NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION

Financial Report for

The Year Ended March 31, 2022

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Millions of Yen)

ASSETS		As of March 31, 2021	**As of March 31, 2022**
Current assets :			
Cash and cash equivalents	(Notes 8 and 32)	359,465	**551,049**
Trade and other receivables	(Notes 9, 32 and 33)	805,306	**939,406**
Inventories	(Note 10)	1,349,355	**1,756,589**
Other financial assets	(Note 32)	27,772	**41,357**
Other current assets		130,786	**226,253**
Total current assets		2,672,686	**3,514,655**
Non-current assets :			
Property, plant and equipment	(Notes 11, 12 and 29)	2,954,938	**3,052,640**
Right-of-use assets	(Note 14)	88,559	**78,162**
Goodwill	(Notes 7,13 and 29)	46,341	**61,741**
Intangible assets	(Notes 13 and 29)	95,826	**130,497**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(Notes 15 and 29)	817,328	**1,079,068**
Other financial assets	(Note 32)	628,226	**548,283**
Defined benefit assets	(Note 19)	110,396	**123,563**
Deferred tax assets	(Note 16)	153,123	**158,031**
Other non-current assets		6,519	**5,701**
Total non-current assets		4,901,260	**5,237,691**
Total assets		7,573,946	**8,752,346**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these statements.

(Millions of Yen)

LIABILITIES		As of March 31, 2021	**As of March 31, 2022**
Current liabilities :			
Trade and other payables	(Notes 17 and 32)	1,382,761	**1,526,719**
Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities	(Notes 11, 14, 18 and 32)	308,985	**344,056**
Other financial liabilities	(Note 32)	1,250	**1,042**
Income taxes payable		24,256	**109,958**
Other current liabilities		54,077	**36,852**
Total current liabilities		1,771,331	**2,018,630**
Non-current liabilities :			
Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities	(Notes 11, 14, 18 and 32)	2,250,246	**2,309,339**
Other financial liabilities	(Note 32)	4,784	**1,207**
Defined benefit liabilities	(Note 19)	189,453	**188,350**
Deferred tax liabilities	(Note 16)	37,385	**39,805**
Other non-current liabilities	(Note 32)	189,358	**298,005**
Total non-current liabilities		2,671,228	**2,836,707**
Total liabilities		4,442,559	**4,855,337**
EQUITY			
Common stock	(Note 20)	419,524	**419,524**
Capital surplus	(Note 20)	393,168	**393,547**
Retained earnings	(Note 20)	1,910,333	**2,514,775**
Treasury stock	(Note 20)	(58,342)	**(57,977)**
Other components of equity		95,311	**196,928**
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		2,759,996	**3,466,799**
Non-controlling interests		371,390	**430,209**
Total equity		3,131,387	**3,897,008**
Total liabilities and equity		7,573,946	**8,752,346**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss (Millions of Yen)

		Year ended March 31, 2021	**Year ended March 31, 2022**
Revenue	(Notes 22 and 33)	4,829,272	**6,808,890**
Cost of sales	(Note 19 and 24)	(4,263,940)	**(5,587,331)**
Gross profit		565,332	**1,221,559**
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(Notes 19, 23, 24 and 33)	(469,133)	**(544,725)**
Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method	(Note 15)	55,220	**214,480**
Other operating income	(Note 25)	49,710	**128,417**
Other operating expenses	(Note 25)	(91,083)	**(81,601)**
Business profit	(Note 26)	110,046	**938,130**
Losses on reorganization	(Note 27)	(98,665)	**(97,229)**
Operating profit		11,381	**840,901**
Finance income	(Note 28)	5,367	**1,928**
Finance costs	(Note 28)	(25,404)	**(26,245)**
Profit (loss) before income taxes		(8,656)	**816,583**
Income tax expense	(Note 16)	(10,671)	**(149,052)**
Profit (loss) for the year		(19,327)	**667,530**
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to :			
Owners of the parent		(32,432)	**637,321**
Non-controlling interests		13,105	**30,209**
Earnings (loss) per share	(Note 31)		
Basic earnings (loss) per share (Yen)		(35.22)	**692.16**
Diluted earnings (loss) per share (Yen)		(35.22)	**657.48**

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Millions of Yen)

		Year ended March 31, 2021	**Year ended March 31, 2022**
Profit (loss) for the year		(19,327)	**667,530**
Other comprehensive income	(Note 30)		
Items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		125,471	**(7,962)**
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		42,307	**14,324**
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	(Note 15)	10,062	**5,293**
Subtotal		177,841	**11,655**
Items that might be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		5,029	**11,995**
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		2,752	**56,497**
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	(Note 15)	(23,062)	**68,663**
Subtotal		(15,280)	**137,156**
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		162,561	**148,811**
Total comprehensive income for the year		143,233	**816,342**
Comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		119,451	**779,815**
Non-controlling interests		23,781	**36,526**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Year ended March 31, 2021 (Millions of Yen)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
						Other components of equity	
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
Balance as of March 31, 2020		419,524	394,404	1,870,948	(58,505)	111,924	—
Changes of the year							
Comprehensive income							
Profit (loss) for the year				(32,432)			
Other comprehensive income	(Note 30)					122,023	45,171
Total comprehensive income		—	—	(32,432)	—	122,023	45,171
Transactions with owners and others							
Cash dividends	(Note 21)						
Purchases of treasury stock	(Note 20)				(52)		
Disposals of treasury stock	(Note 20)		(1)		2		
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries			1,528				
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings				71,818		(26,647)	(45,171)
Changes in scope of consolidation			(2,763)		213		
Subtotal		—	(1,236)	71,818	163	(26,647)	(45,171)
Balance as of March 31, 2021		**419,524**	**393,168**	**1,910,333**	**(58,342)**	**207,300**	**—**

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
		Other components of equity					
		Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Total	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of March 31, 2020		(4,821)	(91,857)	15,245	2,641,618	355,013	2,996,631
Changes of the year							
Comprehensive income							
Profit (loss) for the year				—	(32,432)	13,105	(19,327)
Other comprehensive income	(Note 30)	8,218	(23,528)	151,884	151,884	10,676	162,561
Total comprehensive income		8,218	(23,528)	151,884	119,451	23,781	143,233
Transactions with owners and others							
Cash dividends	(Note 21)			—	—	(6,450)	(6,450)
Purchases of treasury stock	(Note 20)			—	(52)		(52)
Disposals of treasury stock	(Note 20)			—	1		1
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries				—	1,528	949	2,477
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings				(71,818)	—		—
Changes in scope of consolidation				—	(2,549)	(1,904)	(4,454)
Subtotal		—	—	(71,818)	(1,072)	(7,404)	(8,477)
Balance as of March 31, 2021		**3,397**	**(115,385)**	**95,311**	**2,759,996**	**371,390**	**3,131,387**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these statements.

Year ended March 31, 2022 (Millions of Yen)

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
						Other components of equity	
		Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans
Balance as of March 31, 2021		419,524	393,168	1,910,333	(58,342)	207,300	—
Changes of the year							
Comprehensive income							
Profit (loss) for the year				637,321			
Other comprehensive income	(Note 30)					(3,091)	15,110
Total comprehensive income		—	—	637,321	—	(3,091)	15,110
Transactions with owners and others							
Cash dividends	(Note 21)			(73,757)			
Purchases of treasury stock	(Note 20)				(66)		
Disposals of treasury stock	(Note 20)		0		19		
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries			(288)				
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings				40,877		(25,766)	(15,110)
Changes in scope of consolidation			667		411		
Subtotal		—	379	(32,880)	365	(25,766)	(15,110)
Balance as of March 31, 2022		**419,524**	**393,547**	**2,514,775**	**(57,977)**	**178,442**	**—**

		Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
		Other components of equity					
		Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Total	Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of March 31, 2021		3,397	(115,385)	95,311	2,759,996	371,390	3,131,387
Changes of the year							
Comprehensive income							
Profit (loss) for the year				—	637,321	30,209	667,530
Other comprehensive income	(Note 30)	55,455	75,019	142,494	142,494	6,317	148,811
Total comprehensive income		55,455	75,019	142,494	779,815	36,526	816,342
Transactions with owners and others							
Cash dividends	(Note 21)			—	(73,757)	(6,805)	(80,562)
Purchases of treasury stock	(Note 20)			—	(66)		(66)
Disposals of treasury stock	(Note 20)			—	20		20
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries				—	(288)	(361)	(649)
Transfer from other components of equity to retained earnings				(40,877)	—		—
Changes in scope of consolidation				—	1,078	29,459	30,537
Subtotal		—	—	(40,877)	(73,012)	22,292	(50,720)
Balance as of March 31, 2022		**58,852**	**(40,366)**	**196,928**	**3,466,799**	**430,209**	**3,897,008**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash-Flows

(Millions of Yen)

		Year ended March 31, 2021	**Year ended March 31, 2022**
Cash flows from operating activities :			
Profit (loss) before income taxes		(8,656)	**816,583**
Depreciation and amortization		290,863	**330,611**
Impairment losses		—	**21,500**
Finance income		(5,367)	**(1,928)**
Finance costs		25,404	**26,245**
Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method		(55,220)	**(214,480)**
Losses on reorganization		98,665	**97,229**
(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(26,775)	**(116,242)**
(Increase) decrease in inventories		171,376	**(383,438)**
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		(66,325)	**211,354**
Other, net		(18,192)	**(110,687)**
Subtotal		405,772	**676,747**
Interest received		5,432	**1,890**
Dividends received		40,446	**44,905**
Interest paid		(21,733)	**(21,899)**
Income taxes paid		(26,731)	**(86,008)**
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		403,185	**615,635**
Cash flows from investing activities :			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(459,811)	**(466,902)**
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		21,754	**70,251**
Purchases of investment securities		(3,623)	**(9,267)**
Proceeds from sales of investment securities		37,336	**81,717**
Purchases of investments in affiliates		(8,047)	**(4,064)**
Proceeds from sales of investments in affiliates		20,521	**3,898**
Purchases of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation	(Note 7)	—	**(48,950)**
Proceeds from (payments for) sales of shares of subsidiaries resulting in change in scope of consolidation		1,482	**(6,170)**
Loans to associates and others		(9,868)	**(3,150)**
Collection of loans from associates and others		9,252	**1,062**
Other, net		1,968	**2,710**
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(389,035)	**(378,866)**
Cash flows from financing activities :			
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings, net	(Note 18)	(133,514)	**11,112**
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	(Note 18)	570,068	**20,322**
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(Note 18)	(425,609)	**(252,478)**
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	(Note 18)	80,000	**300,000**
Redemption of bonds	(Note 18)	(45,000)	**(15,000)**
Purchases of treasury stock		(30)	**(59)**
Cash dividends paid	(Note 21)	—	**(73,757)**
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(6,450)	**(6,805)**
Proceeds from issuance of stock to non-controlling interests		—	**2,888**
Other, net		13,231	**(47,528)**
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities		52,694	**(61,304)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		3,161	**16,119**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		70,006	**191,583**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		289,459	**359,465**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(Note 8)	359,465	**551,049**

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Reporting Entity

NIPPON STEEL CORPORATION (hereinafter referred to as the "Company" or "NSC") is a corporation domiciled in Japan. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 are composed of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates (collectively hereinafter referred to as the "Group"). The principal businesses of the Group consist of Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication business, Engineering and Construction business, Chemicals & Materials business, and System Solutions business. Further details are described in Note "6. Segment Information".

2. Basis of Preparation

(1) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards
The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The term IFRS also includes International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and the related interpretations of the interpretations committees ("SIC" and" IFRIC").

(2) Basis of measurement
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities as separately stated in Note "3. Significant Accounting Policies".

(3) Functional currency and presentation currency
The consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been truncated to the nearest millions of Japanese yen, unless otherwise indicated.

(4) Changes in presentation methods
(Related to consolidated statements of cash-flows)

"Purchases of shares of subsidiaries that do not result in change in scope of consolidation" ((3,631) million yen in the year ended March 31, 2021) in "Cash flows from financing activities" have become immaterial and therefore are included in and presented as "Other, net" in "Cash flows from financing activities" for the year ended March 31, 2022. The consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021 are reclassified to reflect this change in presentation methods.

(5) Authorization of the consolidated financial statements
The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by Eiji Hashimoto, Representative Director and President of the Company on June 23, 2022.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Basis of consolidation
(a) Subsidiaries
Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date when control is obtained until the date when control is lost. If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, any gain or loss resulting from the loss of control is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary not resulting in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, and the difference between the adjustment to the non-controlling interests and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

When the accounting policies of the subsidiaries are different from those of the Group, the financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted to ensure that the accounting policies are consistent with those of the Group. All intragroup balances, transaction amounts and unrealized gains and losses arising from intragroup transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Intragroup losses are eliminated in full except to the extent that the underlying asset is impaired.

(b) Investments in associates
An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, which is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but there are no control. In principle, it is presumed that the Group has significant influence over an investee when the Group holds 20% or more but no more than 50% of the voting rights of the investee. An investee is determined as an associate when the Group has significant influence over it in one or more ways, not only the ratio of the voting rights, but also through participation in the policy-making progress and other right.

An investment in an associate is accounted for under the equity method from the date when the Group has significant influence over it until the date when the significant influence is lost. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and any excess of the Group's share of the acquisition-date fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets over the cost of the investment is recognized as goodwill that is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Thereafter, the investment is adjusted for the change in the Group's share of the investee's profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group's interest is reduced to zero and recognition of further losses over the carrying amount of the investment is discontinued except to the extent that the Group assumes obligations or makes payments on behalf of the investee.

