV	29.7	12.1	8.2	50.1
Net Sales	5.9	12.1	4	22.1
Operating Income	1.68	0.1	▲0.09	1.69

※ We have changed the names of each subsegment in the E-Commerce Business as of FY2021 to better fit the business models of each subsegment and to make it easier to understand. No changes have been made regarding the subsidiaries within each subsegment.

i) Global Commerce (Formerly the Cross Border Business): We forecast double digit growth in the FROM JAPAN Business as the market continues to grow and we obtain a greater market share. We are going to add China and Russia to our focal territories in addition to Taiwan. Though there are already domestic and international players in that field in those regions, we believe that we provide a superior service with better rates so we are confident that we will be able to increase our market share in these territories. The effects of COVID-19 on shipping has not been considered in this forecast.

The TO JAPAN Business is not expected to see much market growth so we will minimalize resources and automate all possible procedures to reduce costs and maximize profits.

ii) Value Cycle (Formerly the Value Cycle Business): The Apparel Reuse Business will continue to make its shift towards higher ticketed items and increase its foreign sales channels as its fundamental strategy to turn itself around. Specifically, we will be continuing to operate brick and mortar stores to purchase high ticket items and use Buyee in Global Commerce as well as other foreign platforms to increase foreign sales.

The Liquor Mediation Business will continue to run its JOYLAB stores but will also use the Brandear name in its stores as it is a more highly recognized brand to lure customers and increase its purchasing amount by double digits.

iii) Entertainment (Formerly the Retailing and Licensing Business): We forecast that large events will no take place due to COVID-19. However, we intend to increase sales on the E-Commerce front, acquire new artists to collaborate with and find new opportunities to assist the entertainment industry to recover sales.

Forecast for the Incubation Business

We are refraining from disclosing our forecast in the incubation business as we have determined that it is not logical to forecast the timing and amount of sales of operational investment securities in the Incubation Business. Moreover, we need to be flexible regarding the timing and amount we plan to invest in our new businesses as we closely monitor the upcoming circumstances. However, we will proceed to explain our investment policies in our Investment and Consultation Business and introduce the New Businesses we are planning to implement.

i) The Investment and Consultation Business

Investment Policy: We have concluded investing in the online marketplaces and payment businesses in emerging countries as we believe that we have covered the main countries and businesses we set out to do so. Recently we have pivoted our focus toward seed/early stage investments in companies in the Japan inbound spending market, the travel market and the entertainment market. Each of these markets have been greatly impacted by COVID-19, but we believe they are essential markets for the mid-long term growth of Japan's economy so we will continue to focus in these markets.

Exit Policy: Many of our exit opportunities come via M&A and secondary transfers at fundraising rather than when these companies IPO. Though it is hard to predict when exiting opportunities arise, we will continue to exit at the most opportune moments.

ii) New Businesses

We believe that it is important to create new businesses and find new opportunities in the ever-evolving internet industry. We are currently finding opportunities to solve underlying issues in the entertainment field and utilizing data and AI in inbound travel platforms. We have had to alter our plans due to the COVID-19 outbreak, but we believe that these industries are essential for the mid-long term growth of Japan's economy so we are currently developing the fundamental systems while establishing partnerships.

We will continue to monitor the amount we invest in these new opportunities as we consider the results within the Incubation Business.

(5) Basic Policy of Distribution of Profits and Dividends for FY2020 and FY2021

We hold our profit return policy in high regards to give back to shareholders by expanding our business foundation and progressing our financial ground.

Our business is mainly divided between the E-Commerce Business and the Incubation Business. The Incubation Business in particular is extremely volatile as it depends on the opportunity to monetize our operational investment securities. As such, we will be basing our dividend policy on the profits in our more consistent E-Commerce Business and use the proceeds from the Incubation Business towards other profit reduction methods such as share repurchases as we monitor our share prices.

As for this fiscal year's dividends, given our financial results, financial soundness and the internal reserve for the furtherment of our business, we plan to raise the dividends by 2 JPY to 20 JPY per share. This is scheduled to be resolved in our Board Meeting to be held on 19 November 2020. As a result, this year's payout ratio is 13.2% and the total return ratio including share repurchases will be 28.5%.

