

**Summary of Consolidated Financial Results for the First Quarter  
of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2022  
(Three Months Ended June 30, 2021)**

**[Japanese GAAP]**

July 30, 2021

Company name: QUICK CO., LTD.

Listing: First Section, Tokyo Stock Exchange

Stock code: 4318

URL: <https://919.jp/>

Representative: Tsutomu Wano, Chairman

Contact: Kenta Kijima, Senior Executive Officer,  
General Manager of Administration and Accounting Division

Tel: +81-6-6366-0919

Scheduled date of filing of Quarterly Report: August 6, 2021

Scheduled date of payment of dividend: -

Preparation of supplementary materials for quarterly financial results: None

Holding of quarterly financial results meeting: None

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

**1. Consolidated Financial Results for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2022  
(April 1, 2021 – June 30, 2021)**

(1) Consolidated results of operations (Percentages represent year-on-year changes.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent	
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%
Three months ended Jun. 30, 2021	7,053	14.2	2,470	28.3	2,488	28.7	1,758	27.5
Three months ended Jun. 30, 2020	6,178	-	1,926	-	1,934	-	1,379	-

Note: Comprehensive income (millions of yen) Three months ended Jun. 30, 2021: 1,797 (up 16.0%)  
Three months ended Jun. 30, 2020: 1,549 (-%)

	Net income per share	Diluted net income per share
	Yen	Yen
Three months ended Jun. 30, 2021	93.36	-
Three months ended Jun. 30, 2020	73.24	-

Note: Beginning with the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022, the Company has applied Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020). All figures for the three months ended June 30, 2020 have been adjusted retroactively to conform with this accounting standard. Accordingly, the year-on-year changes for the three months ended June 30, 2020 are not presented.

(2) Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Net assets	Shareholders' equity ratio	Net assets per share
	Millions of yen	Millions of yen	%	Yen
As of Jun. 30, 2021	16,001	11,995	75.0	636.66
As of Mar. 31, 2021	15,103	10,687	70.7	567.24

Reference: Shareholders' equity (millions of yen) As of Jun. 30, 2021: 11,992 As of Mar. 31, 2021: 10,685

Note: Beginning with the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022, the Company has applied Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020). All figures as of March 31, 2021 have been adjusted retroactively to conform with this accounting standard.

**2. Dividends**

	Dividend per share				
	1Q-end	2Q-end	3Q-end	Year-end	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2021	-	18.00	-	26.00	44.00
Fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 2022 (forecast)	-	20.00	-	20.00	40.00

Note: Revisions to the most recently announced dividend forecast: None

Breakdown of dividend for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 2021

2Q-end: Ordinary dividend: 12.00 yen; Commemorative dividend: 6.00 yen

Year-end: Ordinary dividend: 20.00 yen; Commemorative dividend: 6.00 yen

**3. Consolidated Earnings Forecast for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2022 (April 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022)**  
(Percentages represent year-on-year changes.)

	Net sales		Operating profit		Ordinary profit		Profit attributable to owners of parent		Net income per share
	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Millions of yen	%	Yen
First half	11,457	11.2	2,287	19.9	2,294	12.9	1,584	11.3	84.09
Full year	21,400	10.5	2,486	33.2	2,500	17.8	1,706	16.6	90.56

Note: Revisions to the most recently announced consolidated earnings forecast: None

Note: Beginning with the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022, the Company has applied Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020). The percentages that represent year-on-year changes of the first half and full year earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 2022 are the figures compared with those for the first half and full year earnings results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 that have been adjusted retrospectively to conform with the said accounting standard.

**\* Notes**

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period (changes in specified subsidiaries resulting in changes in scope of consolidation): None

(2) Application of special accounting methods for presenting quarterly consolidated financial statements: None

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

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

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

3) Changes in accounting-based estimates: None

4) Restatements: None

(4) Number of shares outstanding (common shares)

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

As of Jun. 30, 2021:	19,098,576 shares	As of Mar. 31, 2021:	19,098,576 shares
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2) Number of treasury shares at the end of the period

As of Jun. 30, 2021:	261,252 shares	As of Mar. 31, 2021:	261,173 shares
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3) Average number of shares outstanding during the period

Three months ended Jun. 30, 2021:	18,837,341 shares	Three months ended Jun. 30, 2020:	18,837,403 shares
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\* The current quarterly financial report is not subject to quarterly review by certified public accountants or accounting firms.

