Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2021

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Japanese Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and its related accounting regulations, and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP"), which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made to the consolidated financial statements issued domestically in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, certain reclassifications and rearrangements have been made in the 2020 consolidated financial statements to conform them to the classifications and presentations used in 2021.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which Yamato Holdings Co., Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated and operates. The translations of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan and have been made at the rate of ¥110.71 to $1, the approximate rate of exchange at March 31, 2021. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Consolidation—The consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, include the accounts of the Company and its 39 significant subsidiaries (together, the "Group").

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, Yamato Lease Co., Ltd. was excluded from the scope of consolidation due to the partial transfer of shares, and KURONEKO Innovation Fund L.P. was newly established and is included in the scope of consolidation.

Under the control and influence concepts, those companies in which the Company, directly or indirectly, is able to exercise control over operations are fully consolidated, and those companies over which the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for by the equity method.

The unconsolidated subsidiaries, whose combined assets, net sales, profit and retained earnings in the aggregate are not significant to the consolidated financial statements, have not been consolidated with the Company.

There were 23 (19 in 2020) affiliates accounted for by the equity method.

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, Yamato Lease Co., Ltd. was excluded from the scope of consolidation due to the partial transfer of shares and is accounted for by the equity method, and VIVL Pte. Ltd. and two other companies are included in the scope of the equity method due to GDEX BHD., an affiliate accounted for using equity method, newly acquiring their shares. GD EXPRESS CARRIER BHD. has changed the company name to GDEX BHD. on December 17, 2020.

Investments in the unconsolidated subsidiaries and several affiliates not accounted for by equity method are stated at cost, less a valuation allowance representing possible losses on the investments that are deemed to be other than temporary. If the equity method of accounting had been applied to the investments in such companies, the effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements would not be material.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All material unrealized profit included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group is also eliminated.

b. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements—Under Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Practical Issues Task Force ("PITF") No. 18, "Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Subsidiaries for the Consolidated Financial Statements," the accounting policies and procedures applied to a parent company and its subsidiaries for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances should in principle be unified for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. However, financial statements prepared by foreign subsidiaries in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used for the consolidation process, except for the following items which should be adjusted in the consolidation process so that profit is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (a) amortization of goodwill; (b) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; (d) cancellation of the fair value model accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model accounting; and (e) recording a gain or loss through profit or loss on the sale of an investment in an equity instrument for the difference between the acquisition cost and selling price, and recording impairment loss through profit or loss for other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument, where a foreign subsidiary elects to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument.

c. Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Foreign Affiliated Companies for the Equity Method—ASBJ Statement No. 16, "Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments," requires adjustments to be made to conform the affiliate's accounting policies for similar transactions and events under similar circumstances to those of the parent company when the affiliate's financial statements are used in applying the equity method, unless it is impracticable to determine such adjustments. In addition, financial statements prepared by foreign affiliated companies in accordance with either International Financial Reporting Standards or generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America tentatively may be used in applying the equity method if the following items are adjusted so that profit is accounted for in accordance with Japanese GAAP, unless they are not material: (a) amortization of goodwill; (b) scheduled amortization of actuarial gain or loss of pensions that has been recorded in equity through other comprehensive income; (c) expensing capitalized development costs of R&D; (d) cancellation of the fair value model accounting for property, plant and equipment and investment properties and incorporation of the cost model accounting ; and (e) recording a gain or loss through profit or loss on the sale of an investment in an equity instrument for the difference between the acquisition cost and selling price, and recording impairment loss through profit or loss for other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument, where a foreign affiliate elects to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument.

d. Recognition of Operating Revenues—The Group recognizes freight charge income as operating revenue at the time when freight has been received from the shipping customer for transportation.

Fees from customers based on installment sales contracts are recognized by the equal installment method.

e. Cash Equivalents—Cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash and that are exposed to insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows include time deposits, certificates of deposit, and mutual funds investing in bonds that represent short-term investments, all of which mature or become due within three months of the date of acquisition.

The difference between cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows was as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated balance sheet	**¥241,523**	¥197,227	**$2,181,584**
Time deposits due beyond three months	**(238)**	(564)	**(2,152)**
Cash and cash equivalents presented in the consolidated statement of cash flows	**¥241,285**	¥196,663	**$2,179,432**

f. Inventories—Inventories are stated at the lower of cost determined by the first-in, first-out method or net selling value.

g. Marketable and Investment Securities—Marketable and investment securities are classified and accounted for, depending on management's intent, as follows: (1) trading securities, which are held for the purpose of earning capital gains in near term, are reported at fair value, and the related unrealized gains and losses are included in earnings; (2) held-to-maturity debt securities, for which there is a positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are reported at amortized cost; and (3) available-for-sale securities, which are not classified as either of the aforementioned securities, are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, reported in a separate component of equity. The Group had no trading securities at March 31, 2021 and 2020.

Non-marketable available-for-sale securities are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

For other-than-temporary declines in fair value, investment securities are reduced to net realizable value by a charge to income.

FINANCIAL SECTION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

h. Property, Plant and Equipment—Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment excluding leased assets of the Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries is computed substantially by the declining-balance method, while the straight-line method is applied to buildings acquired on or after April 1, 1998, and facilities attached to buildings and structures acquired on or after April 1, 2016. Depreciation of leased assets is computed by the straight-line method over the lease period with no residual value carried.

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment of foreign consolidated subsidiaries is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The range of useful lives is principally as follows:

Buildings and structures	7–60 years
Vehicles	2– 7 years
Machinery and equipment	2–20 years

Maintenance and repairs, including minor renewals and improvements, are charged to income as incurred.

i. Long-Lived Assets—The Group reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or asset group exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss would be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the discounted cash flows from the continued use and eventual disposition of the asset or the net selling price at disposition.

j. Other Assets—Amortization of intangible assets is computed by the straight-line method.

