

	FY2024/02	
(JPY mil)	Full year	
		YoY
Consolidated Sales	60,290	102.5%
Consolidated Gross Profit	34,264	102.6%
Gross Profit Ratio	56.8%	+0.0pt
Consolidated SG&A	32,309	103.4%
SG&A Ratio	53.6%	+0.5pt
Operating Profit	1,954	90.9%
Operating Profit Ratio	3.2%	<b>▲</b> 0.5pt
Recurring Profit	2,022	167.0%
Recurring Profit Ratio	3.4%	+1.3pt
Profit attributable to owners of parent	945	387.7%
Profit Ratio	1.6%	+1.2pt

FY2023/02		
Full year		
58,842		
33,410		
56.8%		
31,259		
53.1%		
2,150		
3.7%		
1,211		
2.1%		
243		
0.4%		

#### Consolidated Sales 60.29 bil (102.5% YoY)

- ◆ Domestic sales were 103.1% year-on-year. Winter demand slowed due to a warm winter, but spring demand remained strong. As a result, both store and e-commerce sales were higher than the same period of previous fiscal year.
- ◆ In China, sales increased compared to previous fiscal year as economic activity recovered.
- ◆ In the U.S., sales were lower than previous fiscal year due to a reduction of consumer spending.

#### Consolidated Gross Profit 34.26 bil (102.6% YoY)

◆ Consolidated gross profit increased year-on-year due to a focus on sales at appropriate prices in the domestic business, a reduction in the purchase cost ratio, etc.

#### Operating Profit 1.95 bil (90.9% YoY)

- ◆ In the domestic business, gross profit increased, but not enough to offset the increase in SG&A expenses. As a result, operating income declined year-on-year.
- ◆ In addition, consolidated operating profit decreased year-on-year due to the negative impact of the U.S. business.

#### Profit attributable to owners of parent 0.9 bil (387.7% YoY)

 Due to significant reduction of share of loss of associates in China JV, Profit attributable to owners of parent exceeded previous fiscal year.

	FY2024/02	
(JPY mil)	Full year	
		YoY
Sales	54,798	103.1%
(Store Sales)	40,666	104.5%
(EC Sales)	10,620	100.6%
Gross Profit	32,113	104.0%
Gross Profit Ratio	58.6%	+0.5pt
SG&A	30,961	104.3%
SG&A Ratio	56.5%	+0.6pt
Operating Profit	1,151	96.6%
Operating Profit Ratio	2.1%	<b>▲</b> 0.1pt
Recurring Profit	1,668	143.1%
Recurring Profit Ratio	3.0%	+0.8pt
Net Profit	1,066	153.5%
Profit Ratio	1.9%	+0.6pt

FY2023/02		
Full year		
53,142		
38,921		
10,557		
30,883		
58.1%		
29,691		
55.9%		
1,191		
2.2%		
1,165		
2.2%		
695		
1.3%		

#### China JV

- While the previous fiscal year was affected by Covid-19, the current fiscal year has seen a recovery in sales conditions. As a result, wholesale sales landed at 105.3% YoY as the sales situation recovered. Sales related to the China joint venture business increased 103.4% YoY.
- The number of stores decreased by 82 stores to a total of 244 stores compared to the end of the previous fiscal year. We have focused on maintaining our store presence in areas less affected by the real estate downturn in China, primarily in Beijing and Shanghai, while closing unprofitable stores in regional areas.
- E-commerce sales were 97.9% YoY. (EC ratio: 19.3%)

Sales from China JV	FY2024/02	
	Full year	
(JPY mil)		YoY
Wholesale	5,164	105.3%
Royalty	271	76.8%
Sales Total	5,435	103.4%

FY2023/02		
Full year		
4,905		
353		
5,258		

#### **U.S. Business**

■ The U.S. business experienced a decline in sales and profit year-on-year, mainly due to the contraction in U.S. consumer spending.

### FY2024/02 Full Year Summary/Consolidated Sales Breakdown

■ In each channel of the FB/SB brands, SC brands, and Dept. store brands growth that exceeded year-on-year.