\* Explanation of appropriate use of earnings forecasts, and other special items

Forecasts and forward-looking statements in these materials are based on assumptions judged to be valid and information available to the Company's management at the time the materials were prepared. These materials are not promises by the Company regarding future performance. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts for a number of reasons. For discussion of the assumptions and other factors considered by the Company in preparing the above projections, please refer to page 4 of the attachments "1. Qualitative Information on Quarterly Consolidated Financial Performance, (3) Explanation of Consolidated Earnings Forecast and Other Forward-looking Statements."

## 1. Qualitative Information on Quarterly Consolidated Financial Performance

### (1) Explanation of Results of Operations

During the first three months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022, the Japanese economy continued facing a tough situation due primarily to the third state of emergency declared in April 2021 in response to the spread of COVID-19 infections, which restricted consumer spending and economic activities again. Although vaccination has started also in Japan, the economic outlook remains uncertain as an end of infection spread can still hardly be foreseeable due to the impact of variants, which led to the fourth state of emergency declaration in July 2021.

Meanwhile, in Japan's labor market, the seasonally adjusted job openings-to-applicants ratio was 1.09 and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.0% in May 2021, suggesting that a moderate recovery trend is observed, though seesawing since October 2020.

Under such business environment, the Group worked on differentiating the QUICK Group from competitors and increasing customer satisfaction by helping our client companies to solve their HR related problems by expanding operations in new strategic market sectors and strengthening coordination between the group companies. Furthermore, the Group strengthened the business base by restructuring the sales structure in order to boost the performance.

Net sales increased 14.2% year-on-year to 7,053 million yen, operating profit increased 28.3% year-on-year to 2,470 million yen, ordinary profit increased 28.7% year-on-year to 2,488 million yen, and profit attributable to owners of parent increased 27.5% year-on-year to 1,758 million yen.

Beginning with the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022, the Company has applied Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) and other pronouncements (hereinafter collectively, the "Accounting Standards"). In applying the Accounting Standards, the new accounting policy was retrospectively applied for every prior accounting period in accordance with the principle-based treatment provided in Paragraph 84 of Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition. Therefore, comparisons and analysis were made using the figures that were adjusted reflecting the retrospective application of the Accounting Standards.

Performance of the business segments is described as follows.

#### (Human Resources Services Business)

##### 1) Personnel Placement

In the personnel placement category, an increasing number of companies such as those in construction and automobile industries have been enhancing their hiring activities, looking ahead after corona, in addition to those in semiconductor industry that was showing a vigorous recruiting needs even in the midst of the COVID-19. Furthermore, as COVID-19 have overwhelmed the medical system, demand for temporally staffing for nurses remained at a high level. Given this business environment, the personnel placement business for construction and pharmaceutical related categories as well as various types of engineers for specific fields grew favorably, and the nurses placement category remained solid. Those were the major results of our efforts including focusing on selected categories and providing an extensive support of having more meetings with our client companies and registrants who wish to change careers.

##### 2) Temporary Staffing, Temporary-to-Permanent Staffing, and Business Contracting

In the temporary staffing, temporary-to-permanent staffing and business contracting categories, in addition to lasting strong hiring needs for nurses at medical and welfare category, a special demand for vaccination staff primarily contributed to steady performance of temporary staffing of nurses. Meanwhile, the temporary staffing of childcare workers expanded the performance for the fiscal year, thanks to limited temporary closure at client companies' facilities, though the number of workdays of temporary staff decreased dramatically in the preceding fiscal year, which was mainly caused by temporary closure at client companies' facilities, and voluntary or mandatory absence from work of temporary staff as a result of the first state of emergency declaration.

Overall, sales of the Human Resources Service Business increased 11.4% year-on-year to 5,304 million yen and operating profit also increased 11.2% year-on-year to 2,377 million yen.

**(Recruiting Business)**

In the Recruiting Business, the new college graduate category saw a rigid performance in the volume of advertisements in our recruitment websites targeting March 2022 new college graduates and our internship websites for March 2023 new college graduates, as client companies' recruiting needs for new graduates recovered gradually.

On the other hand, in the mid-career hiring category, hiring needs in restaurant and other service businesses that were impacted by the third state of emergency declaration declined again, and also some temporary staffing companies restrained placement of recruiting advertisement in preparation for "post-state of emergency declaration." Primarily underpinned by strong recruitment needs in the fields such as medical/nursing care and logistics amidst the COVID-19 as well as other categories in which recruiting needs are recovering, the volume of "Indeed" business remained favorable and the volume of recruiting advertisements for full-time employees and part-time workers made a significant increase.

Services other than the handling of recruiting advertisement also posted a higher revenue. This was thanks to the addition of support services for recruiting activities of client companies mainly by offering a consultation on new graduate recruiting strategy during the COVID-19 pandemic as well as proposing online internship programs through Jump Co., Ltd., which joined the Group in June 2020.