Depreciation of leased assets is computed by the straight-line method over the lease period with no residual value carried.

k. Retirement and Pension Plan—The Company and consolidated subsidiaries mainly have a contributory trusted pension plan and an unfunded retirement benefit plan. In addition, a defined contribution retirement plan was introduced along with these defined benefit pension plans.

In calculating the retirement benefit obligations, the straight-line basis is used in determining the amount of the expected retirement benefit obligations attributed to service performed up to the end of the current fiscal year.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss in full in the fiscal year in which it arises. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period within the average remaining service period of the eligible employees (mainly five years) on and after the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which it arises.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized within equity on the consolidated balance sheet after adjusting for tax effects, and funded status is recognized as a liability or asset.

l. Asset Retirement Obligations—An asset retirement obligation is recorded for a legal obligation imposed either by law or contract that results from the acquisition, construction, development, and normal operation of a tangible fixed asset and is associated with the retirement of such tangible fixed asset.

The asset retirement obligation is recognized as the sum of the discounted cash flows required for the future asset retirement and is recorded in the period in which the obligation is incurred if a reasonable estimate can be made. If a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation cannot be made in the period the asset retirement obligation is incurred, the liability should be recognized when a reasonable estimate of the asset retirement obligation can be made. Upon initial recognition of a liability for an asset retirement obligation, an asset retirement cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related fixed asset by the amount of the liability. The asset retirement cost is subsequently allocated to expense through depreciation over the remaining useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period. Any subsequent revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are reflected as reconciliation to the carrying amount of the liability and the capitalized amount of the related asset retirement cost.

m. Leases—For a lessee, all finance lease transactions are capitalized to recognize lease assets and lease obligations in the balance sheet.

For a lessor, all finance leases that deem to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are recognized as lease receivables, and all finance leases that deem not to transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee are recognized as investments in leases.

n. Income Taxes—The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pretax income included in the consolidated statement of income. The asset and liability approach is used to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred taxes are measured by applying currently enacted income tax rates to the temporary differences.

o. Foreign Currency Transactions—All short and long-term monetary receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

p. Foreign Currency Financial Statements—The balance sheet accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rate as of the balance sheet date except for equity, which is translated at the historical rate. Differences arising from such translation are shown as "Foreign currency translation adjustments" under accumulated other comprehensive income in a separate component of equity.

Revenue and expense accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the current exchange rates as of the balance sheet date.

q. Per Share Information—Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit attributable to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period, retroactively adjusted for stock splits.

Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities were exercised or converted into common stock. Diluted earnings per share of common stock assumes full conversion of the outstanding convertible notes and bonds at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance) with an applicable adjustment for related interest expense, net of tax, and full exercise of outstanding warrants.

For the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, diluted earnings per share is not disclosed because the Company had no dilutive securities.

Cash dividends per share presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of income are dividends applicable to the respective fiscal years, including dividends to be paid after the end of the year.

r. Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—Under ASBJ Statement No. 24, "Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," and ASBJ Guidance No. 24, "Guidance on Accounting Standard for Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," accounting treatments are required as follows:

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies—When a new accounting policy is applied following revision of an accounting standard, the new policy is applied retrospectively unless the revised accounting standard includes specific transitional provisions, in which case the entity shall comply with the specific transitional provisions. (2) Changes in Presentation—When the presentation of financial statements is changed, prior-period financial statements are reclassified in accordance with the new presentation. (3) Changes in Accounting Estimates—A change in an accounting estimate is accounted for in the period of the change if the change affects that period only, and is accounted for prospectively if the change affects both the period of the change and future periods. (4) Corrections of Prior-Period Errors—When an error in prior-period financial statements is discovered, those statements are restated.

s. New Performance-Based Share Remuneration Plan "Board Benefit Trust (BBT)"— In accordance with the resolution at the 155th General Shareholders' Meeting on June 23, 2020, the Company introduced a new performance-based share remuneration plan "Board Benefit Trust (BBT)" for the directors (except for outside directors) and executive officers who do not concurrently serve as directors of the Company ("Officers"). This plan purports to further enhance the connection between Officers' remuneration and performance and share value of the Company, and raise their motivation to make contributions to increase the Company's long-term performance and corporate value by sharing not only the benefits of a rise in share prices but also the risk of a decline in share prices with shareholders.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Plan is a performance-based share remuneration plan in which the trust acquires the Company's shares using money contributed by the Company as the source of funds, and Officers are provided with the Company's shares and cash equivalent to the market value of the Company's shares ("Shares of the Company") through the trust in accordance with "Regulation for Benefit of Shares to Officers" established by the Company. As a general rule, Officers shall be entitled to receive Shares of the Company at the time of retirement.

The Company applies the same accounting method as stipulated in the ASBJ PITF No.30, "Practical Solution on Transactions of Delivering the Company's Own Stock to Employee etc. through Trusts."

The book value (excluding incidental costs) of the Company's shares now held by the trust bank is accounted for as treasury stock in the equity section of the Company's consolidated balance sheet. At March 31, 2021, the book value and number of treasury stock held by the trust bank are ¥1,376 million ($12,433 thousand) and 483,700 shares, respectively.

t. New Accounting Pronouncements

(1) Accounting standards for revenue recognition

In March 2020, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 29, "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition," and ASBJ Guidance No. 30, "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition". An entity should recognize revenue by applying the following steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The accounting standard and guidance will be applied from the beginning of the fiscal year that begins on or after April 1, 2021.

In applying Accounting standards for revenue recognition, retained earnings will be adjusted for cumulative effects of accounting policies then. The effect of this application on the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

(2) Accounting standards and guidance for fair value measurement

In July 2019, the ASBJ issued ASBJ Statement No. 30, "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement", ASBJ Statement No. 9, "Accounting Standard for Measurement of Inventories", ASBJ Statement No. 10, "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments", ASBJ Guidance No. 31, "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement", ASBJ Guidance No. 19, "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments."