Our dividend forecast for FY2021 is to be determined, but it is not scheduled to change the policy that has been listed.

Companies subject to BEENOS is a Consolidated Dividends Regulations

2. Status of the Corporate Group

The BEENOS Group consists of 18 subsidiaries and 4 affiliates divided into two segments: the E-Commerce Business and the Incubation Business as of 30 September 2020. The E-Commerce Business is further divided into 3 divisions: Cross Border, Value Cycle and Retailing and Licensing.

Segment		Main Business(es)
E-Commerce Business	Cross Border	Overseas Forwarding "tenso.com" and Proxy Purchasing Business "Buyee" Global shopping Business "Sekaimon"
	Value Cycle	Apparel Reuse Business "Brandear" Liquor Mediation Business "JOYLAB"
	Retailing and Licensing	Entertainment Business Global Product Business
Incubation Business		Investment and Consultation Business Pre-Monetized Start-up Business

(1) The E-Commerce Business

Cross Border Business

tenso, inc. offers a system that allows consumers from across the globe to purchase items on Japanese EC sites and have it shipped to them even if the EC site does not handle global shipments. Buyee also works as a payment service in addition to the service tenso has to offer.

Shop Airlines, Ltd. runs a global shopping service, "sekaimon" that links with the world's largest online marketplace "eBay" to allow residents in Japan to purchase products from across the globe.

Value Cycle Business

Defactostandard, Ltd. operates an online CtoBtoC buyback service for brand named fashion, watches and accessories called "Brandear". The items Brandear purchases are then sent through maintenance and are then sold on online stores and auctions.

JOYLAB, inc. operates the alcoholic beverage purchasing store, "JOYLAB," to purchase alcoholic beverages from users and them sells them on its EC site and other domestic EC malls.