Overall, sales of the Recruiting Business increased 59.0% year-on-year to 560 million yen and operating profit was 53 million yen, compared with a loss of 139 million yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

**(Information Publishing Business)**

In the Information Publishing Business, the sales promotion as well as recruiting sentiment of our client companies did not suffer such a serious deterioration experienced after the first state of emergency declaration in April 2020, although quasi-emergency measures were implemented in Ishikawa prefecture in May 2021. As a result, our mainstay lifestyle information magazines, a home information magazine "Iezukuri Navi" in Hokuriku district and "Indeed" achieved a significant sales increase.

Additionally, posting services including flyers distributed to households with lifestyle information magazines made a favorable growth, presently little affected by COVID-19 pandemic, and thereby enjoying stable sales promotion needs by the current customers. Furthermore, the concierge services we operate under the "cococolor" brand also achieved sales increase in all categories of career change, housing and bridal.

Overall, sales of the Information Publishing Business increased 28.4% year-on-year to 518 million yen and operating profit was 67 million yen, compared with a loss of 1 million yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

**(IT and Internet-Related Business)**

In the IT & Internet-Related Business category, "Nihon no Jinjibu (Japan's Human Resources Department)" related service, a total information site pertaining to personnel and labor, had the membership of exceeding 200,000 full-time human resources professionals, and its advertising revenues increased thanks to enhanced advertisement effects such as increased matches between the advertisements in the website and the users' requirements. Furthermore, the online HR related event, "Nihon no Jinjibu HR Conference 2021-Spring-," held in May 2021 hit a record high in the revenue, in addition to number of exhibitors and participants against a backdrop of its high recognition, advertising appeal and high level of satisfaction as a HR related event, which contributed to revenue increase of "Nihon no Jinjibu (Japan's Human Resources Department)" related services.

As for the system development category, with occurrence of shelving, postponement and cancellation of development projects that were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the business environment has not recovered to the level of that before the COVID-19 pandemic yet. Even in such situation, the business performance expanded steadily as a result of focusing on reinforcing sales activities to both new and current customers, receiving new orders including AI-related projects as well as additional developments of the ongoing projects from the current customers. The learning field, on the other hand, posted decreased sales as considerable number of companies are still restraining IT-related investments. Although the Company worked on holding trainings and seminars in the forms of in person group training, online training and a hybrid one, combining both

types, depending on the clients' need as well as reinforcing receiving orders for a training program designed for each client.

Overall, sales of the IT and Internet-Related Business increased 5.4% year-on-year to 460 million yen and operating profit also increased 20.2% year-on-year to 185 million yen.

#### (Overseas Business)

In the Overseas Business, North and Central America (notably in the U.S. and Mexico), personnel placement business remained resilient, as hiring needs for positions like IT specialists or experienced personnel turned to an improving trend, enjoying recovery of economic environment in the U.S., thanks to the progressed vaccination rollout. Meanwhile, temporary staffing business struggled primarily due to the contract period expiration in specific job categories as well as delay in hiring needs recovery for general office work. In Mexico, while hiring needs for interpreters, salespeople and individuals for general office work started to increase, sales decreased because the number of people including Japanese who wish to travel to Mexico decreased, which made it difficult to match the skills of job seekers with the needs of companies that have openings.

As for business in Asia (notably in China, Vietnam, and Thailand), China saw a start of declining trend in people's mind for job change due to corporations' restricted hiring activities that was caused by the behavioral limitations imposed by the government in association with the COVID-19 infection increase before Chinese New Year. The personnel placement business, however, had a significant sales increase, being successful in strengthening sales activities toward corporations that resumed hiring activities in the latter half of the preceding fiscal year. Personnel and labor consulting also performed well. Thanks to our fine responses to the clients in respect of business operation as well as labor management method amid the COVID-19 pandemic, we were able to build a rapport with the clients, which contributed to receiving orders for services other than consulting and advisory services such as visa application services and education/ training services, etc. On the other hand in Vietnam, we are still facing severe business environment due to continuing measures including overseas travel restrictions. In such circumstance, the results improved primary due to the cases where the orders were confirmed in the preceding fiscal year, while the employees actual entrances to the companies took place in the current fiscal year after they passed quarantine period. Also in Thailand, personnel placement business achieved growth, though domestic economy as well as corporations' hiring needs being stagnant that was impacted by the spread of the COVID-19. In addition to strengthening sales activities toward local Japanese companies, we worked on tapping Chinese and Taiwanese companies as well as those of the US or European countries and even Thai local companies that remained proactive in investment activities amidst the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the U.K., domestic personnel placement services as well as temporary staffing services had a sales decrease, but began to improve as a result of continuously growing hiring needs that was caused by substantial decrease in the number of infection toward the end of the first quarter, thanks to the third lockdown in response to the spread of COVID-19.