(IDV mil)	FY2024/02 Full year		
(JPY mil)	Actual	Composition	YoY
Consolidated Sales	60,290		102.5%
FB/SB Brands	19,076	31.6%	107.8%
SC Brands	27,571	45.7%	101.0%
Dept. Store Brands	5,697	9.5%	102.1%
Overseas	7,140	11.8%	95.3%
Others	805	1.3%	103.6%

FY2023/02 Full year			
Actual	Composition		
58,842			
17,703	30.1%		
27,291	46.4%		
5,578	9.5%		
7,491	12.7%		
776	1.3%		

	FY2024/02		
(JPY mil)	Full	Full year	
		YoY	
Consolidated Sales	60,290	102.5%	
SC 9 A Evnance	32,309	103.4%	
SG&A Expense	53.6%	+0.5pt	
A London and London Constant	1,814	111.5%	
Advertising and promotional cost	3.0%	+0.2pt	
Salarios and wages	5,749	100.5%	
Salaries and wages	9.5%	<b>▲</b> 0.2pt	
Store rent and fee for franchisee	13,065	101.4%	
	21.7%	<b>▲</b> 0.2pt	
Depreciation	862	119.1%	
Depreciation	1.4%	+0.2pt	
Others	10,817	105.0%	
Others	17.9%	+0.4pt	

FY2023/02		
Full year		
58,842		
31,259		
53.1%		
1,627		
2.8%		
5,721		
9.7%		
12,881		
21.9%		
724		
1.2%		
10,305		
17.5%		

(IDV mil)	FY2024/02(2024/02/29)		
(JPY mil)	Amount	Composition	YoY
Cash	12,181	32.7%	82.6%
Trade Receivables	9,613	25.8%	119.8%
Inventories	5,489	14.7%	92.8%
Other Current Assset	366	1.0%	73.4%
Non Current Asset	9,609	25.8%	119.2%
Total Asset	37,261	100.0%	100.0%
Liabilities	15,058	40.4%	99.3%
Equity	22,202	59.6%	100.5%

FY2023/02(2023/02/28)			
Amount	Compostion		
14,744	39.6%		
8,023	21.5%		
5,917	15.9%		
499	1.3%		
8,061	21.6%		
37,245	100.0%		
15,159	40.7%		
22,085	59.3%		

#### **JAPAN**

Opened: 15stores
Closed: 20stores
End of FY: 361stores

( \$\ldot 5\$ stores in YoY)

\*As of 29 February 2024

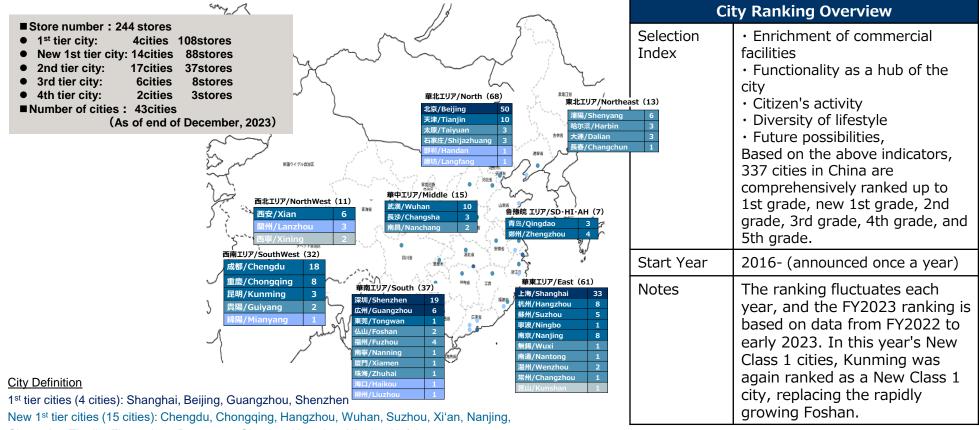
#### **CHINA JV**

Opened: 27stores
Closed: 109stores
End of FY: 244stores

(▲82 stores in YoY)

\*As of 31 December 2023, included in the consolidated financial statements.