When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate and discontinues the use of the equity method, gain or loss arising from discontinuance of the use of the equity method is recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of an associate forms a part of the carrying amount of investments in the associate and is not separately recognized. Therefore, the goodwill of investment in an associate is not subject to impairment test separately. However, whenever there is any possibility that an investment in an associate may be impaired, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment as a single asset. Regarding impairment of goodwill, refer to (10) "Impairment of non-financial assets".

(c) Joint arrangements
The Group determines the type of a joint arrangement in which it is involved by considering its rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. When the parties that have joint control of an arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement, the arrangement is classified as a joint operation. When the parties that collectively control the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement and decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of those parties, that arrangement is classified as a joint venture. The Group recognizes assets, liabilities, income and expenses generated from operating activities of joint operations only in a ratio equivalent to its shares. As for joint ventures, the Group uses the equity method.

(d) Scope of consolidation and application of equity method
Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 378 companies
Names of principal subsidiaries are listed in "Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliates"
In the year ended March 31, 2022, the scope of consolidation expanded by 11 companies, including 6 newly acquired companies and 1 newly established company. 22 companies—9 merged companies and 9 liquidations, etc.—were eliminated from the scope of consolidation in the year ended March 31, 2022.

Number of equity-method affiliates (associates, joint operations and joint ventures): 105 companies
Names of principal affiliates are listed in "Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliates"
During the year ended March 31, 2022, 5 companies were removed from the scope of equity-method affiliates.

(2) Business combinations
Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method when control is obtained. The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed of the acquiree are recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date.

When the total of consideration transferred in business combinations and amount of non-controlling interests in the acquiree exceeds the net of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date, the excess amount is recognized as goodwill. Conversely, when the total of consideration transferred and amount of non-controlling interests is lower than the net of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the difference is recognized as profit.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition is measured as the total of fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer. In addition, the fair value of equity interest in the acquiree that the Group held before the date of obtaining control is included in the consideration transferred for a business combination achieved in stages. Acquisition costs attributable to a business combination are recognized as expenses as incurred.

Non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value or at non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis.

The components of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributed to owners of the parent and non-controlling interests based on the proportionate shares held.

(3) Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements of each Group entity are presented in its functional currency that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Japanese yen, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date or using the foreign exchange rate that approximates such rate. Foreign currency monetary items at the end of each reporting period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the transaction date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured. Exchange differences arising from the translation or settlement are recognized in profit or loss, except for those recognized in other comprehensive income.

(c) Foreign operations

The financial performance and financial position of all of foreign operations which use a functional currency other than the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency of the Company using the following exchange rates:

(i) Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates at the reporting date
(ii) Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates
(iii) All resulting exchange differences arising from translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

(4) Financial instruments

(a) Non-derivative financial assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

The Group recognizes financial assets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the assets. Financial assets purchased or sold in a regular way are recognized on the trade date. Financial assets other than derivative financial instruments are classified at initial recognition as those measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognized at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. However, the trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are recognized initially at their transaction price.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost only if the assets are held within the Group's business model with an objective of collecting contractual cash flows, and if the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

For certain equity instruments held primarily for the purpose of maintaining or strengthening business relationship with investees, the Group designates these instruments as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition.

Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When these financial assets are derecognized or significant deterioration of fair value occurs, a gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to retained earnings. Dividends from the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive dividends is established.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when the Group transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets to another party.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group assesses expected credit loss at the end of each reporting period for the impairment of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables and financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group determines whether credit risk has significantly increased based on changes in the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets. When determining whether there are changes in the risk of a default occurring on the financial assets, the Group considers the following;

- Significant deterioration in the financial conditions of an issuer or a borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as default or past-due payment of interest or principal; or
- It has become probable that a borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization

(b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities other than derivatives are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

(ii) Derecognition

The Group derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position only when the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(d) Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Group utilizes derivatives, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency swaps, to hedge foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. These derivatives are initially recognized at fair value when the contract is entered into, and are subsequently measured at fair value.

Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognized in profit or loss. However, the effective portion of cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The Group formally documents relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions in an internal rule titled “Administrative Provisions on Transactions of Derivative Instruments”. The rule stipulates that derivative transactions are conducted only for the purpose of mitigating risks arising from the Group’s principal business activities (including forecast transactions) and the trading of derivatives for speculative purposes is prohibited.

The Group evaluates whether the derivatives designated as a hedging instrument offsets changes in fair value or the cash flows of the hedged items to a great extent when designating a hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis. A hedging relationship that qualifies for hedge accounting is classified and accounted for as follows:

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of derivative as a hedging instrument are recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value of a hedged item adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative as a hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in fair value of derivative as the hedging instrument is recognized in profit or loss.

The amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged transactions affect profit or loss. When a hedged item results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the amount recognized as other components of equity is reclassified as an adjustment of initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

(e) Compound financial instruments

The Compound financial instruments the Group issued are convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights convertible into stockholders' equity at the option of the holders. The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognized at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognized at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. The directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to each component in proportion to the initial carrying amounts.

After initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured after initial recognition.

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

The Group has initially applied Interest Rate Benchmark Reform-Phese2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) from the beginning of the year ended March 31, 2022.

The application of these standards has no material impacts on the respective items in the consolidated financial statements.

(5) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash on hand, bank deposits available for withdrawal on demand, and short-term investments with the maturity of three months or less from the acquisition date, that are readily convertible to cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(6) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories is measured mainly based on the weighted average method, and comprises of all costs of purchasing and processing as well as other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

(a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost and presented at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Acquisition cost includes costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and costs of dismantling, removing and restoration of the asset.

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is mainly computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each component based on the depreciable amount, except for land and other non-depreciable assets. The depreciable amount is the cost of the asset less the respective estimated residual values.

The estimated useful lives of major property, plant and equipment are as follows:

- Buildings: Principally 31 years
- Machinery: Principally 14 years

The depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and modified as necessary.

(8) Goodwill and intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are presented at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are presented at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(a) Goodwill

When the total of consideration transferred in business combinations and amount of non-controlling interests in the acquiree exceeds the net of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date, the excess amount is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized and is allocated to cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units.

Regarding accounting policy for impairment of goodwill, refer to (10) “Impairment of non-financial assets”.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost at the date of initial recognition. The costs of intangible assets acquired in business combinations are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are presented at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Expenditures related to internally generated intangible assets are recognized as expenses when incurred, unless development expenses meet the criteria for capitalization.

(c) Amortization

Amortization of intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized as an expense by the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives from the date when the assets are available for their intended use. The amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and modified as necessary.

The estimated useful lives of major intangible assets with finite useful lives are as follows:

- Software: Principally 5 years
- Mining rights: Principally 25 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are not amortized.

(9) Leases

The Group determines whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the contract rather than its legal form at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the commencement date of a lease contract or a contract which is determined to contain a lease. Lease liabilities are measured at the discounted present value of the total lease payments that are not paid at the lease commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, adjusted mainly by any initial direct costs, and any prepaid lease payments, plus costs including restoration obligations under the lease agreement. Right-of -use assets are depreciated mainly on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Finance costs are presented separately from depreciation costs on right-of-use assets on the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

For leases with an initial term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the Group applied an exemption of IFRS 16 and elected not to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as right-of-use assets or lease liabilities. The Group recognizes such lease payments as expenses mainly on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(10) Impairment of non-financial assets

For the non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, the Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment on each asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs at the end of each reporting period. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated and impairment tests are performed. Goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever an indication of impairment exits.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. When the recoverable amount of the individual asset cannot be estimated, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units to which the asset belongs. The value in use is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows to the present value, and a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset is used as a discount rate.

The cash flows are based on the medium- to long-term management plan and the latest business plan, which incorporate the steel supply and demand forecast and manufacturing cost improvement as key assumptions. Projections of steel supply and demand and manufacturing cost improvements are subject to a high degree of uncertainty, and management's judgements regarding these factors are expected to have significant impacts on the future cash flows.

The cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated is the lowest level monitored for internal management purposes, and is not larger than an operating segment.

As corporate assets do not independently generate cash inflows, when there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, an impairment test is performed based on the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit or the group of cash-generating units to which such corporate asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss recognized with respect to the cash-generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then to reduce other assets of the unit on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss is reversed if there are indications that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased and the recoverable amount of the asset is greater than its carrying amount. The amount to be reversed would not exceed its carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. An impairment loss recognized in goodwill is not reversed.

(11) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, retirement benefits, and other long-term employee benefits.

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recognized as expenses when the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash incentive plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay in exchange for services provided by the employees in the prior period, and such obligation can be reliably estimated.

(b) Retirement benefits
Retirement benefit plans comprise of defined benefit corporate pension plans, defined contribution plans, and lump-sum retirement payment plans. These retirement benefit plans are accounted for as follows:

(i) Defined benefit corporate pension plans and lump-sum retirement payment plans
The net defined benefit liabilities or assets of defined benefit plans are recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of any plan assets.

The present value of defined benefit obligations is calculated annually by qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The discount rates are based on the market yields of high quality corporate bonds at the end of each reporting period that have terms consistent with the discount period, which is established as the estimated term of the retirement benefit obligations through to the estimated dates for payments of future benefits.

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans are immediately recognized in other comprehensive income when incurred and then directly transferred to retained earnings, while past service costs are recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Defined contribution plans
Contributions to defined contribution retirement plans are recognized as expenses in the period when the employees render the related services.

(12) Equity
(a) Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares (net of tax effects) are recognized as a deduction from equity.

(b) Treasury stock
When the Company acquires treasury stocks, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable costs (net of tax effects), is deducted from equity. In case of disposal of treasury stocks, the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount of treasury stocks is recognized in equity.

(13) Revenue
Revenue is recognized based on the following five-steps.
Step 1: Identify the contract 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 Group satisfies a performance obligation

Revenue generated from Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment and Chemicals and Materials segment primarily consists of revenue generated from sale of goods while revenue generated from Engineering and Construction segment primarily consists of construction contracts and revenue generated from System Solutions segment mainly consists of services rendered and construction contracts (built-to-order software).

(a) Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time
The Group recognizes revenue from sale of goods at the point of shipment when the customer obtains control of the goods and therefore a performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time where the Group no longer retains physical possession of the goods upon shipment, the Group has the right to be paid from the customer and their legal title is transferred to the customer.

With respect to revenue from rendering of service whose performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, the Group recognizes revenue when the rendering of service is completed. Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration received or receivable less discounts and rebates. The consideration of the transaction is primarily collected within one year after the satisfaction of the performance obligation and it does not contain a significant financing component.

(b) Performance obligations satisfied over time
The Group recognizes revenue from construction contracts and built-to-order software on the basis of progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation as the Group transfers control over time. The progress is measured on the basis of percentage of actual costs incurred to date to estimated total costs as it is considered that costs incurred properly reflect the progress of the services (Input methods).
With respect to revenue from rendering of services whose performance obligation is satisfied over time, the Group recognizes revenue evenly throughout the duration of the service.

(14) Income taxes
Income taxes comprise of current taxes and deferred taxes, and are recognized in profit or loss, except for the items which are recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.
Current taxes are measured at the amounts expected to be paid or recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized based on future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities for accounting purposes and the tax bases of the assets or liabilities, carryforward of unused tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the tax benefits can be realized. However, deferred tax assets are not recognized if the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements are recognized only to the extent of the following circumstances:
- The temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except for the following circumstances:
- On the initial recognition of goodwill;
- On the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit at the time of the transaction;
- Taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the parent company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Group assesses the recoverability of deferred tax assets using all the future information available such as projections of the future taxable profit based on the medium- to long-term management plan and the latest business plan which incorporate the steel supply and demand forecast and manufacturing cost improvement as key assumptions. Although the Group recognizes its deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the related tax benefits will be realized, the recoverable amount may vary depending on the factors such as the changes in the projections of the future taxable profit in case of not achieving the goal of the medium- to long-term management plan and business plan due to unfavorable business environment or tax reforms including the changes in the statutory tax rate.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and in either of the following circumstances:
- Income taxes are levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity; or
- Different taxable entities intend either to settle current tax assets and current tax liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the current tax assets and settle the current tax liabilities simultaneously.

(15) Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the reporting period attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common stock outstanding during the period in which the number of treasury stock is excluded.
Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4. Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. However, actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The effects of changes in accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The effects from the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine situation to the estimates of the recoverable amount in impairment of non-financial assets and the recoverability of deferred tax assets of the Group are based on the assumptions addressed in the latest medium- to long-term management plan that the COVID-19 pandemic is accelerating the structural changes in the steel market and the steelmaking business faces a further difficult environment, the latest business plan and the extensive effects of the Russia-Ukraine situation. These underlying assumptions are under high uncertainties and any future changes in these assumptions may materially affect the estimated amounts and consolidated financial statements.

Information about judgments that have been made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:
- Note 3 (1) "Basis of consolidation" and Note 15 "Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Others"
- Note 3 (4) "Financial instruments" and Note 32 "Financial Instruments"

Information about uncertainty of key estimates and assumptions that may have significant risks of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the subsequent reporting year is included in the following notes:
- Note 3 (10) "Impairment of non-financial assets" and Note 29 "Impairment of Assets"
- Note 3 (11) "Employee benefits" and Note 19 "Employee Benefits"
- Note 3 (13) "Revenue" and Note 22 "Revenue"
- Note 3 (14) "Income taxes" and Note 16 "Income Taxes"
- Note 35 "Loan Guarantees"

5. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Applied

New standards, interpretations, and amendments to standards and interpretations that have not yet been applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as of March 31 2022, are as follows. The effect of applying the new standard to the Group is now under consideration and cannot be estimated at this time.