The Company's Global Business Division also give sales supports to overseas companies and worked on promoting the international career change supports (Cross Border Recruitment services) to attract more local registrants who want to change careers, and supporting other activities.

Overall, sales of the Other Businesses decreased 6.0% year-on-year to 209 million yen and operating profit was 5 million yen, compared with a loss of 14 million yen in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

## **(2) Explanation of Financial Position**

Total assets at the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year under review were 16,001 million yen, which was 897 million yen more than at the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly the result of increases in cash and deposits and notes and accounts receivable-trade.

Total liabilities were 4,006 million yen, which was 410 million yen less than at the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly the result of a decrease in provision for bonuses despite an increase in income taxes payable.

Total net assets were 11,995 million yen, which was 1,307 million yen more than at the end of the previous fiscal year. This was mainly the result of an increase in retained earnings due to the booking of profit attributable to owners of parent. The shareholders' equity ratio improved 4.3 percentage points from the end of the previous

fiscal year to 75.0%.

Beginning with the first quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022, the Company has applied Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Statement No. 29, March 31, 2020) and other pronouncements (hereinafter collectively, the “Accounting Standards”). In applying the Accounting Standards, the new accounting policy was retrospectively applied for every prior accounting period in accordance with the principle-based treatment provided in Paragraph 84 of Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition. Therefore, year-on-year comparisons and analysis were made using the figures that were adjusted reflecting the retrospective application of the Accounting Standards.

### **(3) Explanation of Consolidated Earnings Forecast and Other Forward-looking Statements**

At this point, there are no revisions to the first-half and the full-year consolidated earnings forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022, which were announced in the “Summary of Consolidated Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2021 (Japanese GAAP)” on April 28, 2021.

An announcement will be made promptly if the review of impact on the QUICK Group’s business performance requires a revision to this forecast.

**2. Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes****(1) Quarterly Consolidated Balance Sheet**

	(Thousands of yen)	
	FY3/21 (As of Mar. 31, 2021)	First quarter of FY3/22 (As of Jun. 30, 2021)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	8,151,779	8,960,238
Notes and accounts receivable-trade	1,989,492	2,033,867
Other	324,936	337,328
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,397)	(2,397)
Total current assets	10,463,810	11,329,037
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings and structures, net	835,006	828,475
Vehicles, net	2,242	2,963
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	99,159	93,713
Land	276,869	276,869
Leased assets, net	8,244	7,603
Total property, plant and equipment	1,221,521	1,209,625
Intangible assets		
Software	629,824	667,726
Software in progress	127,079	151,916
Goodwill	69,517	69,680
Other	10,659	10,659
Total intangible assets	837,080	899,982
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	1,732,291	1,755,196
Leasehold deposits	685,835	682,141
Deferred tax assets	105,202	66,875
Other	62,336	63,840
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,318)	(5,451)
Total investments and other assets	2,581,347	2,562,602
Total non-current assets	4,639,949	4,672,210
Total assets	15,103,760	16,001,248

	(Thousands of yen)	
	FY3/21 (As of Mar. 31, 2021)	First quarter of FY3/22 (As of Jun. 30, 2021)
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable-trade	492,089	316,017
Short-term borrowings	299,957	193,000
Accounts payable-other	1,088,965	868,494
Accrued expenses	544,457	607,837
Income taxes payable	331,134	619,055
Accrued consumption taxes	284,294	512,511
Provision for bonuses	594,263	138,810
Provision for bonuses for directors (and other officers)	35,310	-
Asset retirement obligations	570	-
Other	418,942	307,525
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>4,089,986</b>	<b>3,563,252</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Deferred tax liabilities	210,889	329,106
Asset retirement obligations	98,856	99,317
Other	16,541	14,540
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>326,287</b>	<b>442,963</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>4,416,273</b>	<b>4,006,216</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>		
Share capital	351,317	351,317
Capital surplus	391,392	391,392
Retained earnings	8,879,353	10,148,253
Treasury shares	(16,005)	(16,100)
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>9,606,057</b>	<b>10,874,862</b>
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income</b>		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	1,092,767	1,107,535
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(13,579)	10,591
<b>Total accumulated other comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,079,188</b>	<b>1,118,126</b>
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>2,041</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>10,687,486</b>	<b>11,995,031</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>15,103,760</b>	<b>16,001,248</b>