- Number of stores in China: 244 stores (as of the end of December, 2023)
- From September 1, 2023, due to area reorganization, changed from 5 areas (East, West, South, North, and Middle) to 8 areas (East, South, North, Middle, Northeast, Northwest, SD+HI+AH)
- It is common to classify cities based on the "Ranking of Cities Business Attractiveness in China" published annually by The Rising Lab, the big data project of Yicai Media Group

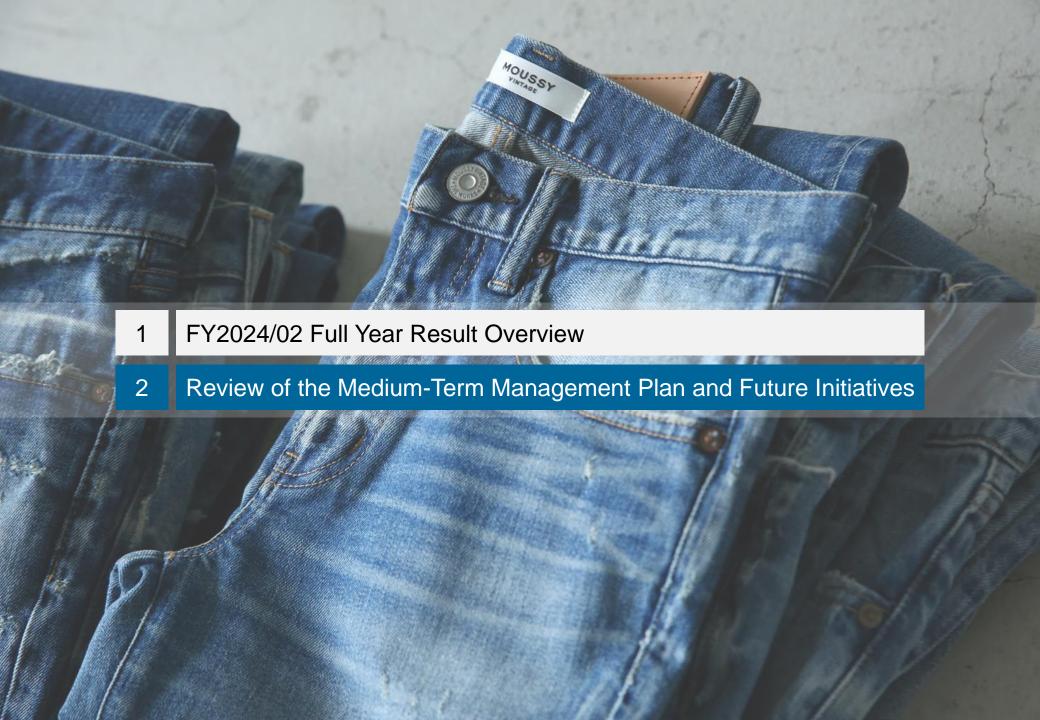


Changsha, Tianjin, Zhengzhou, Dongguan, Qingdao, Kunming, Ningbo, Hefei,

2<sup>nd</sup> tier cities (30 cities): Buddha Mountain, Shenyang, Jinan, Wuxi, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Wenzhou, Jinhua, Harbin, Dalian, Guiyang, Nanning, Quanzhou, Shijiazhuang, Changchun, Changzhou, Nanchang, Huizhou, Changzhou, Jiaxing, Xuzhou, Nantong, Taiyuan, Baoding, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, Taizhou, Linyi, Weifang, Yantai, Shaoxing

- tier cities . Other cities

<sup>\*</sup>The above are grouped based on the "Ranking of cities 2023 Business Attractiveness in China "(The Rising Lab, the big data project of Yicai Media Group, announced on June 1, 2023).



■ Focus on improving profitability while growing the sales in the domestic business. Accelerate structural reforms in China and the U.S. business, and aim to improve profitability globally on a consolidated basis.

	FY2025/02		
(JPY mil)	Forecast		
		YoY	
Consolidated Sales	63,288	105.0%	
Gross Profit	37,059	108.2%	
Gross Profit Ratio	58.6%	+1.8pt	
Consolidated SG&A	34,708	107.4%	
SG&A Ratio	54.8%	+1.2pt	
Operating Profit	2,350	120.3%	
Operating Profit Ratio	3.7%	+0.5pt	
Recurring Profit	2,061	102.0%	
Recurring Profit Ratio	3.3%	<b>▲</b> 0.1pt	
Profit attributable to owners of par	1,204	127.4%	
Profit Ratio	1.9%	+0.3pt	
EPS	33.42	127.4%	