Standards	Name of Standards	Effective date (The fiscal year beginning on or after)	Application date of the Group	Content
IAS 12	Income taxes	January 1, 2023	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2024	Amendments clarify that deferred taxes related to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations (when an entity recognizes both assets and liabilities)cannot be exempted from recognition.

6. Segment Information

(1) Description of reportable segments

The Company engages in the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication business and acts as the holding company of the Group. The Group has four operating segments determined mainly based on products and services, which are Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication, Engineering and Construction, Chemicals and Materials, and System Solutions. Each operating segment shares the management strategy of the Group, while conducting its business activities independently from and in parallel with other companies of the Group. The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment:

Reportable segments	Principal businesses
Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	Manufacturing and sale of steel products
Engineering and Construction	Manufacturing and sale of industrial machinery, equipment and steel structures, construction projects under contract, waste processing and recycling, and supplying electricity, gas, and heat
Chemicals and Materials	Manufacturing and sale of coal-based chemical products, petrochemicals, electronic materials, materials and components for semiconductors and electronic parts, carbon fiber and composite products, and products that utilize technologies for metal processing
System Solutions	Computer systems engineering and consulting services; IT-enabled outsourcing and other services

(2) Basis of measurement of segment revenue, profit or loss, assets, liabilities, and other items

Inter-segment revenue is based on transaction prices between third parties. Segment profit is measured using business profit.

(3) Information about segment revenue, profit or loss, assets and liabilities and other items

(Year ended March 31, 2021)

(Millions of Yen)

	Reportable segment				Subtotal	Adjustments (Note 1)	Consolidated
	Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	Engineering and Construction	Chemicals and Materials	System Solutions			
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	4,190,348	276,241	174,056	188,626	4,829,272	—	4,829,272
Inter-segment revenue or transfers	38,101	48,226	4,622	63,849	154,799	(154,799)	—
Total	4,228,449	324,468	178,678	252,476	4,984,072	(154,799)	4,829,272
Segment profit <Business profit>	63,522	17,708	7,631	23,948	112,811	(2,764)	110,046
Other items							
Depreciation and amortization	275,792	3,627	7,266	8,789	295,475	(4,612)	290,863
Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method	49,095	632	(135)	(39)	49,553	5,667	55,220
Segment assets	6,873,924	320,658	195,198	280,062	7,669,842	(95,895)	7,573,946
Other items							
Investments accounted for using the equity method	681,436	6,021	23,743	299	711,500	105,828	817,328
Capital expenditure	466,117	2,664	10,001	4,212	482,995	(8,506)	474,489
Segment liabilities (Interest-bearing debt)	2,519,386	6,578	21,055	12,212	2,559,232	—	2,559,232

Notes:

1. The adjustments of segment profit of (2,764) million yen include investment return of 9,635 million yen from the equity method associate Nippon Steel Kowa Real Estate Co., Ltd., and elimination of inter-segment revenue or transfers of (12,400) million yen.

(Year ended March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

	Reportable segment				Subtotal	Adjustments (Note 1)	Consolidated
	Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	Engineering and Construction	Chemicals and Materials	System Solutions			
Revenue							
Revenue from external customers	**6,105,157**	**253,415**	**245,083**	**205,233**	**6,808,890**	**—**	**6,808,890**
Inter-segment revenue or transfers	**48,474**	**25,844**	**4,733**	**66,091**	**145,144**	**(145,144)**	**—**
Total	**6,153,632**	**279,260**	**249,816**	**271,325**	**6,954,034**	**(145,144)**	**6,808,890**
Segment profit <Business profit>	**871,051**	**6,302**	**25,377**	**30,859**	**933,591**	**4,539**	**938,130**
Other items							
Depreciation and amortization	**315,812**	**3,852**	**7,926**	**8,183**	**335,775**	**(5,163)**	**330,611**
Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method	**204,394**	**475**	**1,650**	**103**	**206,624**	**7,856**	**214,480**
Segment assets	**8,048,947**	**288,303**	**230,783**	**307,022**	**8,875,056**	**(122,710)**	**8,752,346**
Other items							
Investments accounted for using the equity method	**928,481**	**6,023**	**25,664**	**402**	**960,572**	**118,496**	**1,079,068**
Capital expenditure	**425,239**	**1,994**	**7,543**	**9,169**	**443,947**	**(12,601)**	**431,345**
Segment liabilities (Interest-bearing debt)	**2,621,104**	**4,768**	**14,904**	**12,618**	**2,653,396**	**—**	**2,653,396**

Notes:

1. The adjustments of segment profit of 4,539 million yen include investment return of 9,034 million yen from the equity method associate Nippon Steel Kowa Real Estate Co., Ltd., and elimination of inter-segment revenue or transfers of (4,495) million yen.

(4) Information about geographical areas

(a) Revenue

Revenue information is based on the geographical location of customers and classified by region.

(Year ended March 31, 2021)

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Overseas Subtotal			Total
		Asia	Other	
3,195,980	1,633,292	977,978	655,314	4,829,272

(Year ended March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Overseas Subtotal			Total
		Asia	Other	
4,101,822	**2,707,068**	**1,553,528**	**1,153,539**	**6,808,890**

(b) Non-current assets

Non-current assets are based on the location of the asset and do not include financial assets, deferred tax assets and assets for retirement benefits.

(As of March 31, 2021)

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Overseas	Total
2,793,079	399,105	3,192,184

(As of March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Overseas	Total
2,859,914	**468,828**	**3,328,743**

(5) Revenue from major customers

(Millions of Yen)

	Related segment	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
NIPPON STEEL TRADING CORPORATION	Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	946,024	**1,434,515**
Sumitomo Corporation	Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	510,956	**685,136**

7. Business combinations

Business combinations consummated during the year ended March 31, 2022

Acquisition of G Steel Public Company Limited and G J Steel Public Company Limited in Thailand

(1) Overview

(a) Name of the acquiree and the description of its business

Name of the acquiree:G Steel Public Company Limited ("G Steel")

G J Steel Public Company Limited ("G J Steel")

Description of business: Manufacturing and Sales of Hot Rolled Steel Sheets

(b) Acquisition date: February 17, 2022

(c) Ratio of acquired voting equity interest

G Steel

Ratio of voting rights held prior to the acquisition date: 0%

Ratio of voting rights acquired at the acquisition date and through a tender offer: 60.23%

Ratio of voting rights after the business combination: 60.23%

G J Steel

Ratio of voting rights held prior to the acquisition date: 0%

Ratio of voting rights acquired at the acquisition date and through a tender offer: 57.60%

Ratio of voting rights after the business combination: 57.60%

Note:

In accordance with the securities law in Thailand, the Company had conducted a tender offer for all shares of G Steel and G J Steel for the period from February 23, 2022 to March 29, 2022. The equity interest after the tender offer is used for accounting purposes.

(d) Primary reason for business combination

Both G Steel and G J Steel are the only steel companies which have integrated steel production facilities from electric arc furnaces to hot-rolling processes in Thailand, and they manufacture and sell general grade hot-rolled steel products which constitute the largest market segment. Together, the two companies have a hot-rolled production capability of approximately 3 million tons and have sold hot-rolled steel products for general-purpose, such as for domestic construction industries in Thailand. The company has decided that this opportunity is worthwhile to invest since the electric arc furnaces are suitable for the demand of hot-rolled steel in Thailand, and from the perspective that it will be a future potential development base for promoting “High-grade steel production in electric arc furnaces” which is one of our three initiatives of Carbon Neutral Vision 2050. The company will capture hot-rolled steel demand in Thailand, which is expected to grow steadily, by utilizing the management base of G Steel and G J Steel for manufacturing and sales as well as improving their productivity and quality.

(e) Form of control acquisition of the acquirees

Acquisition of shares for cash

(2) Consideration transferred

	(Millions of Yen)
Cash	53,178
Other payables	2,417
Total consideration transferred	55,596

Note:

The Group incurred acquisition-related costs of 1,097 million yen as selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of profit and loss.

(3) Fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, non-controlling interests and goodwill

The Company has not completed the recognition and the fair value measurement of identifiable assets and liabilities and accordingly the computation of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, non-controlling interests, and the purchase price allocations are on a provisional basis based on the most current information available.

	(Millions of Yen)
Current assets	21,710
Non-current assets	55,917
Total assets	77,628
Current liabilities	8,871
Non-current liabilities	2,714
Total liabilities	11,585
Total identifiable net assets acquired	66,042
Non-controlling interests (Note 1)	23,505
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent	42,536
Total consideration transferred	55,596
Goodwill (Note 2)	13,059

Note:

1. Non-controlling interests are measured at the proportionate share of the fair value of the acquirees’ identifiable total equity.
2. The goodwill is attributable mainly to an excess earning power expected to be achieved from the synergies between the Group and the acquirees. The goodwill is not tax-deductible.

(4) Net cash used in the transaction

	(Millions of Yen)
Cash consideration transferred	53,178
Cash and cash equivalents held by the acquirees at the acquisition date	(4,196)
Net cash used in the transaction	48,981

(5) Revenue and profit or loss of the acquirees after the acquisition date

Information about revenue and profit or loss generated subsequent to the acquisition date is not disclosed as it is immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

(6) Revenue and profit or loss of the Group if the business combination had been completed at the beginning of the year

Information about revenue and profit or loss of the Groups if business combination had been completed at the beginning of the year is not disclosed as it is immaterial to the consolidated financial statements.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The components of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Cash	357,537	**551,049**
Cash equivalents	1,928	—
Total	359,465	**551,049**

The balance of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of financial position agrees with the balance of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

9. Trade and Other Receivables

The components of trade and other receivables are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Notes and accounts receivable	692,904	**820,107**
Other	114,124	**120,849**
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1,722)	**(1,550)**
Total	805,306	**939,406**

Contract assets are included in “Notes and accounts receivables”.

10. Inventories

The components of inventories are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Merchandise and finished goods	689,719	**930,077**
Work in progress	75,006	**77,980**
Raw materials and supplies	584,630	**748,530**
Total	1,349,355	**1,756,589**

11. Assets Pledged as Collateral

As per general contractual provisions for long-term and short-term borrowings, banks may require collateral and guarantees for present and future obligations, and retain the rights to offset the liabilities with bank deposits when repayment is overdue or when default occurs.

Assets pledged as collateral and secured debts are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Assets pledged as collateral	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Land	9,197	**7,098**
Buildings and structures	4,121	**2,417**
Machinery and vehicles	4,149	**800**
Other	6,037	**8,097**
Total	23,505	**18,412**

(Millions of Yen)

Secured debts	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Short-term borrowings	951	**1,814**
Long-term borrowings (current portion is included)	975	**1,064**
Other	578	**1,396**
Total	2,504	**4,276**

In addition to the pledged assets listed above, shares of associates are pledged as collateral (419 million yen, and 453 million yen as of March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively).

12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of changes in the carrying amounts and acquisition costs, accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Total
As of April 1, 2020	646,346	745,282	1,148,943	72,645	199,324	2,812,542
Acquisitions and reclassified from construction in progress	1,301	80,136	283,121	34,967	43,848	443,375
Disposals and sales	(10,228)	(7,978)	(19,595)	(2,831)	(404)	(41,038)
Depreciation	—	(51,530)	(169,437)	(24,982)	—	(245,950)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and other	(4,652)	(2,430)	(868)	666	(6,705)	(13,990)
As of March 31, 2021	632,766	763,479	1,242,162	80,465	236,063	2,954,938
Acquisitions and reclassified from construction in progress	**1,934**	**55,974**	**320,497**	**31,973**	**(34,569)**	**375,810**
Acquisitions through business combinations	**9,695**	**8,406**	**39,891**	**79**	**833**	**58,906**
Disposals and sales	**(2,833)**	**(9,628)**	**(21,089)**	**(4,457)**	**(45)**	**(38,054)**
Depreciation	—	**(53,717)**	**(200,817)**	**(29,512)**	—	**(284,047)**
Impairment losses	**(21)**	**(6,788)**	**(16,462)**	**(300)**	**(198)**	**(23,770)**
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and other	**1,041**	**3,256**	**12,243**	**765**	**(8,448)**	**8,858**
As of March 31, 2022	**642,583**	**760,982**	**1,376,426**	**79,014**	**193,633**	**3,052,640**

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is mainly included in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

(Millions of Yen)

Acquisition costs	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Total
As of April 1, 2020	711,547	2,790,749	8,861,279	418,490	208,387	12,990,453
As of March 31, 2021	698,519	2,848,602	8,986,755	435,884	242,327	13,212,089
As of March 31, 2022	**709,322**	**2,853,613**	**8,942,195**	**430,961**	**220,558**	**13,156,650**

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and vehicles	Tools, furniture and fixtures	Construction in progress	Total
As of April 1, 2020	65,200	2,045,467	7,712,335	345,845	9,062	10,177,910
As of March 31, 2021	65,752	2,085,122	7,744,592	355,419	6,264	10,257,151
As of March 31, 2022	**66,738**	**2,092,630**	**7,565,768**	**351,947**	**26,924**	**10,104,009**

13. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Details of changes in the carrying amounts and acquisition costs, accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses of goodwill and intangible assets are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Carrying amount	Goodwill	Software	Mining rights	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2020	45,486	45,236	31,061	20,379	142,164
Acquisitions	—	17,953	—	179	18,133
Amortization	—	(15,997)	(1,720)	(2,030)	(19,748)
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and other	854	(510)	816	458	1,618
As of March 31, 2021	46,341	46,681	30,157	18,986	142,167
Acquisitions	—	**43,896**	—	**860**	**44,756**
Acquisitions through business combinations	**13,059**	**68**	—	**5**	**13,134**
Amortization	—	**(18,620)**	**(1,926)**	**(2,337)**	**(22,884)**
Impairment losses	—	—	—	**(177)**	**(177)**
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and other	**2,340**	**10,367**	**1,725**	**808**	**15,242**
As of March 31, 2022	**61,741**	**82,394**	**29,956**	**18,147**	**192,238**

Amortization of intangible assets is included in “Cost of sales” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

(Millions of Yen)

Acquisition costs	Goodwill	Software	Mining rights	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2020	65,243	124,883	51,320	29,223	270,669
As of March 31, 2021	66,097	116,548	52,876	28,409	263,931
As of March 31, 2022	**81,497**	**153,746**	**55,948**	**28,598**	**319,790**

(Millions of Yen)

Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses	Goodwill	Software	Mining rights	Other	Total
As of April 1, 2020	19,756	79,647	20,258	8,843	128,505
As of March 31, 2021	19,756	69,866	22,719	9,422	121,764
As of March 31, 2022	**19,756**	**71,351**	**25,992**	**10,451**	**127,551**

14. Leases

The Group leases assets such as buildings and machinery as a lessee and land and buildings as a lessor.