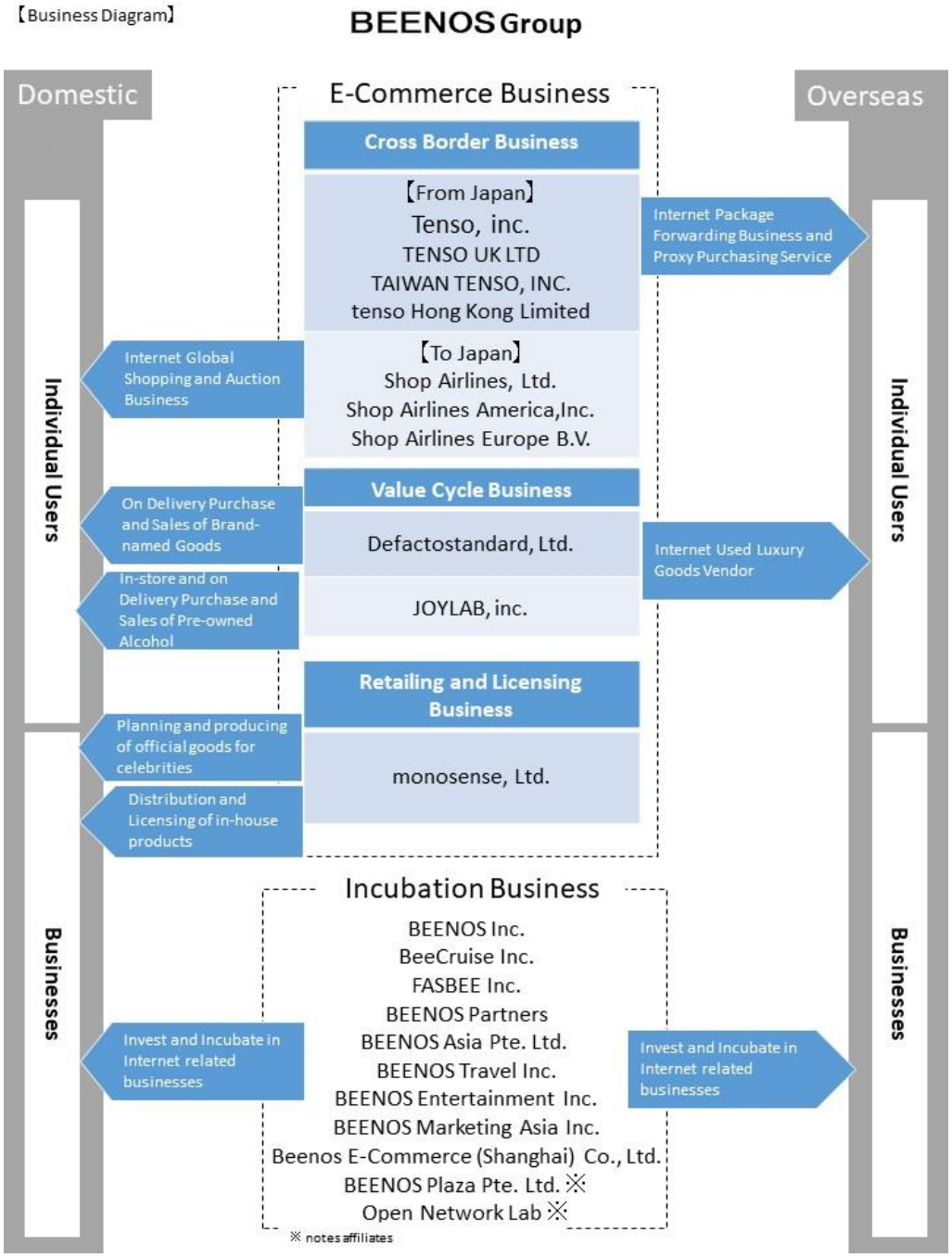
Retailing and Licensing Business

Monosense, Ltd. covers our Entertainment Business and Global Product Business as it connects Japanese celebrities with product developers to create new hit products. It also operates the product sales and official websites of popular Japanese celebrities.

(2) Incubation Business

The Incubation Business mainly invests in internet related businesses in emerging countries and North America. Furthermore, it creates and incubates new businesses that will eventually become a focal pillar of the company.

Below is a diagram outlining the BEENOS Group.



3. Management Policies

(1) Company Basic Management Policy

The BEENOS Group aims to be on the "Global Platform Frontier" by creating in IT and internet-based markets and businesses.

We aim to distribute great Japanese products and contents across the globe through our various marketplace networks and in turn bring wonderful products and services around the world to Japan to build a stronger global commerce platform and increase corporate value.

(2) Target Business Indicators

Gross Merchandise Volume (GMV)

We believe that in order to be recognized as a player in the International IT company market and to be a corporate group that makes a valuable contribution, we need to become a business that has a GMV of several hundred Billion JPY. Our first step is to reach 100 Billion JPY.

(3) Mid-to-Long-Term Company Management Policy and Potential Risks

We will be implementing the following strategies to create a global platform framework. The following strategies have been created by the Group at the time of writing this report.

1. Strategy for Global Commerce

The Global Commerce Business will be at the epicenter of the global platform framework. We will first use the positioning that we currently have in the market to create an even greater leverage against competitors so that we will become the only choice that customers would make for cross border purchases. We believe that it is important to acquire more global customers for Japanese businesses to choose us as partners.

As Japanese products continue to build a reputation for being reliable, we aim to create a smooth and natural purchasing flow for foreign customers. We envision foreign customers to be able to purchase Japanese items from online shopping platforms that are available in their respective countries and not have to exclusively use our website. As such, we are rapidly making preparations to partner with leading online shopping platforms around the world.

2. Strategy for Value Cycle

There is a lot of potential in the secondhand market both domestically and internationally. We will focus on creating a distribution system for “Luxury Items” and “Alcohol.” We will purchase well-preserved items in Japan and list them to be sold to the large overseas market. We recognize that the supply-demand chain varies by country and that there are a lot of items that would sell at a higher price abroad, so we see this as a very lucrative opportunity. Our midterm goal is to increase our composition so that over half of our merchandise are sold overseas.

3. Strategy for Entertainment

We understand the particular demands that exist in the entertainment industry and are working to create an E-Commerce framework specific to the entertainment industry so that production agencies, artists, content holders can easily open a shop and sell merchandise and services. As Japanese contents such as manga and anime continue to rise in popularity on a global scale, we hope to extend this framework internationally and eventually connect it to the global platform framework.