**(2) Quarterly Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income****Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Income****(For the Three-month Period)**

	(Thousands of yen)	
	First three months of FY3/21 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Jun. 30, 2020)	First three months of FY3/22 (Apr. 1, 2021 – Jun. 30, 2021)
Net sales	6,178,173	7,053,692
Cost of sales	1,746,900	1,929,924
Gross profit	4,431,272	5,123,767
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,504,872	2,652,971
Operating profit	1,926,399	2,470,796
Non-operating income		
Interest income	426	344
Dividend income	5,329	4,126
Other	3,032	13,700
Total non-operating income	8,788	18,171
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	427	558
Foreign exchange losses	642	-
Other	23	22
Total non-operating expenses	1,093	581
Ordinary profit	1,934,094	2,488,385
Extraordinary losses		
Loss on sale of non-current assets	246	-
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	-	782
Total extraordinary losses	246	782
Profit before income taxes	1,933,847	2,487,603
Income taxes-current	416,343	579,008
Income taxes-deferred	140,240	150,551
Total income taxes	556,584	729,559
Profit	1,377,263	1,758,044
Loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,373)	(628)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,379,637	1,758,672

**Quarterly Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**(For the Three-month Period)**

	(Thousands of yen)	
	First three months of FY3/21 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Jun. 30, 2020)	First three months of FY3/22 (Apr. 1, 2021 – Jun. 30, 2021)
Profit	1,377,263	1,758,044
Other comprehensive income		
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	190,489	14,767
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(18,382)	24,599
Total other comprehensive income	172,106	39,366
Comprehensive income	1,549,370	1,797,411
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of parent	1,552,323	1,797,611
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(2,952)	(199)

**(3) Notes to Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements****Segment Information**

I. First three months of FY3/21 (Apr. 1, 2020 – Jun. 30, 2020)

1. Information pertaining to net sales and profit/loss in reportable segments

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable Segment						Adjustment (Note 1)	Amount in the quarterly consolidated statement of income (Note 2)
	Human Resources Services Business	Recruiting Business	Information Publishing Business	IT & Internet-Related Business	Overseas Business	Total		
Net sales								
Sales to external customers	4,761,923	352,405	403,484	437,068	223,291	6,178,173	-	6,178,173
Inter-segment sales and transfers	2,559	626	1,491	13,202	-	17,880	(17,880)	-
Total	4,764,483	353,032	404,975	450,270	223,291	6,196,054	(17,880)	6,178,173
Segment profit (loss)	2,138,268	(139,675)	(1,359)	154,034	(14,527)	2,136,740	(210,340)	1,926,399

Notes: 1. The (210,340) thousand yen adjustment to segment profit (loss) includes elimination for inter-segment transactions of 31,163 thousand yen, and (241,504) thousand yen in company-wide costs that cannot be allocated to any specific reportable segments. Company-wide costs consist primarily of expenses related to the administration division which are not attributable to any reportable segments, including general affairs and accounting at the Company.

2. Segment profit (loss) is adjusted with operating profit shown on the quarterly consolidated statement of income.

2. Information pertaining to impairment losses of non-current assets, goodwill, etc. in reportable segments

Not applicable.

II. First three months of FY3/22 (Apr. 1, 2021 – Jun. 30, 2021)

1. Information pertaining to net sales and profit/loss in reportable segments

(Thousands of yen)

	Reportable Segment						Adjustment (Note 1)	Amount in the quarterly consolidated statement of income (Note 2)
	Human Resources Services Business	Recruiting Business	Information Publishing Business	IT & Internet-Related Business	Overseas Business	Total		
Net sales								
Sales to external customers	5,304,943	560,320	518,045	460,483	209,898	7,053,692	-	7,053,692
Inter-segment sales and transfers	-	3,135	1,251	25,392	-	29,778	(29,778)	-
Total	5,304,943	563,456	519,296	485,876	209,898	7,083,471	(29,778)	7,053,692
Segment profit	2,377,995	53,101	67,802	185,215	5,587	2,689,702	(218,906)	2,470,796

Notes: 1. The (218,906) thousand yen adjustment to segment profit includes elimination for inter-segment transactions of 31,645 thousand yen, and (250,552) thousand yen in company-wide costs that cannot be allocated to any specific reportable segments. Company-wide costs consist primarily of expenses related to the administration division which are not attributable to any reportable segments, including general affairs and accounting at the Company.

2. Segment profit is adjusted with operating profit shown on the quarterly consolidated statement of income.

2. Information pertaining to impairment losses of non-current assets, goodwill, etc. in reportable segments

Not applicable.

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