ASBJ tried ensuring consistency between Japanese accounting standards and international accounting standards mainly for guidance and disclosures on fair value of financial instruments and issued "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement", etc. based on the fact that International Accounting Standards Board and Financial Accounting Standards Board had already issued detailed guidance on fair value measurement, which are almost identical to each other. As the basic policy in developing accounting standards for fair value measurement, ASBJ incorporated basically all of the matters defined in IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement from a standpoint of increasing comparability of financial statements among domestic and foreign companies by using a unified measurement method. Furthermore, ASBJ defined alternative accounting treatment to the individual matters without impairing comparability of financial statements considering accounting practices, etc. common in Japan.

The accounting standards and guidance will be applied from the beginning of fiscal year that begins on or after April 1, 2021.

The Company is now in the process of measuring the effect of applying the accounting standard and guidance.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year based on accounting estimates that may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2021
Property, plant and equipment	¥406,313	$3,670,063
Intangible assets	29,555	266,959

In cases where there are indications that an asset may be impaired, an impairment test is performed based on the future cash flows generated by the asset. The cash-generating unit, used to determine whether it is necessary for an asset to recognize impairment loss, is the smallest unit in an asset group generating cash inflows generally independent of cash inflows from other assets or asset groups. Because the delivery segment holds most of the above property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, the undiscounted future cash flows used in determining recognition of impairment losses on those assets of the business are based on future management plans that include, as important assumptions, the unit price and the transaction volume of TA-Q-BIN. These assumptions may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year and thereafter if it becomes necessary for them to be reconsidered due to uncertain economic conditions and the operating conditions of the Group.

4. INSTALLMENT RECEIVABLES

Sales recorded on the installment basis were 0.3% of operating revenues in both 2021 and 2020.

Annual maturities of installment receivables at March 31, 2021, and related amortization of deferred profit on installment sales are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
Year Ending March 31	Receivables	Deferred Profit on Installment Sales	Receivables	Deferred Profit on Installment Sales
2022	¥21,358	¥1,796	$192,922	$16,221
2023	10,675	1,249	96,423	11,277
2024	6,258	761	56,523	6,878
2025	3,367	409	30,412	3,695
2026	1,690	213	15,264	1,922
2027 and thereafter	2,295	353	20,735	3,192
Total	¥45,643	¥4,781	$412,279	$43,185

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories at March 31, 2021 and 2020, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Merchandise	¥ 392	¥ 552	$ 3,541
Work in process	118	166	1,063
Raw materials and supplies	1,771	3,498	15,996
Total	¥2,281	¥4,216	$20,600

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

6. MARKETABLE AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Marketable and investment securities as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen 2021	Millions of Yen 2020	Thousands of U.S. Dollars 2021
Non-current:			
Marketable equity securities	**¥35,833**	¥26,466	**$323,662**
Non-marketable equity securities	**931**	935	**8,408**
Other	**3,239**	1,804	**29,260**
Total	**¥40,003**	¥29,205	**$361,330**

Information regarding each category of the securities classified as available-for-sale at March 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

Millions of Yen 2021	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale: Equity securities	**¥14,842**	**¥21,635**	**¥644**	**¥35,833**

Millions of Yen 2020	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale: Equity securities	¥14,507	¥12,797	¥838	¥26,466

Thousands of U.S. Dollars 2021	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities classified as:				
Available-for-sale: Equity securities	**$134,066**	**$195,416**	**$5,820**	**$323,662**

Information for available-for-sale securities, which were sold during the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

March 31, 2021 (Millions of Yen)	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**¥ 1**	**¥—**	**¥—**
Other	**15**	**2**	
Total	**¥16**	**¥ 2**	**¥—**

March 31, 2020 (Millions of Yen)	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Available-for-sale: Equity securities	¥1,978	¥1,300	¥—

March 31, 2021 (Thousands of U.S. Dollars)	Proceeds	Realized Gains	Realized Losses
Available-for-sale:			
Equity securities	**$ 5**	**$—**	**$—**
Other	**135**	**15**	
Total	**$140**	**$15**	**$—**

Loss on valuation of available-for-sale equity securities for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were ¥355 million ($3,205 thousand) and ¥140 million, respectively.

7. LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Group reviewed its long-lived assets for impairment as of the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020. As a result, the Group recognized an impairment loss of ¥877 million ($7,920 thousand) as other expense for asset groups of idle assets of Yamato Transport Co., Ltd. and 10 other asset groups for the year ended March 31, 2021, and ¥991 million as other expense for the asset groups of the Trade Logistics Service of Yamato Global Logistics Japan Co., Ltd. and 16 other asset groups for the year ended March 31, 2020, due to continuous operating losses of those units or significant declines in market prices. The carrying amounts of the relevant asset groups were written down to their recoverable amounts. In the case where the net selling prices were used as recoverable amounts, idle assets were evaluated at zero, and the relevant asset groups other than idle assets were evaluated mainly based on Real Estate Appraisal Standards, assessed value of fixed assets, and posted land prices. In the case where the recoverable amounts were measured at its value in use, the discount rates used for computation of present value of future cash flows for years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were 5.96% and 4.32%, respectively.

8. BANK LOANS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Short-term bank loans at March 31, 2021 and 2020, consisted of notes to banks and bank overdrafts. The weighted-average interest rates applicable to the bank loans as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, were approximately 0.073% and 0.092%, respectively.

Long-term debt at March 31, 2021 and 2020, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen 2021	Millions of Yen 2020	Thousands of U.S. Dollars 2021
0.160% to 0.299% loans from banks due 2021 to 2022	**¥ 14,000**		**$ 126,456**
0.120% to 0.299% loans from banks due 2020 to 2022		¥ 19,500	
Lease obligations	**31,154**	25,339	**281,400**
Unsecured 0.090% bonds due in March 2021		10,000	
Total	**45,154**	54,839	**407,856**
Less current portion	**(19,055)**	(19,079)	**(172,115)**
Total	**¥ 26,099**	¥ 35,760	**$ 235,741**

Annual maturities of long-term debt at March 31, 2021, are as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2022	**¥19,055**	**$172,115**
2023	**4,534**	**40,951**
2024	**3,785**	**34,189**
2025	**2,505**	**22,623**
2026	**1,504**	**13,587**
2027 and thereafter	**13,771**	**124,391**
Total	**¥45,154**	**$407,856**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

9. RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLANS

The Group has defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution retirement plans for employees.