(1) Right-of-use assets

As a lessee

Expenses, cash flows, the increase and the carrying amount related to leases as a lessee are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Buildings and structures	14,036	**14,110**
Machinery and vehicles	8,322	**7,175**
Tools, furniture and fixtures	2,804	**2,393**
Total depreciation	25,164	**23,679**
Total amount of cash outflows incurred from leases	26,424	**25,873**
Increase in right-of-use assets	20,397	**14,466**
Details of right-of-use assets		
Buildings and structures	42,693	**32,413**
Machinery and vehicles	40,480	**37,928**
Tools, furniture and fixtures	5,384	**7,820**
Total balance of right-of-use assets	88,559	**78,162**

(2) Operating leases

As a lessor

The future lease payments before discounts expected to be received under non-cancellable operating lease contracts are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Within 1 year	3,756	**3,449**
Over 1 but less than 2 years	3,278	**3,472**
Over 2 but less than 3 years	3,301	**3,412**
Over 3 but less than 4 years	3,242	**3,353**
Over 4 but less than 5 years	3,183	**3,321**
Over 5 years	35,137	**33,551**
Total	51,899	**50,560**

15. Interests in Subsidiaries, Associates and Others

(1) Principal subsidiaries

Principal subsidiaries of the Company as of March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Operating segment	Name	Address	% of voting rights interests
Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd.	Himeji City, Hyogo	53.2
	NIPPON STEEL COATED SHEET CORPORATION	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	Osaka Steel Co., Ltd.	Osaka City, Osaka	66.3
	NIPPON STEEL METAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL PIPE CO., LTD.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	Krosaki Harima Corporation	Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka	* 46.9
	NIPPON STEEL TEXENG. CO., LTD.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL Stainless Steel Corporation	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL LOGISTICS CO., LTD.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL SG WIRE CO.,LTD.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	Geostr Corporation	Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo	* 42.3
	NIPPON STEEL WELDING & ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.	Koto-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL DRUM CO., LTD.	Koto-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL CEMENT CO., LTD.	Muroran City, Hokkaido	85.0
	NIPPON STEEL COATED STEEL PIPE Co.,Ltd.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL FINANCE Co., Ltd.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL STAINLESS STEEL PIPE CO., LTD.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL WIRE CO., LTD.	Seki City, Gifu	51.0
	NIPPON STEEL Eco-Tech Corporation	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	85.1
	NIPPON STEEL BOLTEN CORPORATION	Osaka City, Osaka	85.0
	NIPPON STEEL STRUCTURAL SHAPES CORPORATION	Wakayama City, Wakayama	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL BLAST FURNACE SLAG CEMENT CO., LTD.	Kitakyushu City, Fukuoka	100.0
	G Steel Public Company Limited	Rayong Province, Thailand	60.2
	G J Steel Public Company Limited	Chonburi Province, Thailand	57.6
	NS-Siam United Steel Co., Ltd.	Rayong Province, Thailand	80.2
	PT KRAKARAU NIPPON STEEL SYNERGY	Cilegon City, Indonesia	80.0
	NIPPON STEEL NORTH AMERICA, INC.	Texas State, United States of America	100.0
	WHEELING-NIPPON STEEL, INC.	State of West Virginia, United States of America	100.0
	Standard Steel, LLC	Pennsylvania State, United States of America	100.0
	PT PELAT TIMAH NUSANTARA TBK.	Jakarta City, Indonesia	* 35.0
	NIPPON STEEL SOUTHEAST ASIA CO., LTD.	Bangkok Metropolis, Thailand	100.0
	Siam Tinplate Co., Ltd.	Rayong Province, Thailand	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED	New South Wales State, Australia	100.0
	NIPPON STEEL Steel Processing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Rayong Province, Thailand	66.5
	Ovako AB	Stockholm City, Sweden	100.0
Engineering and Construction	NIPPON STEEL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	100.0
Chemicals & Materials	NIPPON STEEL Chemical & Material CO., LTD.	Chuo-ku, Tokyo	100.0
System Solutions	NS Solutions Corporation	Minato-ku, Tokyo	63.4

* Although the Group holds less than 50% of the voting rights of Krosaki Harima Corporation, Geostr Corporation, and PT PELAT TIMAH NUSANTARA TBK., it includes the entities in consolidated subsidiaries because it substantially controls the entities.

(2) Investments in associates

Carrying amount of investments in associates is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Carrying amount of investments in associates	571,110	**649,084**

Share of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income of associates are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Net profit or loss	30,268	**96,271**
Other comprehensive income	2,002	**13,028**
Total	32,270	**109,299**

(3) Investments in joint ventures

Carrying amount of investments in joint ventures is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Carrying amount of investments in joint ventures	246,217	**429,984**

Share of net profit or loss and other comprehensive income of joint ventures are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Net profit or loss	24,952	**118,208**
Other comprehensive income	(15,002)	**60,927**
Total	9,950	**179,136**

There are no investments in associates or joint ventures accounted for under the equity method that are individually significant to the Group for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022.

16. Income Taxes

(1) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(a) The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued bonus	25,544	**34,827**
Defined benefit liabilities	53,915	**53,663**
Impairment losses on assets	90,191	**70,564**
Property, plant and equipment	10,961	**4,427**
Unused tax losses	29,380	**13,506**
Elimination of unrealized gains on property, plant and equipment and others	34,595	**42,411**
Other	68,816	**87,758**
Total deferred tax assets	313,405	**307,159**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Equity securities	(95,351)	**(71,955)**
Defined benefit assets	(33,781)	**(37,810)**
Undistributed earnings	(28,498)	**(40,749)**
Special tax purpose reserves	(40,036)	**(38,417)**
Total deferred tax liabilities	(197,667)	**(188,933)**
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	115,738	**118,226**

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the tax benefits can be realized. The recoverability of deferred tax assets are evaluated based on planned reversal of deferred tax liabilities, estimated future taxable profit and tax planning.

(b) The changes in net deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	158,691	**115,738**
Recognized in profit or loss	36,547	**12,298**
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(76,606)	**(8,245)**
Effect of changes in scope of consolidation	(2,894)	**(1,565)**
Balance at end of the year	115,738	**118,226**

(c) Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognized are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Carryforward of unused tax losses	174,765	**102,817**
Deductible temporary differences	146,082	**178,201**
Total	320,848	**281,019**

(d) The components by expiry date of unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets are recognized are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Within 1 year	5,347	**223**
Over 1 year but less than 2 years	3,379	**2,295**
Over 2 years but less than 3 years	2,919	**1,605**
Over 3 years but less than 4 years	6,127	**1,975**
Over 4 years	156,990	**96,717**
Total	174,765	**102,817**

(2) Income tax expense

(a) Details of income tax expense are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current taxes	47,219	161,351
Deferred taxes	(36,547)	(12,298)
Total	10,671	149,052

(b) Differences between the statutory income tax rate and the Group's average effective tax rate consist of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Statutory tax rate	30.6%	**30.6%**
(Adjustments)		
Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method	172.9	**(5.8)**
Effects of expense not deductible for tax purposes	(13.9)	**0.1**
Effects of income not taxable for tax purposes	10.9	**(0.3)**
Effects of differences in statutory tax rates applied to companies in Japan and foreign companies	15.0	**(1.3)**
Effects of changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	(205.4)	**(4.7)**
Other	(133.4)	**(0.3)**
Average effective tax rate	(123.3)	**18.3**

(Changes in presentation method)

"Share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method" (172.9% for the year ended March 31, 2021) has become material and therefore is present independently for the year ended March 31, 2022. Notes for the year ended March 31, 2021 are reclassified to reflect the change in presentation method.

17. Trade and Other Payables

The components of trade and other payables are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Notes and trade accounts payable	609,144	**748,482**
Other payables	537,908	**543,504**
Other	235,708	**234,732**
Total	1,382,761	**1,526,719**

18. Bonds, Borrowings and Lease Liabilities

(1) Bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities

Details of bonds, borrowings and lease liabilities are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	Average interest rate (%)	As of March 31, 2022	Average interest rate (%)	Maturity date
Short-term borrowings	99,499	0.8	**105,221**	**1.0**	—
Current portion of long-term borrowings repayable within one year	164,809	0.8	**180,574**	**0.8**	—
Current portion of bonds repayable within one year	15,000	1.1	**20,000**	**1.0**	—
Current portion of lease liabilities repayable within one year	22,676	0.8	**20,260**	**0.9**	—
Commercial papers	7,000	(0.0)	**18,001**	**(0.1)**	—
Long-term borrowings	1,563,442	0.8	**1,350,235**	**0.8**	July 22, 2080
Bonds	618,010	0.7	**898,317**	**0.5**	September 12, 2079
Lease liabilities	68,793	0.8	**60,785**	**0.9**	March 31, 2076
Total	2,559,232		**2,653,396**		

"Average interest rate" represents the weighted average interest rate to the aggregate balance at the end of the reporting period.

(2) Details of bonds

(Millions of Yen)

Type	Issue date	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022	Maturity date
Bonds issued by NSC				
The 59th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	September 2, 2008	10,000	**10,000**	June 20, 2028
The 68th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	October 20, 2011	15,000	—	September 17, 2021
The 70th No.2 Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	July 20, 2012	20,000	**20,000**	June 20, 2022
The 1st Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	September 26, 2016	10,000	**10,000**	September 18, 2026
The 2nd Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	September 26, 2016	10,000	**10,000**	September 19, 2031
The 3rd Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	May 25, 2017	10,000	**10,000**	May 20, 2024
The 4th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	May 25, 2017	10,000	**10,000**	May 20, 2027
The 5th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	December 8, 2017	10,000	**10,000**	December 20, 2024
The 6th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	December 8, 2017	10,000	**10,000**	December 20, 2027
The 7th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 12, 2018	20,000	**20,000**	June 20, 2023
The 8th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 12, 2018	20,000	**20,000**	June 20, 2025
The 9th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 12, 2018	20,000	**20,000**	June 20, 2028
The 1st Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 14, 2019	30,000	**30,000**	June 20, 2024
The 2nd Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 14, 2019	30,000	**30,000**	June 19, 2026
The 3rd Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 14, 2019	20,000	**20,000**	June 20, 2029
The 1st Issue of Unsecured Subordinated Corporate Bonds (Note 1)	September 12, 2019	70,000	**70,000**	September 12, 2079
The 2nd Issue of Unsecured Subordinated Corporate Bonds (Note 2)	September 12, 2019	30,000	**30,000**	September 12, 2079
The 3rd Issue of Unsecured Subordinated Corporate Bonds (Note 3)	September 12, 2019	200,000	**200,000**	September 12, 2079
The 4th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 17, 2020	40,000	**40,000**	June 20, 2023
The 5th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 17, 2020	30,000	**30,000**	June 20, 2025
The 6th Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	June 17, 2020	10,000	**10,000**	June 20, 2030
Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds Due 2024	October 4, 2021	—	**150,000**	October 4, 2024
Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds Due 2026	October 4, 2021	—	**150,000**	October 5, 2026
Bonds issued by Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd.				
The 2nd Issue of Unsecured Corporate Bonds	December 7, 2017	10,000	**10,000**	December 6, 2024
Total		635,000	**920,000**	

Notes:
1. Early redemption may be made at the Company's discretion on each interest payment date from September 12, 2024 or upon the occurrence and continuation of a tax event or an equity credit change event on or after the issue date.
2. Early redemption may be made at the Company's discretion on each interest payment date from September 12, 2026 or upon the occurrence and continuation of a tax event or an equity credit change event on or after the issue date.
3. Early redemption may be made at the Company's discretion on each interest payment date from September 12, 2029 or upon the occurrence and continuation of a tax event or an equity credit change event on or after the issue date.