4. Strategy for Incubation

We have been investing in businesses in marketplaces, payment services and Japanese inbound tourism and have created a wide network of connections as we also recorded gains from our investments. As many of our

investees have grown to become large players in various Asian countries, we feel that we have reached the phase where we can collaborate with these companies to help create the global platform framework. We will also use our resources to create new businesses that will become a future pillar of the BEENOS Group.

4. Basic Policy for the Selection of Accounting Standards

We have chosen to use Japanese Accounting Standards as it is easier to compare fiscal periods and finances between companies/subsidiaries.

We will appropriately review the application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) upon taking into consideration domestic and international situations.

5. Financial Statements and Major Notes

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY2019 (30 September 2019)	FY2020 (30 September 2020)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	5,175,775	9,976,285
Notes and accounts receivable	2,527,865	1,110,244
Operational investment securities	4,176,825	3,966,499
Products	2,689,382	1,553,412
Accounts receivable	862,433	2,090,188
Other	975,034	1,167,282
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	△5,600
Total current assets	16,407,315	19,858,313
Fixed assets		
Tangible Assets		
Buildings and structures	603,067	581,194
Accumulated depreciation	△256,794	△297,855
Buildings and structures, net	346,272	283,339
Vehicles	9,614	9,549
Accumulated depreciation	△7,753	△8,716
Vehicles, net	1,861	833
Tools, materials and supplies	192,338	205,497
Accumulated depreciation	△122,589	△147,248
Tools, materials and supplies, net	69,748	58,249
Total tangible assets	417,882	342,421
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	303,842	374,785
Software	147,882	165,619
Other	2,871	2,135
Total intangible assets	454,596	542,539
Investments etc.		
Investment securities	887,065	1,776,419
Deferred tax assets	215,992	68,772
Other	428,433	441,221
Total investments etc.	1,531,491	2,286,413
Total fixed assets	2,403,970	3,171,375
Total assets	18,811,286	23,029,688

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY2019 (30 September 2019)	FY2020 (30 September 2020)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Notes and accounts payable-trade	384,508	348,387
Short-term loan	3,550,000	1,600,000
Current portion of long-term loans payable	-	300,000
Accounts payable-other	2,956,824	3,373,049
Deposits received	714,796	2,373,894
Income taxes payable	89,157	783,695
Other	463,805	904,829
Total current liabilities	8,159,091	9,683,855
Fixed liabilities		
Long-term loans payable	-	1,721,617
Deferred tax liabilities	287,680	212,544
Asset retirement obligations	193,043	201,420
Total fixed liabilities	480,724	2,135,582
Total liabilities	8,639,815	11,819,437
Net assets		
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock	2,775,840	2,775,840
Capital surplus	2,542,577	3,903,953
Retained earnings	3,966,442	5,462,007
Treasury Stock	△567,835	△778,700
Total shareholders' equity	8,717,025	11,363,100
Other accumulated comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on securities	△314,461	△286,179
Foreign currency translation adjustments	109,571	53,939
Total other accumulated comprehensive income	△204,890	△232,239
Share subscription rights	46,677	79,389
Non-controlling shareholders' equity	1,612,657	-
Total net assets	10,171,470	11,210,251
Total liabilities and net assets	18,811,286	23,029,688

(2) Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY 2019 (1 October 2018~ 30 September 2019)	FY 2020 (1 October 2019~ 30 September 2020)
Net sales	25,276,757	25,872,790
Cost of sales	12,611,387	12,127,541
Gross profit	12,665,370	13,745,249
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10,957,736	10,369,198
Operating income	1,707,633	3,376,051
Non-operating income		
Interest income	103	102
Equity in earnings of affiliates	35,257	110
Gain on investments in partnerships	1,772	16,538
Subsidy income	14,939	38,151
Settlement received	14,051	8,157
Other	41,559	43,942
Total non-operating income	107,684	107,002
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	11,376	10,733
Foreign exchange losses	83,855	63,220
Commissions paid	2,663	93,470
Subsidy loss on refund	-	25,839
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts	-	5,600
Other	3,595	897
Total non-operating expenses	101,490	199,761
Ordinary income	1,713,827	3,283,292
Extraordinary income		
Gain on reversal of subscription rights to shares	-	11,244
Total extraordinary income	-	11,244
Extraordinary loss		
Impairment loss	-	54,972
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	-	49,299
Total extraordinary loss	-	104,271
Income before income taxes	1,713,827	3,190,264
Income taxes	427,380	1,306,090
Income taxes-deferred	225,922	53,810
Total income taxes	653,302	1,359,900
Net income	1,060,525	1,830,364
Net loss (△) attributable to non-controlling shareholders	△16,517	△61,263
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,077,042	1,891,627