The defined benefit pension plans provide, under most circumstances, that employees terminating their employment are entitled to retirement benefits determined based on the rate of pay at the time of termination, years of service, and certain other factors. Such retirement benefits are made in the form of a lump-sum severance payment from the Company or from the consolidated subsidiaries and annuity payments from a trustee. Employees are entitled to larger payments if the termination is involuntary, by retirement at the mandatory retirement age, by death, or by voluntary retirement at certain specific ages exceeding the standard retirement age.

(1) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The changes in defined benefit obligation for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Balance at beginning of year	¥177,835	¥172,209	$1,606,318
Service cost	14,016	13,146	126,596
Interest cost	177	171	1,599
Actuarial loss arising during the year	1,129	519	10,195
Retirement benefits paid	(8,967)	(8,210)	(80,992)
Decrease due to change in scope of consolidation	(331)		(2,992)
Balance at end of year	¥183,859	¥177,835	$1,660,724

The changes in plan assets for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Balance at beginning of year	¥ 98,728	¥97,863	$ 891,774
Expected return on plan assets	984	979	8,882
Actuarial gain (loss) arising during the year	10,564	(2,379)	95,420
Contributions from the employer	4,540	4,448	41,012
Retirement benefits paid	(2,244)	(2,183)	(20,268)
Decrease due to change in scope of consolidation	(391)		(3,536)
Balance at end of year	¥112,181	¥98,728	$1,013,284

Reconciliation between the liability recorded in the consolidated balance sheet and the balances of defined benefit obligation and plan assets as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Defined benefit obligation of funded plan	¥ 66,676	¥ 65,656	$ 602,257
Plan assets	(112,181)	(98,728)	(1,013,284)
	(45,505)	(33,072)	(411,027)
Defined benefit obligation of unfunded plan	117,183	112,179	1,058,467
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥ 71,678	¥ 79,107	$ 647,440

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Liability for employees' retirement benefits	¥71,835	¥79,231	$648,855
Asset for employees' retirement benefits	(157)	(124)	(1,415)
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	¥71,678	¥79,107	$647,440

The amount of the liability and asset for employees' retirement benefits that are offset individually by the Company and subsidiaries are combined.

The components of net periodic benefit costs for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Service cost	¥14,016	¥13,146	$126,596
Interest cost	177	171	1,599
Expected return on plan assets	(984)	(979)	(8,882)
Recognized actuarial loss	3,897	2,029	35,198
Others	125	(6)	1,134
Net periodic benefit costs	¥17,231	¥14,361	$155,645

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income (before income tax effect adjustments) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Actuarial gain (loss)	¥13,337	¥(869)	$120,468
Total	¥13,337	¥(869)	$120,468

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (before income tax effect adjustments) in respect of defined retirement benefit plans as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Unrecognized actuarial gain (loss)	¥8,108	¥(5,232)	$73,240
Total	¥8,108	¥(5,232)	$73,240

Plan assets as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, consisted of the following:

	2021	2020
General accounts	30%	33%
Debt investments	23	24
Equity investments	24	18
Others	23	25
Total	100%	100%

Assumptions used for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were set forth as follows:

	2021	2020
Discount rate	0.1%	0.1%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	1.0%	1.0%

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined on the basis of the distribution of plan assets, past performance of respective assets that make up investments of plan assets, and market trends.

(2) Defined Contribution Retirement Plans

The amounts contributed to the defined contribution retirement plans of the Group for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were ¥3,060 million ($27,642 thousand) and ¥2,764 million, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

10. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The changes in asset retirement obligations for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen 2021	Millions of Yen 2020	Thousands of U.S. Dollars 2021
Balance at beginning of year	**¥8,927**	¥8,686	**$80,631**
Additional provisions associated with the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**840**	777	**7,589**
Reconciliation associated with passage of time	**107**	112	**966**
Reconciliation associated with changes in accounting estimates	**(19)**	(89)	**(171)**
Reduction associated with settlement of asset retirement obligations	**(206)**	(559)	**(1,856)**
Others	**(3)**		**(30)**
Balance at end of year	**¥9,646**	¥8,927	**$87,129**

Changes in accounting estimates were recorded as it became evident that the estimate of the discounted cash flows required for future asset retirement would change at the beginning of the year. A reconciliation has been prepared for the change, which resulted in a decrease of the asset retirement obligation for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, by ¥19 million ($171 thousand) and ¥89 million, respectively.

11. EQUITY

Japanese companies are subject to the Companies Act of Japan (the "Companies Act"). The significant provisions in the Companies Act that affect financial and accounting matters are summarized below:

a. Dividends

Under the Companies Act, companies can pay dividends at any time during the fiscal year in addition to the year-end dividend upon resolution at the shareholders' meeting. For companies that meet certain criteria such as (1) having a Board of Directors, (2) having independent auditors, (3) having an Audit & Supervisory Board, and (4) the term of service of the directors being prescribed as one year rather than the normal two-year term by its articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors may declare dividends (except for dividends-in-kind) at any time during the fiscal year if the company has prescribed so in its articles of incorporation. The Company meets all the above criteria.

The Companies Act permits companies to distribute dividends-in-kind (non-cash assets) to shareholders subject to a certain limitation and additional requirements.