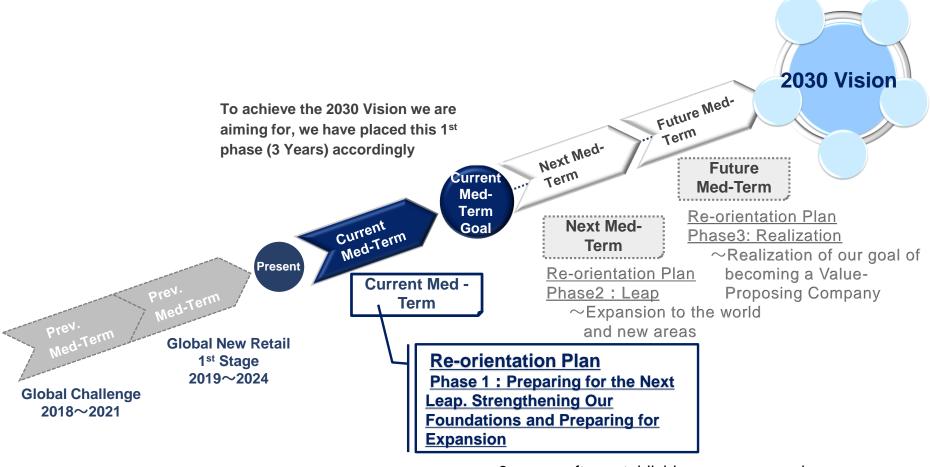
FY2024/02		
Actual		
60,290		
34,264		
56.8%		
32,309		
53.6%		
1,954		
3.2%		
2,022		
3.4%		
945		
1.6%		
26.24		

#### **Shareholder Dividends**

■ The annual dividend for FY2025/02 is planned to be 38 yen per share (year-end dividend).

### Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan: Roadmap

The fiscal year ending February 2024 is the final year of the medium-term management plan "Re-orientation Plan Phase 1".



...over 3 years, after establishing a new normal post-corona, strive to set this period as an opportunity to get back on a growth track

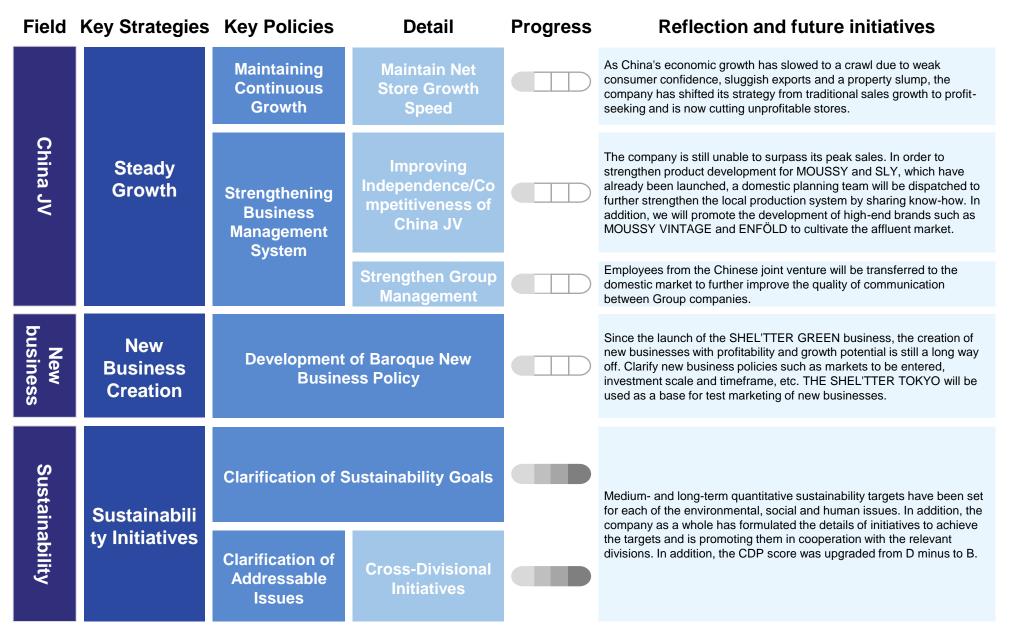
# Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan: Phase 1 Management Indicators Goals & Results

Phase1 Indicators Goals	FY2024/02 Goals	FY2024/02 Results	
Operate Profit Ratio	7.5~8.0%	3.2%	
Inventory turnover	5.5~6.0 turnovers	4.6 turnovers	
Overseas Growth Index	①+20 stores/year ②Launch in 30 countries	<ul><li>1 ▲ 82 stores</li><li>2 Launch in 30 countries</li></ul>	
ROE	13.0~15.0%	4.9%	