(3) Reconciliation of changes in liabilities in cash flows from financing activities

The table below presents a reconciliation of main changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

(Millions of Yen)

	Short-term borrowings	Commercial papers	Long-term borrowings	Bonds	Lease liabilities	Total
As of April 1, 2020	116,560	119,000	1,559,082	597,703	96,395	2,488,741
Cash flows from financing activities	(21,514)	(112,000)	170,882	35,000	(26,424)	45,943
Effects of changes in scope of consolidation	5,488	—	(1,200)	—	969	5,257
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and other	(1,033)	—	(512)	307	20,528	19,289
As of March 31, 2021	99,499	7,000	1,728,252	633,010	91,470	2,559,232
Cash flows from financing activities	**111**	**11,001**	**(206,282)**	**285,000**	**(25,873)**	**63,956**
Effects of changes in scope of consolidation	**142**	—	**7**	—	**(153)**	**(3)**
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and other	**5,467**	—	**8,833**	**307**	**15,603**	**30,211**
As of March 31, 2022	**105,221**	**18,001**	**1,530,810**	**918,317**	**81,045**	**2,653,396**

19. Employee Benefits

(1) Overview of retirement benefit plans

The retirement benefit plans that the Group offers to its employees include lump-sum retirement payment plans, defined benefit plans, and defined contribution plans.

Under the lump-sum retirement payment plans, the Group makes lump-sum payments to eligible employees upon their retirement. The amount of benefits under these plans is determined mainly based on the employee's base salary and years of service at retirement.

The Group also has defined benefit plans that are corporate pension plans in compliance with the Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Act of Japan and provides benefit payments to eligible employees over a certain period of time after retirement. The amount of benefits under these plans is determined mainly based on the employee's base salary and years of service at retirement.

The management of plan assets for defined benefit plans aims to maximize the value of the plan assets within an acceptable level of risk in order to ensure stable future pension benefit payments to the plan participants and qualified beneficiaries. Specifically, the plan establishes a medium- and long-term investment portfolio taking into consideration of the characteristics of the plan assets and pension obligations. This investment portfolio is reviewed periodically and adjusted for changes in the market environment and funding position since initial assumptions has been set out.

Under the defined contribution plans, the responsibility of the Company and its subsidiaries is limited to contributions based on the amount determined in the retirement benefits policies of each participating company.

In addition, during the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company and some of its consolidated subsidiaries had revised the lump-sum retirement payment plans and the defined benefit plans partly due to a rise in the retirement age. As a result, the retirement benefit obligation decreased by 57,989 million yen.

(2) Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligations

The changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	624,308	**564,455**
Current service cost	33,636	**31,315**
Interest cost	3,059	**3,169**
Actuarial gains and losses	(3,831)	**(7,458)**
Past service cost	(57,989)	**(3,264)**
Benefits paid	(34,691)	**(23,778)**
Other	(36)	**(5,215)**
Balance at end of the year	564,455	**559,224**

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligations for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 is 15.2 years and 15.2 years, respectively.

(3) Reconciliation of the fair value of the plan assets
The changes in the fair value of the plan assets for the Group are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	446,193	**485,398**
Interest income	3,169	**3,682**
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	55,851	**13,606**
Employer contributions	13,617	**13,304**
Benefits paid	(21,110)	**(15,675)**
Other	(12,322)	**(5,878)**
Balance at end of the year	485,398	**494,437**

(Changes in presentation methods)

"Contribution of securities to retirement benefit trust" (34,266 million yen in the year ended March 31, 2021) and "Benefits paid from trust assets" ((39,987) million yen in the year ended March 31, 2021) have become immaterial and therefore are included in and presented as "Other" for the year ended March 31, 2022. The table of "The changes in the fair value of the plan assets for the Group" is reclassified to reflect these changes in presentation methods.

Note: The Group expects to contribute 11,802 million yen to the defined benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2023.

(4) The components of the fair value of plan assets by asset category
The components of the fair value of plan assets by asset category are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021		As of March 31, 2022	
	With quoted market price in an active market	With no quoted market price in an active market	With quoted market price in an active market	With no quoted market price in an active market
Bonds	85,745	—	**93,761**	—
Equity investments	159,277	—	**154,437**	—
Cash and cash equivalents	47,608	—	**32,340**	—
General accounts at life insurance company	—	136,190	—	**136,310**
Other	—	56,576	—	**77,587**
Total	292,631	192,766	**280,539**	**213,897**

(5) Significant actuarial assumptions
The significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations for the Company are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Discount rate	Mainly 0.6%	Mainly **0.7%**

(6) Sensitivity analysis
The effects on defined benefit obligations of increase in the discount rates are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Effects of incremental increase in discount rate by 0.5%	35,809 million yen decrease	**35,495** million yen decrease

The sensitivity analysis assumes that other assumptions remain unchanged.

(7) Defined contribution plans
The amounts recognized as expenses for defined contribution plans are 7,668 million yen and 9,074 million yen for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

(8) Employee benefits expenses
The Group incurred employee benefits expenses of 751,169 million yen and 879,722 million yen for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022, respectively. These expenses are included in “Cost of sales” and “Selling, general and administrative expenses” in the consolidated statements of profit or loss. Salary, bonus, statutory health and welfare benefits and retirement benefits expenses are included in employee benefits expenses.

20. Equity and Other Equity Items

(1) Common stock and reserves
The total number of shares authorized to be issued and shares outstanding are as follows:

	Number of shares authorized to be issued (Thousands)	Number of shares outstanding (Thousands)
As of April 1, 2020	2,000,000	950,321
Changes	—	—
As of March 31, 2021	2,000,000	950,321
Changes	—	—
As of March 31, 2022	**2,000,000**	**950,321**

All the shares authorized to be issued and shares outstanding are without par value. All the shares outstanding are fully paid.

・Capital surplus
Capital surplus comprises of amounts generated through capital transactions that are not recorded in common stock, and its primary component is capital reserves.

The Companies Act of Japan stipulates that one-half or more of the proceeds from issuance of shares should be incorporated in common stock, and that the remainder shall be incorporated in capital reserve included in capital surplus. The act stipulates that the capital reserve may be incorporated in common stock upon resolution at the general meeting of shareholders.

・Retained earnings
Retained earnings consist of legal reserves and accumulated earnings. The Companies Act of Japan provides that one-tenth of cash dividends be appropriated as capital reserve or legal reserve at the date of distribution until the total amount of these reserves equals one-fourth of common stock. Legal reserve may be utilized to cover capital losses upon resolution at the general meeting of shareholders.

(2) Treasury stock
The total number of treasury stock held by the Group is as follows:

	Number of shares (Thousands)
As of April 1, 2020	29,638
Changes	(73)
As of March 31, 2021	29,564
Changes	**(114)**
As of March 31, 2022	**29,449**

21. Dividends

The dividends paid by the Company are as follows:

(Year ended March 31, 2021)

(1) Dividends paid

There were no dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2021.

(2) Dividends that belong to the current consolidated reporting year but become effective in the subsequent consolidated reporting year

Date of resolution	Class of share	Source of dividends	Total amount of dividends (Millions of Yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Shareholders' meeting held on June 23, 2021	Ordinary shares	Retained earnings	9,219	10	March 31, 2021	June 24, 2021

(Year ended March 31, 2022)

(1) Dividends paid

Date of resolution	Class of share	Total amount of dividends (Millions of Yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Shareholders' meeting held on June 23, 2021	Ordinary shares	**9,219**	**10**	March 31, 2021	June 24, 2021
Board of directors meeting held on November 2, 2021	Ordinary shares	**64,537**	**70**	September 30, 2021	December 1, 2021

(2) Dividends that belong to the current consolidated reporting year but become effective in the subsequent consolidated reporting year

Date of resolution	Class of share	Source of dividends	Total amount of dividends (Millions of Yen)	Dividends per share (Yen)	Record date	Effective date
Shareholders' meeting held on June 23, 2022	Ordinary shares	Retained earnings	**82,975**	**90**	March 31, 2022	June 24, 2022

22. Revenue

(1) Disaggregation of revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers and its relationship with segment revenue are as follows.

(Year ended March 31, 2021)

(Millions of Yen)

	Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	Engineering and Construction	Chemicals and Materials	System Solutions	Consolidated
Japan	2,690,293	220,797	100,102	184,787	3,195,980
Asia	863,857	39,714	70,750	3,655	977,978
Middle East	95,349	4	358	—	95,712
Europe	156,479	15,273	1,214	78	173,045
North America	186,779	118	1,541	87	188,527
Central and South America	139,108	326	79	17	139,531
Africa	47,125	7	0	—	47,133
Pacific	11,354	—	8	—	11,362
Total	4,190,348	276,241	174,056	188,626	4,829,272

Revenue is classified based on the geographic location of customers and presented at the amount less adjustment of inter-segment transactions.

(Year ended March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

	Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	Engineering and Construction	Chemicals and Materials	System Solutions	Consolidated
Japan	**3,546,868**	**195,504**	**158,437**	**201,011**	**4,101,822**
Asia	**1,420,010**	**48,056**	**81,357**	**4,103**	**1,553,528**
Middle East	**125,401**	**12**	**495**	**—**	**125,909**
Europe	**323,600**	**9,348**	**3,237**	**63**	**336,249**
North America	**344,212**	**73**	**1,501**	**47**	**345,836**
Central and South America	**269,976**	**405**	**51**	**7**	**270,440**
Africa	**63,685**	**9**	**2**	**—**	**63,696**
Pacific	**11,402**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**11,407**
Total	**6,105,157**	**253,415**	**245,083**	**205,233**	**6,808,890**

Revenue is classified based on the geographic location of customers and presented at the amount less adjustment of inter-segment transactions.

(2) Contract balances

(Millions of Yen)

	As of April 1, 2020	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Receivables	620,322	644,777	**760,050**
Contract assets	67,621	48,126	**60,057**
Contract liabilities	32,628	47,923	**32,162**

Receivables and contract assets are included in “Trade and Other Receivables” in the consolidated statement of financial position. Contract liabilities are included in “Other current liabilities” in the consolidated statement of financial position. The amount included in the contract liabilities as of April 1, 2020 and 2021 and recognized as revenue for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 amounted to 24,681 million yen and 40,765 million yen, respectively. The amount recognized as revenue for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods is immaterial.

(3) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	Engineering and Construction	System Solutions
Within 1 year	212,957	148,259	64,698
Over 1 year	217,261	188,831	28,430
Total	430,218	337,090	93,128

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2022	Engineering and Construction	System Solutions
Within 1 year	**251,828**	**185,535**	**66,292**
Over 1 year	**269,395**	**245,359**	**24,036**
Total	**521,224**	**430,895**	**90,329**

The amount above includes transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation which is a part of contracts with original expected duration of one year or less and is presented at the amount after adjustments of inter-segment transactions.

The Group applied the practical expedient and does not disclose the information with respect to Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment and Chemicals and Materials segment as original expected duration of performance obligation is mostly one year or less.

(4) Assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract with a customer

The Group's incremental costs of obtaining a contract and costs to fulfill a contract with customer required to be recognized as assets are immaterial.

23. Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The components of selling, general and administrative expenses are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Transportation and storage	129,424	**161,026**
Salaries and bonuses	131,652	**139,351**
Retirement benefit costs	(12,134)	**7,233**
Research and development costs	52,673	**54,550**
Depreciation and amortization	17,089	**19,769**
Other	150,430	**162,794**
Total	469,133	**544,725**

24. Research and Development Costs

The total amounts of research and development costs included in "Cost of sales" and "Selling, general and administrative expenses" are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Research and development costs	65,336	**66,431**

25. Other Operating Income and Other Operating Expenses

The components of "Other operating income" and "Other operating expenses" are as follows:

(1) Other operating income

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Dividends received	9,704	**15,984**
Foreign exchanges gains (net)	—	**21,045**
Gain on sale of inventories	—	**45,110**
Other	40,006	**46,276**
Total	49,710	**128,417**

Dividend income is generated mainly from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(2) Other operating expenses

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Foreign exchanges losses (net)	3,040	—
Impairment losses	—	**21,500**
Losses on disposal of fixed assets	33,560	**24,690**
Other	54,482	**35,410**
Total	91,083	**81,601**

26. Business profit

Business profit on consolidated statements of profit or loss indicates the results of sustainable business activities, and is an important measure to compare and evaluate the Company's consolidated performance continuously. It is defined as being deducted cost of sales, selling general and administrative expenses and other operating expenses from revenue, and added share of profit in investments accounted for using the equity method and other operating income. Other operating income and expenses is composed mainly of dividend income, foreign exchange gains or losses, losses on disposal of fixed assets.

27. Losses on reorganization

(Year ended March 31, 2021)
Losses on reorganization were recorded owing to business reorganization and withdrawal, and the details are described below.

Losses on business withdrawal 18,751 million yen

In the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment, losses on business reorganization and withdrawal from business were mainly incurred due to the losses on the sale of the shares of Vallourec Soluções Tubulares do Brasil S.A. which engages in manufacturing and sales of seamless pipes in Brazil.

Losses on inactive facilities 79,914 million yen

In the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment, losses on inactive facilities and others were incurred mainly due to termination and demolition losses based on the decision to close the upstream facility of Kyushu Works Yawata Area (Kokura) of the Company and shut down the manufacturing facility of Kinuura Works of NIPPON STEEL Stainless Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of the Company.

(Year ended March 31, 2022)
Losses on reorganization were recorded owing to business reorganization and withdrawal, and the details are described below.

Losses on inactive facilities and others 97,229 million yen

Losses on inactive facilities and others were incurred mainly due to termination and demolition losses based on the decision to close the upstream facilities of Setouchi Works Kure Area and Kansai Works Wakayama Area, the steel plate mill of Nagoya Works and the large-shape mill and the UO pipe line of East Nippon Works Kimitsu Area and these losses amounted to 172,445 million yen. In addition, gains on sale of land of former Tokyo Works were recorded.

28. Finance Income and Finance Costs

The components of “Finance income” and “Finance costs” are as follows:

(1) Finance income

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest income	5,361	**1,920**
Other	5	**7**
Total	5,367	**1,928**

Interest income is generated mainly from financial assets measured at amortized cost.