Semiannual interim dividends may also be paid once a year upon resolution by the Board of Directors if the articles of incorporation of the company so stipulate. The Companies Act provides certain limitations on the amounts available for dividends or the purchase of treasury stock. The limitation is defined as the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, but the amount of net assets after dividends must be maintained at no less than ¥3 million.

b. Increases/Decreases and Transfer of Common Stock, Reserve and Surplus

The Companies Act requires that an amount equal to 10% of dividends must be appropriated as a legal reserve (a component of retained earnings) or as additional paid-in capital (a component of capital surplus) depending on the equity account charged upon the payment of such dividends until the aggregate amount of legal reserve and additional paid-in capital equals 25% of the common stock. Under the Companies Act, the total amount of additional paid-in capital and legal reserve may be reversed without limitation. The Companies Act also provides that common stock, legal reserve, additional paid-in capital, other capital surplus, and retained earnings can be transferred among the accounts within equity under certain conditions upon resolution of the shareholders.

c. Treasury Stock

The Companies Act also provides for companies to purchase treasury stock and dispose of such treasury stock by resolution of the Board of Directors. The amount of treasury stock purchased cannot exceed the amount available for distribution to the shareholders, which is determined by a specific formula. The Companies Act also provides that companies can purchase both treasury stock acquisition rights and treasury stock. Such treasury stock acquisition rights are presented as a separate component of equity.

12. INCOME TAXES

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries are subject to Japanese national and local income taxes, which, in the aggregate, resulted in normal effective statutory tax rates of 30.6% for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards which resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen 2021	Millions of Yen 2020	Thousands of U.S. Dollars 2021
Deferred tax assets:			
Accrued expenses	**¥ 12,265**	¥ 10,961	**$ 110,788**
Legal welfare expense	**2,027**	1,811	**18,308**
Enterprise tax	**2,312**	2,100	**20,884**
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**492**	679	**4,446**
Tax loss carryforwards	**11,593**	10,056	**104,718**
Liability for employees' retirement benefits	**24,591**	24,425	**222,119**
Loss on valuation of land	**20,759**	20,759	**187,511**
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	**4,326**	4,656	**39,076**
Loss on valuation of investment securities	**1,167**	1,145	**10,536**
Unrealized profit	**3,047**	3,048	**27,521**
Loss on valuation of telephone subscription rights	**417**	403	**3,765**
Other	**8,251**	7,863	**74,524**
Total of tax loss carryforwards and temporary differences	**91,247**	87,906	**824,196**
Less valuation allowance for tax loss carryforwards	**(11,588)**	(9,541)	**(104,663)**
Less valuation allowance for temporary differences	**(26,637)**	(26,947)	**(240,602)**
Total valuation allowance	**(38,225)**	(36,488)	**(345,265)**
Deferred tax assets	**¥ 53,022**	¥ 51,418	**$ 478,931**
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	**¥ (5,807)**	(3,318)	**$ (52,453)**
Other	**(6,784)**	(4,553)	**(61,279)**
Deferred tax liabilities	**¥(12,591)**	(7,871)	**$(113,732)**
Deferred tax assets—net	**¥ 40,431**	¥ 43,547	**$ 365,199**

The expiration of tax loss carryforwards, the related valuation allowances and the resulting net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2021, are as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen: Deferred Tax Assets Relating to Tax Loss Carryforwards	Millions of Yen: Less Valuation Allowances for Tax Loss Carryforwards	Millions of Yen: Net Deferred Tax Assets Relating to Tax Loss Carryforwards
2022	**¥ 198**	**¥ (198)**	**¥ —**
2023	**308**	**(308)**	
2024	**353**	**(353)**	
2025	**118**	**(118)**	
2026	**109**	**(109)**	
2027 and thereafter	**10,507**	**(10,502)**	**5**
Total	**¥11,593**	**¥(11,588)**	**¥ 5**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Thousands of U.S. Dollars		
Year Ending March 31	Deferred Tax Assets Relating to Tax Loss Carryforwards	Less Valuation Allowances for Tax Loss Carryforwards	Net Deferred Tax Assets Relating to Tax Loss Carryforwards
2022	**$ 1,786**	**$ (1,786)**	**$—**
2023	**2,781**	**(2,781)**	
2024	**3,186**	**(3,186)**	
2025	**1,065**	**(1,065)**	
2026	**987**	**(987)**	
2027 and thereafter	**94,913**	**(94,858)**	**55**
Total	**$104,718**	**$(104,663)**	**$55**

Reconciliation between the normal effective statutory tax rates and the actual effective tax rates reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2021, with the corresponding figures for 2020 was as follows:

	2021	2020
Normal effective statutory tax rate	**30.6%**	30.6%
Per capita levy of local taxes	**3.4**	7.2
Difference of tax rates for foreign subsidiaries	**0.1**	1.3
Valuation allowance	**2.6**	5.7
Share of profit or loss of entities accounted for using equity method	**0.3**	2.9
Other—net	**1.0**	0.9
Actual effective tax rate	**38.0%**	48.6%

13. LEASES

(1) Lessee

The Group leases certain building, machinery, computer equipment and other assets.

Future rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases at March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Due within one year	**¥ 5,451**	¥ 4,996	**$ 49,236**
Due after one year	**21,079**	25,672	**190,396**
Total	**¥26,530**	¥30,668	**$239,632**

(2) Lessor

The net investments in lease as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, were summarized as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Gross lease receivables	**¥—**	¥50,250	**$—**
Unguaranteed residual values		6,544	
Unearned interest income		(3,853)	
Investments in leases—current	**¥—**	¥52,941	**$—**

The minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases at March 31, 2021 and 2020, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Due within one year	**¥—**	¥3,109	**$—**
Due after one year		3,271	
Total	**¥—**	¥6,380	**$—**

As Yamato Lease Co., Ltd. was excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of the sales of shares, there were no finance leases or operating lease transactions by the lessor during the current fiscal year.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

(1) Group Policy for Financial Instruments

The Group uses financial instruments, mainly long-term debt including bank loans and bonds, in order to expand its business based on its investment plan to expand its network. Cash surpluses, if any, are invested in low risk financial assets. Derivatives are used, not for speculative purposes, but to manage exposure to interest fluctuation risk. Certain consolidated subsidiaries conduct leasing or installment sales operations.