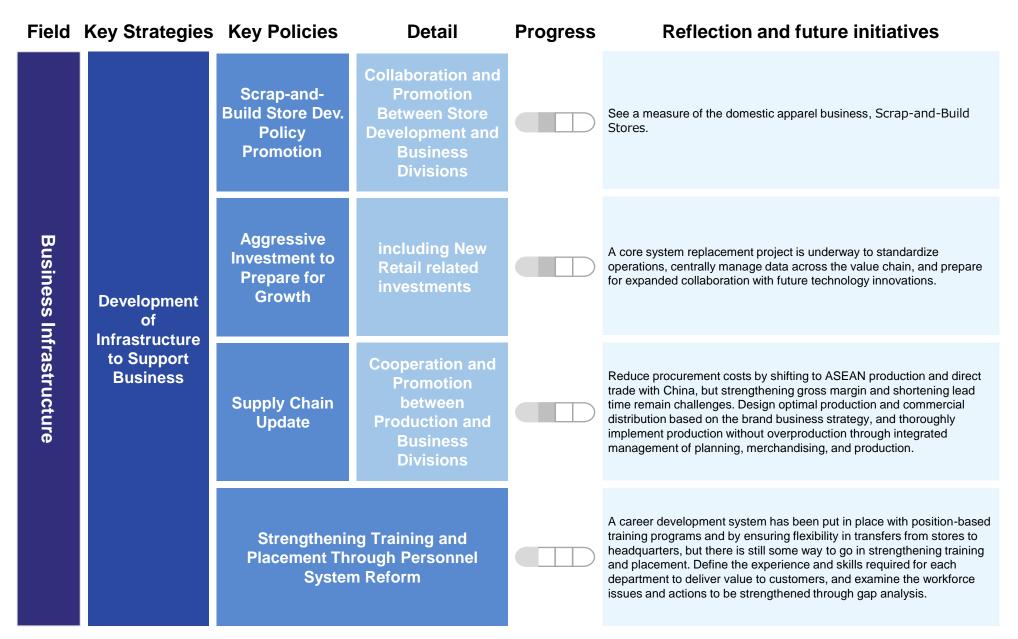
## Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan: Reflection and future initiatives ①

Field Key Strategies Key Policies		Detail	Progress	Reflection and future initiatives	
Domestic Apparel Busin	Narrowing	Narrowing Selection and Concentration	Rebranding/Brand Abolition		The group is working on brand reform and elimination, but still in the middle of the process. Strategically select and focus on brands where management resources should be intensively invested.
			Scrap-and-Build Stores		The company has embarked on a store scrap-and-build program to improve its domestic performance, but there is still a long way to go. Visualize and organize potentially unprofitable stores, taking into account the macro environment, such as demographics and regional characteristics.
		Improvement of Profit Margin	Manufacturing Curtailment		Reduced the number of product numbers and implemented a QR system, but failed to eliminate excess inventory. Clarify business strategy on a brand-by-brand basis and develop optimal purchasing balance.
	Consti- tutional Reform		New Retail Realization		Digital signage and RFID tags have been implemented, but there is still a long way to go. Define a new retail image that can improve customer satisfaction based on primary store information and clarify areas where investment is needed.
		Improvement of Brand Competitiven ess	Increase Brand Value and Recognition		Efforts to increase brand awareness through the reopening of the flagship store and social networking by influencers and employees have been made, but there is still a long way to go. Redefine promotional strategies for each urban and suburban area.
			Initiatives to Strengthen Brand and sales Channels		Struggle to win customers in stores and own e-commerce. In terms of brand axis, review the conventional product development process and thoroughly pursue the originality of the brand. In terms of sales channels, further deepen the shopping experience in stores and the company's own e-commerce site.
			Sustainability Initiatives		Product development that seeks environmentally friendly manufacturing backgrounds and materials, as well as the use of recycled resources and low toxic emissions materials for accessories such as hang tags and branding.

## Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan: Reflection and future initiatives ②

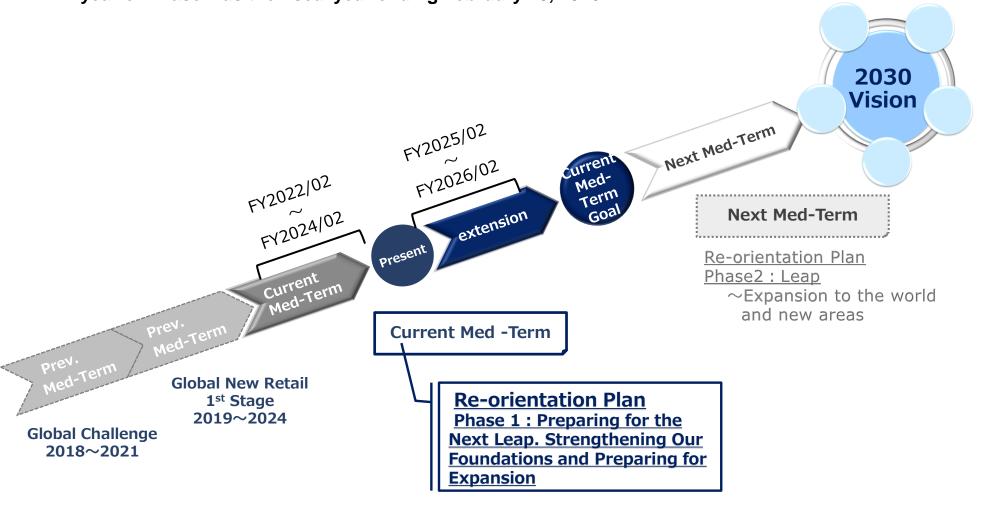


## Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan: Reflection and future initiatives ③

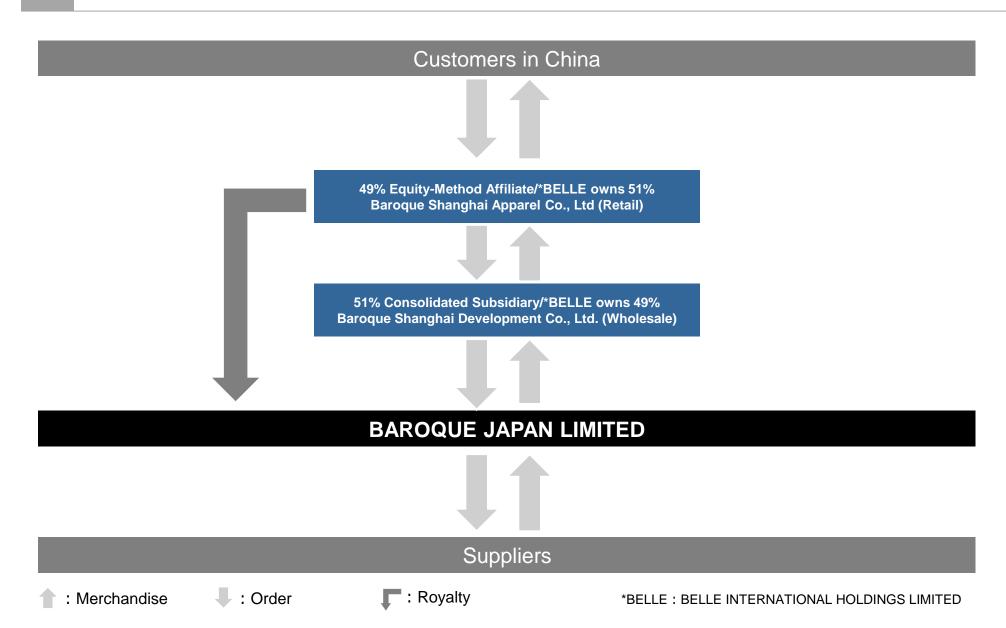


# Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan: Roadmap Change

Initially, Phase 1 was to last three years in order to establish a new normal after Covid-19 and return the company to a growth path. However, due to the difficult performance in Japan and overseas, the group decided to extend the preparation period for the leap from three to five years and set the final year of Phase 1 as the fiscal year ending February 28, 2026.







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- Inherent to these forward-looking statements are various risks and uncertainties. Risks, uncertainties, and other factors either already known or yet unknown may cause results that differ from what is contained in said forward-looking statements
- The actual future business content and business results of BAROQUE JAPAN LIMITED may differ from the future outlook described in this document
- The statements regarding the future prospects in this material are made by BAROQUE JAPAN LIMITED based on currently available information; even if there is new information, future events, etc. going forward, we undertake no obligation to update or change any statement regarding future prospects contained within this material.
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