(2) Finance costs

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expense	22,298	**21,773**
Other	3,106	**4,472**
Total	25,404	**26,245**

Interest expense is generated mainly from financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

29. Impairment of Assets

(1) Impairment losses

For the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company recorded impairment losses regarding property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangible assets, and investments accounted for using the equity method as set out below. The impairment losses are included in “Other operating expenses” and “Losses on reorganization” in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

(Year ended March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	Engineering and Construction	Chemicals and Materials	System Solutions	Adjustments	Total
24,448	—	—	—	—	24,448

Impairment losses of 24,448 million yen were recorded in the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment.
Mainly in a part of the seamless carbon steel pipe business, the Company estimates that the business environment would deteriorate due to accelerated decarbonization hereafter. After conducting a calculation of future cash flows based on these assumptions, the recoverable amount has been estimated to be less than the book value of the associated operating assets. The Company has therefore reduced the book value of these operating assets to the recoverable amount and recorded the reduction as impairment losses of 21,500 million yen. This mainly comprises the impairment losses on Machinery and vehicles (14,600 million yen) and Buildings and structures (6,000 million yen).
The recoverable amount of these operating assets is calculated based on the value in use by using the discounted cash flow method with a pre-tax discount rate of 6.0%.

(2) Impairment test of goodwill

The breakdown of the carrying amount of goodwill by segment is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Operating segment	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication	41,315	**56,715**
Engineering and Construction	—	**—**
Chemicals and Materials	—	**—**
System Solutions	5,025	**5,025**
Total	46,341	**61,741**

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated is calculated based on the value in use or the fair value less costs of disposal. In measuring the value in use, past experience and external evidence are reflected and the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value. The future cash flows are estimated based on the business plan approved by management, which covers a maximum period of five years, and a growth rate for subsequent years.

The discount rate for the year ended March 31, 2022 is calculated based on the weighted average cost of capital of each cash-generating unit which is the pre-tax discounted rate of mainly 6.0% (6.0% for the year ended March 31, 2021).

30. Other Comprehensive Income

The components of other comprehensive income are as follows:

(Year ended March 31, 2021)

(Millions of Yen)

	Incurred during the year	Reclassification	Before tax effect	Tax effect	After tax effect
Items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss					
Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	182,896	—	182,896	(57,424)	125,471
Remeasurements of defined benefit assets	59,682	—	59,682	(17,375)	42,307
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	10,062	—	10,062	—	10,062
Subtotal	252,641	—	252,641	(74,800)	177,841
Items that might be reclassified to profit or loss					
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	7,552	(104)	7,447	(2,418)	5,029
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(956)	3,097	2,140	611	2,752
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	(33,892)	10,830	(23,062)	—	(23,062)
Subtotal	(27,296)	13,822	(13,473)	(1,806)	(15,280)
Total	225,344	13,822	239,167	(76,606)	162,561

"Incurred during the year" and "Reclassification" in "Shares of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method" are stated with the amount after tax effect.

(Year ended March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

	Incurred during the year	Reclassification	Before tax effect	Tax effect	After tax effect
Items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss					
Changes in fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(12,725)**	—	**(12,725)**	**4,762**	**(7,962)**
Remeasurements of defined benefit assets	**21,064**	—	**21,064**	**(6,739)**	**14,324**
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	**5,293**	—	**5,293**	—	**5,293**
Subtotal	**13,632**	—	**13,632**	**(1,976)**	**11,655**
Items that might be reclassified to profit or loss					
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	**27,501**	**(10,713)**	**16,787**	**(4,792)**	**11,995**
Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**59,264**	**(1,290)**	**57,974**	**(1,476)**	**56,497**
Share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method	**81,820**	**(13,157)**	**68,663**	—	**68,663**
Subtotal	**168,586**	**(25,161)**	**143,425**	**(6,269)**	**137,156**
Total	**182,218**	**(25,161)**	**157,057**	**(8,245)**	**148,811**

"Incurred during the year" and "Reclassification" in "Shares of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method" are stated with the amount after tax effect.

31. Earnings per Share

(1) Basic earnings per share

Profit (loss) for the year attributable to common shares of the parent is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to owners of the parent	(32,432)	**637,321**
Profit (loss) for the year not attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	—	**—**
Profit (loss) for the year used to calculate basic earnings per share	(32,432)	**637,321**

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding is as follows:

(Shares)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	920,745,340	**920,765,686**

(2) Diluted earnings per share

Profit (loss) for the year attributable to common shares of the parent after adjustment for the effects of dilutive potential shares is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit (loss) for the year used to calculate basic earnings per share	(32,432)	**637,321**
Adjustment to profit	—	**—**
Profit (loss) for the year used to calculate diluted earnings per share	(32,432)	**637,321**

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding is as follows:

(Shares)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	920,745,340	**920,765,686**
Dilutive effect	—	**48,559,263**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share	920,745,340	**969,324,949**

32. Financial Instruments

(1) Capital management

Under the presumption that a certain level of financial stability is maintained, the Group has capital management policies which emphasize operational efficiency of invested capital, maximize corporate value by utilizing funds in investments (including investments in capital expenditure, research and development and M&A) which are expected to generate revenue which exceeds the cost of capital to enable sustainable growth and, at the same time, meet the demands of shareholders by providing returns to shareholders based on profits. The necessary funds to achieve this are primarily provided through cash flows from operating activities which are generated from maintaining and enhancing the Group's earnings power, and the Group raises funds through borrowings from banks and the issuance of corporate bonds, as necessary.

The Group identifies Return on Equity ("ROE") and Debt Equity Ratio ("D/E ratio") as key management indicators to achieve medium- and long-term profit growth and stability of the financial base. ROE is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent by the equity attributable to owners of the parent. D/E ratio is calculated by dividing interest-bearing debts by the equity attributable to owners of the parent.

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
ROE (%)	(1.2)	**20.5**
D/E Ratio (times)	0.93 *0.70	**0.77** ***0.59**

*After adjusting for equity credit attributes of subordinated loans and subordinated bonds.

There are no significant capital regulations which are applied to the Company.

(2) Classification of financial instruments

(a) Valuation techniques used to measure the fair value for the financial instruments with a carrying amount measured at fair value

(i) Equity instruments

The fair value of marketable equity instruments is measured using quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period.

The fair value of non-marketable equity instruments is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques, such as the market approach.

(ii) Derivatives

The fair value of derivatives is measured with reference to prices provided by the counterparty and forward exchange rates.

(b) Classification by levels in the fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments is classified from Level 1 to Level 3 as follows:

Level 1: Fair value measured with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Fair value measured using inputs that are directly or indirectly observable for assets or liabilities other than those in Level 1

Level 3: Fair value measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data for assets or liabilities

(c) Method to measure the changes in fair value

FVPL: Method of measuring changes in fair value through profit or loss

FVOCI: Method of measuring changes in fair value through other comprehensive income

(d) Carrying amounts of financial instruments by classification

(As of March 31, 2021)
Financial assets

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount			
	Amortized cost	Fair value		Total
		FVPL	FVOCI	
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	359,465	—	—	359,465
Trade and other receivables	757,180	—	—	757,180
Other financial assets	19,433	64	8,273	27,772
Derivatives	—	64	8,273	8,338
Debt instruments	19,433	—	—	19,433
Non-current assets				
Other financial assets	48,910	2	579,313	628,226
Equity instruments	—	—	574,490	574,490
Derivatives	—	2	4,823	4,825
Debt instruments	48,910	—	—	48,910

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated in cash flow hedge.

The carrying amount of "Trade and other receivables" in the table above does not include the contract assets recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue" which amounts to 48,126 million yen.

Financial liabilities

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount			
	Amortized cost	Fair value		Total
		FVPL	FVOCI	
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	1,382,761	—	—	1,382,761
Bonds and borrowings	286,308	—	—	286,308
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	—	76	1,174	1,250
Non-current liabilities				
Bonds and borrowings	2,181,453	—	—	2,181,453
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	—	153	4,631	4,784
Other non-current liabilities	163,974	—	—	163,974

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated in cash flow hedge.

The carrying amount of "Other non-current liabilities" in the table above does not include the liabilities recognized in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" which amounts to 25,384 million yen.

(As of March 31, 2022)

Financial assets

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount			
	Amortized cost	Fair value		Total
		FVPL	FVOCI	
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**551,049**	—	—	**551,049**
Trade and other receivables	**879,348**	—	—	**879,348**
Other financial assets	**21,331**	**12**	**20,013**	**41,357**
Derivatives	—	**12**	**20,013**	**20,026**
Debt instruments	**21,331**	—	—	**21,331**
Non-current assets				
Other financial assets	**52,783**	**257**	**495,242**	**548,283**
Equity instruments	—	—	**485,278**	**485,278**
Derivatives	—	**257**	**9,964**	**10,221**
Debt instruments	**52,783**	—	—	**52,783**

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated in cash flow hedge.
The carrying amount of "Trade and other receivables" in the table above does not include the contract assets recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue" which amounts to 60,057 million yen.

Financial liabilities

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount			
	Amortized cost	Fair value		Total
		FVPL	FVOCI	
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	**1,526,719**	—	—	**1,526,719**
Bonds and borrowings	**323,796**	—	—	**323,796**
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	—	**49**	**992**	**1,042**
Non-current liabilities				
Bonds and borrowings	**2,248,553**	—	—	**2,248,553**
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	—	**27**	**1,179**	**1,207**
Other non-current liabilities	**273,396**	—	—	**273,396**

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated in cash flow hedge.
The carrying amount of "Other non-current liabilities" in the table above does not include the liabilities recognized in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" which amounts to 24,608 million yen.

(e) Financial instruments measured at fair value

(As of March 31, 2021)
Financial assets measured at fair value

(Millions of Yen)

FVPL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other financial assets				
Derivatives	—	67	—	67
FVOCI				
Other financial assets				
Equity instruments	495,289	—	79,200	574,490
Derivatives	—	13,096	—	13,096

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

(Millions of Yen)

FVPL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	—	229	—	229
FVOCI				
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	—	5,805	—	5,805

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

(As of March 31, 2022)
Financial assets measured at fair value

(Millions of Yen)

FVPL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other financial assets				
Derivatives	**—**	**270**	**—**	**270**
FVOCI				
Other financial assets				
Equity instruments	**418,626**	**—**	**66,652**	**485,278**
Derivatives	**—**	**29,977**	**—**	**29,977**

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

(Millions of Yen)

FVPL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	**—**	**77**	**—**	**77**
FVOCI				
Other financial liabilities				
Derivatives	**—**	**2,171**	**—**	**2,171**

Derivatives included in FVOCI represent the effective portion of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

The changes of equity instruments measured at Level 3 are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	79,349	**79,200**
Net changes in fair value	949	**5,429**
Acquisitions	67	**45**
Sale / settlements	(970)	**(17,977)**
Other	(195)	**(46)**
Balance at end of the year	79,200	**66,652**

(f) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

(i) Fair value of significant equity instruments measured at FVOCI by name

(As of March 31, 2021)

(Millions of Yen)

POSCO	92,552
Acerinox, S.A.	61,765
Recruit Holdings Co., Ltd.	57,844
Suzuki Motor Corporation	38,991
Daido Steel Co., Ltd.	15,903

(As of March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

POSCO Holdings Inc.*	**83,993**
Recruit Holdings Co., Ltd.	**57,983**
Suzuki Motor Corporation	**31,793**
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group,Inc.	**19,776**
Sumitomo Corporation	**14,294**

*POSCO Holdings Inc. changed its name from POSCO on March 2, 2022.

(ii) Fair value at the time of derecognition for assets that were derecognized and cumulative gains or losses on disposal

The Group derecognizes certain financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income as a result of disposals such as sale occurring as a result of review of business relationships.

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Fair value at the time of derecognition	73,333	**87,655**
Cumulative gains or losses on disposal (net of tax)	24,973	**30,485**

(iii) Dividends recognized for the equity investments measured at FVOCI during the reporting period

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Investment derecognized in the reporting period	1,305	**3,095**
Investment held at the end of reporting period	8,398	**12,889**
Total	9,704	**15,984**

(3) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is as follows:

(As of March 31, 2021)

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets (Current) Other financial assets Debt instruments	19,433	13,492	1,002	4,941
Financial assets (Non-current) Other financial assets Debt instruments	48,910	—	4,991	43,910
Financial liabilities (Current) Bonds and borrowings	286,308	15,070	—	271,308
Financial liabilities (Non-current) Bonds and borrowings	2,181,453	625,025	—	1,576,582

(As of March 31, 2022)

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets (Current) Other financial assets Debt instruments	**21,331**	**14,887**	**2,004**	**4,443**
Financial assets (Non-current) Other financial assets Debt instruments	**52,783**	**3,988**	**2,983**	**45,771**
Financial liabilities (Current) Bonds and borrowings	**323,796**	**20,038**	—	**303,796**
Financial liabilities (Non-current) Bonds and borrowings	**2,248,553**	**605,207**	—	**1,653,196**

The tables do not include financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost whose fair values approximate their carrying amounts.

Valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost
- The fair value of a marketable financial asset is measured based on its market price.
- The fair value of a non-marketable financial asset is measured with reference to the price quoted by financial institutions.
- The fair value of a bond is measured based on its market price.
- The fair value of convertible bonds with stock acquisition rights is measured at the present value discounted by the yield of similar bonds that do not have an equity conversion option.
- The fair value of a borrowing is measured at the present value of the total amounts of principal and interest discounted by the Group’s incremental borrowing rate for a similar term.

(4) Risk management

The Group is exposed to various financial risks (market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk) arising from its business activities and implements risk management processes to minimize these financial risks.