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY 2019 (1 October 2018~ 30 September 2019)	FY 2020 (1 October 2019~ 30 September 2020)
Net income	1,060,525	1,830,364
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on securities	△82,685	28,435
Foreign currency translation adjustments	△154,265	△53,039
Share of other comprehensive (loss) income in associates	△7,702	△2,745
Total other comprehensive income	△244,653	△27,349
Comprehensive income	815,871	1,803,014
(Breakdown)		
Comprehensive profit attributable to owners of the parent	832,388	1,864,278
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling shareholders	△16,517	△61,263

(3) Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For FY2019 (1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019)

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury Stock	Total shareholders' equity
Opening balance	2,775,840	2,701,215	2,889,400	△187,303	8,179,153
Change during the year					
Dividend of surplus		△158,637			△158,637
Profit attributable to owners of parent			1,077,042		1,077,042
Purchase of treasury stock				△380,532	△380,532
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity					-
Total changes during the period	-	△158,637	1,077,042	△380,532	537,872
Closing balance	2,775,840	2,542,577	3,966,442	△567,835	8,717,025

	Other accumulated comprehensive income			Share subscription rights	Non-controlling shareholders' equity	Total net assets
	Other Securities Valuation	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Other comprehensive income Total			
Opening balance	△231,866	271,630	39,763	21,406	1,550,724	9,791,048
Change during the year						
Dividend of surplus						△158,637
Profit attributable to owners of parent						1,077,042
Purchase of treasury stock						△380,532
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity	△82,594	△162,058	△244,653	25,270	61,932	△157,449
Total changes during the period	△82,594	△162,058	△244,653	25,270	61,932	380,422
Closing balance	△314,461	109,571	△204,890	46,677	1,612,657	10,171,470

For FY2020 (1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020)

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	Shareholders' equity				
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury Stock	Total shareholders' equity
Opening balance	2,775,840	2,542,577	3,966,442	△567,835	8,717,025
Change during the year					
Dividend of surplus			△214,845		△214,845
Profit attributable to owners of parent			1,891,627		1,891,627
Purchase of treasury stock				△290,350	△290,350
Disposal of treasury stock		△3,712		79,484	75,771
Increase (decrease) in equity due to acquisition of shares of consolidated subsidiaries		1,367,663			1,367,663
Decrease in retained earnings due to change in scope of equity method			△181,217		△181,217
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling shareholders		△2,574			△2,574
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity					-
Total changes during the period	-	1,361,375	1,495,565	△210,865	2,646,075
Closing balance	2,775,840	3,903,953	5,462,007	△778,700	11,363,100

	Other accumulated comprehensive income			Share subscription rights	Non-controlling shareholders' equity	Total net assets
	Securities Valuation	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Other comprehensive income Total			
Opening balance	△314,461	109,571	△204,890	46,677	1,612,657	10,171,470
Change during the year						
Dividend of surplus						△214,845
Profit attributable to owners of parent						1,891,627
Purchase of treasury stock						△290,350
Disposal of treasury stock						75,771
Increase (decrease) in equity due to acquisition of shares of consolidated subsidiaries						1,367,663
Decrease in retained earnings due to change in scope of equity method						△181,217
Change in treasury shares of parent arising from transactions with non-controlling						△2,574

	Other accumulated comprehensive income			Share subscription rights	Non-controlling shareholders' equity	Total net assets
	Securities Valuation	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Other comprehensive income Total			
shareholders						
Net change in items other than shareholders' equity	28,282	△55,631	△27,349	32,712	△1,612,657	△1,607,294
Total changes during the period	28,282	△55,631	△27,349	32,712	△1,612,657	1,038,780
Closing balance	△286,179	53,939	△232,239	79,389	-	11,210,251