(2) Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments and the Risk Management for Financial Instruments

Receivables such as notes and accounts receivable and installment sales receivable are exposed to customer credit risk. Therefore, the Group minimizes customers' credit risk by monitoring collections and accrued receivables at due dates.

Marketable and investment securities are mainly equity securities of the companies with which the Group has business relationships or capital alliances. Such securities are exposed to the risk of market price fluctuations.

Most payment terms of payables such as notes and accounts payable are less than one year.

Short-term bank loans and long-term bank loans are mainly related to a financial business. Bank loans are mainly variable interest rate loans.

Accounts payable and bank loans exposed to liquidity risks are managed by each company of the Group, such as through fund settlement, bookkeeping, monitoring of the balances outstanding, and managing cash flows.

(3) Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices in active markets. If a quoted price is not available, other rational valuation techniques are used instead. The value could vary depending on the technique used.

Fair values of financial instruments at March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		
March 31, 2021	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥241,523**	**¥241,523**	
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**212,766**		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(29)**		
	212,737	**212,754**	**¥ 17**
Installment sales receivable	**45,643**		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(1,020)**		
Deferred profit on installment sales	**(4,781)**		
	39,842	**44,600**	**4,758**
Available-for-sale securities	**35,833**	**35,833**	
Shares of affiliates	**7,003**	**13,194**	**6,191**
Liabilities:			
Trade notes and accounts payable	**153,860**	**153,860**	
Short-term loans	**34,000**	**33,997**	**(3)**
Long-term loans			

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2020	Millions of Yen Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥197,227	¥197,227	
Trade notes and accounts receivable	213,981		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(53)		
	213,928	213,503	¥ (425)
Installment sales receivable	46,088		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,218)		
Deferred profit on installment sales	(5,028)		
	39,842	44,808	4,966
Available-for-sale securities	26,466	26,466	
Shares of affiliates	8,045	9,229	1,184
Liabilities:			
Trade notes and accounts payable	147,082	147,082	
Short-term loans	75,500	75,497	(3)
Long-term loans	14,000	14,002	2

March 31, 2021	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	**$2,181,584**	**$2,181,584**	
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**1,921,832**		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(262)**		
	1,921,570	**1,921,720**	**$ 150**
Installment sales receivable	**412,279**		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	**(9,215)**		
Deferred profit on installment sales	**(43,185)**		
	359,879	**402,859**	**42,980**
Available-for-sale securities	**323,662**	**323,662**	
Shares of affiliates	**63,258**	**119,173**	**55,915**
Liabilities:			
Trade notes and accounts payable	**1,389,758**	**1,389,758**	
Short-term loans	**307,108**	**307,086**	**(22)**
Long-term loans			

Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Trade notes and accounts receivable

The fair values of receivables are measured at the amount to be received at maturity discounted at the Group's assumed corporate discount rate. A portion of these receivables is determined by discounting the future cash flows related to the receivables at the rate of government bonds.

Installment sales receivable

Allowances for doubtful accounts and deferred profit on installment sales are deducted from the fair values of installment sales receivable, which are determined by discounting the future cash flows related to the installment sales receivable at the market interest rate.

Marketable and investment securities

The fair values of marketable and investment securities are measured at the quoted market price of the stock exchange for the equity instruments, and at the quoted price obtained from the financial institution for certain debt instruments. Fair value information for marketable and investment securities by classification is included in Note 6.

Trade notes and accounts payable

The fair values of payables, all of which are substantially paid within one year, are measured at the amount to be paid.

Short-term loans and long-term loans

The fair values of short-term bank loans and long-term loans are determined by discounting the future cash flows related to the debt at the Group's assumed corporate borrowing rate.

The current portion of long-term bank loans is included in short-term loans in the above table in addition to short-term bank loans on the consolidated balance sheet. Lease payments are not included in long-term loans in the above table.

(4) Financial Instruments Whose Fair Value Cannot Be Reliably Determined

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	**2021**
Shares of affiliates	**¥4,359**	¥2,162	**$39,370**
Other	**5,037**	3,637	**45,496**

(5) Maturity Analysis for Financial Assets and Securities with Contractual Maturities

March 31, 2021	Millions of Yen Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years
Cash and cash equivalents	**¥241,523**		
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**212,686**	**¥ 80**	
Installment sales receivable	**21,358**	**21,990**	**¥2,295**
Total	**¥475,567**	**¥22,070**	**¥2,295**

March 31, 2020	Millions of Yen Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years
Cash and cash equivalents	¥197,227		
Trade notes and accounts receivable	199,214	¥14,657	¥ 110
Installment sales receivable	22,467	22,242	1,379
Total	¥418,908	¥36,899	¥1,489

March 31, 2021	Thousands of U.S. Dollars Due in One Year or Less	Due after One Year through Five Years	Due after Five Years
Cash and cash equivalents	**$2,181,584**		
Trade notes and accounts receivable	**1,921,103**	**$ 729**	
Installment sales receivable	**192,922**	**198,622**	**$20,735**
Total	**$4,295,609**	**$199,351**	**$20,735**

(6) Maturity Analysis for Long-Term Loans

Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
2022	**¥14,000**	**$126,456**
Total	**¥14,000**	**$126,456**

Please see Note 8 for annual maturities of long-term loans.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

15. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Thousands of U.S. Dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥10,487	¥(5,579)	$ 94,722
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	(72)	(1,086)	(645)
Amount before income tax effect	10,415	(6,665)	94,077
Income tax effect	(2,489)	1,737	(22,482)
Total	¥ 7,926	¥(4,928)	$ 71,595
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥(994)	¥ 199	$ (8,979)
Remeasurements of defined employees' retirement benefit plans:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ 9,435	¥(2,898)	$ 85,225
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	3,902	2,029	35,243
Amount before income tax effect	13,337	(869)	120,468
Income tax effect	(3,915)	256	(35,364)
Total	¥ 9,422	¥ (613)	$85,104
Share of other comprehensive income of entities accounted for using equity method:			
Adjustments arising during the year	¥ 1	¥ (274)	$ 11
Reclassification adjustments to profit or loss	2		20
Total	¥ 3	¥ (274)	$ 31
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	¥16,357	¥(5,616)	$147,751

16. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, was as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of Shares	Yen	U.S. Dollars
	Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	Weighted-average Shares	EPS	
Year Ended March 31, 2021				
Basic EPS—Profit attributable to common shareholders	¥56,701	374,150	¥151.55	$1.37
Year Ended March 31, 2020				
Basic EPS—Profit attributable to common shareholders	¥22,324	393,171	¥56.78	

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) Description of Reportable Segments

The Group identifies operating segments as components of entity for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

The Company, as a pure holding company, forms six reportable segments classified according to business content and manages them based on these reportable segments. Therefore, the Group has the following six reporting segments: "Delivery," "BIZ-Logistics," "Home Convenience," "e-Business," "Financial," and "Autoworks" based on the above policy.

The Group defines the reporting segments as follows:

Delivery:	Small-parcel delivery services such as *TA-Q-BIN* (door-to-door parcel delivery) and Kuroneko DM-Bin (posting service)
BIZ-Logistics:	Intercompany logistics services, aimed at the B2B supply-chain management market
Home Convenience:	Lifestyle support services intimately connected with the needs of local markets, such as moving and household effects delivery services
e-Business:	Information services targeted at the business market, including ASP services and the development of information systems
Financial:	Financial services targeted at business customers and consumers, such as settlement and collection
Autoworks:	Vehicle maintenance services and fuel supply targeted at transport companies

(2) Methods of Measurement for the Amounts of Segment Revenues, Segment Profit, Segment Assets, and Other Items for Each Reportable Segment

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are consistent with those disclosed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) Information about Segment Revenues, Segment Profit, Segment Assets, and Other Items

Millions of Yen

2021	Delivery	BIZ-Logistics	Home Convenience	e-Business	Financial	Autoworks	Other	Total	Reconciliation	Consolidated
Segment revenues:										
Segment revenues from customers	¥1,418,993	¥146,609	¥26,848	¥28,418	¥ 39,672	¥21,833	¥13,494	¥1,695,867	¥ —	¥1,695,867
Intersegment revenues	58,909	14,742	10,733	50,583	100	31,612	61,709	228,388	(228,388)	
Total segment revenues	¥1,477,902	¥161,351	¥37,581	¥79,001	¥ 39,772	¥53,445	¥75,203	¥1,924,255	¥(228,388)	¥1,695,867
Segment profit (loss)	¥ 77,196	¥ 5,109	¥ (5,700)	¥11,669	¥ 6,277	¥ 3,600	¥21,136	¥ 119,287	¥ (27,165)	¥ 92,122
Segment assets	757,833	78,317	13,675	52,327	140,914	30,102	22,403	1,095,571	(5,580)	1,089,991
Other:										
Depreciation and amortization	38,215	3,433	452	2,500	1,075	756	936	47,367	1,495	48,862
Investment in entities accounted for using equity method	430	1,599						2,029	9,162	11,191
Increase of tangible and intangible fixed assets	35,066	3,945	908	2,783	2,116	2,502	600	47,920	7,512	55,432

Millions of Yen

2020	Delivery	BIZ-Logistics	Home Convenience	e-Business	Financial	Autoworks	Other	Total	Reconciliation	Consolidated
Segment revenues:										
Segment revenues from customers	¥1,310,068	¥143,934	¥ 27,806	¥30,579	¥ 77,073	¥24,923	¥15,764	¥1,630,147	¥ —	¥1,630,147
Intersegment revenues	56,763	13,837	11,399	43,188	2,815	30,976	66,018	224,996	(224,996)	
Total segment revenues	¥1,366,831	¥157,771	¥ 39,205	¥73,767	¥ 79,888	¥55,899	¥81,782	¥1,855,143	¥(224,996)	¥1,630,147
Segment profit (loss)	¥ 27,250	¥ 4,976	¥(10,062)	¥10,669	¥ 6,323	¥ 4,295	¥36,045	¥ 79,496	¥ (34,795)	¥ 44,701
Segment assets	687,610	74,998	12,649	47,452	245,235	29,567	22,458	1,119,969	(19,229)	1,100,740
Other:										
Depreciation and amortization	41,586	3,301	433	3,231	4,725	678	842	54,796	287	55,083
Investment in entities accounted for using equity method	440	1,550						1,990	8,045	10,035
Increase of tangible and intangible fixed assets	41,852	3,184	325	1,884	4,334	1,639	637	53,855	1,179	55,034

Thousands of U.S. Dollars

2021	Delivery	BIZ-Logistics	Home Convenience	e-Business	Financial	Autoworks	Other	Total	Reconciliation	Consolidated
Segment revenues:										
Segment revenues from customers	$12,817,211	$1,324,264	$242,506	$256,686	$ 358,335	$197,215	$121,886	$15,318,103	$ —	$15,318,103
Intersegment revenues	532,100	133,159	96,950	456,901	904	285,536	557,392	2,062,942	(2,062,942)	
Total segment revenues	$13,349,311	$1,457,423	$339,456	$713,587	$ 359,239	$482,751	$679,278	$17,381,045	$(2,062,942)	$15,318,103
Segment profit (loss)	$ 697,279	$ 46,143	$ (51,485)	$105,405	$ 56,694	$ 32,520	$190,917	$ 1,077,473	$ (245,375)	$ 832,098
Segment assets	6,845,205	707,406	123,520	472,654	1,272,821	271,898	202,362	9,895,866	(50,401)	9,845,465
Other:										
Depreciation and amortization	345,183	31,008	4,079	22,584	9,708	6,832	8,452	427,846	13,503	441,349
Investment in entities accounted for using equity method	3,885	14,441						18,326	82,757	101,083
Increase of tangible and intangible fixed assets	316,742	35,634	8,198	25,142	19,114	22,597	5,416	432,843	67,852	500,695