(a) Market risk management

(i) Foreign currency risk

Trade receivables denominated in foreign currencies arising from exports of products are exposed to foreign currency risk.

Trade payables, notes payable and other payables are, in principle, come due within one year. Certain trade payables are denominated in foreign currencies arising from imports of raw materials and exposed to foreign currency risk.

The Group enters into forward exchange contracts and currency swaps to hedge foreign exchange risk arising from sales and capital transactions and investing and financing activities of the Group.

Derivative transactions are executed in accordance with the internal derivative transaction policy. According to the internal derivative transaction policy, the policy for entering into a derivative transaction of financial instruments is discussed and approved by the Financial Management Committee and reported as necessary at the Board of Directors' meeting. Subsequently the Financial Controller approves the implementation of derivatives within the approved authority limits and reports that transaction amounts as well as gains or losses arising from derivative transactions to the Financial Management Committee on a regular basis.

The Group's principal foreign currency risk exposures for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2022 are as follows.

(Millions of USD)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Net exposure (liability)	316	**160**

Impacts on profit before income taxes in the consolidated statements of profit or loss if Japanese yen were to appreciate by 1% against the U.S. Dollar at the end of the reporting period are as follows. In this analysis, the impacts on the assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of March 31, 2021 and 2022 are estimated by assuming that variables, such as outstanding balances and interest rates, are constant (negative figures indicate negative impacts on profit).

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Impacts on profit before income taxes	(350)	**(196)**

(ii) Interest rate risk

Certain bonds and long-term borrowings are floating-rates debts. The interest expenses vary depending on interest rates. The Group enters into interest rate swap contracts to mitigate the risk of interest rate fluctuations.

Impacts on profit before income taxes in the consolidated statements of profit or loss if interest rates were to increase by 1% at the end of the reporting period are as follows. In this analysis, all other variables are assumed to be constant (negative figures indicate negative impacts on profit).

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Impacts on profit before income taxes	(1,199)	**(1,273)**

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

As of March 31 2022, the interest rate benchmark that is subject to interest rate benchmark reform and for which the transition to an alternative benchmark rate has not been completed is U.S. Dollar LIBOR.

To respond to the cessation of publication of U.S. Dollar LIBOR except for certain settings after the end of June 2023, the Group is monitoring the developments in interest rate benchmark reform, evaluating their impact, and preparing for the transition to an alternative benchmark rate to LIBOR.

There are no significant borrowings or derivatives exposed to LIBOR that have not completed the transition to an alternative benchmark rate as of March 31 2022.

(iii) Market price fluctuation risk

Marketable equity instruments mainly represent the shares of trade counterparties for which are purchased to strengthen business alliances and are exposed to market price fluctuation risk. The Group monitors the market price on a regular basis and regularly evaluates the necessity to retain the respective investments.

(b) Credit risk management

In accordance with the internal credit management policy, the Group shares customer credit records with related departments, and provides for credit protection measures as necessary. Trade receivables, including notes and accounts receivable, are exposed to the credit risk of customers. The Group limits transactions to customers who are also the principal suppliers of the Group such that the trade receivables due from the customers may be offset with the trade payables and borrowings, or to customers with high credit ratings where and the Group concludes that there are limited credit risks.

(i) Credit risk exposure

The total amount of the contractual amounts of financial guarantees and loan commitments and the carrying amount of financial assets (net of impairment) represents its maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account of any collateral held.

For the credit risk exposure, the Group recognizes the allowance for doubtful accounts by measuring the lifetime expected credit losses.

Allowance for doubtful accounts with respect to trade receivables is assessed by multiplying the carrying amount of trade receivables by the rate of historical credit losses on an individual basis.

(ii) Financial assets subject to allowance for doubtful accounts

The aging of trade and other receivables is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

Days past due	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Current	799,339	**931,911**
Within 90 days	5,419	**6,024**
Over 90 days and within 1 year	1,606	**1,308**
Over 1 year	663	**1,711**
Total	807,028	**940,956**

(iii) Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts

The changes in allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Balance at beginning of the year	5,326	**10,709**
Increase during the year	7,099	**634**
Decrease during the year	(1,419)	**(732)**
Other	(297)	**115**
Balance at end of the year	10,709	**10,725**

(c) Liquidity risk management

The Group manages its liquidity risk on financing activities (the risk that debts cannot be paid by the due dates) by preparing and regularly updating a cash flow forecast based on the reports obtained from respective departments. Furthermore, the Group has a line of credit to cover for unforeseen circumstances.

The figures below show the remaining amount of the Group's financial liabilities by contractual maturity at the end of the reporting period, but do not contain financial guarantees where the Group is obligated to make payments on the obligations arising from financial guarantee contracts. The maximum amounts of guarantees that are extended by the Group are described in Note 35 "Loan Guarantees".

As of March 31, 2021

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount	Total contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other payables	1,382,761	1,382,761	1,382,761	—	—
Borrowings	1,827,751	1,829,964	264,308	652,031	913,623
Bonds	633,010	635,000	15,000	190,000	430,000
Lease liabilities	91,470	91,470	22,676	43,240	25,552
Commercial paper	7,000	7,000	7,000	—	—
Derivatives	6,035	4,005	2,412	1,630	(37)
Total	3,948,028	3,950,200	1,694,159	886,903	1,369,138

As of March 31, 2022

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying amount	Total contractual cash flow	Within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	Over 5 years
Trade and other payables	**1,526,719**	**1,526,719**	**1,526,719**	—	—
Borrowings	**1,636,031**	**1,637,794**	**285,795**	**588,752**	**763,245**
Bonds	**918,317**	**920,000**	**20,000**	**510,000**	**390,000**
Lease liabilities	**81,045**	**81,045**	**20,260**	**38,577**	**22,207**
Commercial paper	**18,001**	**18,001**	**18,001**	—	—
Derivatives	**2,249**	**2,052**	**1,614**	**436**	**1**
Total	**4,182,365**	**4,185,613**	**1,872,390**	**1,137,767**	**1,175,455**

(5) Derivatives
(a) Impacts on the consolidated statement of financial position

(i) Derivative assets and liabilities designated as hedging instruments

As of March 31, 2021

(Millions of Yen)

Types of hedges	Derivative assets and liabilities	Notional amount		Carrying amount (Fair value) (Note 1)	
		Total	Settlement in excess of one year	Assets	Liabilities
Cash flow hedge	Foreign exchange forward contract	162,670	6,651	7,286	179
	Interest rate swap	639,470	600,031	92	5,126
	Currency swap	35,410	34,337	4,810	—
	Commodity swap	38,881	1,153	908	500
Total		876,433	642,174	13,096	5,805

As of March 31, 2022

(Millions of Yen)

Types of hedges	Derivative assets and liabilities	Notional amount		Carrying amount (Fair value) (Note 1)	
		Total	Settlement in excess of one year	Assets	Liabilities
Cash flow hedge	Foreign exchange forward contract	**286,244**	**14,450**	**12,504**	**707**
	Interest rate swap	**586,064**	**526,450**	**1,342**	**1,464**
	Currency swap	**34,637**	**33,451**	**8,813**	**—**
	Commodity derivative (Note 2)	**18,083**	**538**	**7,317**	**—**
Total		**925,030**	**574,890**	**29,977**	**2,171**

Notes:
1 The carrying amounts (fair value) of derivative assets are included in "Other financial assets". The carrying amounts (fair value) of derivative liabilities are included in "Other financial liabilities". The changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are used as the basis for recognition of the ineffective portion are not disclosed as the amount is immaterial.
2 Commodity related derivative assets and liabilities are presented as "Commodity derivative" since commodity option transactions were initiated in the year ended March 31, 2022.

(ii) Derivative assets and liabilities not designated as hedges

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021		As of March 31, 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange forward contract	49	15	**15**	**46**
Interest swap	—	213	**254**	**31**
Currency swap	17	—	—	—
Total	67	229	**270**	**77**

(b) Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges

The changes in fair value of hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges of the Group recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income or loss are as follows.

Year ended March 31, 2021

(Millions of Yen)

Risk classification	Beginning of the year	Changes in fair value of cash flow hedge recognized in the other comprehensive income	Amount transferred to profit or loss from other components of equity as a reclassification adjustment	End of the year	The account in which the reclassification adjustment to profit or loss is recognized
Foreign currency risk	(1,222)	8,052	(322)	6,507	Other operating income/Other operating expenses
Interest rate risk	(4,118)	(907)	(7)	(5,033)	Finance income/Finance costs
Other	(225)	408	225	408	—
Total	(5,566)	7,552	(104)	1,881	

Year ended March 31, 2022

(Millions of Yen)

Risk classification	Beginning of the year	Changes in fair value of cash flow hedge recognized in the other comprehensive income	Amount transferred to profit or loss from other components of equity as a reclassification adjustment	End of the year	The account in which the reclassification adjustment to profit or loss is recognized
Foreign currency risk	**6,507**	**16,014**	**(11,048)**	**11,473**	Other operating income/Other operating expenses
Interest rate risk	**(5,033)**	**4,242**	**669**	**(121)**	Finance income/Finance costs
Other	**408**	**7,243**	**(334)**	**7,317**	—
Total	**1,881**	**27,501**	**(10,713)**	**18,669**	

33. Related Parties

(1) Related party transactions
Details of significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2021

(Millions of Yen)

Category	Name	Description of transaction	Amount	Account	Outstanding balance
Associate	NIPPON STEEL TRADING CORPORATION	Sells steel products (Note 1)	881,197	Trade and other receivables	47,855
Joint venture	AMNS Luxembourg Holding S.A.	Loan guarantee (Note 2)	227,885	—	—

Notes:
1. The terms and conditions applied to related party transactions are determined based on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The Company provided a guarantee for 40% of the loan which AMNS Luxembourg Holding S.A. procured from banks.

Year ended March 31, 2022

(Millions of Yen)

Category	Name	Description of transaction	Amount	Account	Outstanding balance
Associate	NIPPON STEEL TRADING CORPORATION	Sells steel products (Note 1)	**1,343,710**	Trade and other receivables	**58,148**
Associate	NIPPON STEEL KOWA REAL ESTATE CO.,LTD.	Sells property, plant and equipment (Note 2)	**79,050**	—	—
Joint venture	AMNS Luxembourg Holding S.A.	Loan guarantee (Note 3)	**251,927**	—	—

Notes:
1. The terms and conditions applied to related party transactions are determined based on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
2. The selling destination and selling price were decided based on the highest bid price after a bid mainly from plural companies.
3. The Company provided a guarantee for 40% of the loan which AMNS Luxembourg Holding S.A. procured from banks.

(2) Key management personnel compensation
Compensation paid to the directors of the Group is as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2022
Salary	734	**869**

34. Commitments

Significant commitments related to the acquisition of assets are as follows:

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Contractual commitments related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	389,821	**337,975**

35. Loan Guarantees

The Group provides guarantees for the bank loans of its joint ventures and associates which would require the Group to repay the loan in the event of a default.

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2022
Guarantees for the bank loans of joint ventures and associates	282,058	**307,819**

36. Subsequent Events

(Significant capital investment)
At the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 10, 2022, the Company decided to establish a next-generation hot strip mill at the Nagoya Works.

1. Purpose of capital investment
In the automotive industry, demand for high-performance materials is expected to increase further in response to needs for more lightweight and stronger vehicle bodies, as global environmental regulations and collision safety standards are being tightened. Due to the issues of mileage and battery weight, those needs are particularly expected to increase for electric vehicles and other electric-powered vehicles, with their ever-increasing popularity.
In response to these needs, the Company has decided to establish a next-generation hot strip mill as a strategic investment and to suspend the existing facility after the start-up of the new line, with the aim of fundamentally strengthening the production system for high-grade steel sheets, such as ultra-high-tensile steel sheets at the Nagoya Works, the core of automotive steel sheet production.