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY 2019 (1 October 2018 ~ 30 September 2019)	FY 2020 (1 October 2019 ~ 30 September 2020)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Income before income taxes	1,713,827	3,190,264
Depreciation and amortization	114,048	130,264
Impairment loss	-	54,972
Amortization of goodwill	93,418	105,267
Stock-based Compensation Expense	58,944	104,659
Increase in allowance for doubtful accounts (Decrease:△)	△16,773	5,600
Interest and dividends income	△103	△102
Interest expenses	11,376	10,733
Foreign exchange losses (Gains:△)	△8,292	△312
Equity in losses of affiliates (Gains:△)	△35,257	△110
Loss on investments in partnership (Gains:△)	△1,772	△16,538
Gain on reversal of subscription rights to shares	-	△11,244
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	-	49,299
Decrease in notes and accounts receivable-trade (Increase:△)	△1,678,088	1,585,128
Increase in operational investment securities (Increase: △)	△1,435,734	△666,861
Decrease in inventories (Increase:△)	△848,698	1,135,539
Increase (decrease) in accounts receivable-other (△ increased)	112,952	△1,192,982
Increase in notes and accounts payable-trade (Decrease:△)	4,666	△41,435
Increase in accounts payable-other (Decrease: △)	618,268	422,171
Increase in deposits received (Decrease:△)	71,313	1,318,273
Increase in consumption taxes payable (Decrease:△)	△12,888	144,493
Other	77,618	△131,934
Subtotal	△1,161,175	6,195,147
Interest and dividend received	101,369	12,789
Interest expenses paid	△11,426	△10,960
Income taxes refunded	9,926	105,390
Income taxes paid	△707,734	△347,078
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	△1,769,040	5,955,287
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	△113,654	△42,854
Purchase of intangible assets	△66,533	△104,142
Purchase of investment securities	△161,084	△210,799
Payments for lease and guarantee deposits	△3,500	△24,228
Proceeds from collection of lease and guarantee deposits	14,018	45
Proceeds from distributions from investment partnerships	12,742	9,879
Payments for transfer of business	△20,794	△206,506
Other	△55	200
Cash flow from investing activities	△338,862	△578,407

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	FY 2019 (1 October 2018 ~ 30 September 2019)	FY 2020 (1 October 2019 ~ 30 September 2020)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase in short-term loans payable (Decrease: △)	1,922,900	△1,950,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	2,021,617
Repayment of long-term loans payable	△28,260	-
Purchase of treasury stock	△380,532	△290,350
Sales of treasury stock	-	206
Purchase of treasury stock of subsidiaries in consolidation	-	△180,450
Proceeds from issuance of subscription rights to shares	-	1,418
Payments from changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in change in scope of consolidation	-	△5,855
Cash dividends paid	△158,961	△215,799
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	△19,549	-
Proceeds from share issuance to non-controlling shareholders	98,000	-
Cash flow from financing activities	1,433,595	△619,213
Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	△22,793	△15,883
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents(Decrease:△)	△697,100	4,741,783
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,175,435	5,478,335
Cash and cash equivalents at the year-end	5,478,335	10,220,118

(5) Notes on Consolidated Financial Statements

(Notes regarding the premise of on-going concerns)

Not Applicable

(Segment Information)

1. Overview of Reportable Segments

Selection of Reportable Segment

The Company's reportable segments are possible to separately acquire financial information among the Company's structural units and are subject to reviews that are carried out periodically to make a decision of allocations of management resources and to evaluate performance by the board of directors.

The Company consists of segments classified by each business territory and E-Commerce Business and Incubation Business are the two reportable segments.

Services provided by each segment are as follows:

Segment		Main Business(es)
E-Commerce	Cross-Border	Overseas Forwarding "tenso.com" and Proxy Purchasing Business "Buyee" Global shopping Business "Sekaimon"
	Value Cycle	Apparel Reuse Business "Brandear" Liquor Mediation Business "JOYLAB"
	Retailing And Licensing	Entertainment Business Global Product Business
Incubation		Investment and Consultation Business Pre-Monetized Start-up Business

2. Calculations Method of Each Segment's Net Sales, Profit/Loss, Assets, Liabilities and Other Values

Accounting method of each reportable segment is in accordance with the method mentioned in "Important Elements for Preparing Consolidated Financial Results".

Profit of reportable segments are based on the operating income.