Notes: "Other" includes JITBOX charter services and shared services.
Segment revenues and segment profit of "Other" include dividends for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, of ¥29,569 million ($267,083 thousand) and ¥37,024 million, respectively, which the Company received from its subsidiaries as a pure holding company.
Reconciliations are as follows:
(1) Reconciliations of segment profit for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, of ¥ 27,165 million ($245,375 thousand) and ¥34,795 million, respectively, are intersegment eliminations and others.
(2) Reconciliations of segment assets at March 31, 2021 and 2020, of ¥5,580 million ($50,401 thousand) and ¥19,229 million, respectively, include intersegment eliminations of assets and liabilities of ¥190,713 million ($1,722,639 thousand) and ¥151,149 million, and corporate assets which are not allocated to each reporting segment of ¥185,133 million ($1,672,238 thousand) and ¥131,920 million, respectively.
(3) Reconciliations of investments in entities accounted for using equity method at March 31, 2021 and 2020, of ¥9,162 million ($82,757 thousand) and ¥8,045 million, respectively, are investments which are not allocated to each reporting segment.
(4) Reconciliations of increases of tangible and intangible fixed assets at March 31, 2021 and 2020, of ¥7,512 million ($67,852 thousand) and ¥1,179 million, respectively, include the Company's capital investment.
Segment profit is reconciled with operating profit in the consolidated statement of income.

[Related Information about Reporting Segments]

(1) Information about Products and Services

Operating revenues from customers for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

Millions of Yen

2021				2020			
TA-Q-BIN	Kuroneko DM-Bin	Other	Total	*TA-Q-BIN*	Kuroneko DM-Bin	Other	Total
¥1,269,483	¥53,010	¥373,374	¥1,695,867	¥1,164,287	¥61,416	¥404,444	¥1,630,147

Thousands of U.S. Dollars

2021			
TA-Q-BIN	Kuroneko DM-Bin	Other	Total
$11,466,747	$478,815	$3,372,541	$15,318,103

(2) Information about Geographical Areas

Operating revenues for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

Millions of Yen

2021				2020			
Japan	North America	Other	Total	Japan	North America	Other	Total
¥1,664,057	¥11,049	¥20,761	¥1,695,867	¥1,599,373	¥11,517	¥19,257	¥1,630,147

Thousands of U.S. Dollars

2021			
Japan	North America	Other	Total
$15,030,779	$99,801	$187,523	$15,318,103

Property, plant and equipment at March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

Millions of Yen

2021				2020			
Japan	North America	Other	Total	Japan	North America	Other	Total
¥404,073	¥448	¥1,792	¥406,313	¥421,921	¥403	¥1,512	¥423,836

Thousands of U.S. Dollars

2021			
Japan	North America	Other	Total
$3,649,834	$4,049	$16,180	$3,670,063

(3) Information about Loss on Impairment of Long-Lived Assets by Reporting Segments

Loss on impairment of long-lived assets by reporting segments for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

Millions of Yen

2021	Delivery	BIZ-Logistics	Home Convenience	e-Business	Financial	Autoworks	Other	Total	Eliminations or Corporate	Consolidated
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	¥332	¥498				¥47		¥877		¥877

Millions of Yen

2020	Delivery	BIZ-Logistics	Home Convenience	e-Business	Financial	Autoworks	Other	Total	Eliminations or Corporate	Consolidated
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	¥267	¥678	¥46					¥991		¥991

Thousands of U.S. Dollars

2021	Delivery	BIZ-Logistics	Home Convenience	e-Business	Financial	Autoworks	Other	Total	Eliminations or Corporate	Consolidated
Loss on impairment of long-lived assets	$2,998	$4,498				$424		$7,920		$7,920

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Transactions of the Group and related parties for the year ended March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Category	Name of Company	Address	Paid-in Capital	Business	Ratio of Voting Rights	Relation with Related Party
Affiliated company	**Yamato Lease Co., Ltd**	**Toshima-ku, Tokyo**	**¥30 million**	**General Leasing**	**40.0%**	**Loan for operating fund Interlocking directorate**

Millions of Yen				Thousands of U.S. Dollars	
Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021		Balance at March 31, 2021		Transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021	Balance at March 31, 2021
Summary of Transaction	Transacted Amount	Title of Account	Amount	Transacted Amount	Amount
Repayment of loan for operating fund	**¥94,273**	**—**	**¥—**	**$851,531**	**$—**

19. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

In April 2020, the Company sold 60% of the shares of Yamato Lease Co., Ltd. As a result, Yamato Lease Co., Ltd. was excluded from the scope of consolidation.

The assets and liabilities of Yamato Lease Co., Ltd. at the time of sales and reconciliation between the selling price and the payment for sales of shares are as follows:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Current assets	**¥ 93,168**	**$ 841,550**
Long-lived assets	**14,055**	**126,947**
Current liabilities	**(99,275)**	**(896,712)**
Long-term liabilities	**(2,820)**	**(25,473)**
Investment account after sales of shares	**(2,051)**	**(18,525)**
Gain on sales of shares	**38**	**347**
Other	**4**	**33**
Selling price	**3,119**	**28,167**
Cash and cash equivalents	**(3,603)**	**(32,541)**
Net payment for sales of shares	**¥ (484)**	**$ (4,374)**

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Appropriations of Retained Earnings

The following appropriation of retained earnings at March 31, 2021, was approved at the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on May 17, 2021:

	Millions of Yen	Thousands of U.S. Dollars
Year-end cash dividends, ¥30 ($0.27) per share*	**¥11,145**	**$100,671**

* The total cash dividends approved at the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on May 17, 2021, include the dividends of ¥15 million($131 thousand) for the share of the Company held by "Board Benefit Trust (BBT)".