2. Outline of capital investment
(1) Capacity: Approximately 6 million tons per year
(2) Start of operation: 1st quarter of FY2026
(3) Investment amount: Approximately 270 billion yen

(Financial Information)

Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliates (As of March 31, 2022)

Company	Paid-in Capital (Millions of yen)	% of voting rights interest	Business Content
Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication (397 companies) Principal Consolidated Subsidiaries			
Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd.	53,800	53.2 (0.1)	Makes and markets special steel products
NIPPON STEEL COATED SHEET CORPORATION	12,588	100.0	Makes and markets galvanized sheets, prepainted galvanized sheets, coated sheets, and construction materials
Osaka Steel Co., Ltd.	8,769	66.3 (0.3)	Makes and markets shapes, bars, flat steels and billets
NIPPON STEEL METAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD.	5,912	100.0	Makes and markets structural materials for buildings and civil engineering work, prepainted galvanized sheets, steelmaking fluxes, and CC powders
NIPPON STEEL PIPE CO., LTD.	5,831	100.0	Makes, coats and markets steel pipes and tubes
Krosaki Harima Corporation	5,537	46.9 (0.0)	Makes, markets and constructs refractories
NIPPON STEEL TEXENG. CO., LTD.	5,468	100.0	Conducts engineering, maintenance, and operations relating to machinery, electrical instrumentation, systems, and construction for steel-production and other facilities
NIPPON STEEL Stainless Steel Corporation	5,000	100.0	Makes and markets stainless steel
NIPPON STEEL LOGISTICS CO., LTD.	4,000	100.0	Undertakes ocean and land transportation and warehousing
NIPPON STEEL SG WIRE CO.,LTD.	3,634	100.0	Makes and markets bars and wire rods
Geostr Corporation	3,352	42.3 (1.6)	Makes and markets concrete and metal products for civil engineering and building construction work
NIPPON STEEL WELDING & ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.	2,100	100.0	Makes and markets welding materials and apparatuses
NIPPON STEEL DRUM CO., LTD.	1,654	100.0	Makes and markets drums
NIPPON STEEL CEMENT CO., LTD.	1,500	85.0	Makes and markets cement
NIPPON STEEL COATED STEEL PIPE Co., Ltd.	1,400	100.0	Makes and markets steel pipes
NIPPON STEEL FINANCE Co., Ltd.	1,000	100.0	Engages in the Group’s financing operations
NIPPON STEEL STAINLESS STEEL PIPE CO., LTD.	916	100.0	Makes and markets stainless-steel pipes
NIPPON STEEL WIRE CO., LTD.	697	51.0	Makes and markets secondary products using bars and wire rods
NIPPON STEEL Eco-Tech Corporation	500	85.1 (10.1)	Designs, builds, operates, maintains, and manages water-treatment and other systems; designs civil-engineering projects; and performs environmental and chemical analysis
NIPPON STEEL BOLTEN CORPORATION	498	85.0	Makes and markets high-tension bolts, etc.
NIPPON STEEL STRUCTURAL SHAPES CORPORATION	400	100.0	Makes and markets H-beams
NIPPON STEEL BLAST FURNACE SLAG CEMENT CO., LTD.	100	100.0	Makes and markets cement and steelmaking slag and calcined lime products
G Steel Public Company Limited	THB 144,644 million	60.2 (50.0)	Makes and markets hot-rolled steel sheets
G J Steel Public Company Limited	THB 24,468 million	57.6 (49.9)	Makes and markets hot-rolled steel sheets
NS-Siam United Steel Co., Ltd.	THB 13,007 million	80.2	Makes and markets cold-rolled sheets and galvanized sheets
PT KRAKATAU NIPPON STEEL SYNERGY	USD171 million	80.0	Makes and markets cold-rolled sheets and galvanized sheets
NIPPON STEEL NORTH AMERICA, INC.	USD85 million	100.0	Invests companies in North American region focusing on U.S. and gathers information
WHEELING－NIPPON STEEL, INC.	USD71 million	100.0 (100.0)	Makes and markets galvanized sheets
Standard Steel, LLC	USD47 million	100.0 (100.0)	Makes and markets railway wheels and axles
PT. PELAT TIMAH NUSANTARA TBK.	USD26 million	35.0	Makes and markets tinplate
NIPPON STEEL SOUTHEAST ASIA CO., LTD.	THB827 million	100.0	Gathers information in Asian region focusing on Thailand
Siam Tinplate Co., Ltd.	THB800 million	100.0	Makes and markets tinplates
NIPPON STEEL AUSTRALIA PTY. LIMITED	AUD21 million	100.0	Participates in mine development in Australia and gathers information
NIPPON STEEL Processing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	THB571 million	66.5 (7.6)	Makes and markets cold-heading wire and cold-finished bars
Ovako AB	EUR60 thousand	100.0 (100.0)	Makes and markets special steel and secondarily processed products

Company	Paid-in Capital (Millions of yen)	% of voting rights interest	Business Content
Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication (397 companies) Principal Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method			
Godo Steel, Ltd.	34,896	17.8 (0.2)	Makes and markets shapes, rails, bars, billets and wires
Topy Industries, Ltd.	20,983	21.2 (0.2)	Makes and markets shapes, bars, and industrial machine parts
Kyoei Steel Ltd.	18,515	26.7	Makes and markets shapes, steel bars, and billets; processes and markets steel
NIPPON STEEL TRADING CORPORATION	16,389	35.3 (0.5)	Markets, imports and exports steel, industrial machinery and infrastructures, textiles, foods, and other products
Nippon Denko Co., Ltd.	11,072	20.7 (0.1)	Makes and markets ferroalloy/functional materials, environmental business and electric supply business
Nichia Steel Works, Ltd.	10,720	24.2	Makes and markets bolts and wire products
NS United Kaiun Kaisha, Ltd.	10,300	33.4	Undertakes ocean transportation
Nippon Coke & Engineering Company Limited	7,000	22.6	Markets coal; makes and markets coke
Sanko Metal Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,980	32.7 (0.3)	Makes, processes, installs and sells metal roofs and building materials
Sanyu Co., Ltd.	1,513	34.5 (0.8)	Makes and markets cold-finished bars and cold-heading wire
NST NIHON TEPPAN Co., Ltd.	1,300	34.0	Markets steel products, processed steel products, and building materials
Usinas Siderúrgicas de Minas Gerais S.A.-USIMINAS	BRL13,200 million	31.4	Makes and markets steel products
Baosteel-Nippon Steel Automotive Steel Sheets Co., Ltd.	RMB3,000 million	50.0	Makes and markets automotive steel sheets
WISCO-NIPPON STEEL Tinplate Co., Ltd.	RMB2,310 million	50.0	Makes and markets tinplate and tinplate sheets
AMNS Luxembourg Holding S.A.	USD230 million	40.0	A holding company of ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India Limited
Jamshedpur Continuous Annealing & Processing Co. Pvt. Ltd.	INR14,320 million	49.0	Makes and markets automotive cold-rolled steel sheets
Companhia Nipo-Brasileira De Pelotizacao	BRL690 million	33.0 (0.0)	Holding and leasing of manufacturing facilities of pellets
UNIGAL Ltda.	BRL584 million	30.0 (0.8)	Makes galvanized sheets
Al Ghurair Iron & Steel LLC.	AED165 million	20.0	Makes and markets galvanized sheets

Engineering and Construction (37 companies) Principal Consolidated Subsidiaries			
NIPPON STEEL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	15,000	100.0	Makes and markets industrial machinery, equipment and steel structures, construction projects under contract, waste processing and recycling, and supplying electricity, gas, and heat

Chemicals and Materials (26 companies) Principal Consolidated Subsidiaries			
NIPPON STEEL Chemical & Material CO., LTD.	5,000	100.0	Makes and markets coal-based chemical products, petrochemicals, electronic materials, materials and components for semiconductors and electronic parts, carbon fiber and composite products, and products that utilize technologies for metal processing

System Solutions (22 companies) Principal Consolidated Subsidiaries			
NS Solutions Corporation	12,952	63.4	Provides computer systems engineering and consulting services; IT-enabled outsourcing and other services

Other (1 company)

Notes:
1. Total consolidated subsidiaries: 378 companies
2. Total equity-method affiliates (consisting of associates, joint ventures accounted for by the equity method and joint operations): 105 companies
3. Voting rights ratio in parentheses stands for indirect voting rights ratio (%) and is included in voting rights ratio as the Group.

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Nippon Steel Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Nippon Steel Corporation ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") , which comprise the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at March 31, 2022, and the Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash-Flows for the year then ended, and Notes, comprising Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Appropriateness of the Company's judgment as to whether an impairment loss should be recognized on non-financial assets used in the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment and the reasonableness of the estimated recoverable amount

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
In the consolidated statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the current fiscal year, property, plant and equipment of ¥3,052,640 million and intangible assets of ¥130,497 million were recognized, most of which were used in the	The primary procedures we performed to assess the appropriateness of the Company's judgment with respect to whether an impairment loss should be recognized on non-financial assets used in the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment

Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment. As described in Note 29, “Impairment of Assets, (1) Impairment losses” to the consolidated financial statements, an impairment loss of ¥21,500 million on the operating assets in a part of the seamless carbon steel pipe business was recognized in the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment. As described in Note 3, “Significant Accounting Policies, (10) Impairment of non-financial assets” to the consolidated financial statements, the Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment on each asset or cash-generating unit (“CGU”) to which the asset belongs at the end of each reporting period. Impairment indications include significantly worse actual net cash flows or the operating profit or loss flowing from the asset than those budgeted, an operating losses or net cash outflows for the asset, the asset becoming idle and the plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs. When there is any impairment indication, the recoverable amount of the CGU is estimated. If the recoverable amount of CGU is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized. The balance of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets used in the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment is material. In addition, determination as to whether there is any impairment indication involves management judgment, because such determination is made based on information available from internal and external sources at the timing when they are practically available in normal business activities. Furthermore, the future cash flows used for measuring the value in use when there was an impairment indicator were estimated based on the medium- to long-term management plan and latest business plan. The medium- to long-term outlook for a part of the seamless carbon steel pipe business was incorporated as a key assumption of the steel supply and demand forecast, considering the estimates that the business environment would deteriorate due to accelerated decarbonization hereafter. In addition, the discount rate used to measure the value in use involved a high degree of uncertainty since it was estimated by reflecting the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. We, therefore, determined that our assessment of	and the reasonableness of the estimated recoverable amount included the following: (1) Internal control testing We tested the design and operating effectiveness of certain of the Company’s internal controls relevant to determining whether an impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets should be recognized and estimating the recoverable amount. (2) Assessment of the appropriateness of the judgment concerning the identification of an impairment indication To assess the appropriateness of Company’s judgment concerning the identification of an impairment indication, among others, we: • assessed the consistency between the policies on identification of CGUs adopted by management and the units for management accounting purposes used for reporting to management; • assessed the accuracy of index used for identifying impairment indication, which were calculated based on operating profits or losses related to the CGUs, by performing the trend analysis and assessing consistency between such index and related materials; and • evaluated the appropriateness of the judgment concerning the identification of an impairment indication by inspecting related minutes of meetings and explanatory materials and by inquiring of management and personnel in related departments regarding the existence of assets that became idle and the plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs. (3) Assessment of the reasonableness of the estimated future cash flows and estimated discount rate used to measure the value in use In order to assess the reasonableness of the estimated future cash flows and estimated discount rate used to measure the value in use of the operating assets in a part of the seamless carbon steel pipe business for which there was an impairment indicator, we primarily: • compared the steel supply and demand forecast, which was a key assumption used for the estimate, with market forecast data published by external organizations;

the appropriateness of the Company's judgment as to whether an impairment loss should be recognized on non-financial assets used in the Steelmaking and Steel Fabrication segment and the reasonableness of the estimated recoverable amount was one of key audit matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.	• independently estimated future cash flows by incorporating a certain level of uncertainty in the steel supply and demand forecast, and assessed the impact on the measurement of the value in use; and • agreed the input data used to estimate the discount rate with data published by external organizations and compared the discount rate with the discount rate independently estimated by us.

Appropriateness of the Company's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
In the consolidated statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the current fiscal year, deferred tax assets of ¥158,031 million were recognized. As described in Note 16, "Income Taxes" to the consolidated financial statements, the gross amount of deferred tax assets before being offset by deferred tax liabilities amounted to ¥307,159 million. As described in Note 3, "Significant Accounting Policies, (14) Income taxes" to the consolidated financial statements, deferred tax assets are recognized for all the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits ("Deductible Temporary Differences") to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the tax benefits can be realized. The estimated future taxable income to be generated, which was used to determine the recoverability of the deferred tax assets, was based on the medium- to long-term management plan and latest business plan prepared by management. Accordingly, there was a high degree of estimation uncertainty because these plans involved significant management judgment on key assumptions, such as the steel supply and demand forecast and manufacturing cost improvement. We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the appropriateness of the Company's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets was	The primary procedures we performed to assess whether the Company's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets was appropriate included the following: (1) Internal control testing We tested the design and operating effectiveness of certain of the Company's internal controls relevant to the process of projecting future taxable income, including the development of the latest business plan. (2) Assessment of the reasonableness of the estimated future taxable income We inquired of management regarding the basis for key assumptions used for estimating the amount of future taxable income, in order to assess the appropriateness of those assumptions, which were important for management's judgment on the recoverability of deferred tax assets. In addition, among others, we: • evaluated the probability of realizing the estimated future taxable income by comparing them with the medium- to long-term management plan and latest business plan for consistency, and by inspecting the materials that analyze the achievement of estimated future taxable income in the past and the causes of any differences from the actual taxable income; • assessed the reasonableness of the steel supply and demand forecast and manufacturing cost improvement, which were key assumptions used to develop the future earnings projections

one of key audit matters in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year.	under the medium- to long-term management plan and latest business plan by inquiring of personnel in the relevant business units regarding how the assumptions were developed, and by inspecting the related minutes of meetings and explanatory materials; • compared the steel supply and demand forecast with market forecast data published by external organizations and evaluated the probability of realizing projected manufacturing cost improvement by inspecting materials that analyze the achievement of the actual manufacturing cost improvements in the past and the causes of any differences from the projections; • evaluated the appropriateness of the scheduling of Deductible Temporary Differences and tax-return adjustments included in the calculation of future taxable income by comparing them with the taxable income calculation for past years and the current fiscal year; and • requested the component auditors of the 11 major consolidated subsidiaries to perform specific audit procedures, and evaluated the reports on the results from the component auditors as to whether sufficient and appropriate audit evidence was obtained in order to assess the reasonableness of the estimated future taxable income and scheduling of Deductible Temporary Differences at these subsidiaries.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the disclosure documents that contain or accompany the audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

We do not perform any work on the other information as we determine such information does not exist.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit & Supervisory Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with IFRS and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit & Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the objective of the audit is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with IFRS, the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit & Supervisory Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit & Supervisory Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit & Supervisory Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Company and its subsidiaries which are required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Koichi Kohori

Designated Engagement Partner

Certified Public Accountant

Hirotaka Tanaka

Designated Engagement Partner

Certified Public Accountant

Takahiro Toyama

Designated Engagement Partner

Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC

Tokyo Office, Japan

June 23, 2022

Notes to the Reader of Independent Auditor's Report:

This is a copy of the Independent Auditor's Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA LLC.