Inter-segment profit and transfer is based on the market price.

3. Information regarding sales, profit or loss, assets, liabilities and other information by reporting segment

FY2019 (1 October 2018 ~ 30 September 2019)

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	Reporting Segment						Adjustments *1, 3	Recorded Amount on Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement *2
	E-Commerce Business				Incubation Business	Total		
	Cross Border	Value Cycle	Retailing and Licensing	Subtotal				
Net Sales								
Sales To Customers	4,929,193	13,164,690	4,931,999	23,025,883	2,250,874	25,276,757	—	25,276,757
Internal Sales or Transfers Between Segments	—	237	5,295	5,533	8,471	14,005	△14,005	—
Total	4,929,193	13,164,928	4,937,295	23,031,417	2,259,345	25,290,763	△14,005	25,276,757
Segment Earnings	725,989	△6,998	122,661	841,652	1,402,643	2,244,295	△536,662	1,707,633
Segment Assets	3,719,088	4,978,847	2,530,830	11,228,767	6,583,545	17,812,312	998,973	18,811,286
Segment Liabilities	2,000,189	1,011,730	2,146,602	5,158,523	3,136,237	8,294,760	345,055	8,639,815
Other Items								
Depreciation	42,454	41,469	6,624	90,548	11,026	101,574	12,473	114,048
Amortization of Goodwill	18,708	74,710	—	93,418	—	93,418	—	93,418
Investment amount by equity method	—	—	—	—	109,612	109,612	36,935	146,547
Change in amount of current and non-current assets	12,953	13,089	2,626	28,669	51,233	79,903	4,587	84,491

* 1. The segment earnings adjustment of △536 Million JPY includes the deletion of inter-segment transactions of △1,824 Million JPY, company-wide revenue of 2,200 Million JPY, that is not distributed to each reporting segment and company-wide costs of △912 Million JPY. Company-wide revenues are mainly the Company's received commission from each subsidiary. Company-wide costs are mainly the Company's administrative costs toward the subsidiaries.

2. Segment profits are adjusted in the operating income of the Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement

3. The Adjustment of Segment Assets of 998 Million JPY include corporate-wide assets of 5,418 Million JPY and elimination of transactions between segments of △4,419 Million JPY that are not distributed among the segments. The main portion of corporate-wide assets include cash held by the holding company and long-term investment funds (investment securities).

FY2020 (1 October 2019 ~ 30 September 2020)

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	Reporting Segment						Adjustments *1, 3	Recorded Amount on Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement *2
	E-Commerce Business				Incubation Business	Total		
	Cross Border	Value Cycle	Retailing and Licensing	Subtotal				
Net Sales								
Sales To Customers	5,913,954	12,180,791	4,011,196	22,105,942	3,766,847	25,872,790	—	25,872,790
Internal Sales or Transfers Between Segments	11,913	—	189	12,103	74,747	86,850	△86,850	—
Total	5,925,868	12,180,791	4,011,386	22,118,046	3,841,595	25,959,641	△86,850	25,872,790
Segment Earnings	1,686,056	103,537	△91,222	1,698,372	2,475,108	4,173,481	△797,429	3,376,051
Segment Assets	5,553,604	4,955,975	3,757,070	14,266,650	7,182,720	21,449,371	1,580,317	23,029,688
Segment Liabilities	3,683,291	1,494,917	3,667,187	8,845,396	3,413,231	12,258,627	△439,189	11,819,437
Other Items								
Depreciation	42,043	42,093	7,487	91,624	26,164	117,789	12,475	130,264
Amortization of Goodwill	—	83,105	—	83,105	22,162	105,267	—	105,267
Investment amount by equity method	—	—	—	—	94,625	94,625	139,040	233,666
Change in amount of current and non-current assets	7,976	52,105	6,688	66,771	308,425	375,196	3,072	378,268

* 1. The segment earnings adjustment of △797 Million JPY includes the deletion of inter-segment transactions of △3,495 Million JPY, company-wide revenue of 3,924 Million JPY, that is not distributed to each reporting segment and company-wide costs of △1,226 Million JPY. Company-wide revenues are mainly the Company's received commission from each subsidiary. Company-wide costs are mainly the Company's administrative costs toward the subsidiaries.

2. Segment profits are adjusted in the operating income of the Consolidated Profit & Loss Statement

3. The Adjustment of Segment Assets of 1,580 Million JPY include corporate-wide assets of 7,853 Million JPY and elimination of transactions between segments of △6,272 Million JPY that are not distributed among the segments. The main portion of corporate-wide assets include cash held by the holding company and long-term investment funds (investment securities).

(Information on losses on noncurrent assets by segment)

FY2019 (1 October 2018 ~ 30 September 2019)

Not Applicable

FY2020 (1 October 2019 ~ 30 September 2020)

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	Reporting Segment						Adjustments	Total
	E-Commerce Business			Subtotal	Incubation Business	Total		
	Cross Border	Value Cycle	Retailing and Licensing					
Impairment Loss	—	34,801	—	34,801	20,171	54,972	—	54,972

(Information regarding amortization of goodwill and undepreciated balance by reporting segment)

FY2019 (1 October 2018 ~ 30 September 2019)

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	Reporting Segment						Adjustments	Total
	E-Commerce Business			Subtotal	Incubation Business	Total		
	Cross Border	Value Cycle	Retailing and Licensing					
Amortization	18,708	74,710	—	93,418	—	93,418	—	93,418
Undepreciated Balance	—	303,842	—	303,842	—	303,842	—	303,842

FY2020 (1 October 2019 ~ 30 September 2020)

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

	Reporting Segment						Adjustments	Total
	E-Commerce Business			Subtotal	Incubation Business	Total		
	Cross Border	Value Cycle	Retailing and Licensing					
Amortization	—	83,105	—	83,105	22,162	105,267	—	105,267
Undepreciated Balance	—	190,297	—	190,297	184,487	374,785	—	374,785

(Information regarding negative goodwill by reporting segment)

Not Applicable

(Information per share)

	FY 2019 (1 October 2018 ~ 30 September 2019)	FY 2020 (1 October 2019 ~ 30 September 2020)
Net assets per share	713.16 JPY	882.12 JPY
Net income per share	89.58 JPY	151.34 JPY
Fully diluted Net income per share	- JPY	150.61 JPY

(Note) 1. The diluted net income per share for this fiscal year is not included as there are no dilutive shares with a dilutive effect.

2. The basic calculation of net assets per share is as follows

Item	FY 2019 (30 September 2019)	FY 2020 (30 September 2020)
Total net assets (1,000JPY)	10,171,470	11,210,251
Amount deducted from net assets (1,000JPY)	1,659,335	79,389
(Non-controlling interests (1,000JPY))	(1,612,657)	-
(Subscription rights to shares (1,000JPY))	(46,677)	(79,389)
Net assets of the year-end in accordance with common stock (1,000JPY)	8,512,135	11,130,861
Outstanding shares of common stock (Shares)	12,332,600	13,335,995
Treasury shares of common stock (Shares)	396,747	717,670
Number of common shares used in the calculation of net assets per share (Shares)	11,935,853	12,618,325

3. The basic calculation of net income per share and diluted net income per share are as follows

	FY 2019 (1 October 2018 ~ 30 September 2019)	FY 2020 (1 October 2019 ~ 30 September 2020)
Net income per share		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent (1,000JPY)	1,077,042	1,891,627
Profit not attributable to owners of parent (1,000JPY)	—	—
Net income attributable to parent company shareholders of common stock (1,000JPY)	1,077,042	1,891,627
Average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal year (Shares)	12,023,665	12,499,504
Diluted net income per share		
Adjusted profit attributable to owners of parent (1,000JPY)	—	—
Interest expense, net of tax (thousand yen))	—	—
Number of increased common shares (Shares)	—	60,342
(Of which, convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights (shares))	—	—
(Of which are share warrants (Shares))	—	(60,342)
As there was no dilutive effect, it is a summary of the diluted shares that were not calculated among the net income	9th Paid Stock Option (Equity Warrant) 3,200 10th Paid Stock Option (Equity Warrant) 6,500 11th Free Stock Option (Equity Warrant) 514	11th Free Stock Option (Equity Warrant) 474 13th Paid Stock Option (Equity Warrant) 2,557

(Important Subsequent Events)

Not Applicable